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Je Me Souviens

Spring 1982

VUE DU MANOIR DE JACQUES CARTIER.



American French Genealogical Society
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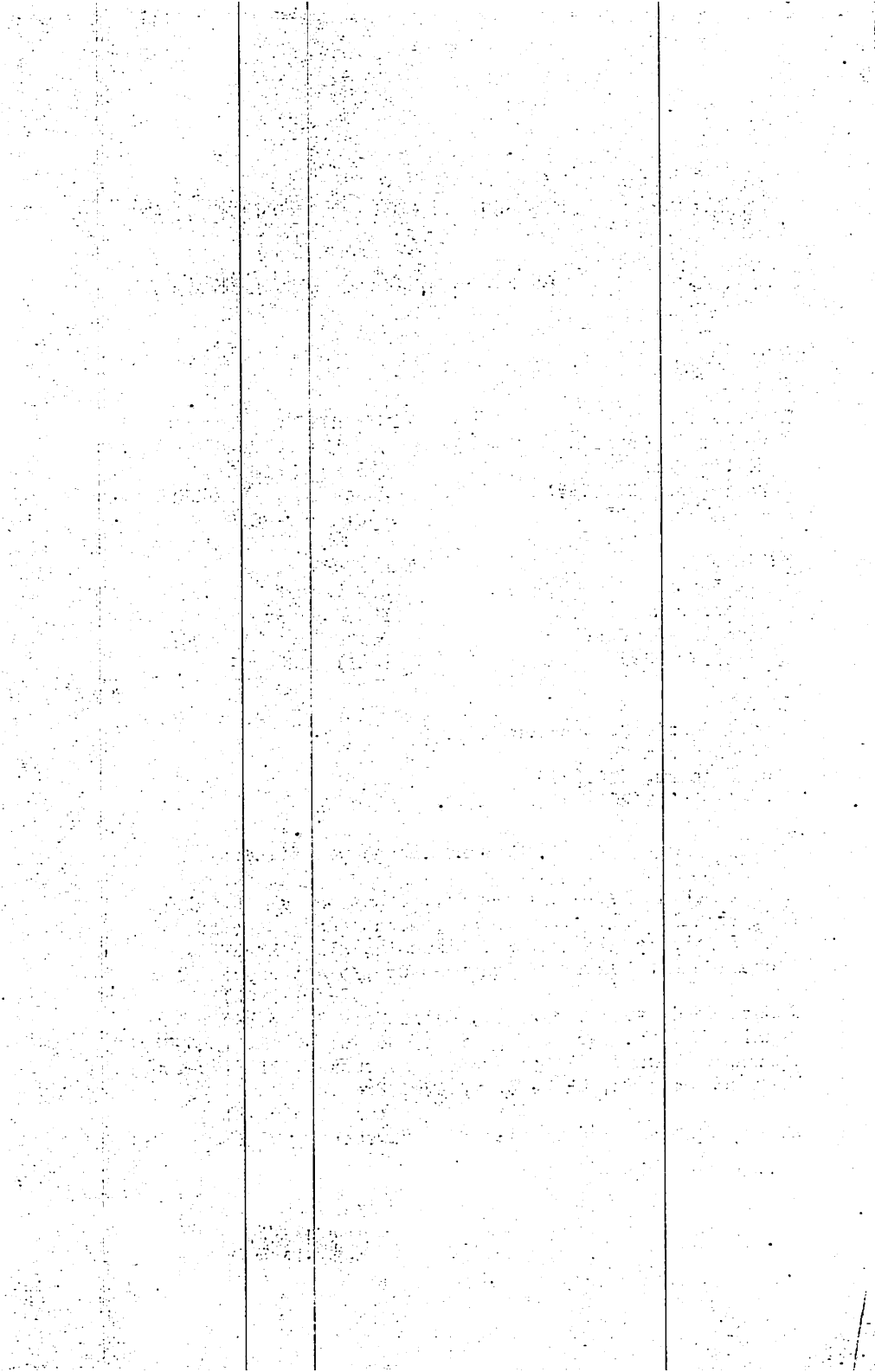


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Je Me Souviens

Spring 1982

Editorial

Certainly, the Publication Committee of the Society believes that what you are now holding in your hands is perhaps the best issue of JE ME SOUVIENS yet to appear in print.

Other than a new size and format, a perfect-bound booklet with a colored cover, a new lay-out of material, and a wide-range of subject matter, covering both the distant and recent past, this issue graphically displays more thought, emotion, and research, as well as, a tremendous amount of time, talent, and creativity on the part of its authors. For all this, we thank them, and we hope that future issues of our journal will far surpass this one.

That is why it is so vital that we encourage more of our membership to start working on new articles for our Winter edition. Although our Spring conference was less successful than past conferences, we have learned that our greatest efforts must be given to JE ME SOUVIENS, and to beginners among us in genealogy. It is our hope that this journal is informative to you, and serves as an introduction to the people whose dedication and willingness to help make up the bulk of our Society.

Our membership is growing, as well as our library's acquisitions. The donations to the Loisel File are also coming in steadily and surely. The faster we reach our goal, the sooner all of us will have the necessary resources to do research with. Thanks to all who have donated thus far.

With summer upon us, no doubt some of us will be venturing north to the land of our ancestors, or even to France. We hope that you will share with us the fruit of your timely research. Once again, our thanks goes out to all who have made this JE ME SOUVIENS such a successful, professional publication.

Rev. Dennis M. Boudreau, Editor

Le Coin de nos Ancêtres

PIERRE BOUCHER

Pierre Boucher's long life was one of total devotion to the service of New France.

The eldest of five children of Gaspard and Nicole (Lemere or Lemaire) Boucher, he arrived in New France from Mortagne-sur-Perche with his family. Pierre stated in a report drafted in 1695 that he had come to those shores in 1635 at the age of thirteen, but evidence exists that he may have arrived in 1634.

In any event, Gaspard Boucher and his brother, Marin, entered into an agreement with Robert Giffard, surgeon, chemist, colonizer, and founder of Beauport. The brothers sold their farms, Gaspard on 1 February 1634, the year after he had bought it, and set sail in the spring with their families, and accompanied by other settlers. Among these were the master-mason Jean Guyon, master carpenter Zacharie Cloutier, and Noel Langlois, a navigator and future pilot on the St. Lawrence River. In all, 43 people, including six complete families, landed in New France to form the foundation of a new people.

His family having settled on the Jesuits' farm at Notre-Dame-des-Anges, Pierre Boucher assisted the missionaries from 1637 to 1641 in Huronia, where he shared the Indians' life. At the same time, he learned their customs and dialects.

Upon his return to Quebec, he was taken into the service of Governor Huault de Montmagny as a soldier, interpreter, and an Indian agent. Taking part in all negotiations with the Indians, Pierre gained valuable experience which would stand him in good stead for the rest of his life. His work obtained for him rapid promotion from private to sergeant, and in 1644, he was appointed official interpreter and clerk at the fort of Trois-Rivieres. He played an active role in discussions with the Mohawk chief, Kiotseueton

in 1645. His parents settled there about this time, the beginning of his permanent residency.

In 1648 and 1649, Quebec was threatened with annihilation because Ville-Marie (Montreal) could no longer be depended upon to prevent the Indians from attacking down the St. Lawrence River, and the only remaining outpost was Trois-Rivieres, whose governor, Jacques Leneuf de la Poterie, more of a businessman than a soldier, was often absent. The new royal governor, Louis d'Ailleboust, appointed Pierre Boucher captain of the town of Trois-Rivieres, and asked him to prepare a plan of defense, its implementation later becoming the object of an official ordinance. He concentrated the scattered and far-flung farms, and enclosed the families in a stockade, or "enceinte", which each settler helped to build. He also taught them to handle weapons and organized them into watches.

In 1652, Captain Boucher opposed the plan of the acting-governor, Duplessis-Kerbodot (Guillemot), to launch a massive attack against the Iroquois, fearing a reversal. He remained in the fort with a few men, where he learned of the slaughter, on 19 August, of 22 settlers and soldiers, including the governor, not far from the town. The entire colony was now in danger.

One year later, on 23 August, six hundred Iroquois surrounded the fort, which Pierre Boucher, now acting-governor, held with only forty or so adolescents and old men. After a siege of nine days, the Iroquois asked for a "parler". To conceal the weakness of his position, Boucher met them alone outside the fort. What transpired has not come down to us, but somehow, he persuaded the enemy chiefs to return their French and Indian prisoners, bring gifts to Quebec, and conclude peace with the royal governor. This was done, and the colony was secure once again.

Pierre Boucher next received a commission as commander of the fort, and was appointed governor on 1 October 1654. In addition to his new responsibilities, Governor Boucher was also churchwarden in charge of charitable activities in the parish, and had been since 1651. He also occasionally

performed the duties of civil and criminal judge. Through all of these functions, he came to realize that Trois-Rivieres was not the place where he hoped to establish a seignery in keeping with his ideas.

In 1657, although elected King's councillor in the council in Quebec, he asked the royal governor for permission to retire to his property, the grant of Sainte-Marie, a domain of 200 acres at Cap-de-la-Madeleine. He made heavy expenditures for the construction of redoubts, bastions, and stockades, to protect his copyholders.

On 31 Augst 1661, the new royal governor, Dubois Davaugour, arrived in Quebec and was appalled at the deplorable state of the colony. He proposed to send a delegate familiar with the country to the new king, Louis XIV, to plead the colony's cause. The Jesuits and the notables of the colony agreed on Governor Boucher, to whom Davaugour had recently presented letters of nobility, brought with him from France.

Pierre Boucher, Sieur de Grosbois, sailed for Paris on 22 October, with dispatches from the colony's governor, and an important letter to the Prince de Conde, along with letters from the Jesuits to their mother-house. He was granted an audience with the king, during which Louis promised to help the colony and place New France under his protection. Grosbois also convinced the Prince de Conde and Colbert, the minister of finance, of the colony's importance to France. He left for home on 15 July 1662 with ships, soldiers, and provisions.

The success of Pierre Boucher at the French court marks a turning point in the history of New France. His mission resulted in curiosity, sympathy, and increased interest in Boucher's adopted country. It brought about the arrival of the Marquis de Prouville de Tracy in command of the Regiment de Carignan-Salieres, comprised of 1,000 men and officers, and the first Intendant, Jean Talon.

On 17 November 1663, the office of royal judge was conferred upon Governor Boucher by the Conseil Souverain, a post which he gave up the following year.

He had become the colony's dominant figure, sought after by civilian and military leaders alike for his advice and opinions. However, he was not satisfied. He believed that New France, continuously at war, should be a country at peace, and so he decided to set the example himself.

In 1667, while still governor of Trois-Rivieres, and Seigneur of Sainte-Marie, the Sieur de Grosbois persuaded the royal governor and the viceroy to accept his proposal to settle in the heart of Indian country on his seigneurie of Iles Percees, later called Boucherville.

In an extant document, the disappointment he felt when he saw his fellow countrymen and relatives, for whom he had risked his life and fortune, leading lives which did not conform to the ideals he had set for himself, is evident. He was forty-five years old and he wanted a place in the country where honest people could live in peace. Thus began the last, longest, and most peaceful stage of his career. He would establish a seigneurie according to his conceptions, with settlers judiciously chosen and willing to accept a flexible discipline, basing its foundations on that of the seigneurie of Robert Giffard.

Boucherville became the ideal seigneurie in less than fifteen years. It was described as "one of the richest and most magnificent territories in the colony".

As an example of the possibility of creating a new people by the union of French men and Indian women, Boucher married a Huron girl, Marie Ouebadinskoue, called Marie-Madeleine Chrestienne, in 1649. A widower, he next married Jeanne Crevier, from Rouen, in 1652. Fifteen children came from this union, and in accordance with custom, his sons took new names, many inspired by district names in Perche. Among others, they founded the families of Boucherville, Montarville, Montbrun, Grosbois, Granpre, Labriere, and Montizambert. The latter became English and Protestant after the cession of 1763.

In his old age, Pierre Boucher wrote his "Memoires", a kind of biography, and "My Last Wishes", a testament of

such originality and simplicity, that tradition has it that the parish priests of Boucherville read it from the pulpit on New Year's Day for several years.

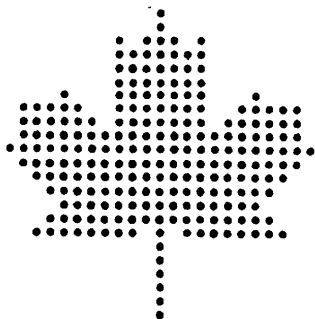
Pierre Boucher, noble, soldier, interpreter, governor, royal judge, founder and seigneur of Boucherville, died on 19 April 1717 at the age of 95 years, at least eighty-two of which were spent serving New France and its people in one way or another. He served for twenty years under Louis XIII, seventy-three under Louis XIV, and two under Louis XV. He could have known the first thirteen royal governors, and the first seven Intendants of New France.

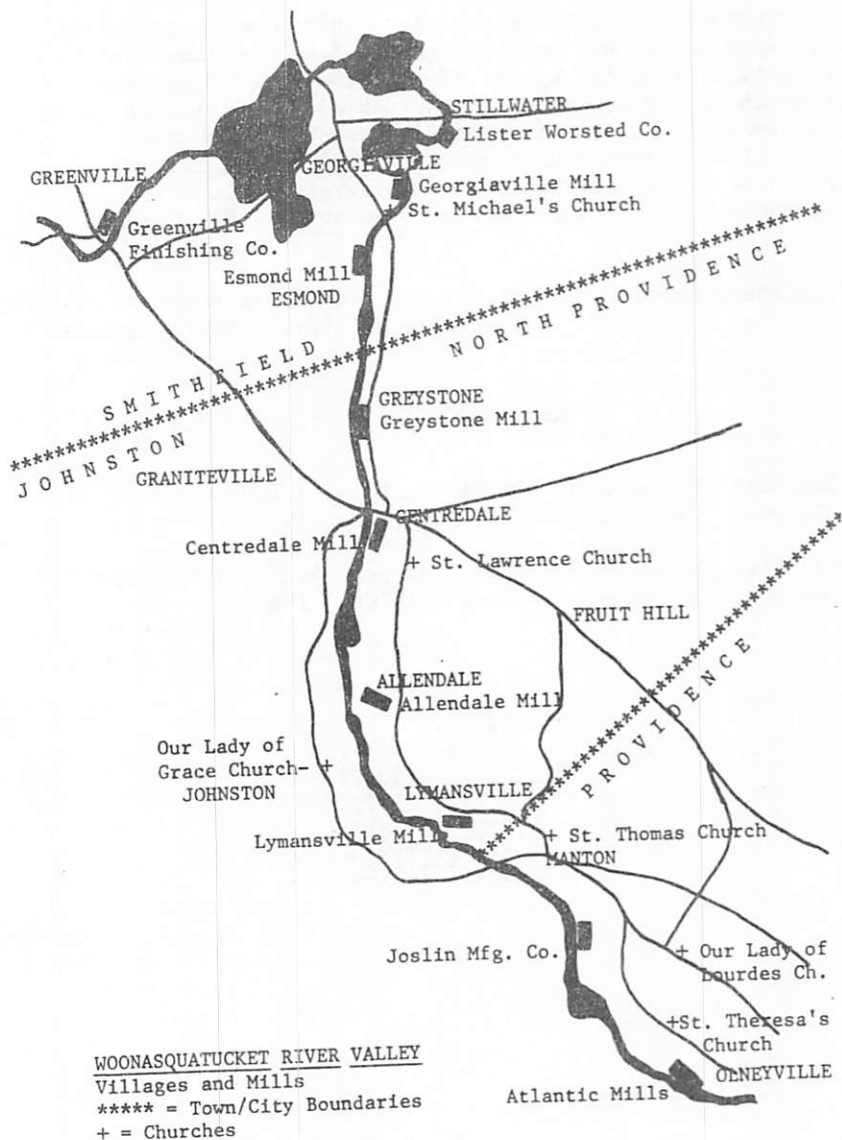
J. Richard Lebel #0597 (descended from Marin Boucher,
Zacharie Cloutier & Noel Langlois)

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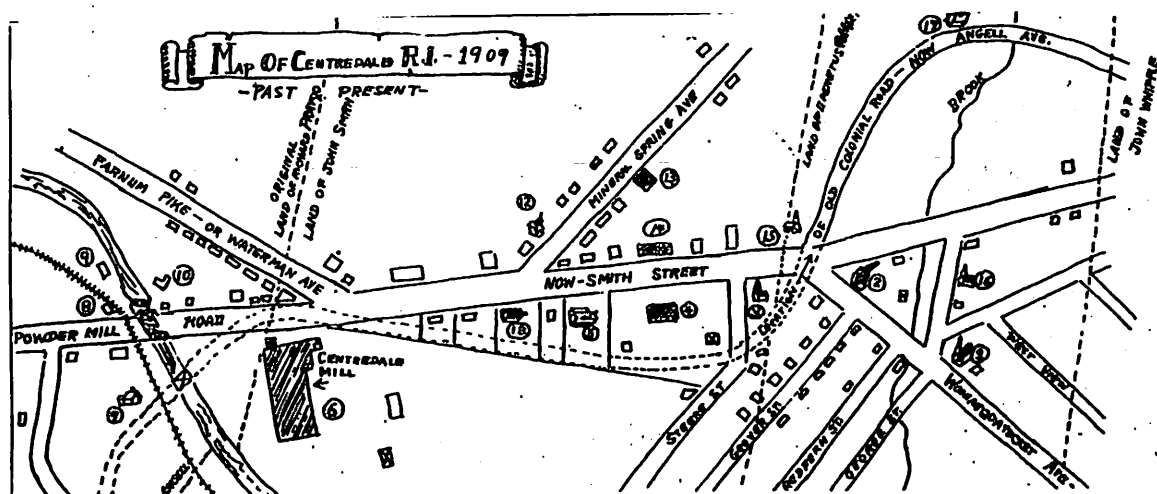
THE CANADIAN PRESENCE IN NORTH PROVIDENCE, R.I.

When speaking of the French-Canadian immigration to Rhode Island, one immediately thinks of the movement into the Woonsocket and lower Blackstone Valley areas, as well as the Pawtuxet Valley (West Warwick) area of the State. Certainly, it is there that one continues to find the heaviest concentration of Canadian descendants. What brought them here, as elsewhere in New England, was of course the growth and expansion of the textile industry, whose mills dotted Rhode Island's cities and countryside villages.

There were, however, other centers where the French-Canadian culture seeded and blossomed, which to this day, have been unfortunately neglected. Among these areas have been the "little Canada's" of Harrisville, Pascoag, Nasonville, Mapleville, Slatersville, and Forestdale in Northern Rhode Island; the parishes of St-Charles-Borromeo in Providence and St-Jean-Baptiste in Warren, two of the earliest parishes established primarily for French-Canadians in 1874 and 1877 respectively; and the string of mill villages which lined the shores of the Woonasquatucket River valley, such as Stillwater, Georgiaville, and Esmond in Smithfield; Greystone, Centredale, Allendale and Lymanville in North Providence; and Manton and Olneyville in Providence.

By 1895, these areas comprised nearly 11,000 Canadians, over one-fourth of the French population already in the State¹. From the turn of the century until the mid-1960's, this Canadian presence in the Woonasquatucket area far-outshined the rest of its Yankee, Irish and Italian population by 7 in 10 persons. This was no less true of the French population at the extreme western end of the town of North Providence, still known today as Centredale.

It was strange to read recently of the Immigration and Naturalization Department's raiding of a local mill to capture illegal Hispanic laborers, whose looms were once tended primarily by English and French employees. It is equally difficult to believe that such a presently predominant Italo-



Centredale, Rhode Island and its Historic Landmarks

LOCATION OF ROADS AND BUILDINGS OF HISTORIC INTEREST IN CENTREDALE.
 The information was given in Frank C. Angell's 'Annals of Centredale and sketched' by Vincent H. Dexter. 1. St. Lawrence Church, 2. St. Albans Church 3. 1st School House, 4. F. C. Angell House, 5. Centredale Hotel, 6. Worsted Mill, 7. Res. of Jacob Goff, 8. Railroad Station, 9. Site of Powder Mill, 10. Site of Saw Mill, 11. First Store & Post Office, 12. Union Library, 13. Town Hall, 14. Masonic Hall, 15. School House - 2nd-3rd., 16. Methodist Church, 17. Epenetus Oakley House, 18. Free Will Baptist Meeting House.----- Original FARM CLAIMS.

American town could have been once a thriving Franco-American community, because until the mid-1950's, only 2 people in 10 were of another ethnic background. The major group in the village was Franco-American. It is with this latter group that the following pages will be concerned.

Historical Background

Among those to thus push out into the common land and take up holdings therein were Thomas Angell, John Smith (the Miller), Epenetus Olney, and Richard Pray, and these men appear to have been the pioneers in the settlement of that portion of the Woonasquatucket valley which afterward became known as Centredale².

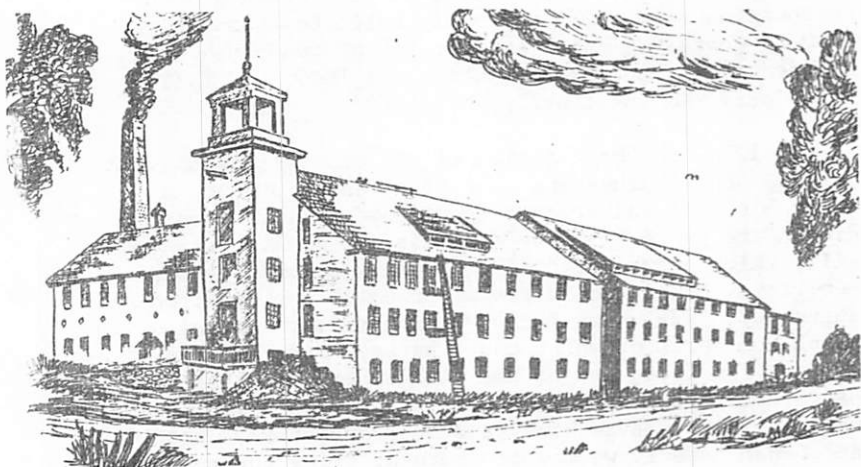
One hundred and twenty-nine years after the founding of the Town of Providence by Roger Williams and his associates, North Providence was incorporated as a separate township, in 1765. The village of Centredale grew up surrounding a colonial saw mill, built towards the year 1700 by Captain Richard Arnold, one of four such mills founded in the colony, and which, by 1840, had fallen into decay and was finally abandoned³.

In 1776, the May session of the General Assembly appointed John Jenckes and John Waterman to procure a "suitable site and erect a (gun) powder mill"⁴, which they did on the shore opposite Arnold's saw mill. This second mill, which contributed to the colony's Revolutionary War munitions, continued in operation until the afternoon of August 28, 1779, when there was a terrific explosion, the flash and shock of which could be seen and felt for miles around. In fact, one of the mill's beams had been thrust nearly three-fourth's of a mile from the site. The mill was completely devastated, and both operators, Jacob Goff and Lañan Beverly were quite burned, dying the evening of the following day from their injuries⁵. It was also for this second mill that the present Putnam Pike (Route 44) received the colonial name, Powder Mill Turnpike.

In 1787, Isaac Olney, who had previously bought the powder mill property, erected a grist mill, which he continued to operate until October 27, 1797, selling it to one of the new owners of the saw mill, William Goddard, who had it moved across the river and connected to the mill that he owned.

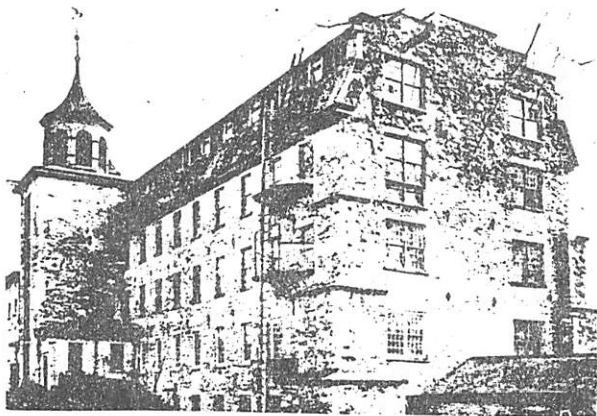
Across the river from him, Israel Arnold built a small spinning mill in 1812, naming it the Center Mill⁶ because of its location, approximately four miles from Greenville, four miles from Pawtucket, four miles from Providence, and seven miles from Scituate. The name of the village changed from Center Mill to Centerville, and finally, to Centredale in 1849, when the first post office was established there, and to distinguish it from the Centerville in the Pawtuxet Valley.

The Center Mill which originally gave the village its name, along with its four or five houses gave the appearance of a busy little village. The country around Centredale soon began to feel the impetus given to it by the textile industry, which invited other industries to locate there.



The Centre Mill

Arnold's mill was the first spinning mill in the area, and continued in operation despite two major fires in 1850 and 1889, and a long list of new proprietors, well into the early 1900's. In 1891, new machinery was brought in from England, giving it the capacity to manufacture some of the finest grades of worsted yarns. By 1909, the mill had increased about three times its original size, and gave employment to more than 300 people in its various departments⁷.



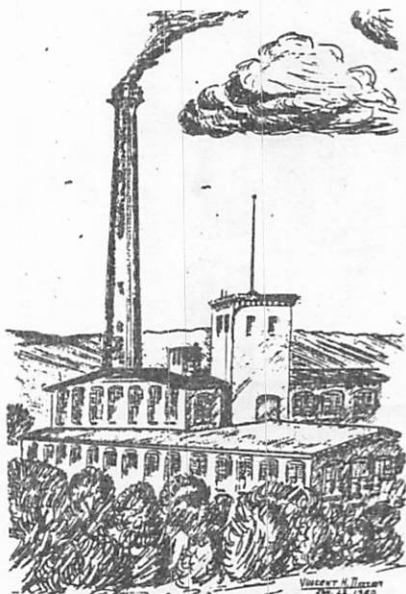
The Allendale Mill

In 1822, another mill was begun just south of Centredale, also on the North Providence shore of the Woonasquatucket, by Zechariah Allen. He not only established the mill, but had mill houses and a small church, modeled after one he saw in Normandy, constructed for his employees. The village was named Allendale in his honor. A native of Providence, Allen supposedly installed the first power loom for the making of woolen broadcloth. In 1915, the Providence Sunday Tribune reported that over 200 men and women were employed by the mill⁸. No doubt, the bulk of which were French-Canadians.

Zechariah Allen built another mill in 1853 in Georgiaville, along with several stone boarding houses, which still exist. This mill attracted many Canadian, as well as

Portuguese immigrants to the Smithfield area⁹.

As early as 1817, Chief Justice Daniel Lyman had contracted and constructed a small mill in the southwestern part of the town which still bears his name, Lymansville. Mill workers from Germany, Italy, as well as many French-Canadians from the Manton section of Providence were among the employees of this textile company¹⁰.



The Lymanville Mill

Being the useful resource that it was, the Woonasquatucket gave rise to many other such textile and manufacturing companies, which continued to grow along its banks. In 1904 and in 1906, the Greystone and Esmond mill complexes and villages were established, attracting still more Franco-Americans to the area, as well as immigrants from the Lancashire and Yorkshire sections of England.

A New Parish

At the crossroads of what is today Smith Street, Mineral Spring Avenue and Woonasquatucket Avenue, there once existed a thriving Franco-American community, whose influence was felt more than a half of a century in the religious and civic affairs of the town.

In his book The Annals of Centredale, 1636-1909, author Frank C. Angell, a direct descendant of Thomas Angell (one of Providence's co-founders), a leader in local civic affairs, a land owner and philanthropist, and a founder of the Union Free Library Association of Centredale, concludes his book on the first three hundred years of the town's history without mentioning the influx of immigrants into the primarily English-populated village, known today as the seat of government of North Providence.

This forgotten influx is merely alluded to in Angell's chapter on the churches of the town, where he summarizes the founding of St. Lawrence Parish as follows:

Until the summer of 1907 Centredale was included in the parish of St. Thomas, at Manton, about two miles distant, necessitating quite a long walk for those who desired to attend service, and many were unable to do so from some disability or the infirmities of old age.

As the population increased, the adherents of the Catholic Church increased accordingly, and eventually numbered about 400 communicants in and around Centredale¹¹.

Until July 1, 1907, Catholics from the area were forced to walk either the three miles north to St. Michael's Church in Georgiaville (established in 1875) or the two miles south to St. Thomas Church in Manton (established April 7, 1886)¹². At the turn of the century, the bulk of the immigrant population in the valley were of Irish, Italian and French-Canadian extraction, all of whom were becoming so numerous to

the region that they were beginning to overshadow the Yankee pioneers' descendants who had previously established there.

The new parish of St. Lawrence was comprised at first of some forty-plus families, and met for its first Mass in a room of the Allendale Mill complex, a little shorter than half the journey to Manton, on Sunday morning, July 7, 1907. The previous day, Bishop Matthew Harkins had incorporated the parish and appointed the Rev. Joseph Hardy as its founding pastor, along with Thomas A. Christian and Philias Tetreault as its first lay trustees¹³. By the time this article is published the parish will have celebrated its seventy-fifth anniversary.

For the first four months, Mass continued to be said at the mill site, while during that time, the parish acquired land for the new church on the corner of Woonasquatucket Avenue and George Street, actually in Centredale. On August 24, 1907, the parish corporation entered into negotiation with Miss Isabel Smith to purchase from her a dwelling and a barn, directly opposite the church property, which today still serves as the present rectory of the parish. On October 20th of that year, Bishop Harkins returned to Centredale to lead the ground-breaking ceremony and to bless the cornerstone for the edifice. One week later, so desirous were the parishioners to have their own place of worship, Mass was celebrated by Father Hardy in the finished basement of the structure. The upper church was finally completed in 1913, with a bell spire which rose 107 feet into the sky. The church was formally dedicated on Monday, May 31, 1915 by Bishop Harkins, after which he administered the sacrament of Confirmation to 100 of the parish's children.

From perusing the parish registers, one could say that the population of the parish during its early years was predominantly French-Canadian, followed closely by a large Irish population. The Italians were a smaller group at the time, and most of them founded their own parish just across the Woonasquatucket River in the town of Johnston. Our Lady of Grace parish was established by them in 1913 to serve

their own ethnic needs. Similarly, another French parish, Presentation of the Virgin Mary, was founded in 1912, to serve the needs of Canadians in the Marieville section of the town, nearer to Pawtucket¹⁴.



St. Lawrence Church

Regarding the pastors and parish priests, both the French and the Irish held the reigns of spiritual government, and continue to do so to the present, as is shown by the following list:

Rev. Joseph Hardy	(1907-1925)	French
Rev. Dennis Fullam	(1925-1930)	Irish
Rev. Arthur Lafayette	(1930-1938)	French
Rev. Charles Roberge	(1938-1944)	French
Rev. Napoleon Plasse	(1944-1963)	French
Rev. James Lamb	(1963-)	Irish

It was during Father Plasse's pastorate that the parish

broke ground for their own school, a long-cherished dream, which materialized in the early summer of 1954. By the following September 1955, the Sisters of the Holy Union began to conduct classes in the new building. The parochial school, which saw large enrollments during the 1960's, has since become St. Patrick's High School. The parish likewise grew, and on September 6, 1967, was split to form the new parish of Mary, Mother of Mankind, north of Mineral Spring Avenue.

Its Franco-American Parishioners

Despite the fact that North Providence today is for the most part Italian, there was a time when the Canadian presence was strongly recognized in and about Centredale. When speaking of that presence in the area, one immediately thinks of the large pioneer families, which gave the parish four of its trustees: Alexis Cardin, Eugene Jette, Philias Tetreault, and Peter Laboissoniere.

One also recognizes that there were principally three major waves of French-Canadian immigration into the Woonasquatucket Valley. The first Canadians to settle here prior to 1900 were, as previously-mentioned, attracted by the textile mills in Georgiaville, Centredale, Allendale, and Lymanville. Included in this group were those who migrated here from the towns and areas surrounding St-Pacome and Riviere-Ouelle; Bagot, Yamaska, and Drummond counties; the Beauce Valley; and some from other Canadian establishments in New Bedford, Fall River and Webster, Massachusetts. This first grouping of immigrants comprises the first of the parishioners of St. Lawrence Parish, perhaps named after the great northern river they knew so well. They were the following families (or children of the following couples:

The Archambault Family

Joseph Auclair and Marguerite Charbonneau

(of Montreal, who arrived via Woonsocket, RI)

Charles Baron and Emma Lapointe

(m. 16/7/1881 - St-Charles Ch., Providence)

Charles Beaulieu and Mathilde Martel
 (of Harrison, Maine)

Joseph Belanger and Marie Boucher
 (m. 5/3/1878 - St-Simon, Rimouski)

Joseph Bernard and Melanie Faucher
 (of St-Roch, PQ)

Jean Berube and Mathilde Laboissonniere
 (m. 22/1/1867 - St-Pacome, PQ)

Jean Bourget and Emelie Boucher (also Bouchard)
 (of New Bedford, Massachusetts)

Alexis Cardin and Cora Leclerc
 (m. 26/10/1909 - St-Nazaire, PQ)

David Charbonneau and Celina Surprenant
 (of Acton-Vale, PQ)

Philippe Charette and Rosanna Belanger
 (m. 8/11/1884 - St-Michel, Bellechasse)

Romuald Chartier and Marie-Louise Roy
 (of St. Thomas Ch., Providence, RI)

Narcisse Daragon and Elise Dupuis
 (of New Bedford, Massachusetts)

Joseph Desautels and Exilda Benoit
 (m. 28/12/1880 - St-Michel-des-Saints, PQ)

Jean-Baptiste Desrochers and Marie Riendeau
 (. 4/11/1874 - St-Mathias, PQ)

Olivier Forcier and Catherine Theroux
 (m. 24/2/1868 - St-David, Yamaska)

Arsene Forgues and Philomene Descelles
 (of Webster, Massachusetts)

Julien Forgues and Marthe Descelles
 (of Webster, Massachusetts)

Thomas Fortin and Pelagie Milliard
 (of St-Pacome, PQ)

William Gagne and Emilie Robidoux
 (of Natick, RI via Fall River, Massachusetts)

Joseph Gagniere and Emilie Desrochers
 (m. 25/10/1842 - St-Frederic, Drummonville, PQ)

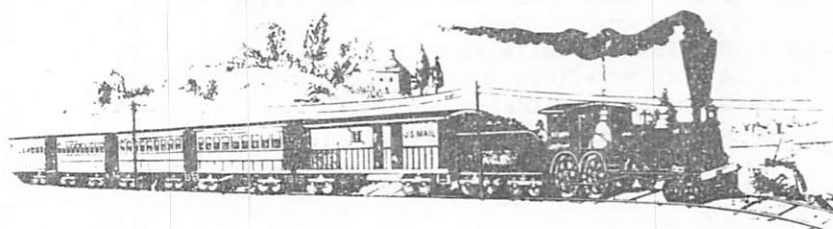
Louis-Zotique Galarneau and Theona Galarneau
 (via Winnipeg, Manitoba)

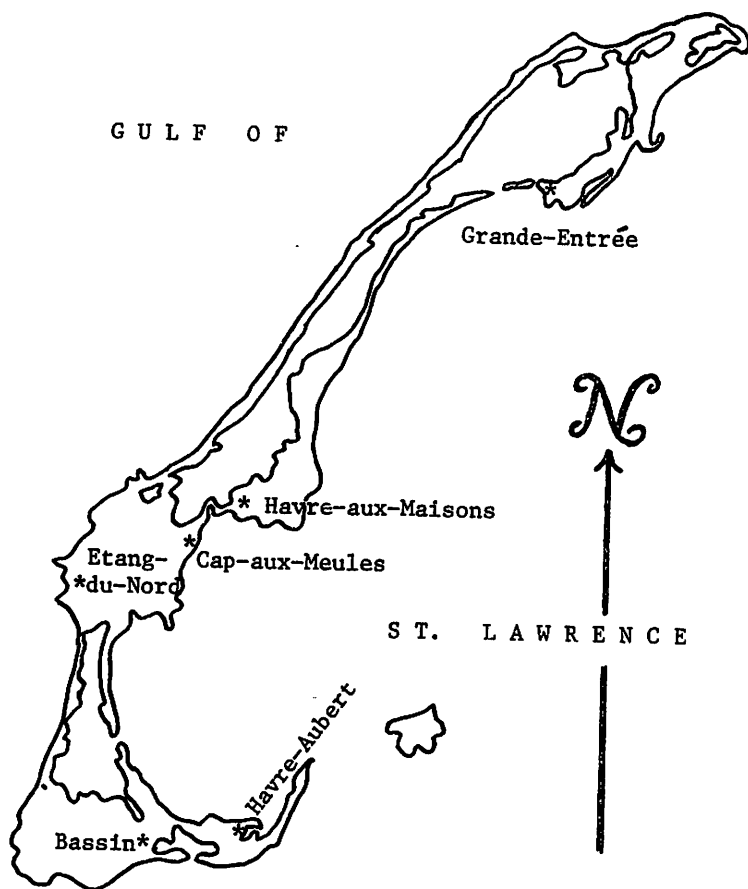
Elzear Gauvin and Noella Mercier
 (via West Mansfield, Massachusetts)

Pierre Graveline and Emelie Robidoux
 (m. 4/3/1878 - St-Marcel, PQ)



Jean-Baptiste Jarbeau and Amanda Lachance
 (of St-Etienne, Bolton, PQ?)
 Irene Jarbeau and Clarina Lachance
 (of St-Etienne, Bolton, PQ?)
 Joseph Jette and Rosalie Charbonneau
 (m. 21/2/1876 - Acton-Vale, PQ)
 Francois-Xavier Laboissoniere and Virginie Levesque
 (m. 21/7/1874 - St-Pacome, PQ)
 Jean-Baptiste Laboissoniere and Marie Levesque
 (m. 6/8/1878 - St-Pacome, PQ)
 Pantaleon Laboissoniere and Ernestine Laboissoniere
 (m. 8/1/1883 - Riviere-Ouelle, PQ)
 Gervais Labrie and Delphine Asselin
 (m. 5/7/1880 - Armagh, PQ)
 Raymond Laferriere and Dora Besse
 (of Warren, RI)
 Leopold Lacerte and Elizabeth Denico
 (of St-Charles Ch., Providence, RI)
 Francois Levesque and Alphonsine Laboissoniere
 (m. 21/11/1871 - St-Pacome, PQ)
 Joseph Levesque and Arthemise Milliard
 (m. 8/1/1883 - St-Pacome, PQ)
 Noel Parenteau and Marie Moreau
 (of Providence, RI)
 Jean-Baptiste Parenteau and Marie Valois
 (of St-Remi-de-Tingwick, PQ)
 Thomas Roy and Elmire Bilodeau
 (?)
 Louis Samson and Elise Godbout
 (of Ste-Famille, Ile d'Orleans and Arctic, RI)
 Jean-Baptiste Surprenant and Delphine Jette
 (lm. 20/7/1863 - Acton-Vale, PQ)
 hiliias Tetreault and ?
 (?)
 Jean-Baptiste Theroux and Philomene Proulx
 (of St-Michel-des-Saints, PQ)





LES ILES-DE-LA-MADELEINE

(MAGDELEN ISLANDS, PQ)

Arrival of the Acadians

The second wave of Canadian immigrants, from whom the author of this article descends, came primarily from the Iles-de-la-Madeleine (the Magdalen Islands), situated in the center of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on the eastern extremity of Maritime Quebec. Like their mainland compatriots in other parts of the province, the lack of jobs and land had forced these insular people, most of whom descended from the exiled Acadians, to once more leave their island home in search of new lands and new work.

Between 1850 and 1930, large groups of Madeleine islanders had reestablished themselves on the mainland, along Quebec's Cote-Nord, at Cap-de-la-Madeleine, in the Verdun and LaSalle districts of Montreal, in the lower Beauce Valley and in Halifax, Nova Scotia. A large population of them had also come to the United States, settling in Cambridge and in Fall River, Massachusetts.

Towards 1894, the Quebec government opened a new area for settlement in the Matapedia Valley of the Gaspé Peninsula. It was there that the Islanders' lumber camp grew to become what is known today as Lac-au-Saumon (Salmon Lake). Two brothers and their families from Cap-aux-Meules on the Islands were among the second group of Madelinot pioneers who in 1896 established themselves at Lac-au-Saumon. They were Alcide and Oneciphore Gaudet, the sons of Felix Gaudet and Eloise Boudreau. Life in the Matapedia Valley was quite difficult, with many acres of trees to clear, and the majority of the people were extremely poor.¹⁵

In 1901, a year after the birth of their second daughter, Alcide and his wife, Amanda Vigneault, left their property and relatives and journeyed south by train to Newport, Vermont, until they finally arrived at their new home and were greeted by familiar faces in the Globe district of Fall River. They established themselves on Peckham Street in the parish of Ste-Anne. While there, Alcide went to work as a mill carpenter in the local textile mills. Three more children were born to the couple those next few years, two daughters and a son.

In 1904, Joseph Benn and Company of Bradford, England contracted with F.P. Sheldon, a Providence mill engineering firm, to build a new mill in the Greystone area of North Providence, adjacent to an earlier one, rebuilt in 1877¹⁶. It was in 1907 that Alcide Gaudet was commissioned to come to Rhode Island with other relatives and friends to help in the construction of the mill's weave shed. Those who arrived with him and his family were Elie and Isaac Boudreault, William Vigneault (his brother-in-law), Amedee Theriault, Vital Doyle and two Raiche brothers. This family of seven, along with their seven boarders occupied a small wood-frame house on Farnum Pike in Esmond.

In 1908, another son, Alfred, was born to them, who later became the founder and owner of Club 44 on Putnam Pike, and who also served from 1949-50 and later in the early 1970's on the North Providence town council, before the town elected its own mayor.



A Blanket Label
from Esmond Mills

That same year (1908), Alcide and his friends were again commissioned to help in the construction of the Esmond Mill, which produced European-style Jacquard blankets¹⁷ of 100% virgin wool. These blankets were difficult to weave, requiring great skill on the part of those who attended the looms.

Towards 1910, Oneciphore Gaudet moved his family from Lac-au-Saumon to Esmond, to be closer to his brother, Alcide. Both of them being carpenters, after a full-day's work in the mills, they would walk the two miles or so to Centredale each evening, where family tradition has it, they continued to work well into the night refinishing the floors of St. Lawrence rectory, as well as designing and building the sacristy for the upper church.

Later that same year, the Gaudet's moved to Mineral Spring Avenue, where two more daughters were born to them. They lived there until 1929, when Alcide removed his family to a new home he had finished constructing on Angell Avenue, where revered by his relatives and friends as the "pioneer" of this migration, his home became the focal point of many "soirees" for the Acadian community in Centredale. Visitors from the Islands and nearby Massachusetts were a frequent occurrence at their home. While there, the Gaudet's adopted another daughter, thus bringing the total number of their children to nine.

Between the years 1911 and 1930, other relatives and friends from the Islands, Lac-au-Saumon and Fall River joined them in Centredale. From frequent letter writing, urged by a promise of new jobs and a better life, this initial migration of about 51 persons from Havre-Aubert and Bassin, Cap-aux-Meules, l'Etang-du-Nord, and Havre-aux-Maisons in Canada, most of whom were already related by blood or marriage, formed the basis of the Madelinot colony in Centredale. The next generation which followed saw an additional 75 descendants from this first group, followed by nearly 95 children in the succeeding generation.

Gaudet Street in North Providence was named for Oneciphore's family, who helped develop the plat behind the Ronci Company, off Smith Street. The first Acadians to come to Centredale, Alcide and Amanda Gaudet celebrated their 65th wedding anniversary on November 20, 1959, surrounded by their nine children and in-laws, fourteen grandchildren, and a score of relatives from the Maritimes. Among the families who migrated here with origins on the Magdalen Islands were the following:

Marc Arseneault and Theophita Arseneault
(m. 9/1/1900 - Amqui, PQ)

Theophita had died before coming to Centredale. Marc

arrived with his three children of the first marriage,
and his second wife, Luce Richard
Maurice Arseneault, son of Leger of Havre-Aubert.
He worked on the Mount Hope Bridge project, later marry-
ing in New York.
Alfred Benoit, son of Onesime of Havre-Aubert
After working several years for the Greenville Finishing
Company, he returned to the Islands, and married there
twice.

The children of Nectaire Boudreau and Esther Cormier of
Havre-Aubert:

Evrade Boudreau and Anesie Gaudet (d/o Oneciphore)
(m. 14/10/1918 - Centredale, RI)
Alphonse Boudreau and Veneda Doucet (d/o Jean Constant)
(m. 1/10/1919 - Havre-Aubert)
Veneda's neice, Yvonne Doucet (d/o Cleophas) married in
Centredale but returned to Canada. Alphonse and Veneda's
grandson, Dennis Boudreau was ordained at St. Lawrence
Church, July 2, 1977, making him the fifth priest to des-
cend from the Magdelen Island Boudreau family.
Veneda Boudreau and Alfred Petitpas
(m. 24/11/1921 - Centredale, RI)
Samuel Boudreau and Imelda Boudreault (d/o Isaac)
(m. 23/11/1935 - Centredale, RI)
Samuel was co-owner of the old Centredale Hotel (today's
Adrien's Restaurant). To this day, no one knows whether
or not he died accidentally by falling down the stairs,
or whether someone had pushed him. He always walked with
his hands in his pockets, and due to this habit, was un-
able to break his fall.
Philomene Boudreau and Alfred Leveillee
(m. 14/7/1924 - Centredale, RI)
Alexina Boudreau and Cyrice Vigneault (s/o Alfred)
(m. 3/8/1929 - Verdun, PQ)
Nectaire Boudreau, widower and father of the aforementioned,
along with two other children, Eva and Cyrice, lived in
Centredale for a time, yet returned to Havre-Aubert, where
they married and remained.

The sons of Hermenegilde Boudreau (Nectaire's brother) and
Celine Chevrier of Havre-Aubert:

Arthur Boudreau and Marie-Louise Gaudet (d/o Oneciphore)
(m. 20/11/1911 - Centredale, RI)

Paul Boudreau and Rose Gaudet (d/o Alcide)
(m. 1/9/1924 - Centredale, RI)

Therese Boudreau, their neice, d/o Aristide.

Isaac Boudreault and Marie-Louise Cormier
(m. 8/4/1907 - Fall River, Massachusetts)

Elie Boudreau and Luce Mathurin
(m. 11/11/1886 - Natashquan, PQ via Fall River, MA.)

Children of Ernest Cormier and Aglae Vigneault of Bassin:

Maurice Cormier and Eva Lapierre (d/o Cyrille)
(m. 27/9/1892 - Centredale, RI)

Aurelie Cormier and Evrade Renaud (s/o Joseph)
(m. 1/7/1929 - Centredale, RI)

Sons of Hyppolite Cyr and Melanie-Louise Boudreau of
l'Etang-du-Nord; Melanie-Louise was Alcide and Oneciphore
Gaudet's step-sister by their mother's first marriage:

Elphege Cyr and Yvonne Letourneau (d/o Francois-Xavier)
(m. 30/5/1916 - Centredale, RI)

William Cyr and Josephine Letourneau (d/o Francois-Xavier)
(m. 14/10/1918 - Centredale, RI)

Ernest Cyr and Marie-Flore Arseneault (d/o Marc)
(m. 4/2/1924 - Centredale, RI)

*Elphege and Yvonne's son, Ulric presently owns and operates
the Surf Hotel on Block Island, RI.

John Desjardins and Marie Doyle (d/o William)
(m. 26/11/1902 - Fall River, Mass. via Lac-au-Saumon)

Ludger Doyle (s/o William) and Louise Boudreau (d/o Elie)
(m. 16/4/1923 - Fall River, Massachusetts)

Sons of Felix Gaudet and Eloise Boudreau of Cap-aux-Meules:

Oneciphore Gaudet and Elizabeth Petitpas (d/o Firmin)
(m. 7/1/1890 - Etang-du-Nord)

Theofred Gaudet and Louise Vigneau (d/o Eve)
(m. 18/1/1893 - Bassin)

Alcide Gaudet and Amanda Vigneault (d/o Alfred)
(m. 20/11/1894 - Etang-du-Nord)

Telesphore Lafrance (s/o Joseph) and Appoline Vigneault
(m. 30/5/1904 - Amqui, PQ) (d/o Alfred)
Amanda's sister, Appoline (Pauline) lived in Lac-au-Saumon, until they arrived in Georgiaville. Telesphore was among those who refinished the basement hall for St. Michael's Church in Georgiaville. After coming to Centredale, he pumped the organ for the Masses at St. Lawrence.

Children of Alexandre Petitpas and Elisabeth Gaudet of Etang-du-Nord:

Amanda Petitpas and Mathilde Boudreau (d/o Vital)
(m. 14/9/1917 - Etang-du-Nord)

Alfred Petitpas and Veneda Boudreau (d/o Nectaire)
(m. 24/11/1921 - Centredale, RI)

Evrade Renaud (s/o Joseph of Bassin) and Aurelie Cormier
(m. 1/7/1929 - Centredale, RIO (d/o Ernest)

Children of Alfred Vigneau (-lt) and Henriette Huet of Etang-du-Nord (Alfred's first marriage):

Amanda Vigneau, wife of Alcide Gaudet (above)
Appoline Vigneault, wife of Telesphore Lafrance (above)
William Vigneault, returned to Etang-du-Nord.
Nelson Vigneault, died in Centredale, unmarried.

Children of Alfred Vigneau (-lt) and Louise Lapierre (Alfred's second wife): This couple also migrated to Providence.

Cesaire Vigneault and Belzemire Dutil (d/o Nazaire)
(m. 2/9/1912 - Centredale, RI)

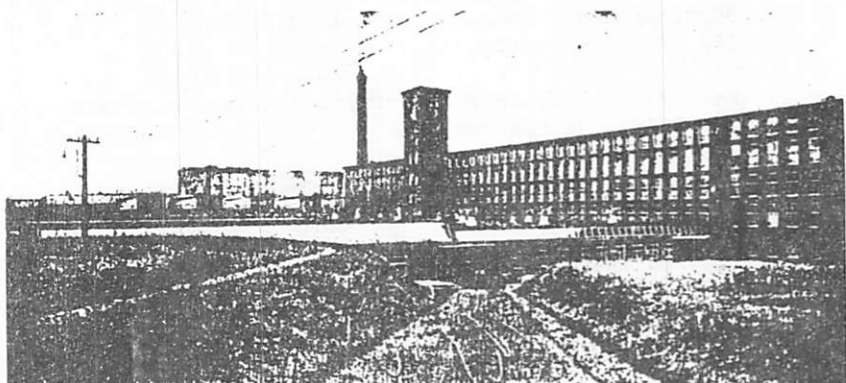
Cyrice Vigneault and Alexina Boudreau (d/o Nectiare)
(m. 3/8/1929 - Verdun, PQ)

Hormidas Vigneault and Irma Lefebvre (d/o Hermas)
(m. 4/7/1933 - Providence, RI)

Anesie Vigneault, died in Centredale, unmarried.

A Final Immigration

Although Centredale seemed a peaceful village in which to live, it did see its distressing moments. Over the years, much religious and ethnic bigotry continued to grow between Catholics and Non-Catholics, Canadians and Irish, the latter controlling the political machine of the township. The patriarchal and matriarchal system of running families, something taken for granted among the French families, lasted until the 1950's and 1960's, until, as in other Franco-American communities, older generations ceded their control over family affairs, but certainly not without a final opinion, one way or another.



The Greystone Mill

Quietly continuing to work in the Allendale and Greystone Mills, the Franco-American population of the village became its dominant working force. As time and history crept forward, Centredale passed through World War I, the Great Depression, and World War II, virtually unchanged.

For a third time, another wave of French-Canadians, primarily from Quebec and other local French parishes moved into the area, joining the other already well-established

families of the village. This new migration, beginning shortly after World War I and lasting well into the 1930's, brought with it reverberations of the Sentinelle Movement, which had already affected various Canadian communities throughout the State. A local chapter of the movement began in Centredale with the arrival of these French from surrounding parishes. Fearing the threat of excommunication, the majority of families involved met secretly, keeping their personal feelings about the matter relatively among themselves. For the most part, the situation was somewhat subdued.

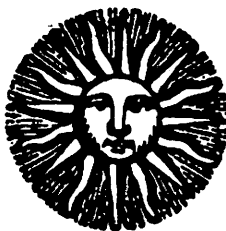
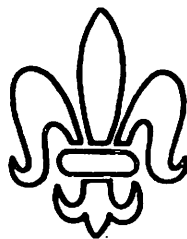
There were, however, some protestations, for example, parishioners would put slugs into the Sunday collection basket, and at night, vigilante groups would meet occasionally, often resulting in some sort of violence. During those turbulent years, the men of Centredale, would meet in fields just off Mineral Spring Avenue, armed with homemade clubs (2x4's), in case a fight would break out between the adherents of and those opposed to the Sentinellist beliefs. It was not uncommon for some of the townsmen to return home, beaten and bleeding, from such occurrences. My maternal grandfather, Alcide Gaudet, in a story related to me by my aunt, even threw his nephew and closest friend, Isaac Boudreault, out of his house one evening for adhering to the Sentinellist philosophy. Isaac left, but returned to apologize that same evening. Their life-long friendship and family peace was a higher value worth preserving.

Among the families comprising this third wave of Canadians were the following couples or their children:

Omer Alarie and Marie-Anne Millette
(via O.L. of Victories, Woonsocket, RI)
Emery Beausejour and Alma Racine
(of St-Michel-des-Saints, PQ)
Arthur Bouchard and Josephine Roch
(of New Bedford, Massachusetts)
Albert Brousseau and Rose Rathier
(of ?)
Adolphe Brunelle and Georgiana Bourgeois
(m. 10/1/1893 - Stratford, PQ)

Cyrille Cadieux and Philomene Sarrasin
 (m. 5/11/1897 - New Bedford, Massachusetts)
 Joseph Caisse and Mathilde Pigeon
 (of Fall River, Massachusetts)
 Doria Chapdelaine and Hattie Sicard
 (via O.L. of Lourdes, Providence, RI)
 Emile Charland and Eva Marcoux
 (m. 20/9/1915 - Fortierville, PQ)
 Alfred Dandurand and Mirza Mercier
 (Via Quinnebaug, Connecticut)
 Lucien Demers and Grace Pellerin
 (via O.L. of Lourdes, Providence, RI)
 Louis Descoteaux and Emelie Ouellette
 (m. 17/6/1879 - Trois-Rivieres, PQ)
 Nazaire Dutil and Marie-Exorine Breton
 (m. 7/4/1884 - St-Neree, PQ)
 Peter Ethier and Diana Bourassa
 (of St. Michael's, Georgiaville, RI)
 Louis Favreau and Georgianna Leveillee
 (of St. Michael's, Georgiaville, RI)
 Arthur Favreau and Eugenie Lupien
 (of St. Thomas, Providence, RI)
 Joseph Grenier and Exilda Beauchemin
 (of St. Michael's, Georgiaville, RI)
 Zoel Heon and Exilia Clermont
 (m. 8/9/1902 - Fall River, Massachusetts)
 Napoleon Handfield and Adele Archambault
 (m. 26/11/1877 - St-Marc-s-Richelieu, PQ)
 Jean-Baptiste Jobin and Angelina Nadeau
 (via Pascoag, RI)
 Arcade Jolin and Caroline Roy
 (of Peterboro, New Hampshire)
 Napoleon Joly and Pauline Boucher
 (m. 25/6/1895 - St-Gabriel-de-Brandon, PQ)
 Louis Jutras and Valerie Frappier
 (via O.L. of Lourdes, Providence, RI)
 Joseph Labonte and Nancy Arpin
 (via O.L. of Lourdes, Providence, RI)
 Edmond Latour and Marie Sicard
 (via St-Charles, Providence, RI)
 Albert L'Etoile and Bertha Tetreault
 (of Alberta, Canada)

Francois-Xavier Letourneau and Marie Laflamme
 (m. 2/4/1894 - St-Lazare, PQ via St-Neree, PQ)
 Joseph Lizotte and Delima Levesque
 (of St-Pacome, PQ)
 Wilfrid Moreau and Alma Poissant
 (via Albion, RI)
 Pierre Morin and Amanda Bouthillier
 (m. 4/5/1906 - O.L. of Consolation, Pawtucket, RI)
 Telesphore Octeau and Victoria Beaudoin
 (via Hopedale, Massachusetts)
 Arthur Ouimet and Marie-Anne Dionne
 (via O.L. of Lourdes, Providence, RI)
 Jean-Baptiste Palardy and Hilda Brodeur
 (of St-Hyacinthe, PQ)
 Adelard Payette and Arselie Jalbert
 (of ?)
 Denis Picard and Edouardina Forcier
 (of St. Michael's, Georgiaville, RI)
 Joseph Rathier and Nellie Robitaille
 (of Grand-Mere, PQ)
 Jean-Baptiste Ricard and Zenaide Tourigny
 (m. 19/7/1887 - St-Gregoire-Nicolet & via Mt-Carmel,PQ)
 Leon Robert and Celina Dion
 (via Natick, RI)
 Joseph Robidoux and Marie Plourde
 (via Fall River, Massachusetts)
 Joseph St-Jean and Etudienne Rheault
 (via Manchester, New Hampshire)
 Hubert Thibodeau and Amanda Fortin
 (via Fall River, Massachusetts)
 Omer Trinquie and Lydia Desjarlais
 (via Mapleville, RI)
 Leon Varin and Anne Desjarlais
 (via Mapleville, RI)
 There were also Paquette's, Paquin's and Vezina's in this
 last migration into the area.



A CHANGING FACE

From the late 1930's to 1950, the French population in Centredale saw more peaceful and joyful moments. During the days of the Great Depression, people often entertained themselves at home, musically. While wives were busy house-keeping and cooking for their families, their husbands worked steadily each day. During this fifteen year period, many of the Centredale pioneers saw their children married, as well as, the arrival of their grandchildren. During the evenings, the Franco-American townsmen would gather at either the Centredale Tavern (now Adrien's) or Sampson's Block (now demolished) to exchange news and to play a hand or more of pitch or cribbage. Eventually, a couple of nights a week were devoted to this, with pitch games going on all over town. The younger generation, involved in sports and social gatherings, spent their leisure hours at local dances. The children of the village also had their good times, watching movies at the old Community Theater, or buying penny candy at Mr. O'Reilly's store; in the winter months there was always skating on the small pond behind the former Cranston Loan Company or on the Woonasquatucket River, as well as, many good hills available for sliding.

The 5¢ electric tram to Providence had given way to a newer, more modern bus system, and so there were always the weekly trips into the city to go shopping. Each Memorial Day after World War II, the town celebrated the holiday with a big parade, which began at Fruit Hill Avenue and Smith Street and marched down Smith through Centredale, ending at the Whitehall Building on Waterman Avenue in Greystone. After the parade, the townspeople would gather at the Darnborough-Parkin V.F.W. Post on Angell Avenue to finish off the day's festivities.

For years, it seemed as though nothing would ever change. Even the town's political machine was so great, one had to vote Democratic. Certainly, there was a French population, yet the power was held by the Irish and Yankee politicians. After the death of Edward Gallagher, Democratic Party Whip on the town council, and also, the retirement of the town clerk, Mr. Sweet, all the Irish

handed-in their resignations, and the town seemed on the verge of collapse. Now was the moment for the French and Italians to come to power. Although some held town positions, for example Mr. Louis Grenier, long-time tax collector. For the Canadian element, that term was brief, because during the 1950's and 1960's many of the older generation Canadians died with each passing year, and just as many younger generations were beginning to move away to the suburbs. The Italian population, however, remained and steadily grew stronger, giving its character to the town, so that today, when one mentions North Providence, it is almost synonymous with them.

The Canadians did well business-wise. One can easily recall Latour's beauty salon on Smith Street, and Emery Levesque's pharmacy at the junction of Woonasquatucket and Smith. Neither business exists today. Mr. Levesque's drug store had its own soda fountain, where home-made ice cream was served to his customers. There was also Mr. Lanteigne's meat market, which was sold to the L'Etoile family, who later went into the auto body repair business. Mr. Lanteigne, a native of upper New Brunswick, was a carpenter by trade, and is better known for the many houses he built in and around the Centredale area. There was also Eldee's Furniture store on Mineral Spring Avenue, near the old town hall, of whom Laurence Berube was half-owner. Two oil companies were also run by the Canadians: the larger belonged to the Ochteau family, the smaller to the Moreau's.

Centredale has also had quite a face-lifting since the 1960's, one which makes it nearly unrecognizable to many of its non-resident natives. A new by-pass has been constructed to give the Smith Street rush hour traffic less congestion. The old familiar buildings which were more or less landmarks have either been destroyed by fire, such as the old Centredale school on December 8, 1957, and the old Centredale Mill (owned by the Metro-Atlantic Chemical Co.) which burned to the ground in the 1970's. Levesque's pharmacy and Sampson's Block have been demolished. Presently, a new multi-storied high rise for the elderly stands atop the site of the Centredale Mill. Certainly, Centredale has changed very much from the village many of us knew as children.

Presently, there are still some Canadians left, yet their number is very few indeed, and their descendants are scattered all over the State, and perhaps the nation. When one remembers such kind and interesting people as Eugene Jette, our parish trustee, who'd tend his grapevines each year, give permission to slide down his hill each winter, and who retrieved my lost First Communion rosary from the bottom of a burnt pile of leaves after it had been lost over a year or more; or his daughter, Rita Varin, who would wave to us each time we passed her Board of Canvassers office at the town hall; or the stern but good-humored Father Plasse handing out our report cards with a joke for each student; the peg-legged, industrious Francois Letourneau; the hilarious Louise Heon, life of every gathering; my sympathetic and loving grandparents on both sides of the family, Alcide and Amanda Gaudet, and Alphonse and Veneda Boudreau, and the many jovial, fun-loving Acadian faces who were our relatives, one can't help but want to write a small history of this close-knit community who created their own historical endeavors, minute and simple though they be. May this article preserve the memory of their valiant efforts, and all they have given to the character and fiber of this Rhode Island township.

Rev. Dennis M. Boudreau, # 0058

FOOTNOTES

- 1
Aubin, Albert K., Ed. THE FRENCH IN RHODE ISLAND, A HISTORY.
Rhode Island Heritage Commission, 1981, p. 11.
- 2
Angell, Frank C. THE ANNALS OF CENTREDALE, 1636-1909.
Central Falls, RI: E.L. Freeman & Co., 1909, pp. 6-7.
- 3
Ibid., p. 20.
- 4
Ibid., p. 33.
- 5
Ibid., p. 36.

6

Ibid., pp. 37-38.

7

Ibid., pp. 64-65.

8

_____. "Zechariah Allen Gave His Name to a Local Village" in
THE OBSERVER (North Providence 200th Anniversary Issue),
April 8, 1965, p. 66.

9

Kulik, Gary. RHODE ISLAND TEXTILE MILLS, A TOUR. pp. 9-10.

Note: The author of this article has an uncle who pre-
sently resides in one of the stone mill houses
mentionned herein, near the mill site in Georgia-
ville.

10

THE OBSERVER, p. 105.

11

Angell, Frank C. pp. 94-95.

12

Diocese of Providence. OFFICIAL DIRECTORY, 1982, p. 246.

13

GOLDEN JUBILEE BOOK of St. Lawrence Parish, 1957, p. 5.

14

Diocese of Providence, p. 247.

15

Bouvillon, Abbe A. UN GRAND JOUR. Evolutions d'une Paroisse
Canadienne: St-Edmond-du-Lac-au-Saumon.
Paris, France.

16

Kulik, Gary & Bonham, Julia C. AN INVENTORY OF HISTORIC
ENGINEERING AND INDUSTRIAL SITES.

U.S. Department of the Interior, 1978, p. 130.

17

Ibid., p. 225.

Other members of our society also descend from people men-
tionned in this article, among them Charles Gaudet and Doris
(Levesque) Greer.

AMENDED LINES: GENEALOGY AND ADOPTED CHILDREN

(The following is a true story, although not an isolated case, as it bears a strong resemblance to my mother's situation. There are many adopted children, who, wanting to trace their heritage and genealogy, could go no farther than themselves, and there are those who have stumbled upon a whole world they never knew existed. Either that door has opened with warmth and acceptance or else it has closed with rejection.

It is strange how among the families of immigrant couples in which one spouse has died, the youngest child has often been placed into the care of another couple, who later adopted them. This article is written to show that, although an adoption has taken place, sometimes it is possible to learn one's real heritage and discover a lost family. Sometimes, it happens sheerly by chance or God's Providence that somewhere along the road of life, we meet those to whom we really belong. Or do we? - The Editor)

A Suspicion Grows

Throughout the years, my three children have often heard me tell the story of my strange adoption, and how I later encountered my real family. They have often urged me to write it down so that they may pass it on to their children. It happened in this way...

My foster parents, Albert and Eva (Banville) Vermette were of Canadian descent, and lived on the corner of South Main and Charles Streets in Fall River, Massachusetts. They married in Fall River on the 11th of July 1921, and had one son, named Maurice, who died at birth. My dad came from Ste-Flore, PQ, and was the son of Nobert and Esther (Morest) Vermette. Mom came from Coaticook, PQ, the daughter of Anthime and Eleanor (Gauthier) Banville. Albert had been a loom fixer in the King Philip Mill in Fall River.

One day I was cleaning out a closet of our home, when

I accidentally came upon a small painted black and red, wooden chest. Being curious of the contents, I opened it and found a baptismal certificate for a Cora Couture, which confirmed my many suspicions. I suddenly remembered my childhood years, as an only child, when people had been constantly secretive whenever someone began comparing me to my real sister, whom they knew, but whom I, at the time, didn't know. Perhaps they thought I wasn't listening to them as I played, but I was taking in every word. Certainly I had grown-up with the deep suspicion that I was not the Vermette's child. I put the chest back into the closet, realizing that I was still too young to approach the delicate subject with my foster parents. I kept growing with the knowledge, never saying anything to anyone. What a secret to live with!

At the age of seventeen, a close friend of mine introduced me to my "real" sister. A very dramatic meeting it was! This friend and my sister worked together, and as it is a small world indeed, with one story leading to another, imagine to their surprise that they had this very interesting connection.

The Meeting

I worked as an office clerk for the Pomfret Bakery on Pleasant Street in the city, and as it was a one-girl office, most lunch times I spent alone. One day, my friend called and told me that she was on her way to have lunch with me. After hanging-up, I didn't think any more of the call, but only of the few moments away from the office, spent with such a good friend.

Before long, three girls came through the door. It was nearly noon. With my friend were two other girls, who I had never met before, and with whom she worked. Soon, we were on our way to a small Chinese restaurant downtown near the Durfee Theater on North Main Street. While riding to our destination, I was formally introduced to my real sister. Needless to say, my surprise was endless, and I was at a loss for words. It was a good thing my sister, Loretta, did all the talking.

After arriving at the restaurant, ordering our meal, I then found out about my real family. My father, Paul Couture, who was still alive, had married my mother, Laura Houde, the 2nd July 1912 in Fall River. My mother had died a little more than two months after I was born, the youngest of six children. Loretta, with whom I had lunch that day, later married in 1937 Harold Coderre. I also had three brothers: Elizee who married Lauretta Bouffard (who presently have three children); Arthur and Joseph-Romeo, who at that time were both in the army. Romeo had married a Jeannette Forcier. There was also another child who had died young. After my real mother's death, my real father had remarried a Merilda Levasseur, who bore him six more children: Therese, Benoit, Robert, Normand, Albin and Peter. Little did my friend realize that she had opened-up for me a whole new world.

The Adoption

But why was I adopted? To some, it may seem a sad story, but certainly, not for me. I had a very happy and good home with my foster parents, the Vermette's. What I gleaned from my sister enlightened the issue.

Fall River in the early 1900's was strictly a mill city. People working there were just about making ends meet; for the most part, they were poor. My real father, Paul Couture, was a weaver in one of the mills. As the story later confirms itself in the adoption papers, my real mother died shortly after I was born, and no one was available to care for me. I was sent to the orphanage (poor house institution) on Bay Street in Fall River.

At about the same time that all this was happening to me, my foster parents also had a sad tragedy. Eva Vermette had also given birth to a beautiful eleven pound son at home. He, however, was stillborn. Complications had set-in and she was later removed to a local hospital, where she almost died herself. While there, she learned she would never be able to have another child. It was then, that they decided to adopt.

Going to the parish priest at Blessed Sacrament Church, it was suggested that they adopt an illegitimate child, but they refused. Meanwhile, my foster father's mother, Esther Vermette (nee Morest), knew about the plight of the Couture family, and suggested to her son that perhaps he might be able to adopt this poor baby girl. This is exactly what they decided to do.

Of course, Mr. Couture was reluctant to give away his youngest child. He wanted the Vermette's to just "take care" of the child, but they refused, knowing that they would become attached to her over the years, and to have to give her up would surely disappoint and sadden them. They wanted a child all their own. Knowing Cora would have a good home, Mr. Couture finally agreed, knowing that he would never again have rights to his own daughter. And so, the home of the Vermette's became my home, and they became the only parents I had ever known, until I met Loretta.

A Postscript

Through my sister, I went on to meet my three brothers: Elizee, Romeo and Arthur. Also, I met my father, Paul Couture and his second wife, Merilda, and their children. I was never really able to extend my love to them however, as I had known and loved the Vermette's as my parents. Perhaps, they always feared that I would change in my affection for them if I had found out earlier that I was an adopted child. Certainly, that can never be so.

Five years after, our strange meeting, Mr. Couture became ill and was taken to Ste-Anne's Hospital. His doctors could not understand why he continued to fight for his life, up till the last moment. Although one of his sons who was in the army came home, and his brothers from Farnum, Quebec came down (how I found my ancestors), he still lingered on. My sister, Loretta called me to visit him at the hospital, which I did. In those moments by his bedside, I told him I loved him, though I never knew him, and that I forgave him for having given away his daughter.

Shortly after I had arrived back home, Loretta had called me again to say that my real father had passed away, as soon as I had left his hospital room. He struggled and waited for me.

I attended his funeral, mainly out of respect, feeling a bit uneasy, as the eyes of my relatives were upon me. They were strangers to me, and somehow will always be.

Three years ago, my foster mother died, leaving my foster father, Albert Vermette, with only myself to care for him. He is 86, and has been the best father a person could ever hope to have.

When I got interested in genealogy, naturally I had six branches to work on, instead of only four, as most people have. Enclosed with this article are two ancestral charts for my side of the family, one belonging to my real parents, the Couture's; the other, belonging to my adoptive parents, the Vermette's.

Certainly, others may not be so lucky to encounter their real relatives as I have been. Suddenly, I found my world opened so much, only to discover how very small it really is. May the other adopted children who read these pages have as much success in tracing their family lineages. In reality, we are all related! There are no orphans!

Theresa Poliquin, # 0104

1981
 Name of computer: Therese Poliquin
 Address: 88 Woodward Ave.
 City: Seekonk, State: Mass.
 Person No. 1 on this chart is identical to person
 No. _____ on chart No. _____

b Date of birth
 ph Place of birth
 d Date of marriage
 d Date of death
 ph Place of death

Couture Paul
 (Father of No. 1) 1890
 b 2 July 1912 age 22
 d Oct. 1953
 ph Fall River, Mass.

(Therese Vermette) Poliquin
 Couture Cora
 b 6 March 1924
 ph Fall River, Mass.
 d 23 Nov. 1944 Somerset, Mass.

Houde Laura
 b 2 March (Father of No. 1) 1888
 ph 15 May 1924 age 36
 ph Fall River, Mass.
 married age 24

1. wife of Edward Poliquin

ANCESTOR CHART NO. _____

dit Baillon
Couture Paul
 (Father of No. 1)
 b 15 Nov. 1875 Farnham

Santore Marguerite
 (Mother of No. 1)

Houde Elise
 (Mother of No. 1)
 b 27 May 1887 St-Jacques
 Montreal

Levesque Zobida
 (Mother of No. 1)

La-Couture Hyppolite
 (Father of No. 1)
 b 14 May 1844 Mt. St. Gregoire
Touchette Olype
 (Mother of No. 1)

Santore Syriac
 (Father of No. 1)
 b 24 Nov. 1840 Iberville
Raymond Anastasie
 (Mother of No. 1)

Houde Alexis
 (Father of No. 1)
 b 1 Aug. 1848 Lotbiniere
 Mathilde
Benoit Berthilde
 (Mother of No. 1)
 b St. Brigide, Montreal

navigateur
Levesque Henrie
 (Father of No. 1)
 b 29 Feb. 1848 St. Andre
 du Portage
Brady d'Egypte Marie
 (Mother of No. 1)
 b St. Roch Quebec

dit Baillon

La-Couture Jacques
 (Father of No. 1)

b 3 Nov. 1789
Surrenant Marie
 (Mother of No. 1)
 b Touchette Pierre
 (Father of No. 1)
 b 7 Feb. 1807 Beloeil

Sansoucy Marie
 (Mother of No. 1)
Santore Alexander Joseph
 (Father of No. 1)
 b 1 Feb. 1796 Riviere-Ouelle
 Martin Louis

Raymond Francis
 (Father of No. 1)
 b 28 Jan. 1823
Quimat Adelaide
 (Mother of No. 1)

Houde Joseph
 (Father of No. 1)
 b 12 Jan. 1802
Lenay Marguerite
 (Mother of No. 1)

Benoit-Abel Jean
 (Father of No. 1)
 b 11 Sept 1810 St. Louis de Lotbiniere
Blanchette Judith
 (Mother of No. 1)

Levesque Joseph
 (Father of No. 1)
 b 15 Nov. 1830 Riviere Ouelle
Levesque Catherine
 (Mother of No. 1)

Brady Thomas
 (Father of No. 1)
 b 14 April 1828 St. Basil New Bruns.
Michaud Justine
 (Mother of No. 1)

ANCESTOR CHART NO. _____

Born: 1982
 Name of ancestor: Therese Poliquin
 Address: 88 Woodward Ave.
 Seekonk, Mass.

Please No. 1 on this chart is observed to prove

No. _____ on chart No. _____

b Date of birth
 ph Place of birth
 d Date of marriage
 d Date of death
 ph Place of death

VERMETTE Albert
 12 May 1895
 St. Flore, Canada
 11 July 1921 St. Jean de Baptist
 Fall River, Mass

(Cora Couture)
 VERMETTE, Therese
 6 March 1924
 Fall River, Mass.
 23 Nov. 1944 Somerset, Mass.

BANVILLE, Eva Marie Caroline
 31 Aug. 1890
 Coaticook County Stanstead
 2 Feb. 1978
 Warren, R. I.

1. wife of Edward Poliquin

VERMETTE Nobert
 16 Jan. 1888 Ste. Flore
 1946
 Rehoboth, Mass

sec. marriage

Morest, Esther

BANVILLE, Anthimo
 8 Feb. 1875 St. Anaclet
 24 Dec. 1913
 Somerset, Mass.

sec. marriage to
 Demthilde Hubert 4 July 1897
 Notre Dame Church-Fall River

Gauthier, Eleanore

24 Dec. 1893
 Somerset, Mass.

VERMETTE, Charles

19 Feb 1855 Berthier

Michaud, Henriette

dit Maurais

Morest, Francois

12 Nov 1838 Trois Rivières

dit Lafabvre
 Descoteaux, Emilie

BANVILLE, Jean-Baptist

16 Jan. 1827 Rimouski

Lavoie, Marcellin

Gauthier Leandro

26 April 1847 Ste. Lucie

Rehel Aurelio

VERMETTE Jean-Baptist

9 Oct. 1827 Maskinonge

Lanote, Marguerite

Michaud, Edouard

30 Jan 1827 St. Cuthbert
 Pepin, Louise

Maurais Francois

24 June 1793 St. Anne Poc.

Quellat Marie Francoise

Descoteaux Antoine

Baie du Febvre

Chevretils, Josephite

BANVILLE, Jean-Baptist

27 May 1789 Rimouski

Langleis, Francoise

Lavoie Rene

25 Nov. 1795 Rimouski

Bouillon, Marie Anne

Gauthier Damase

1818 La Malbaie

Perron Ursule

Rehel Francois

15 Sept. 1812 L'Isle Verte
 St. Laurent, Theodora

PHOTOGRAPHY - A TOOL FOR GENEALOGISTS

PART TWO

PRESERVATION OF PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS

by

Paul P. Delisle (0039)

In my last article for this publication (J.M.S. #6, Oct. 1980), I covered uses of photography for genealogists in a general way. Since that time, I have received numerous queries from my fellow members regarding the subject of preservation. You, as genealogists, realize the value of those old pictures in your collections. You are not merely concerned with the monetary value of antique photographs, but their greater value as family heirlooms and examples of an art form from a bygone era.

Therefore I am taking it upon myself once again to polish up my rusty writing skills and provide you with as clear and concise a source of information on this subject as I can provide in this limited space. As you will see, preservation is a complex subject, full of inconsistencies and contradictions. Drawing from my own personal experience and from volumes of material that has been written, I have prepared the following which I hope will make the task of preservation a bit less confusing for you.

I - PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS

In order to understand the techniques of preservation, one must have a working knowledge of the materials involved. The photographic materials in use near the end of the last century were essentially the same as the black and white materials of today. Therefore the majority of photographs that we deal with are of this type. I have purposely omitted the discussion of tintypes and earlier photographic processes from this article. This will be incorpo-

rated into a future article.

There are six basic materials common to photography: gelatin, glass, paper, nitrate, acetate, and polyester. These are the substances from which most photos have been made for almost 100 years. It is the long term effects on these materials that we are concerned with.

The basic structure of most photographic materials consists of a support coated with an emulsion layer. The emulsion is primarily a suspension of light-sensitive silver salts (or silver halides) in gelatin. Photographic gelatin is a highly purified animal protein that is very stable as long as it is dry. However, gelatin will swell in water, and is susceptible to moisture damage throughout its life. It will withstand dry heat fairly well, but a combination of heat and moisture gradually causes gelatin to become sticky and soluble. Strong acids and acidic gasses in the air or formed by the deterioration of the support base will also attack the gelatin. Since it is organic material, gelatin promotes the growth of fungus under conditions of high relative humidity. Under proper storage conditions, gelatin is stable enough to last as long as acetate film base.

Glass is an inert transparent material, and as such it is an ideal support for emulsions. However, it is heavy, bulky, and very fragile; and thus impractical for general photography. Glass plates were widely used in the earlier days of photography, and are still being manufactured for certain critical applications. If you have glass plates in your collection, you should store them very carefully and have them cleaned and duplicated as soon as possible.

The purity of paper has always been a major concern in photography. Early paper bases were made from linen and cotton rags. Modern technology has made it possible to use a purified wood pulp as the raw material. Consequently, the quality of the paper

used to make prints is not an issue. Any deterioration in the paper base is likely to have been caused by other than the paper itself. Most modern prints are made on resin-coated (RC) papers, a fairly recent development. Since RC papers are new, reliable long-term data are not available; but based on accelerated laboratory tests, Kodak has estimated the life of an RC print to be equal to a conventional print under similar storage conditions. Some purists insist on the use of conventional papers when they order archival processing. Given the extra cost, and the difficulty of finding some conventional papers, I don't see any advantage to using conventional papers. Another factor to consider is that conventional papers are more difficult to fix and wash, thus increasing the probability of residual chemical contamination.

In my last article, I emphasized that nitrate films posed a hazard. I will do so again. Nitrate film base is an unstable material, and any considerable quantity is a very real fire hazard. Cellulose nitrate is chemically similar to guncotton; it is not explosive but is highly flammable. Because of this, and the fact that deteriorating nitrate produces powerful oxidizing agents, any nitrate based negatives should be segregated from the rest of your collection. I will have more to say about nitrate films further on.

Cellulose acetate film began to gradually replace nitrate in the 1930's, and by 1951 all production of nitrate-based films in this country had stopped. Acetate film is very stable, and based on data from the U.S. Bureau of Standards, we can conclude that "The stability of the film with respect to . . . aging is greater than that of papers (designed) for permanent records."

Polyester type materials are currently replacing acetate in a number of film products. Accelerated aging tests conducted by Kodak in their laboratories, indicate that polyester base has greater

mechanical strength and greater resistance to extremes of temperature, than acetate bases. This is important to note when we consider duplicating our collections onto modern materials.

II - CAUSES OF DETERIORATION

The silver image of a black and white photograph is very vulnerable to chemical change. These changes are chemical reactions and are accelerated by heat and moisture. A major factor in the deterioration of photographic materials is the presence of residual processing chemicals in the materials. Also, deterioration due to outside agents is always hastened by the presence of these chemicals. Unless you process and print your own film, there is little you can do about this, short of paying a premium for archival processing. All reputable labs are aware of the effects of residual chemicals and take positive steps to insure quality control. However, I have found that small local labs that cater mostly to the professional trade will give more care to fixing and washing than a large, mass-production facility. These small labs will also give your prints special consideration at little or no extra cost if you request it.

III - STORAGE CONDITIONS

Most of you are probably storing your photo collections in what might be called an "unsuitable location." There really is no "suitable" (read ideal) location in the average home, unless the home owner is very wealthy and can provide for true archival storage facilities. Indeed, given the size of the average family collection, a true archival facility would be a real waste. But with a little bit of knowledge and care, we can avoid the most destructive locations within the home.

Without a doubt, the bank safety-deposit box is the best alternative to an archival vault. While there is some expense involved, it is not

prohibitive. Many of you have probably rented a box for your important papers, such as insurance policies, deeds, etc. Your original photographs are just as valuable, so it is common sense to keep them in safe storage with your important papers.

Many photographic collections are stored under improper conditions, and the effects of excessive heat, cold, and moisture often go unnoticed until the damage has been done. Quite often boxes of unused negatives are packed away in damp basements or hot attics and forgotten. Such neglect will certainly result in the loss of important pictures.

The moisture content of air must always be considered in its relationship to temperature. At any temperature the amount of water in the air, expressed as a percentage of the maximum that the air will hold at that temperature, is the relative humidity (RH). At a higher RH - 60% or more - the moisture content of a photographic material reaches the upper limit of safety if physical damage and fungus attack are to be avoided. Damage caused by high humidity is usually permanent.

Air conditioners sold for home use are not a solution; for while they do extract some moisture from the air, it is seldom sufficient. Home dehumidifiers are especially effective in cool, damp basements, since they are designed to lower the relative humidity.

The effects of low RH are not as serious unless the condition continues for a prolonged period. If a condition of RH below 25% is constantly maintained, film and paper will become brittle, acetate film will shrink, and mounting boards will tend to curve. These effects are usually reversible if the humidity is raised to an acceptable level. Temperature is not as critical as humidity; but as we have seen, the relationship between the

two must be considered. A high temperature can be tolerated for a considerable time if the RH remains at less than 40%. This does not apply to nitrate-based films because the rate of decomposition approximately doubles with each 10°F rise in temperature. Low temperature in itself is not damaging if the RH can be controlled. Unfortunately this cannot easily be done without special equipment.

Small amounts of light falling on black and white materials in storage are not a factor in deterioration. However constant exposure to light will yellow gelatin and tend to make it brittle. Paper also yellows with exposure to light over a period of time. The damaging factor in all lighting is that portion of light in the ultraviolet spectrum. This ultraviolet light, which also causes you to sunburn at the beach, is invisible to the human eye. All artificial lighting contains ultraviolet to some extent; where photography is concerned, tungsten lighting is the least damaging.

Air pollution is another factor in the deterioration of photographic materials. The problem is most serious in heavily populated and industrialized areas, but there are destructive materials in the air in most parts of the country. The effects of polluted air depends on the concentration of the pollutants and on the levels of temperature and humidity. A brownish-yellow stain around the edges of a print that has been stored in an album is a sure sign of atmospheric deterioration. There is no sure method of preventing this without an expensive and complex atmospheric control system.

Damage by fire, and the water used to extinguish fire, is usually sudden and total. Many times, when fire breaks out, as much damage is done by the water used to put out the fire as by the fire itself. Water damage is another reason to not use the basement or attic as storage loca-

tions. Water pipes could leak or burst; heavy rain or melting snow could cause a leaky roof or flooded basement.

Ideally, your photos should be stored in a dark, fire-proof location, in which there are no water pipes, at a temperature of about 70°F with a relative humidity of about 30 to 50 percent. The room and all drawers and cabinets should be well ventilated and the incoming air should be filtered. Ideal conditions, however, are not always easy to maintain, or practical; but a knowledge of what is considered ideal will help you to set up a good storage location in your home.

IV - STORAGE MATERIALS

The list of materials considered to be damaging to photographic materials is quite long. I included a list of the most common materials in my last article. For a complete listing, I refer you to Preservation of Photographs, published by the Eastman-Kodak Corporation. The number of materials that can be safely used is very limited. Most of these "safe" materials involve some element of risk. In my last article, I advised you to avoid plastic materials. Recent studies have pointed out two exceptions to this rule - pure polyethylene and mylar polyester. Pure polyethylene without surface coatings and mylar are the only materials in the plastic category considered absolutely safe by most authorities on the subject.

Polyester film is one of the best materials for archival storage of photographic materials, according to many recent studies; and is recommended by the Library of Congress Preservation and Research office. This material, which is marketed by the DuPont Corporation under the trademark Mylar, is considered to be one of the most stable materials of its type and also the one least subject to variations in manufacture. This material is chemically similar to the base used in modern

photographic film.

Prints should not be stored in wooden containers, nor should they be kept in cardboard boxes, except those made especially for this purpose. Fireproof containers made of metal are best. When purchasing plastic envelopes for storing your pictures and negatives, you should be aware that most commonly available photo storage systems are made of polyvinyl-chloride (PVC). These are fine for short-term storage but should otherwise be avoided. The demand for archivally safe storage materials is growing, and as a result, are becoming easier to obtain. Some sources are listed at the end of this article.

Storage systems made of PVC do have some practical applications for genealogists. Slide sheets, for example, are especially useful when you have to ship your slides by mail. They provide a high degree of physical protection. You should keep in mind that any long term use of these materials will damage your photos or slides.

V - NITRATE-BASED FILMS

As I stated earlier, nitrate-based films pose a serious fire hazard, and their decomposition could cause harm to other photographic materials stored in the same containers. Therefore these negatives should be segregated from the rest of your collection and stored under the best possible conditions until they can be duplicated onto modern film, and the originals destroyed.

Unless some deterioration is apparant, it may not be easy to identify nitrate film. As a rule, any negatives exposed prior to 1950 should be suspect. Kodak films on acetate or polyester bases are easily identified by the words, "KODAK SAFETY FILM" along one edge. Other brands of film may not have any such identification. Film in the popular 35 mm size was last made on nitrate in

1938. However, other sizes of roll and sheet film continued to be made on nitrate base in this country until 1951. One indication of nitrate film is a characteristic acid odor, especially when the film has been stored in a closed container.

While ignition of this material is not a serious hazard when the film is in good condition, it is nevertheless common sense to choose a proper method of storage. Cellulose nitrate, in an advanced state of decomposition, can self-ignite at sustained temperatures above 100° F. If your negatives are badly buckled or sticky, they are in an advanced state of decomposition. These negatives should be duplicated as soon as possible and then destroyed. Incidentally, the average uninsulated attic can easily reach temperatures of 100° F or more on a summer day.

Small quantities of nitrate film in good condition can be thrown away with your household trash. Unstable or badly deteriorated nitrate materials, while not themselves explosive, present hazards similar to explosives and must be handled with respect. These materials, once duplicated, should be kept under water in a closed metal container. Contact your local fire department for disposal instructions. DO NOT burn these films in your furnace, incinerator, or fireplace. The gasses produced by burning these materials are highly toxic.

VI - PRINTS ON DISPLAY

Although size is mainly a matter of personal preference, prints should be no larger than is necessary to make an attractive display. Large prints are more easily damaged, and small or medium sized prints mounted on uniform sized boards are easier to display and store. I do not recommend that you display original prints. Originals are best kept in storage, with copies put on display.

Dry mounting tissue is the best method for mounting prints. Starchy paste, animal glue, and rub-

ber cement are not recommended. The popular cold-mounting techniques can be used without any special equipment, but they are not considered to be archivaly correct. The decision to mount your prints should be based on your own personal needs. Mounting on heavy mat board provides a great deal of physical strength to the print. Mounting with wide borders protects the print from edge damage and atmospheric deterioration. Mounting boards come in a wide range of colors and textures; and imaginative uses of these materials can give you an interesting display for your collection.

I recently saw a collection of mounted prints which was very attractive and practical. Each 5" x 7" print was mounted in the center of an 8" x 10" medium-weight board. Pairs of mounted prints were inserted into mylar envelopes which are punched for a standard 3-ring binder. The entire collection of photographs (all copies - the originals are in safe storage) is stored in D-ring binders and has become a part of the owner's genealogical records. Each mount is labeled with all information pertinent to that picture, such as locality, identity of those pictured, dates, etc.

If you decide to mount your prints, the use of high quality materials is important. Prints that are handled often should be protected with a sheet of clear material. For this purpose, cellulose acetate or polyethylene, with no surface coatings; or glass can be used. Print lacquers offer protection against fingerprints, act as a moisture barrier, and help prevent the print from sticking to glass or other overlays. Coating a print with lacquer is a simple job that anyone with a steady hand can do. However it is very important that only a lacquer that is formulated for photographic use be used. Other types of coatings will damage a print. Photo lacquers come in glossy and several grades of semi-gloss to flat finishes, and are available at most photo stores.

In my last article, I gave some instructions on framing. There is very little that I can add, but

there are a few points that should be stressed. Aluminum frames are probably the best that you can use, from an archivist's point of view, but they are certainly out of place when used with a picture from another era. In order to make a display visually effective, the frame, the mat, and the photo must complement each other. The use of a wood frame is practically unavoidable.

Varnished or oiled frames, and those made from bleached wood should be avoided as much as possible. Do not use plywood as a backing material. Raw wood contains substances that will stain the mount and, eventually, the print itself. The mat and/or print should be insulated at the point where it touches the wood by a layer of polyethylene or aluminum foil. Be wary of the "antique" frames being sold by several mail order companies. Most of them are made of plastic.

Generally speaking, black and white prints suffer little from the effects of light for moderate periods. Fluorescent lighting and direct sunlight will cause some yellowing because of the high levels of ultraviolet radiation in these light sources. Tungsten lighting, as we have seen, is best to display your pictures; but any lighting should be no more powerful than what is needed to provide the desired effects. Toned prints are more resistant to contamination, including the effects of light. Toned prints, therefore, should be used for display whenever possible.

VII - PRESERVING COLOR PHOTOS

For our purposes, we will define a color photograph as a color image that was produced chemically during the processing of the photographic material. This includes prints, slides, and negatives. Hand colored photographs and any photos colored after processing are excluded from this discussion.

In recent years, the use of color photography

has increased to the point where most photographs are now taken in color. The preservation of these color materials has become a major problem for both the consumer and the manufacturer. The industry has invested many years and countless millions of dollars to solve this problem. Much progress has been made, but there is still a long way to go before color matches the durability of black and white.

The image of a black and white photo is made up of various densities of silver particles. In a color photograph, the silver is removed during processing and the image that remains is made up of three layers of dyes. All dyes change with time, resulting in changes in density, color, or both. As the technology now stands, the loss of a color image is inevitable. The only thing that we can do is to slow the deterioration as much as possible.

All of the factors described as causing the deterioration of black and white film also apply to color; and all of the precautions are valid, in most cases, with some modification.

Low temperature storage of color materials can be beneficial if the RH can be kept between 25 and 30 percent. Dye fading generally proceeds at a lower rate at lower RH and temperatures. All dyes deteriorate when exposed to light. All lighting is harmful and the effects are cumulative. If color prints are to be displayed, as little light as possible should be used near the print. Prints, slides, and negatives should be stored in total darkness.

The stability of dyes in color materials varies as much as the number of materials available. Kodak's estimates for their films are listed below. These are the lengths of time for "just noticeable" fading to occur in Kodak films stored in the dark at 75°F and 40% RH.

KODACHROME - Process K-14 (Slides)	90 years
KODACHROME - Process K-12 (Slides)	50 years

EKTACHROME - Process E-6 (Slides)	50 years
EKTACHROME-X - Process E-4 (Slides)	20 years
HS EKTACHROME - Process E-4 (Slides)	20 years
KODACOLOR 400 - (Prints)	10 years
KODACOLOR II - (Prints)	6 years

It should be noted that Process K-12 and E-4 films are discontinued and no longer available. However your slide collections may contain some of these types.

For more complete information on the preservation of color materials, you should consult some of the many books that have been published on this subject. Two of the best are, Storage and Care of Kodak Color Materials, and Preservation of Photographs, both published by Eastman Kodak.

VIII - RESTORATION, DUPLICATING, AND COPYING

Many people have asked me about restoring a damaged photograph. I tell them all, "Don't do it!" Restoration of an original photograph is a time consuming, expensive, and risky process; and involves a considerable amount of skill. Only an expert, specially trained in restoration techniques, should attempt any type of restoration work on an original. Even simple stain removal, if improperly done, could destroy the image. I cannot emphasize this too much: UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES SHOULD YOU ATTEMPT ANY RESTORATION WORK ON AN ORIGINAL PHOTOGRAPH.

Photo retouching is an interesting hobby. If you have the patience and artistic talent that is needed, you may want to try your hand at this craft. You should, of course, work only on a copy.

There are several excellent publications on the market that will help you get started. One of the best for beginners is Photo Retouching and Restoration, by the Petersen Publishing Corp. There are other works available from photo retailers and your local library.

Copying and duplicating are photographic procedures for preparing second-generation images. In the course of making copies, defects that appear in the original image can be reduced or eliminated. At the same time, the new image can be processed for maximum stability.

Most genealogical publications carry advertisements from professional photographers offering "restoration." This restoration usually consists of spotting, etching, pencil work, and airbrushing to repair damaged areas or imperfections. The services offered are usually done on a copy print or negative, and is more properly called retouching, since no work is done on the original. No reputable photographer or firm will offer to restore an original print unless they have received special training in this field. You should carefully check the credentials of anyone offering restoration work before you commit your money and photos.

Much of the simple retouching procedures that are offered as "restoration" are routinely done as part of the processing of a print. There should be no extra charge for this work.

Normal copying is not especially difficult for the experienced photographer and requires little extra equipment. As a rule some loss of sharpness and detail can be expected when making a copy. This actually works to our advantage when making a copy of an old print. The sharpest detail in an old print is usually an imperfection that will tend to blend in with the rest of the image. High contrast films used for copying work can minimize or eliminate much of the fading in an old print. The proper use of on-camera filters and eliminate unsightly stains that appear on the original.

As I have stated, some spotting and retouching is a routine step in processing a print. More extensive damage can be covered by retouching the copy and then making a third-generation copy. This will give you the same results as restoring the original

without the risk and cost of chemical restoration. The results obtained by copying are, in many cases, far superior to the original print. Thus, images that could be considered as almost being lost can be given a new life.

Black and white negatives can be duplicated by a simple process that yields duplicates comparable in quality to the originals. Nitrate-based negatives present little additional problems in duplication. However, they should be handled by someone who has had experience with that material.

The problem of preserving your important color photos can be eliminated by copying them onto black and white materials. Color negatives and slides can be printed directly onto black and white paper without the need for a copy negative. Color prints can be copied in the same manner as black and white. You will have lost the color, but the image will be preserved.

The electronic age has also provided another solution to the preservation problem. The home video recorder and portable camera has made a big dent in sales of 8mm movie equipment. Many photo processors your movies, slides, and prints onto video tape. While no conclusive information is, to my knowledge, available on the permanence of video tape compared to black and white photographs; video tape is not affected by many of the elements that can destroy a photograph.

IX - MOUNTED ORIGINALS

It was common practice in the early days of photography to permanently mount on stiff card stock. This was done chiefly because of the poor physical strength of photographic papers in use at the time. These mounts, or mats, ranged in design from very plain to highly decorative. They say as much about the lifestyle of our ancestors as do the pictures themselves.

The practice of mounting pictures has saved many old prints from destruction. This is most apparent on prints with wide bordered mounts. Prints that show damage around the edges of the mount can be saved from further deterioration by trimming the mount past the point of damage. You should not attempt to separate the print from the mount. This involves special techniques, and if improperly done, can destroy the print.

X - SUMMARY

Preservation of photographs is a very complex subject with many variables, inconsistencies, and contradictions. The material that I researched for this article covered all facets of the subject; from the overly simplified to the scientific. For the past few months my desk has been littered with an unimaginable of magazine clippings, photocopies, books, and notes.

All of this material very clearly led to one point: The best way to preserve your photographic collection is to have a fair amount of knowledge and a lot of common sense. Surely some of the methods that I have described are as impractical for you as they are for me. The secret to being successful in your efforts is the elimination of as many hazards as possible.

The field of photographic preservation is growing as rapidly as the industry itself. As the consumer becomes more aware of the value of his old photographs, a demand is being made for more and better methods. The industry is working hard to meet that demand. The companies that have covered this market for many years are experiencing a rapid growth, while many new manufacturers and suppliers of archival materials are entering the field. Archival materials and methods of preservation are more easily available than they have ever been. All that one has to do to find a supplier is look through the ads in photo and genealogical publications.

In this article, I have intentionally omitted the earlier photographic processes such as daguerrotypes, callotypes, and tintypes. These older processes, with the exception of tintypes, are rare and you are not likely to encounter them. In addition, some of these require special care and discussion of these areas would have exceeded space limitations.

Another important topic is the problems faced by people who live in tropical climates. The high heat and humidity in these areas can destroy an unprotected photo in very little time. This is fuel for a future article.

The section which follows lists those works which I feel would be most helpful to you if you have the desire to do further research on this subject. I have also listed some sources of archival material.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Kodak Films - Color and Black & White, Kodak Publication No. AF-1

Storage and Care of Kodak Color Materials, Kodak Publication No. E-30

Preservation of Photographs, Kodak Publication No. F-30

The above are available from: Corporate Communications, Eastman-Kodak Co., 343 State St., Rochester, NY 14650.

Photo Retouching and Restoration, Petersen Publishing Co., 8490 Sunset Blvd., Losangeles, CA 90069

ARCHIVAL SOURCES

Light Impressions Corp., P.O. Box 3012, Rochester, NY 14614 - Complete line of archival materials and storage systems, including many books and pamphlets on this subject.

RNI Photo Marketing, P.O. Drawer 638, Ocala, FL 32678
Archival storage materials.

GENEALOGY AND FAMILY HISTORY

Preserving and collecting material for a family history adds fiber and vitality to your genealogy. Writing a record for future generations is not a task which is solely restricted to the scholar. It is an endeavor that is within the range of latent skills which are possessed by most of us. These skills can be cultivated with just a little effort and care, together with practice. In many cases, diaries, oral histories, personal journals, school yearbooks, and newspaper articles can be used to provide the ingredients upon which to compose the family history.

Recording the tales of bygone days through the reminiscing of elderly family members gives valuable insight into the special features reflected from each family. Such memories, stories and traditions should be included in the discourse. The favorite story, rituals, role of family members, origin of the family surname and its spelling, or any name changes and variations should be included. Traditional names and nicknames are good to consider.

Evocative questions which elicit personal observations provide another means of generating interesting and factual material for the history. Distinctive expressions or any colloquialisms are noteworthy. Stories related to heirlooms should not be forgotten. Traditional recipes and their preparation give another element for a more complete story.

Most histories generally deal with great events, world or national leaders, major conflicts, and socio-economic changes in world society. These are objective and didactic instruments of pedantic endeavor. Family history, however, should be more subjective, reflecting individual activities and conflicts. The nuances of family members are usually lost in time as grandparents, aunts and uncles, distant relatives, and siblings pass on to the velvet pastures where the fourth horseman holds court.

Many times, histories are limited to great moving forces where the individual loses his identity; where thoughts, ideas, plans, songs, aspirations, personal conflicts and labors, and all those other little things of family life are lost. The role of religion in the family, attitudes toward family stability, the work ethic, number of children within a family, and regard toward education are additional avenues for study. Our past is lost so rapidly that few youngsters can compose a short story about their grandparents. The demands of modern life preempt our energies as effectively as the time-consuming labors of earlier generations. The lifeblood of history is man, the person - not movements, not leaders - but man.

With the growth of interest in genealogy, the development of subjective, filial histories is a logical step. A joining of the two disciplines is a fitting legacy for future generations. It should be noted that while we search for those genealogical links to the past and our ancestors, incorporating information of an anecdotal nature reflects a better image than the shadow matrix of skeletal name-linkage. A better method would be to include the raw data of births, marriages and deaths, some details and anthologies of these people. This adds flavor and color to mere cold, hard facts. Future generations are aided in their quest for comparisons and can evaluate the progress through time of their kindred, whether for good or ill.

It is recognized that names and dates are important; however, places, events and interactions provide depth which fully enhance our story. Photographs from old family albums adds another dimension. Group family portraits are an excellent record, but remember to identify each individual, including time and place of the picture. Scenes of towns, homes, interiors of houses and work sites are also valuable and interesting resources.

Ensure that something is said about homelife, skills, employment, location whether rural or urban, recreation, and other personal details which would be of interest to future generations. Truthfulness must always be practiced with discretion. Certain unnecessary revelations need not

be preserved for they tend to obscure the subject of the study and exacerbate matters of secondary importance.

Writing a family history may seem difficult for those who habitually do not use their skills in composition. Introductions, beginning and topic sentences are vexing to the neophyte but their acquisition is not an insurmountable task. Certain words and phrases seem to block our path and inhibit our thoughts. We are more concerned with form, sometimes, than with subject matter. A good method to use is the simple outline. This method solves many problems for the writer.

By constructing an outline, we develop a blueprint and establish parameters upon which to build the story. Once goals have been set and the framework constructed, it is time to write. The best technique for any writer in developing a story is to write. Put words down on paper; revise them later. It is the idea that we wish to capture, not the style nor syntax. Refining the work and correcting errors in spelling and form is done after the story is completed.

In composing family histories, remember and apply these rules. The topics within each history should be created and designed to be brief, cohesive and clear. Using too many words to explain or depict some things can create boredom and lose your reader. Write just enough to tell your story. Further, a lack of clarity can also confuse the reader. Try to be specific when you are describing your subject. This quality in writing prevents misreading and directs your reader's attention. Lastly, the lack of cohesion will create a choppy, disjointed paper. Keep to one idea at a time; do not wander. Using an outline, of course, will solve many of your internal problems of engineering.

With a little effort and care, anyone can produce a commendable family history; one that will reflect the life and times of each individual within the genealogy. All that has to be done is to begin. We could begin by saying, "I am an American of French-Canadian descent. My ancestors

settled in the New World during the time of ...".

A postscript must be included in this article. There are no shortcuts in writing a genealogy or family history. From time to time, we may find in magazines and newspapers, advertisements for coats-of-arms and family histories. Unless you can prove that your particular family is related to that history or crest, you are wasting your money.

A recent book entitled, THE AMAZING STORY OF THE AUBINS IN AMERICA, by Sharon Taylor (Halbert, 1982), is a good case in point. The only thing amazing about the book is the title. There is no story about the first settlers in Canada or the United States. In fact, no reference is made about the direct French influence; neither Quebec nor Acadia nor Louisiana are mentioned. What hurt the most was the fact that the many scholarly genealogists and their works were not mentioned. French and French-Canadian genealogical societies are ignored. Name changes are mentioned in one vague sentence on page ten.

My original ancestor, the first settler, was Aubin Lambert, son of Audax (Odard) Lambert in the parish of St-Aubin of the village of Tourouvre, Perche, France. The family or their many descendants moved through the centuries from Quebec City to St-Nicolas, Lanoraie, Maskinonge, Berthier-en-Haut, Ste-Elizabeth, St-Felix-de-Valois in Canada, then to Burrillville, Rhode Island. But that is another story. Simply speaking, use care and accurate data for your genealogy and family history.

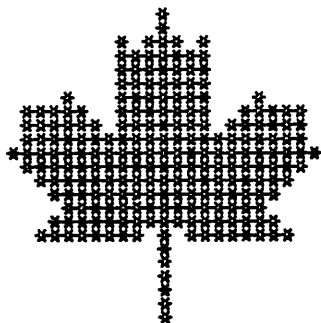
Albert K. Aubin, # 0103

Editor's Note: Books such as the one referred to by Mr. Aubin above, as well as others solicited by Beatrice Bailey of Sterling, PA. are not recommended by the Society to be purchased. A word to the wise is sufficient!

GENEALOGIST'S PRAYER

O Lord,
since your memory is so much greater
than mine,
help me to successfully locate
all the names and dates
that would fill-up all
these empty spaces.

never let me be disgraced
by what I find, both good or ill,
until I have grown to understand
how fully human were
these ancestors of mine,
how one they are with me.
let me celebrate their faults,
as well as exalt in their achievements,
pride myself in their efforts
of courage and adventure.



place my hands on the right volumes
with which to do my research;
let me work with care and diligence,
aware that what I do is
a labor of love,
to be shared and passed on to future
generations.

help me to do what I can now,
and never worry about what I can't find.
let me sleep nights free from searching
in my dreams for so-and-so,
knowing that someday after death,
I'll be able to question them all personally;
I'll know it all first-hand.

let what I compile be my gift to you,
my talents multiplied-
may it bring smiles and compassion
to my family (now and yet to come),
and to all, here, writing at my side.

dmb - 30/5/1982

Vignette LAURENT-SALOMON JUNEAU (1793 - 1856)

by Al Berube, S.C.G.F. # 2018

(Editor's Note: The original article of Mr. Berube sent to us has been embellished by material translated from the following:

Baillargeon, Samuel, C.Ss.R. "Un Canadien-Francais, Fondateur d'une Grande Ville Americaine" in the REVUE STE-ANNE-DE-BEAUPRE, January 1981, pp.28-29.

Roy, Christian. HISTOIRE DE L'ASSOMPTION, pp.382-384.

Salomon was likewise the nephew of this editor's 4x maternal great-grandmother, Felicite Galarneau (married to Pierre Lanoue), she being the sister of Salomon Juneau's mother, Therese Galarneau-Juneau.)

JUNEAU'S ASCENDING GENEALOGY

- I JUNEAU, Pierre (
ROUSSEAU, Suzanne (
m. c1665 - N.D. de Cognes, La Rochelle, Aunis, Fr.
- II JUNEAU, Augustin (Pierre & Suzanne Rousseau)
BLANCHON, Elizabeth (Etienne & Anne Vuideau)
m. 7/12/1698 - Montreal, PQ
- III JUNEAU, Francois (Augustin & Elizabeth Blanchon)
THOUIN, Marie-Charlotte (Jean-Baptiste & Marie Cadieux)
lm. 15/11/1734 - Repentigny, PQ
- IV JUNEAU, Francois (Francois & M-Charlotte Thouin)
VENNE, Marie-Charlotte (Jean-Baptiste & Agnes Brien)
m. 21/11/1757 - Pointe-aux-Trembles, Mtl., PQ
- V JUNEAU-LATULIPPE, Francois (Francois & M-Charlotte Venne)
GALARNEAU, Therese (Joseph & Therese Leriche-Lassonde)
lm. 12/4/1785 - l'Assomption, PQ
- VI JUNEAU, Laurent-Salomon (Francois & Therese Galarneau)
VIAU, Joseph (Joseph)
m. c1812

At the debut of the nineteenth century, where today is located the city of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, with a climbing population of 800,000, one can still find a small log cabin on an elevation about two miles from Lake Michigan, on the banks of the Milwaukee River. This was called the "Juneau trading post", where lived the great Salomon Juneau, a man measuring more than six feet and endowed with common strength. Laurent-Salomon Juneau was born near the Riviere-de-l'Assomption, the son of Francois and Therese (Galarneau) Juneau. He was baptized at Repentigny on 9 August 1793, and not at l'Assomption, as is often referred to. He arrived in the locality of Milwaukee towards 1815, engaged by the Hudson Bay Company. Undoubtedly, he was already married. He was in good shape, rising each day at sunrise and retiring at sunset. "I often sleep under the stars", he wrote to his family, "and often in the hollow of an old tree".

Three years later, on 14 August 1818, he was joined by his wife, Josephite Viau. The two made their home in a log cabin, where twelve children were later born of this marriage. Two of his sons, Paul and Narcisse Juneau were later to occupy seats on the Wisconsin legislature.

Juneau's special talent was that he was friendly towards the Indians. His home was a well-known corner of hospitality in the area, where any traveller could stay overnight in all security. Recognized everywhere as a man, good and fair and marked with great gentleness, he was most welcoming to all who knocked upon his door.

Towards 1835, his trading post attracted the attention of many immigrants, where he put up for sale the lands of the future town. He acquired a good part of the sites for himself. Salomon even traced the plan for the city, indicating where the new roads would be made. He likewise directed their construction. Selling part of his properties, he opened a large store to serve the needs of the growing population. He was installed as the first postmaster of Milwaukee, as well as constructed the first steamboat in the area to furrow the waters of Lake Michigan, naming it, naturally, the "Salomon Juneau".

In 1844, the townspeople desired to build a church, to which Juneau donated not only the site but also huge sums of

money in advance for its construction. In 1846, the Wisconsin legislature raised the status of Milwaukee to a municipality, and Juneau was elected unanimously its first mayor. He had built a courthouse at his expense, on land he had donated, and also had cleared an area around the building to be used for a future public park.

Juneau was a man who had confidence in everyone, and believed that everyone was good. Bit by bit, several years later, he lost his fortune to land speculators, and was driven to complete ruin, financially. Yet nothing altered his good humor and serenity, not even such a demise. Rather, he moved his family north to Theresa, Wisconsin, where, relying on his treaty with the Indians, he resumed a considerable fur trade with them, and found a better way of life. So successful was he, that he was able to pay his creditors, as well as, educate his children in no time. His business made him prosperous once more, and led him into the political circle.

In the fall of 1856, the State of Wisconsin sent him as a delegate to the Democratic Party convention in Cincinnati, Ohio, to support the candidacy of James Buchanan, the party's nominee for the presidency. While there, a deadly fever overtook him, diminishing his strength within a few days. "I would so much like to see Milwaukee again, before dying", he told the priest who assisted him, "because I don't think I've left a single enemy there". Several minutes later, he said, "I had so much wanted to die in Milwaukee; I had always hoped to rest where I had lived for so many wonderful years". Juneau died the 14 November 1856.

The news of his death caused the Indian chiefs to assemble, where they decided that whoever was available, would assist at Juneau's funeral. 700 Indians turned out, filed two-by-two, and joined the cortege. His body was carried by 4 townsmen and 6 Indians into the crowded church. The crowd outside was reportedly just as large.

In compliance with his wishes, his remains were brought back to Milwaukee with great ceremony on 28 November 1856. General Grant, many companies of soldiers, numerous bands, and both civil and religious authorities, and a crowd of 9 to 10,000 people, presided over by the bishop of the city, were there to greet the body. The pioneer of Milwaukee was eulogized later, "Salomon Juneau...may your memory endure as long as sincere and devoted hearts will build on the soil of Wisconsin. May your integrity and life without blemish serve as a beacon to those who follow you!"

DISP. 3-3 c.

(MARRIAGE DISPENSATIONS OF CONSANGUINITY AND AFFINITY)

While plowing through the marriage repertoires, many genealogists no doubt come across the notation used as the title of this article, or one very similar, added there to help them in their search for lost ancestors. The abbreviation "disp.", followed by a combination of or singular 2, 3, or 4, with a "c." or "aff." concluding the notation, signifies a dispensation given by the Church to marriages between blood relatives (consanguinity) and between in-laws (affinity). The number combinations signify the degrees of kindred between the spouses.

Little do some realize that such dispensations can often prove to be a valuable tool to the genealogist in their research, as valuable as other clues revealed through nicknames, histories, and census records, especially when one arrives at a "dead end" on their charts. It is also helpful in a region where registers no longer exist for a certain time span, or where there are many descendants of a given family, and one is confused.

Steve A. White, genealogist from the Centre d'etudes acadiennes at the University of Moncton, New Brunswick has successfully utilized the given dispensations in extant marriage records to bridge the gap between the first generations of Acadian ancestors and their later descendants, especially where registers have been lost due to the "derangement" or other unfortunate mishaps, i.e. fires. In some areas of Acadia, more specifically on Prince Edward, Magdalen, and Cape Breton Islands, where such registers have disappeared, and two or three brothers or cousins of the same family have settled in a certain region, such as the Boudreau's at Barachois and Havre-Aubert, the Gallant's at Rustico, and the Leblanc's at Arichat, many "would-be" mysteries have been solved.

The wise usage of this neglected clue can often clear-up questions and errors regarding any given family, especially if they have lived in a certain area for a considerable

length of time, and their ancestors have inter-married with other local families over a period of several generations. One need not live only on an island to have been granted such a dispensation, as the repertoires all over the Province of Quebec reveal their wide-spread usage.

There's an old adage that runs "Marry someone from an island, and you marry the island"; never has a proverb rung more true, and thus, the reasons for granting dispensation. Hopefully, the next few pages will shed some light on further explaining what these dispensations are and how they are computed, as well as give examples of how to make good use of them.

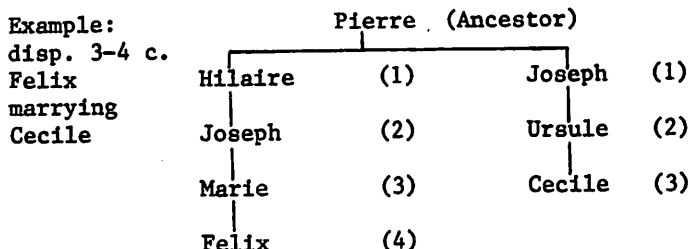
CONSANGUINITY

In Canon Law, the law of the Church¹, consanguinity or blood relationship exists directly if a person is one's direct ancestor or progenitor. One is never allowed to marry another which falls in this category for obvious reasons, i.e. great-grandparents, grandparents, parents, brothers or sisters, grandchildren, and so forth. Consanguinity exists collaterally if neither spouse is the direct ancestor of the other, but rather both of them are descended from a common ancestor, i.e. first, second, third or fourth cousins. Marriage with ecclesiastical dispensation is permitted between spouses in this case, although not recommended for the health and sanity of future generations. However, if you live on an island, or the next town is about fifteen miles away separated by wooded area filled with Indians, one readily sees the reason for marrying even close cousins.

A degree is the measure of distance between blood relatives and their common ancestor, often computed directly according to the number of generations in a line without counting the ancestor.

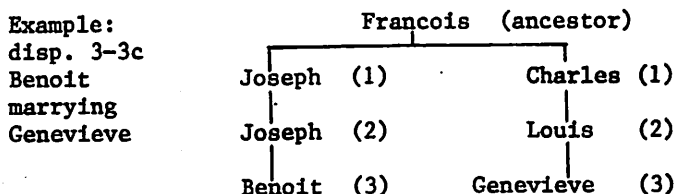
Example:	Joseph	(Ancestor)
	Benoit	(1)
	Hyppolite	(2)
	Nectaire	(3) and so forth down the line

In collateral dispensations, the degrees are computed according to the number of generations of the spouse with the longest line back to the ancestor (without counting the ancestor as before).



If the branches are unequal, as in the case above, the branch with the longest line, more distant from the common ancestor, determines the degree of relationship, the longer line as it were drawing over to it the shorter. These dispensations will run as follows: 2-3, 2-4, 3-4.

If the two branches are equal in distance, the degrees will run as follows: 2-2, 3-3, 4-4, as in the example, following:



Although this seems like a simple marriage between cousins, this case is compounded by another common ancestry, making it a double 3-3.

In using these dispensations, begin with the original marriage extract, if one is available, and go backwards to arrive at the ancestor, and or his/her brothers and sisters. This rule also applies to half-brothers and sisters in determining the degrees of consanguinity.

The impediment of consanguinity in Catholic marriages is invalid between all ancestors and their descendants, legitimate or not. Collaterally, it is invalid up to the 3rd degree, i.e. 2nd cousins. Beyond that point, the impediment ceases and dispensation is no longer necessary. There are still cases where a priest was doubtful, and thus, we find cases of dispensations accorded to even 3rd and 4th cousins in Canada. In applying for such a dispensation, genealogical charts must accompany one's marriage papers to the chancery office. Those attempting and consummating marriage within the forbidden degrees of consanguinity are presumed guilty of incest, and subject to ecclesiastical (and sometimes civil) penalties. They must also have their marriage "re-blessed" (rehabilitate, as was the case of those who discovered they were cousins only after their wedding was performed without the appropriate dispensation). Clerics who knowingly fail to apply for such dispensations are subject to even more serious penalties by the Church authorities.

A simple rule to follow for counting the degrees of consanguinity dispensations is the following:

1st Degree = refers to brothers and sisters or combinations
e.g. bro./bro. sis./sis. bro./sis. sis./bro.

2nd Degree = refers to 1st cousins

3rd Degree = refers to 2nd cousins

4th Degree = refers to 3rd cousins

3-2 degree = marrying first cousin, once removed
(i.e. one's parent's 1st cousin)

4-3 degree = marrying second cousin, once removed
(i.e. one's parent's second cousin)

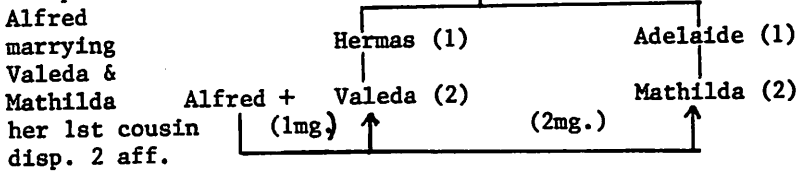
(Cousins once removed are the children of your parent's 1st, 2nd, or 3rd cousin, which causes the collateral line to become unequal).

AFFINITY

Affinity or "in-law-ship" is a relationship arising from a valid marriage between two persons, whereby each party is related to the blood relatives of the other through marriage. To respect such a relationship between families, it is treated similarly to that of consanguinity, and thus, requires dispensation. Affinity is computed in such a way that the blood relatives (or half-blood relatives) of the one spouse are related by affinity to the other spouse in the same line and degree as they are related by consanguinity, and vice versa.

The degree computation for cases of affinity is handled as that of consanguinity.

Example:



Hopefully, this will help those of you who see these notations and jot them down, but never realize their full importance. Happy hunting!!!

1

Halligan, Nicholas, OP. SACRAMENTS OF COMMUNITY RENEWAL.
New York: Alba House, 1974. p. 138f.

Rev. Dennis M. Boudreau, #0058

Librarian's Message

Our library is constantly growing. As the months pass by we strive to broaden our library with as many marriage repertoires as possible. If you know of any published repertoires that are not in our library please bring this to the attention of the Librarian and all due efforts will be made to obtain these books.

DONATIONS:

TRAVERSY, LEO, "La Paroisse de St. Damase" gift of Mrs. Helene Quintal.

" Les Mariages de Notre Dame, Central Falls, RI 1872-1979 " in collaboration. Gift of Quintin Publications.

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St. Stanislas	1808-1965
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Mount Carmel	1864-1972
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St. Narcisse	1854-1967
Ste. Anne de la Perade	1684-1900
Champlain	1680-1915
St. Prosper	1850-1950
St. Tite	1859-1959
Batiscan	1682-1900

CHATEAUGUAY COUNTY

St. Joachim de Chateauguay	1736-1963
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DEUX MONTAGNES COUNTY

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DRUMMOND COUNTY

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St. Lucien	1905-
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Durham-Sud	1864-
Wickham	1865-
St. Eugene	1879-
St. Nicephore	1917-
Ste. Jeanne d'Arc	1922-
St. Frederic	1815-

FRONTENAC COUNTY

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St. Rene Goupil	1947-
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Notre Dame du Bon Conseil	1922-
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Ste. Cecile	1887-
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St. Alphonse	1908-
St. Leon -- Val Racine	1892-

GASPE COUNTY

Les Registres de la Gaspesie	1752-1850
Ste. Famille de Pabos	1751-1757

GASPE COUNTY

Ste. Anne de Restigouche	1759-1795
Ste. Cecile de Cloridorme	1873-1977
St. Martin de Riviere au Renaud	1855-1976
St Maurice de L'Echourie	1914-1977
St. Patrick de Douglastown	1845-1978

GATINEAU COUNTY

Entire county -- 8 volumes	1840-1960
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HULL COUNTY

Notre Dame de Grace, Notre Dame de Hull	1886-1913
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IBERVILLE COUNTY

Henryville	1830-1975
St. Alexandre	1851-1979
Ste. Anne de Sabrevois	1886-1980
St. Athanase	1823-1965
Ste. Brigide	1843-1979
Mont St. Gregoire	1841-1950
St. Sebastien	1864-1960

ILES DE LA MADELEINE COUNTY

Entire county	1794-1900
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JOLIETTE COUNTY

Cathedrale	1843-1960
Christ-Roi	1935-1960
Crabtree	1921-1960
Notre Dame de la Charite	1960
Notre Dame de Lourdes	1925-1960
Notre Dame des Prairies	1950-1960
St. Alphonse	1843-1960
St. Ambroise	1832-1960
Ste. Beatrix	1861-1960
St. Cleophas	1897-1960

JOLIETTE COUNTY

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Ste. Elizabeth	1802-1960
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St. Felix de Valois	1843-1960
St. Jean-Baptiste	1946-1960
St. Jean de Mantha	1855-1960
Ste. Marcelline	1927-1960
Ste. Melanie	1832-1960
St. Paul	1787-1960
St. Pierre	1915-1960
Ste. Therese de l'Enfant Jesus	1949-1960
St. Thomas	1911-1960
Mariages protestand du greffe de Joliette	1841-1964

KAMOURASKA COUNTY

St. Pacome	1852-1960
Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere	1715-1972
St. Andre	1791-1968
St. Pascal	1823-1977
Riviere-Ouelle	1672-1972
St. Louis	1729-1967

LABELLE COUNTY

Entire County	1882-1960
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LAPRAIRIE COUNTY

Laprairie	1751-
Brossard	1966-
Candiac	1960-
Caughnawaga	1753-
Delson	1932-
St. Catherine d'Alexandrie	1936-
St. Mathieu	1918-
Ste. Philippe	1751-
St. Constant	1752-
St. Isidore	1833-
St. Jacques le Mineur	1834-
Notre Dame	1670-

L'ASSOMPTION COUNTY

Entire County 1669-1970
(Repentigny, Lachenaie, L'Assomption, Mascouche
L'Epiphanie, St. Paul l'Hermite, St. Roch l'Achigan
St. Sulpice, St. Lin)

LEVIS COUNTY

St. Joseph de la Pointe de Levy	1679-1965
St. Nicolas	1694-1964
St. Henri de Lauzon	1775-1968
St. Louis de Pintendre	1899-1968
St. Jean Chrysostome	1830-1966
St. Romuald d'Etchemin	1854-1966
St. Lambert	1854-1967
St. Etienne	1861-1967
St. David	1877-1967
Notre Dame de Levis	1851-1960
Bienville	1896-1960
Ste. Jeanne d'Arc	1920-1960

L'ISLET COUNTY

St. Roch des Aulnaies	1734-1976
St. Cyrille de L'Islet	1865-1976
St. Eugene	1868-1976
Notre Dame de Bonsecours	1679-1973
L'Isletville	1962-1972
Berthier sur Mer	1710-1977

LOTBINIERE COUNTY

St. Antoine de Tilly	1702-1962
Ste. Croix	1727-1965
St. Louis	1692-1965
Ste. Emelie	1864-1967
St. Edouard	1863-1967
Notre Dame d'Issoudun	1903-1967
St. Apollinaire	1856-1967
Ste. Agapit	1867-1967
St. Flavien	1856-1967
Dosquet	1912-1967
St. Louis de Lotbiniere	1692-1965

1982 Members

35-18-82

AFCS ACTIVE MEMBERS

MEM NO	NAME ATTENTION	ADDRESS	CITY ST	ZIP CODE
0381	MARIE A ADAMS	RFD #3, BOX 282A	GALES FERRY CT	06333
0543	ARLENE B AISSIS	7 CAROL DRIVE	CUMBERLAND RI	02864
0622	JEANETTE ALLEN	2 SOUTH STREET	SACO ME	04072
0510	PAUL ARSENAULT	38 NORMAN STREET	WOONSOCKET RI	02895
0075 F	M/M LEON ASSELIN	45 WATERMAN STREET	CUMBERLAND RI	02864
0198	FERMAS ANNELIN	220 FISHER STREET	WOONSOCKET RI	02895
0390	ROBERT R. AUBIN	155 LAWNDALE ROAD	MANSFIELD MA	02048
0103	ALBERT E AUBIN	191 GLADSTONE STREET	CRANSTON RI	02920
0551	RAYMOND G. AUDET	32 BIRCH STREET	WOONSOCKET RI	02895
0488	JOHN D BACON	53 CANDACE STREET	PROVIDENCE RI	02908
0493	REV CHARLES BANET	ST. JOSEPH'S COLL., BOX 869	REMSELAER IN	47978
0612	THEODORE BANVARD	RT 1, BOX 718	SHEPHERDSTOWN WV	25443
0568 F	M/M REGINALD BARNETTE	1128 CEDARWOOD CIRCLE	NORTH DIGHTON MA	02744
0052 L	ROGER BEAUDRY	730 MANVILLE ROAD	WOONSOCKET RI	02895
0236	PATRICK B BEAULIEU	6 OAK LAWN ROAD	NORTH SMITHFIELD RI	02895
0220	MARTHE F BEAUREGARD	741 RUE STUART	MONTREAL, QUEBEC Y2U 3H4	
0270	RAYMOND E BEAUSOLEIL	917 TARBOX ROAD	PLAINFIELD CT	06374
0634 F	M/M JOURDAIN BEDARD	1 CREST DRIVE	LINCOLN RI	02865
0496	ARMAND BELHUMEUR	21 LEDGE STREET	CENTRAL FALLS RI	02843
0457	PETER BELLAVANCE	3261 35TH AVENUE N.	ST PETERSBERG FL	33713
0387 F	ROBINSON O BELLIN	26 FAIRVIEW AVENUE	CRANSTON RI	02905
0432	A J BELLEVUEAU	RD 2	WILLISTON VT	05495
0366	ROLAND BENJAMIN	43 SLATER PARK AVENUE	PAWTUCKET RI	02861
0197	MRS LEA BERRARD	7 WILLOW WAY	LINCOLN RI	02865
0613	ROLAND BERGERON	57 CAMERON STREET	PAWTUCKET RI	02861
0624	LOUIS P BERGERON	273 SHALMUT AVENUE	CENTRAL FALLS RI	02863
0231	RENE BERNIER	12 COREY LANE	NIANTIC CT	06357
0452	SNOWBERRY HTS, APT. 203 HELEN BERTRAND	222 SOUTH 5TH STREET	MARQUETTE MI	49855

MEM NO	NAME ATTENTION	ADDRESS	CITY ST ZIP CODE
0525	WILFRID MERURE	349 WILLISTON WAY	PANTUCKET RI 02861
0660	BRET BISHOP	PO BOX 16422	SALT LAKE CITY UT 84116
0343	CONSTANCE BISSONNETTE	58 ANNETTE AVENUE	WOODSOCKET RI 02895
0642	RAYMOND L BISSONNETTE	1443 MAYWOOD STREET	ST PAUL MN 55117
0425	RAYMOND G. BLAIS	506 SHIPPETOWN ROAD	EAST GREENWICH RI 02818
0038	JOSEPH O. BLANCHARD	75 ROUND TOP ROAD	HARRISVILLE RI 02830
0647	GERARD L BLANCHARD	2377 BUCKLEY COURT	AUSTELL GA 30001
0540	THOMAS BLANCHETTE	16 WILLINGTON ROAD	PANTUCKET RI 02861
0033	RAYMOND BLEAU	671 ARBOR LANE	WARMINSTER PA 18974
0164	IDA BLUESTEIN	925 SW 11TH AVENUE	HALLANDALE FL 33009
0194 F	M/M NEIL J. BOUCHARD, JR.	32 NORTHERN AVENUE	BEVERLY MA 01915
0006	LED L BOUDREAU	12 MIDDLE STREET	TAUNTON MA 02780
0058	REV DENNIS BOUDREAU	1200 MENDON ROAD	WOODSOCKET RI 02895
0620	LORRAINE H BOUDREAU	188 DABOLL STREET	PROVIDENCE RI 02907
0016	LUCIEN BOUFFARD	68 CALDER STREET	PANTUCKET RI 02861
0353	BERNADINE BOULIA	3325 S. 26TH., #18	MILWAUKEE WI 53215
0562 F	M/M ROLAND BOULIANE	280 LARCH STREET	WOODSOCKET RI 02895
0263	PIERRE BREAUULT	387 CHEMIN EVANGELINE	L'ACADIE, QUEBEC J0J 1H0
0450	FLORENCE BRIGGS	20 CLEVELAND ROAD	TAUNTON MA 02780
0472	MICHAEL BRILLON	52 AMHERST AVENUE	PANTUCKET RI 02860
0015 F	M/M ROLAND BRISSETTE	RIVET DRIVE	LINCOLN RI 02865
0495	JOHN BRISSETTE	293 MORIN HEIGHTS BOULEVARD	WOODSOCKET RI 02895
0534	DONALD BRISSON	360 3RD STREET	SHALIMAR FL 32579
0483	RAYMOND W BRODEUR	40 PILGRIM DRIVE	WARWICK RI 02888
0596	MARY A BROUILLETTE	1779 SANCHEZ STREET	SAN FRANCISCO CA 94131
0662	MAURICE J BROWN	35 RYNCHON ROAD	HOLYOKE MA 01040
0499	VIRGINIA BRUSH	917 CHARLESTON AVENUE	MCDONALD CA 95350
0590 F	M/M ROBERT BURKHART	263 S WORCESTER STREET	NORTON MA 02744
0615 I	CANADA LIBRARY PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF	395 WELLINGTON	OTTAWA, ONTARIO K1A 0N3

MEM NO	NAME ATTENTION	ADDRESS	CITY ST ZIP CODE
0362 L	JULIETTE CANUEL	165 TRENTON STREET	PAWTUCKET RI 02860
0169	LEO CARON	28 SOUTH MAIN STREET	TAUNTON MA 02780
0206	IVETTE CARON	88 BROOKDALE BLVD	PAWTUCKET RI 02861
0340 L	CEGARD A CARTIER	11 PRICILLA ROAD	WOONSOCKET RI 02895
0669	GUSTAVO CASSANOVA-LAPOKET	PO BOX 1639	CAROLINA PR 00628
0309	EDMOND CHARRETTE	5 CLYDE PLACE	LEXINGTON MA 02173
0513	LUCIEN F. CHARTRAND	122 WILLIAMS STREET	WRENTHAM MA 02903
0218	MRS CLAIRE CHEVRETTE	793 CENTRAL AVENUE	PAWTUCKET RI 02861
0464	DONNA M CHOQUETTE	57 ORIOLE DRIVE	WHITINSVILLE MA 01588
0599	DOROTHY CIRIELLO	767 CEDAR STREET	WALPOLE MA 02081
0515	WILLIAM F COLLARD	17723 REGENCY CIRCLE	BELLEFLOWER CA 90706
0666	MRS SHARON COLLISON	2140 N 93RD STREET	WAUKWATOSA WI 53226
0355	BEVERLY CONNELLY	67 COGGESHALL AVENUE	NEWPORT RI 02840
0215	ELMER J COURTEAU	201 LIBERTY PLACE, S	ST PAUL MN 55075
0556	MRS RITA G COUTU	968 CENTRAL AVENUE	PAWTUCKET RI 02861
0175	ELIZABETH CRAWLEY	198 CROSS STREET	CENTRAL FALLS RI 02863
0229	RITA CROCKIERE	529 CHICOPET STREET	CHICOPPEE MA 01013
0445 F	M/M JAMES CROTEAU	RT 3	CUMBERLAND WI 54829
0665	DIANE B CUBETA	SPENCER ROAD	HIGGANS CT 06441
0561	CHERYL CURRAN	304 BENEFIT STREET	PAWTUCKET RI 02861
0156	A G DAHLQUIST	3601 78TH AVENUE N	BROOKLYN PARK MN 55443
0239	LOIS M DANA	RFD 1	HARTLAND VT 05048
0609	JACQUELINE M DEMINGELIS	12 COLONIAL WAY	REHOBETH MA 02769
0039 L	MR PAUL P DELISLE	552 SOUTH MAIN STREET	WOONSOCKET RI 02895
0529 F	M/M ROBERT DELORY	24 MINNIKET AVENUE	EAST FALMOUTH MA 02536
0517	GLORIA TEMAKIS	50 KING STREET	SWAMPSCOTT MA 01907
0070	CHATEAU LAIRE, APT 401A ARMAND H DEMERS, JR.	16 GREENE STREET	WOONSOCKET RI 02895
0224 L	REV CLARENCE J DENTREMONT	71 CENTER STREET	FAIRHAVEN MA 02719
0569	HOMER R DEPIN	173 BRIAN AVENUE	SOMERSET MA 02726

MEM NO	NAME ATTENTION	ADDRESS:	CITY ST ZIP CODE
0305 F	NORMAN T DERACON	4 TAYLOR COURT	CUMBERLAND RI 02864
0230	A T DESAULNIERS	PO DRAWER A	MT. BERRY VA 30149
0371	GEORGE DESBIENS	30 WASHINGTON STREET	CENTRAL FALLS RI 02863
0643	MRS GEORGE DESPRES	31 SAYLES STREET	SOUTHBRIDGE MA 01550
0587 L	MARY T DESROCHERS	3610 N FERNDAL AVENUE	SAN BERNARDINO CA 92404
0614	MRS JEANNETTE DESROCHES	15 LAMBERT STREET	ACHSHNET MA 02743
0578 I	DETROIT LIBRARY COMMISSION	5201 WOODWARD AVENUE	DETROIT MI 48202
0447	JULES DIONNE	18480 FAIRPORT	DETROIT MI 48205
0574	EILEEN DONLAN	801 SWAN AVENUE	MIAMI SPRINGS FL 33166
0426	WALTER N. DROUIN	1371 MENDON ROAD	WOONSOCKET RI 02895
0469	M/M JOSEPH A DUFORT, JR.	169 WHEELER STREET	REHOBETH MA 02769
0552	JAMES DUHAMEL	261 WOOD AVENUE	WOONSOCKET RI 02895
0257 F	DIANE & NORA DUPREY	MYRICKS STREET, RD 5	LAKESVILLE MA 02346
0422	CHARLENE B. DWYER	113 MAC ARTHUR ROAD	WOONSOCKET RI 02895
0477	IRENE E. EMOND	14 WHITE STREET	PAWTUCKET RI 02860
0668	HELEN B ENLOW	25 HOLMES ROAD	RIDGEFIELD CT 06877
0118	THERESE ETHIER	11 NICKERSON STREET	PAWTUCKET RI 02860
0523	JOHN J. FIELD, JR.	RT 2, BOX 494	DEER PARK WA 99006
0238	JOHN R. FISHER	1595 NORTH AVENUE	BURLINGTON VT 05401
0628	PHYLLIS J FLETCHER	136 KIWANEE ROAD	WARWICK RI 02988
0601 I	FLINT GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY	PO BOX 1217	FLINT MI 48501
0546	WALTER FONTAINE	BOX 3570	TALLAHASSEE FL 32303
0646	VALERIE C FORD	3400 WILSHIRE ROAD	PORTSMOUTH VA 23703
0441 L	DR ULYSSE FORGET	600 MAIN STREET	WARREN RI 02888
0115	RICHARD FORTIN	PO BOX 3095	NORTH CONWAY NH 03860
0436	PATRICIA GAAR	6330 BRENDA ST, CAROLL HEIGHTS	SAVANNAH IL 61074
0275	LOUIS C. GABOURIAULT	277 PIKE AVENUE	ATTLEBORO MA 02703
0005 L	ALFRED GABOURY	5 RIVER ROAD	LINCOLN RI 02865
0268	HENRY GABRIELSON	229 CYPRESS STREET	MASSAPEQUA NY 11762

MEM NO	NAME ATTENTION	ADDRESS	CITY ST ZIP CODE
0487	GABRIEL J. GADOURY	5 WILLIS DRIVE	CUMBERLAND RI 02864
0190	RENE H. GAGNE	60 OSWEGO STREET	BELLINGHAM WA 02019
0497 F	M/M EUGENE GALLANT	21 COLE AVENUE	PROVIDENCE RI 02906
0301	SARTO R. GAMACHE	83 BOOTH AVENUE	PAWTUCKET RI 02861
0179 F	M/M CHARLES GAUDET	65 CAPT. COURTOIS DRIVE	ATTLEBORO MA 02703
0530 F	M/M NORMAND GAUDETTE	221 PARTITION STREET	WARWICK RI 02888
0617 L	GERARD J. GAUTHIER	140 WILDMOOD DRIVE	GRANVILLE OH 43023
0625	MOST REV. LOUIS E. GELINEAU	1 CATHEDRAL SQUARE	PROVIDENCE RI 02903
0476	RONALD M. GELISSE	817 COPEMAN	FLINT MI 48504
0516	BEN CERO	2 RIDLON ROAD	HYDE PARK MA 02126
0648	RAYMOND GERVAIS	119 SUMMIT AVENUE	COVENTRY RI 02816
0629	YVETTE GINGERE	75 BOUL. THUDEL, EST	ST. BONIFACE, QUE COX 210
0113	MARCEL GELINAS	5 HEPPERON ROAD	WILBRAHAM MA 01905
0579	MME CLAIRE GIRARD	RR 3	COLBORNE, ONTARIO KOK 1S0
0594	STEPHEN GIRQUARD	67 JOHNSON STREET	PAWTUCKET RI 02860
0663	MARIANNA GOOD	8912 FRANKLIN AVENUE	GIG HARBOR WA 98335
0608	HELENE Y GOUDREAU	37 COLONIAL WAY	REGOOTH MA 02769
0044 L	ROBERT F GOUDREAU	PO BOX 277	CHEPACHET RI 02814
0468	REV. ALBERT GOULET	PO BOX 208	SOUTHBRIDGE MA 01550
0631	RICHARD F GOULETTE	2 HUYLER COURT	SETAUKET NY 11733
0223	ROBERT GRAVELINE	33 SYKES	PALMER MA 01069
0522	NANCY GRAVES	RT 1, BOX 215A	LONEDELL MD 63060
0315	VIVIAN GREER	225 BATEMAN AVENUE	CRANSTON RI 02920
0265	DORIS GREER	311 ARDMORE AVENUE	TRENTON NJ 08629
0356	ROBERT E. GUERTIN	RR 2 BOX 69E, WHITE FINE DR.	NORTH SCITUATE RI 02857
0160	LEON GUIMOND	17 BARRETT ROAD	ENFIELD CT 06082
0651	MRS VALERIE HABEKORN	RT 4	CUMBERLAND MI 54829
0635	GRACE HANSEN	6141 AVALON DRIVE	EUREKA CA 95501
0067 L	MRS CLAVIN HARLOW	29 GLASTONBURY AVENUE	ROCKY HILL CT 06067

MEM NO	NAME ATTENTION	ADDRESS	CITY ST	ZIP CODE
0249	LOUIS E. HARPER	2700 E. BEVERLY ROAD	SHOREWOOD	
0308 I	HARRIS PUBLIC LIBRARY	303 CLINTON STREET	WI 53211	
0388	MAE WEBER	7 SCHOOL STREET, BOX 581	WOODSOCKET	
0656 L	RAYMOND J. HEBERT	6305 WINDERMERE CIRCLE	RI 02895	
0658	ANNETTE T. HEBERT	4833 ROSEWOOD AVENUE, #3	MARION	
0203	RONALD G. HERDOUX	54 ARTHUR STREET	MA 02378	
0399 F	YVETTE HERDOUX	43 CARNET STREET	ROCKVILLE	
0434	ANNE B. HETU	1176 GALEMORE COURT	MD 20852	
0149	CLAIRE HOWARD	494 CENTRAL AVENUE	LOS ANGELES	
0401	FLORENCE E. JOBIN	5 PEACH ORCHARD DRIVE	CA 90004	
0593	PETER JOHNSON	4 LYNDON STREET	WEST WARWICK	
0387	KOSALIE JOHNSON	229 PARK AVENUE	RI 02893	
0040	EMILIENE JOYAL	922 NEWPORT AVENUE	WEST WARWICK	
0610	ADELAIDE M. KEATING	136 ELDRIDGE STREET	RI 02893	
0627	SHARON KUMAR	3593 POST ROAD, #B204	WESTLAKE VILLAGE	
0314	CORINNE A. LABBE	4 UNION AVENUE	CA 91361	
0529	GEORGE LABONTE	RFD 2, POTTER VILLAGE ROAD	SEEKONK	
0202	MURIEL O. LABRIE	64 BLOODGOOD STREET	MA 02771	
0618	DANIEL J. LACOMBE	PO BOX 152	RIVERSIDE	
0396 F	LOUISE LACOSTE	212 PROVIDENCE STREET	RI 02915	
0429 F	1/2 JEAN LAFAYETTE	85 LEBRUN AVENUE	WARREN	
0266	MICHAEL LAFOREST	604 ENSLEY DRIVE, RT 29	RI 02885	
0346 F	M/M MALICE LAFRANCE	4 ERIC ROAD	CRANSTON	
0192	MARC A. LAGASSE	1710 HAYES STREET	RI 02903	
0532	JAMES LAGUE	BOX 421	PAWTUCKET	
0480 F	JUDGE/MRS. RONALD LAGUE	90 GREENWOOD AVENUE	RI 02861	
0299	FRANCIS LAMARRE	PINE ORCHARD ROAD, RFD 2	CRANSTON	
0661 F	M/M EDWARD J. LAMONTAGNE	15 HINDKWOOD LANE	RI 02910	
0508 F	M/M THOMAS LAMORA	20 DETROIT AVENUE	WARWICK	
			RI 02866	
			WARREN	
			RI 02845	

MEM NO	NAME ATTENTION	ADDRESS	CITY ST ZIP CODE
0545	ELGENE A LAMOTHE	261 NEWBURY STREET	PEABODY MA 01960
0416	ROSE LAMOTHE	580 2ND ST., PO BOX 435	SUMAS WA 98295
0293	CORA M LAMOUREUX	WEAVER HILL ROAD, Rte 1	WEST GREENWICH RI 02816
0138	JOSEPHINE LANDREY	334 CONESTOGA ROAD	WAYNE PA 19087
0360	RAYMOND LANTHIER	323 TIFFANY STREET	ATTLEBORO MA 02703
0017	ROLAND E LAPLUME	188 SUMTER STREET	PROVIDENCE RI 02907
0334 L	LIONEL LAPOINTE	1033 SPENCER STREET	FALL RIVER MA 02721
0035 F	M/M NORMAND LAPOINTE	30 ELMCREST DRIVE	PAWTUCKET RI 02861
0553	ERILE LAFEAU	10 CEDAR STREET	HOPKINTON MA 01748
0535	PAUL LAFEAU	1891 ASHLAND AVENUE	ST. PAUL MN 55104
0094	AIME LARIVIERE	47 SPOFFORD AVENUE	WARWICK RI 02888
0653 F	M/M KENNETH LAVOIE	WILMARTH ROAD	CHEPACHET RI 02814
0325	ROBERT C LAVOIE	2803 LOMAX COURT	WALDORF MD 20601
0463	ROBERT F. LEAVITT	193 RUSTY LANE	ROCHESTER NY 14626
0597	J RICHARD LEBEL	165 GILBERT STREET	MAHSAFIELD MA 02048
0054	LEO LEBEUF	136 JOHN STREET	PAWTUCKET RI 02861
0392	GASPARD LEBLANC	98 LOUNSBURY STREET	WATERBURY CT 06706
0001	HENRI LEBLOND	88 JOHN STREET	PAWTUCKET RI 02861
0080	WALTER LECCLAIR	79 EVERETT STREET	PAWTUCKET RI 02861
0637	MRS JOHN B LEHWEIS	BOX 69, RD #2	EGG HARBOR NJ 08215
0098	PAULINE E LEMIRE	543 SOUTH MAIN STREET	WOONSOCKET RI 02895
0671	HAROLD C LENO	5 MOUNTAINVIEW STREET	MONTPELIER VT 05602
0654	ALBERT N LEPAIN	44 OLIVER STREET	SOUTHBRIDGE MA 01550
0226	RODOLPHE LESSARD	3240 RUE EDJARD MONTRETI	MONTREAL, QUEBEC H3T 1J9
0625 F	M/M ARMAND LETOURNEAU	62 SLATER PARK AVENUE	PAWTUCKET RI 02861
0585 F	MRS LORETTA LEVESQUE	4 CATHEDRAL SQ., A312	PROVIDENCE RI 02903
0282 F	M/M ROMEO J LEVRAULT	169 OAKLAND STREET	FALL RIVER MA 02720
0621	ALCIDE L'HEUREUX	MURNT HILL ROAD	HOPE RI 02831
0163	ARTHUR LIZUTTE	472 GASKILL STREET	WOONSOCKET RI 02895

MEM NO	NAME ATTENTION	ADDRESS	CITY ST ZIP CODE
0603 I	L.A. PUBLIC LIBRARY (GEN)	630 W. 5TH STREET	LOS ANGELES CA 90071
0379	PRECILLE B MACCAY	14707 40TH NE	SEATTLE WA 98155
0575	LILLIAN MACLURE	11 FAIRWOOD DRIVE	CRANSTON RI 02920
0141	NORMAND MAIGRET	158 POMONA AVENUE	PROVIDENCE RI 02908
0264 I	MAINE STATE LIBRARY	LMA BLDG, STATION 64	AUGUSTA ME 04333
0150 F	M/M ALFRED MARCHAND	194 LOGEE STREET	WOONSOCKET RI 02895
0572	MRS RHEJEANNE D MARECHAL	39 WOODLAWN RD, UNION VILLAGE	WOONSOCKET RI 02895
0034 L	DOLORES MARTEL	40 MANSION STREET	BELLINGHAM MA 02019
0069 L	MRS CECILE MARTENS	515 PROVIDENCE STREET	WOONSOCKET RI 02895
0512 F	M/M DONALD L MARTIN	41 ABALONE DRIVE	SAUNDERSTOWN RI 02874
EX	MASSOC	PO BOX 215	ASHLAND MA 01721
0439	HELEN MAXSON	MACGREGOR DRIVE, RFD 1	MAHOPAC NY 10541
0667	LOUISE MAYNARD	806 CONCORD PLACE	ROME NY 13440
0199	LORRAINE MOYNIHAN	119 WOODHAVEN ROAD	WOONSOCKET RI 02895
0598 F	DONNA & MARIE MCINTYRE	129 WOOD STREET	HOPKINGTON MA 01748
0018 L	JEANNETTE MENARD	31 CALDER STREET	PANTUCKET RI 02861
0420	ALBERT E MENARD	388 ELM STREET	WOONSOCKET RI 02895
0106 F	M/M BERNARD G MERCIER	1542 MAIN ROAD	TIVERTON RI 02878
0312 L	MARIE MERCURE	IRONSTONE STREET	MILLVILLE MA 01529
0032	HOWARD MERSEREAU	389 BULLOCKS POINT AVENUE	RIVERSIDE RI 02915
0640	PATRICK MICHAUD	32 WILMOT AVENUE	NORWICH CT 06340
0196	ADELARD MICHAUD	350 RUE MARCHAND	DRUMMONDVILLE, QUEBEC J2C 4N9
0616 I	MINN. GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY	PO BOX 16069	ST. PAUL MN 55116
0623 F	M/M PETER MONGRAU	40 CENTRAL AVENUE	ATTLEBORO MA 02703
0240	PETER L MOREAU	2 MAIN STREET	ALBION RI 02802
0607 F	M/M WILFRED A MORIN	199 SOUTH MAIN STREET	ATTLEBORO MA 02703
0276	PAUL E MORIN	35.5 LINCOLN AVENUE	CRANSTON RI 02920
0066	ALBERT MOYEN	1322 OLD RIVER ROAD	MANVILLE RI 02838
0348	ROBERT MULCAHY	153 NANCY COURT	WOONSOCKET RI 02895

MEM NO	NAME ATTENTION	ADDRESS	CITY ST ZIP CODE
0564	BARBARA MURPHY	5 CENTIAN ROAD	MORTON MA 02766
0409	MARY LOU MURPHY	15 BROOKWOOD DRIVE	WESTPORT MA 02790
0454	MRS HELEN MURRAY	HILL STREET	BLACKSTONE MA 01504
0664	MILDRED L NAVARRO	716 MCCANN DRIVE	ALEXANDRIA LA 71301
0655	ANITA NELSON	RR 1, BOX 1044	MUNISING MI 49862
0509	DORIS T MARLET	5723 LAVISTA DRIVE	ALEXANDRIA VA 22310
0621 I	NWTF & CHI	PO BOX 26372	ST LOUIS PARK MN 55426
0415	LUCI ORNER	3226 SOUTH JEFFERSON	SPRINGFIELD MO 65807
0253	CHRISTABEL T OVERLAND	35 FINCH STREET	MILFORD CT 06460
0046 L	RONALD PAQUETTE	358 POWER ROAD	PAWTUCKET RI 02860
0442	RUTH PAQUETTE	443 N. 31ST STREET	MILWAUKEE WI 53208
0437	PAUL PARADISE	9337 CHERRY BROOK	ST. LOUIS MO 63126
0581	MRS LORRAINE PARENT	16 PLAY ROAD	ENFIELD CT 06082
0658	WALTER PASSINO	5960 KELTON AVENUE	LA MESA CA 92041
0632	RONALD J PATRY	17524 S. FIGUEROA ST., SP 9	CARDENA CA 90248
0216	LEONORE A PATTEN	17691 BELL CREEK LANE	LIVONIA MI 48152
0159	REGINALD PAQUIN	186 LINCOLN STREET	WINTHROP MA 02152
0316 I	PAWTUCKET PUBLIC LIBRARY	13 SUMMER STREET	PAWTUCKET RI 02860
0652	SUEAN L PEARSON	15895 ILIAD	DETROIT MI 48223
0424	ROBERT R. PELLAND	21 CARRIER AVENUE	BELLINGHAM WA 98019
0252	JEAN-PIERRE PELLERIN	7456A RUE ST. DENIS	MONTREAL, QUEBEC H2R 2E4
0423	RAYMOND PELLETIER	119 SUMMIT AVENUE	COVENTRY RI 02816
0592	JEAN PELLOUIN	135 CENTRAL STREET	MANSFIELD MA 02048
0341	JEANNETTE PENNACHI	49 CONNECTION STREET	NEWPORT RI 02840
0403 F	R/E GEORGE W PERRON	147 RAILROAD STREET	MANVILLE RI 02838
0600	JOHN PETERSON	3563 FT PEASE ROAD, A-124	LAURIER MD 20810
0638	GEORGE E PETRIN	71 STATLER AVENUE	SOMERSET MA 02725
0644	PAUL H PHANEUF	25 GREYSTONE ROAD	MALDEN MA 02148
0481	RAYMOND PICHETTE	24 RICE STREET	PAWTUCKET RI 02861

MEM NO	NAME ATTENTION	ADDRESS	CITY ST ZIP CODE
0104	MRS THERESE POLIQUIN	88 WOODWARD AVENUE	SEEKONK MA 02771
0023	GABRIELLE POULIOT	2065 MENDON ROAD, APT 212	CUMBERLAND RI 02864
0518	DONALD PRESTON	7 SACHEM STREET	PAWTUCKET RI 02861
0286 F	M/M GEORGE A PROULX	144 MAPLE STREET	ATTLEBORO MA 02703
0565 F	M/M DAVID PROULX	13 OAKDALE STREET	ATTLEBORO MA 02703
0490	ROBERT A PROULX	80 BURGESS AVENUE	PAWTUCKET RI 02861
0461	DOROTHY PROULX	BOX 276	WARREN RI 02885
0292	HELEN D QUINTAL	1279 HIGH STREET	CENTRAL FALLS RI 02863
0004 L	ROBERT QUINTIN	28 FELSMERE AVENUE	PAWTUCKET RI 02861
0207	PAUL QUINTIN	381 S. QUAKER LANE	WEST HARTFORD CT 06119
0649	GEORGE A RETELLE	3013 VINSETTA BLVD	ROYAL OAK MI 48073
0528	ROBERT A RENAUD	2 DOROTHY LANE	MILLBURY MA 01527
0311 I	RI HISTORICAL SOCIETY	121 HOPE STREET	PROVIDENCE RI 02906
0619	THERESE C RICHARD	206 FOREST AVENUE	SEEKONK MA 02771
0564 F	M/M RAYMOND RICHARD	215 SLATER PARK AVENUE	PAWTUCKET RI 02861
0455	ESTELLE RICHER	17 LAKE SHORE DRIVE	BELLINGHAM MA 02019
0371	JEAN-LEO RIEUNDEAU	123 WINTHROP STREET	WOONSOCKET RI 02895
0271	ADRIEN L RINGUETTE	17445 COUNTY ROAD 10	BRISTOL IN 46507
0471 F	M/M ROBERT RIOUX	701 LOWER RIVER ROAD	LINCOLN RI 02865
0136	ROBERT A RIVERS	112 INGLEWOOD DRIVE	GLEN BURNIE MD 21061
0589	MGR DONAT ROBICHAUD	PO BOX 90	BERESFORD, NB E0B 1H0
0101	EVA ROCHE-RAU	614 COTTAGE STREET	PAWTUCKET RI 02861
0438	LUCILLE ROCHELEAU	RFD 2, BOX 64, NEWENT ROAD	LISBON CT 06351
0273	GILLES ROCK	20 LEDGE DRIVE	CRANSTON RI 02920
0065 L	LUCILLE ROCK	463 SOUTH MAIN STREET	WOONSOCKET RI 02895
0344	FRANCIS ROMPRE	8 BUTTERNUT KIDCK ROAD	WATERBURY CT 06706
0014	MARIE ROY	1 HOLLY STREET	ATTLEBORO MA 02703
0489 L	MRS THERESE ROY	70 SUPERIOR VIEW BLVD.	NORTH PROVIDENCE RI 02911
0117	BRO. GERALD A ROY	329 W. 108TH STREET	NEW YORK NY 10025

MEM NO	NAME ATTENTION	ADDRESS	CITY ST ZIP CODE
0504	JEFFREY ROY	8803 HUNTING LAKE #204	LAUREL MD 20811
0582	MRS MADILEINE RYAN	POLE #6, DOUGLAS HOOK ROAD	CHEPACHET RI 02814
0650	ELSANDOR SAWYER	173 LONDON AVENUE	PAWTUCKET RI 02861
0526	BEATRICE C SAWYER	23 BERMUDA ROAD	WESTPORT CT 06880
0200	JEANNETTE SCHOENBERGER	171 MONTICELLO ROAD	PAWTUCKET RI 02861
0310	RITA J SLOAN	SHARP STREET, RFD 2	WEST GREENWICH RI 02816
0417	COL. LEONARD H SMITH, JR	1460 HARMONY DRIVE	CLEARWATER FL 33516
0391	MRS BARBARA SMITH	345 S CHERRY	ITASCA IL 60143
0246	LAURE A SMITH	704 N GREEN STREET	YATES CENTER KS 66783
0544	ALBERT SMITH	33 RUE PIMSONNEAULT	ST JEAN, QUEBEC J3B 5M4
0520	DAWN SNOW	2418 N 82ND STREET	WAUNATUSA WI 53213
0605 I	DE ST BONIFACE LA SOCIETE HISTORIQUE	C.P. 125	ST BONIFACE, MAN R2H 3B4
0291	RONALD A SOUCY	608 MENDON ROAD	NORTH SMITHFIELD RI 02895
0577	MARCEL A ST DENIS	71 E MAIN STREET	FALL RIVER MA 02724
0524	CHARLES H. ST. GEORGE	120 DELMAGE ROAD	SWANSEA MA 01903
0116	ANNE-MARIE ST. JEAN	62 MAYHARD STREET	PUTNAM CT 06260
0670	MRS CAROLE A STREET	4 STRATFORD LN.	MT. LAUREL NJ 08054
0491	JEANNE SWISZCZ	34 CHICOPEE STREET	NEW BEDFORD MA 02745
0591	PAUL TALBOT	5 WILLOW LANE	LEDYARD CT 06339
0241	ARTHUR M TESSIER	168 GREELY STREET	PAWTUCKET RI 02861
0374 F	M/M FLEURETTE THEberge	808 CENTRAL AVENUE	PAWTUCKET RI 02861
0659 F	M/M WALTER THERIEN	APT 59, 182 CUMBERLAND STREET	WILMINGTON RI 02895
0550	WALLACE THERIEN	510 SUNSET ROAD	BONITA BEACH FL 33435
0433	DENISE THIBAUT	30 CASTLEWOOD DRIVE	PLEASANTON CA 94566
0137	PEARL THIBEAULT	223 STEEL STREET	CHICOPEE MA 01013
0573	WILLIAM J THIBEAULT	316 SHERMAN STREET	CANTON MA 02021
0636	ELSIE L THORESEN	42 GRASSPHERE AVENUE	E. PROVIDENCE RI 02914
0363	FRANCIS TONDREAU	20 BUTLER AVENUE	CENTRAL FALLS RI 02863
0294	LUCY TOEHL	HEADCROOK ROAD	WYOMING RI 02898

MEM NO	NAME ATTENTION	ADDRESS	CITY ST ZIP CODE
0595 F	M/M PAUL TREPANIER	17 VALERIE DRIVE	ATTLEBORO MA 02703
0611 F	M/M DAVID TUPAJ	19 BARNEY STREET	WARREN RI J2885
0012	VICTOR S TURENNE	224 SHAWMUT AVENUE	CENTRAL FALLS RI 02843
0007	LED E TURENNE	33 WATERMAN STREET	CUMBERLAND RI 02844
0626 F	M/M ARTHUR VADNAIS II	324 GRAND STREET	PANTUCKET RI 02841
0129	JOHN VALOIS	1191 OLD COLONY ROAD	WALLINGFORD CT 06492
0639	WILFRED E VARIEUR	PO BOX 4609	STAMFORD CT 06907
0443 L	NORMAND VARIEUR	87 FOX HILL ROAD	DENVILLE NJ 07834
0474	LOUIS VERTEFEUILLE	282 BLOOMFIELD STREET	PANTUCKET RI 02841
0008	ISABELLE VIAULT	48 STAR STREET	PANTUCKET RI 02860
0009	MARGUERITE VIAULT	48 STAR STREET	PANTUCKET RI 02860
0011	GISELE VICEANT	232 SHAWMUT AVENUE	CENTRAL FALLS RI 02863
0258 I	DIVISION DES BIBLIOTHEQUES VILLE DE MONTREAL	5500 RUE FULLUM	MONTREAL, QUEBEC H2G 2H3
0645	JEROME R WALLACE	1515 S. BIRCH STREET	SANTA ANA CA 92707
0630	MARCUS L. WHITFORD	PO BOX 100	WYOMING RI 02898
0448	RODERICK WILSCAM	24 VALLEY BROOK ROAD	ROCKY HILL CT 06067
0641	JANE A WOOD	POPLAR STREET, BOX 73	BLOOMINGDALE NY 12913
0580	BARBARA WOODRUFF	CHESTNUT HILL ROAD	CHEPACHET RI 02814
0426 F	M/M AUSTIN WYMGCK	21 CHURCH STREET	EAST PROVIDENCE RI 02914
0533 F	M/M PAUL V ZECCHINO	MAXSON HILL ROAD	ASHAWAY RI 02804

FROM THE MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

Our Society has made tremendous progress in membership this past year. With three months remaining in the current membership year, we have enrolled 90 new members; about twenty more than last year. In addition, we have lost fewer memberships through non-renewals than at any other time in our history. The Society is entering a period of growth. Our leadership is doing its best to sustain that growth; the general membership can do its part too. Simple arithmetic will show you that if every member brought in one new member, our numbers would double. Think about it...

On the previous pages of this issue is a complete listing of all our active members as of 18 May 1982. To save space, and eliminate duplication, only those new members who enrolled after that date are included in the new member list below.

New Members

- 0672 - Marjorie Bregar, 924D Avenida Majorca,
Laguna Hills, CA. 92653
- 0673 - Leo A. Mallette, 13110 S.Berendo, Gardena, CA. 90247
- 0674 - Ray Roberts, RR 1, Box 211, Albert Lea, MN. 56007
- 0675 - Robert L. Goyette, 24 Lydia Ave., No. Providence,
RI 02904
- 0676 - Mrs. Gloria Smethers, 1034 Summit St., Beatrice,
NE 68310
- 0677F- M/M Eugene M. Rheault, 124 Scenic Dr., Leominster,
MA. 01453
- 0678F- M/M George E. Christian, Jr., 1011 Cherokee Rd.,
Louisville, KY 40204
- 0679 - Mrs. Jacqueline L. Stagnaro, 342 Southwick Rd.,
Westfield, MA. 01085
- 0680 - Rev. J. Hector Geoffroy, 488 nord, St-Charles-
Borromee, Joliette, Que. J6E - 4E7
- 0681 - Mrs. James Oulighan, 66 Boardman Ave., Cumberland,
RI 02864
- 0682 - Camille Letourneau, 24 Redwood Dr., Cumberland, RI
02864

Life Members

0002L-Gerard Camire	0224L-Rev. Clarence J. d'Entremont
0004L-Robert J. Quintin	0312L-Marie Mercure
0005L-Alfred Gaboury	0334L-Lionel Lapointe
0018L-Jeannette Menard	0340L-Gerard A. Cartier
0034L-Dolores Martel	0362L-Juliette Canuel
0039L-Paul P. Delisle	0441L-Dr. Ulysse Forget
0044L-Robert Goudreau	0443L-Normand Varieur
0046L-Ronald Paquette	0498L-Therese Roy
0052L-Roger Beaudry	0587L-Mary T. Desrochers
0065L-Lucille Rock	0617L-Gerard J. Gauthier
0067L-Mrs. Calvin Harlow	0656L-Raymond J. Hebert
0069L-Cecile Martens	

The new membership cards have been received from the printer for those with the status of Life Member. They will be inscribed with the member's name and laminated in plastic. You should be receiving your card before too long.

Nine life members are taking advantage of the installment plan that was announced earlier this year. With this method, the member makes ten payments of \$15 each. This is an excellent opportunity for those who cannot pay the full fee in one lump sum. All Life Membership dues are placed in a high-interest account and saved for future special needs of the Society.

Paul P. Delisle, # 0039L
Chairman, Membership Committee

Query Section

125. Marriage of Francois Xavier BEAULNE and Angele ST. DENIS. Daughter Louisa married at Roxton Falls to Ovide Legault in 18 69 (Lucien Chartrand, 122 Williams St, Wrentham, MA. 02903., #513)
126. Marriage of Francois BEAUPRE and Louise RACINE, daughter Rose married at St. Laurent (Montreal) to Pierre Morand in 1787. (#513)
127. Marriage of Francois Louis BERTRAND and Marie Anne Frenche, son Jacques married at St. Joachim de Pointe Claire to Josette Leger in 1816. (#513)
128. Marriage of Antoine Carrier, born 1 Oct 1769, son of Antoine & Veronique Pichette, married to MARIE ANNE LETOURNEAU. Need date & place of marriage and all data on Letourneau. (Beatrice C. Sawyer, 23 Bermuda Road, Westport, CT 06880, #526)
129. Need all information concerning Louis Boisvert and Marie Luce WABARD, daughter Rosalie married David Carrier 28 Jan 1845, Lauzon (#526)
130. JEAN GUILLAUME DUPERRON dit LAVERTU married 14 Feb 1757 at St. Joachim to MARIE JOSETTE ALLAIRE. Need parentage of both. (#526)

Donors to the Loisel Index

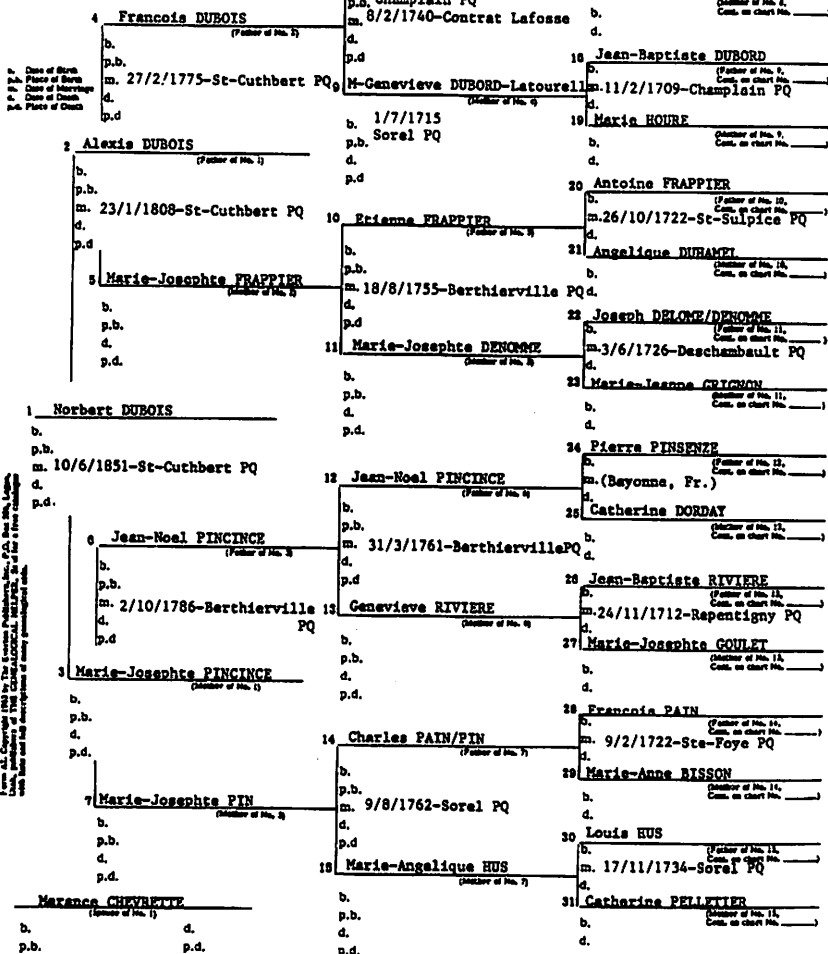
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Mary Lou Murphy	10.00
Miss Muriel Labrie	10.00
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Maurice Lafrance	10.00
L. M. Chartrand	12.00
Mrs. Therese R. Roy	10.00
Jeanne Roy	10.00
Mary T. Desrochers	10.00
Mrs. Dorothy Ciriello	10.00
Mr. Gerard J. Gauthier	10.00
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Paul E. Morin	10.00
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Anne Marie St. Jean	10.00
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Valerie Haberkorn	10.00
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Name of Compiler Robert Mulcahy
 Address 153 Nancy Ct.
 City, State Woonsocket, RI 02895
 Date _____

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

Chart No. _____



Ancestor Chart

Name of Compiler Robert Mulcahy
 Address 153 Nancy Cr.
 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
 d. Date of Death
 p.d. Place of Death

4 Francois OUELLET

(Father of No. 3)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. 24/11/1818-La Pocatiere PQ
 d. / / 1855
 p.d. _____

2 Narcisse OUELLET

(Father of No. 1)
 b. / / 1827
 p.b. La Pocatiere PQ
 m. 7/2/1853-St-Norbert PQ
 d. 18/6/1905
 p.d. St-Norbert-Arthabaska PQ

5 Theoriste L'ETOILE

(Father of No. 4)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

1 Narcisse OUELLET

b. 27/3/1854
 p.b. St-Norbert-Arthabaska PQ
 m. 27/1/1880-St-Norbert PQ
 d. 24/11/1913
 p.d. North Adams, MA.

6 Joseph BEDARD

(Father of No. 5)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. 3/2/1829-Ancienne-Lorette
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

3 Marguerite BEDARD

(Mother of No. 1)
 b. 29/11/1833
 p.b. Ancienne-Lorette PQ
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

7 Marguerite MARTEL

(Mother of No. 3)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

Clarine CROTEAU

(Spouse of No. 1)
 b. _____ d. _____
 p.b. _____ p.d. _____

8 Pierre OUELLET

(Father of No. 4)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. 24/2/1783-La Pocatiere PQ
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

Charlotte ROY-Lausier

(Mother of No. 4)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

10 Louis L'ETOILE-L'Italian

(Father of No. 5)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. 6/11/1786-La Pocatiere PQ
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

11 Genericaux MENCOREAU

(Mother of No. 5)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

12 Joseph BEDARD

(Father of No. 6)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. 22/11/1796-Jeune Lorette PQ
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

Marie-Anne GENESTE

(Mother of No. 6)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

14 Jean MARTEL

(Father of No. 7)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. 4/7/1796-St-Augustin PQ
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

15 Marie-Annelise BROLET

(Mother of No. 7)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

16 Sebastien OUELLET

(Father of No. 17)
 b. _____
 m. 14/1/1755-Riviere-Ouelle PQ
 d. _____

17 Catherine FLENOY

(Mother of No. 16)
 b. _____
 m. _____
 d. _____

18 Louise-Francoise ROY-Lausier

(Mother of No. 16)
 b. _____
 m. 18/8/1760-St-Roch-Aulnaies PQ
 d. _____

19 Marie-Angelique PELLETIER

(Mother of No. 16)
 b. _____
 m. _____
 d. _____

20 Jacques-Bonaventure L'ETOILE

(Father of No. 17)
 b. _____
 m. 22/4/1748-Quebec PQ
 d. _____

21 Marie-Joseph ANJOT

(Mother of No. 17)
 b. _____
 m. _____
 d. _____

22 Joseph MENCOREAU

(Father of No. 11)
 b. _____
 m. 7/7/1761-La Pocatiere PQ
 d. _____

23 Elisabeth-Judith ROY-Lausier

(Mother of No. 11)
 b. _____
 m. _____
 d. _____

24 Thomas-Antoine BEDARD

(Father of No. 12)
 b. _____
 m. 18/7/1763-Charlesbourg PQ
 d. _____

25 Marie-Helene BEDARD

(Mother of No. 12)
 b. _____
 m. _____
 d. _____

26 Thomas GENESTE

(Father of No. 12)
 b. _____
 m. 6/8/1770-Charlesbourg PQ
 d. _____

27 Marie-Charlotte JACQUES

(Mother of No. 12)
 b. _____
 m. _____
 d. _____

28 Jean MARTEL

(Father of No. 14)
 b. _____
 m. 21/6/1745-Charlesbourg PQ
 d. _____

29 Madeleine BEDARD

(Mother of No. 14)
 b. _____
 m. _____
 d. _____

30 Jean BROLET

(Father of No. 15)
 b. _____
 m. 21/1/1741-St-Augustin PQ
 d. _____

31 Angelique ANJOT

(Mother of No. 15)
 b. _____
 m. _____
 d. _____

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Name of Compiler Robert Mulcahy
 Address 153 Nancy Ct.
 City, State Woonsocket, RI 02895
 Date _____

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

Chart No. _____

a. Date of Birth
 b. Place of Birth
 c. Date of Marriage
 d. Date of Death
 e. Place of Death

4 Joseph DAoust
 (Father of No. 1)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. 6/2/1815-Vaudreuil PQ
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

2 Francois DAoust
 (Father of No. 1)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. 12/10/1847-Ste-Martino-
 d. Chateauguay PQ
 p.d. _____

5 Elizabeth LALonde
 (Mother of No. 1)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

1 Joseph DAoust
 b. / / 1854
 p.b. Lacolle PQ
 m. c1875-Lyon Mt., NY
 d. 3/8/1923
 p.d. Adams, MA.

6 Louis LABERGE
 (Father of No. 1)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. c1828-Chateauguay PQ
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

3 Adeline LABERGE
 (Mother of No. 1)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

7 Louise ROUSSEL
 (Mother of No. 1)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

Valerie Guilbault
 (Spouse of No. 1)
 b. _____ d. _____
 p.b. _____ p.d. _____

8 Francois DAoust
 (Father of No. 1)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. 2/1/1787-Ile Perrot PQ
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

9 Angelique BOYER
 (Mother of No. 1)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

10 Jean-Baptiste LALonde
 (Father of No. 1)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. 10/1/1794-Vaudreuil PQ
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

11 Josephite LALonde
 (Mother of No. 1)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

12 Louis LABERGE
 (Father of No. 1)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. 22/4/1788-Chateauguay PQ
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

13 Marguerite PARE
 (Mother of No. 1)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

14 Jean-Baptiste ROUSSEL
 (Father of No. 1)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. 10/11/1760-Chateauguay PQ
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

15 M-Josephite FOURBET (FAUBERT)
 (Mother of No. 1)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

16 Francois DAoust
 (Father of No. 1)
 m. 7/2/1757-Montreal PQ
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

17 Suzanne MAUPETIT-Poittevin
 (Mother of No. 1)
 b. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

18 Pascal ROYER
 (Father of No. 1)
 m. 9/2/1767-Sout-de-l'Ile, Mtl.
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

19 Catherine ROQUEMUNE
 (Mother of No. 1)
 b. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

20 Antoine LALonde
 (Father of No. 1)
 m. 27/11/1752-Bout-de-l'Ile
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

21 Charlotte GRENIER
 (Mother of No. 1)
 b. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

22 Joseph LALonde
 (Father of No. 1)
 m. 30/1/1730-Bout-de-l'Ile
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

23 Marie-Josephite LEGER
 (Mother of No. 1)
 b. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

24 Guillaume LABERGE
 (Father of No. 1)
 m. 1749-Anges-Gardien PQ
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

25 Barbe JULIEN
 (Mother of No. 1)
 b. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

26 Jacques PARE
 (Father of No. 1)
 m. 4/4/1758-Chateauguay
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

27 Elizabeth LABERGE
 (Mother of No. 1)
 b. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

28 Antoine ROUSSEL-Sengouy
 (Father of No. 1)
 m. 26/1/1728-Lachine PQ
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

29 Angelique MASSIOT (MASSICOT?)
 (Mother of No. 1)
 b. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

30 Francois FOURBET (FAUBERT)
 (Father of No. 1)
 m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

31 Marie-Nicole CHILLARD
 (Mother of No. 1)
 b. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

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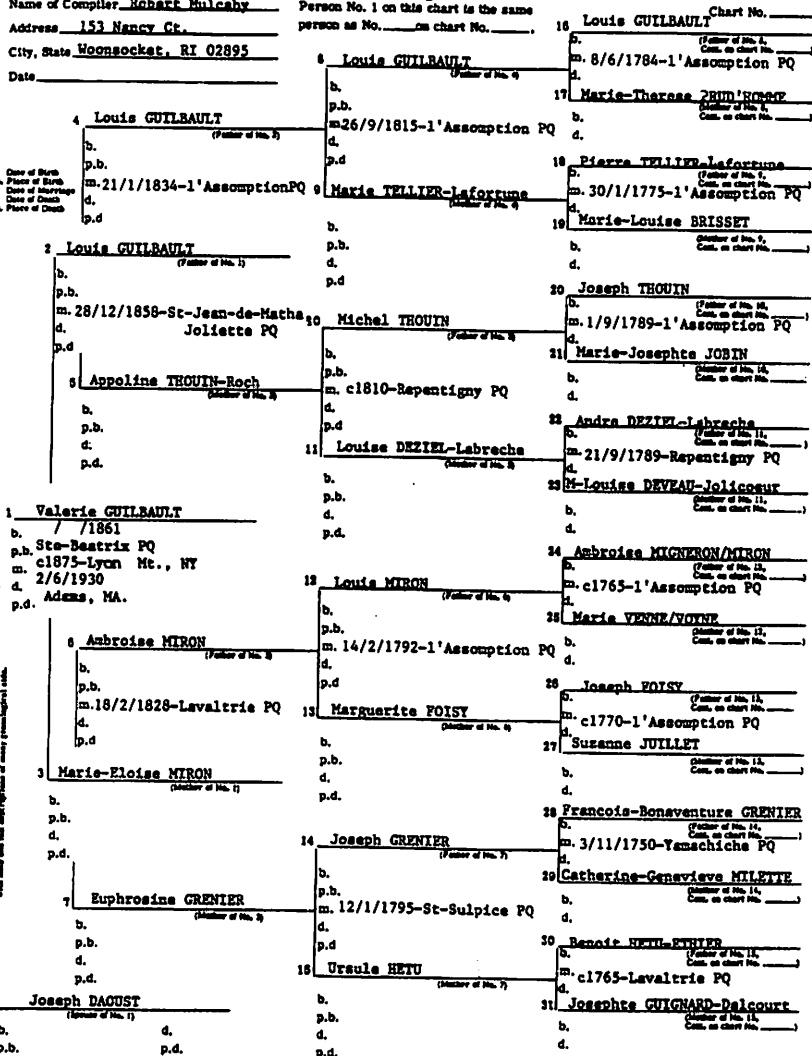
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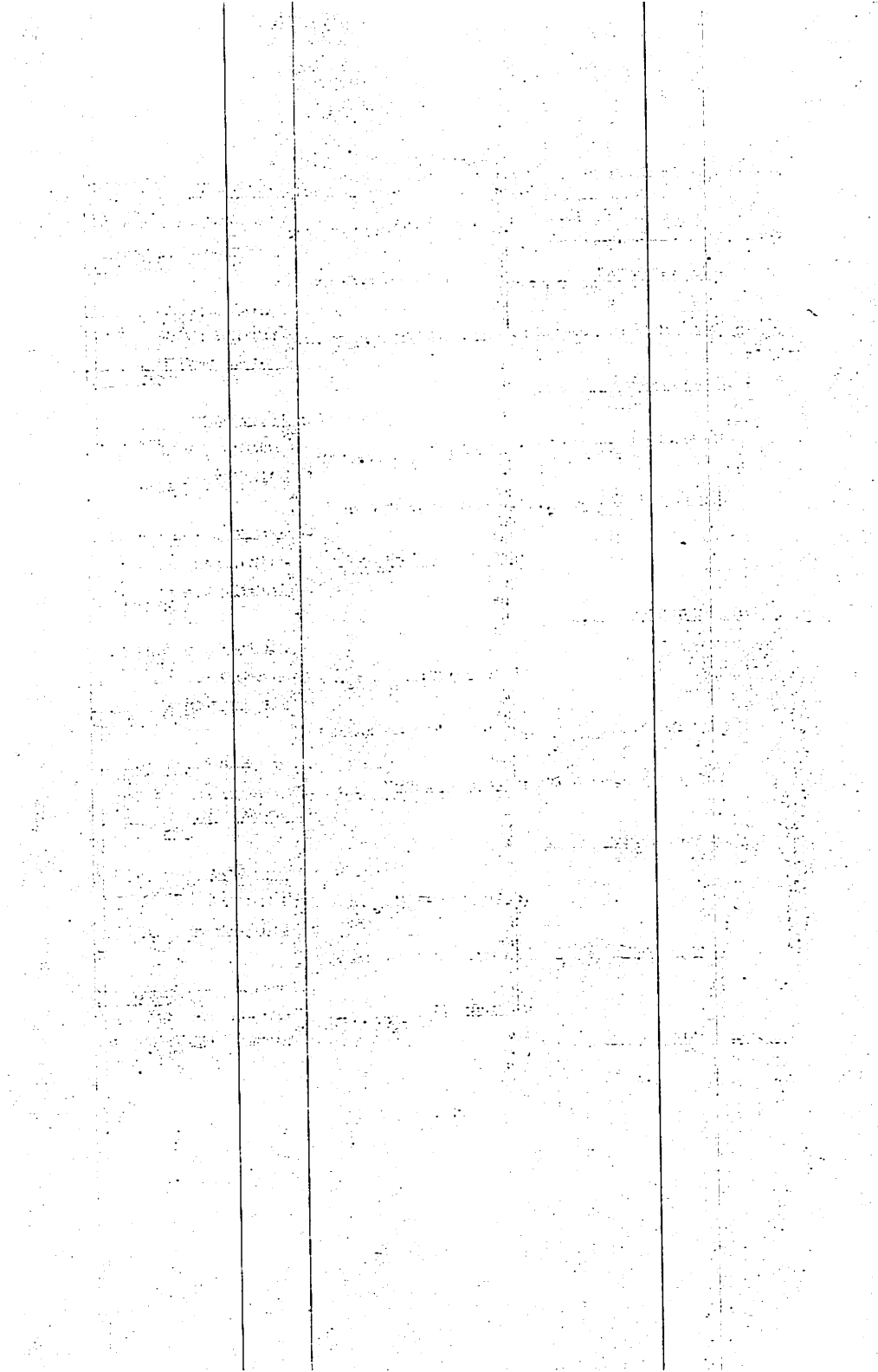
Ancestor Chart

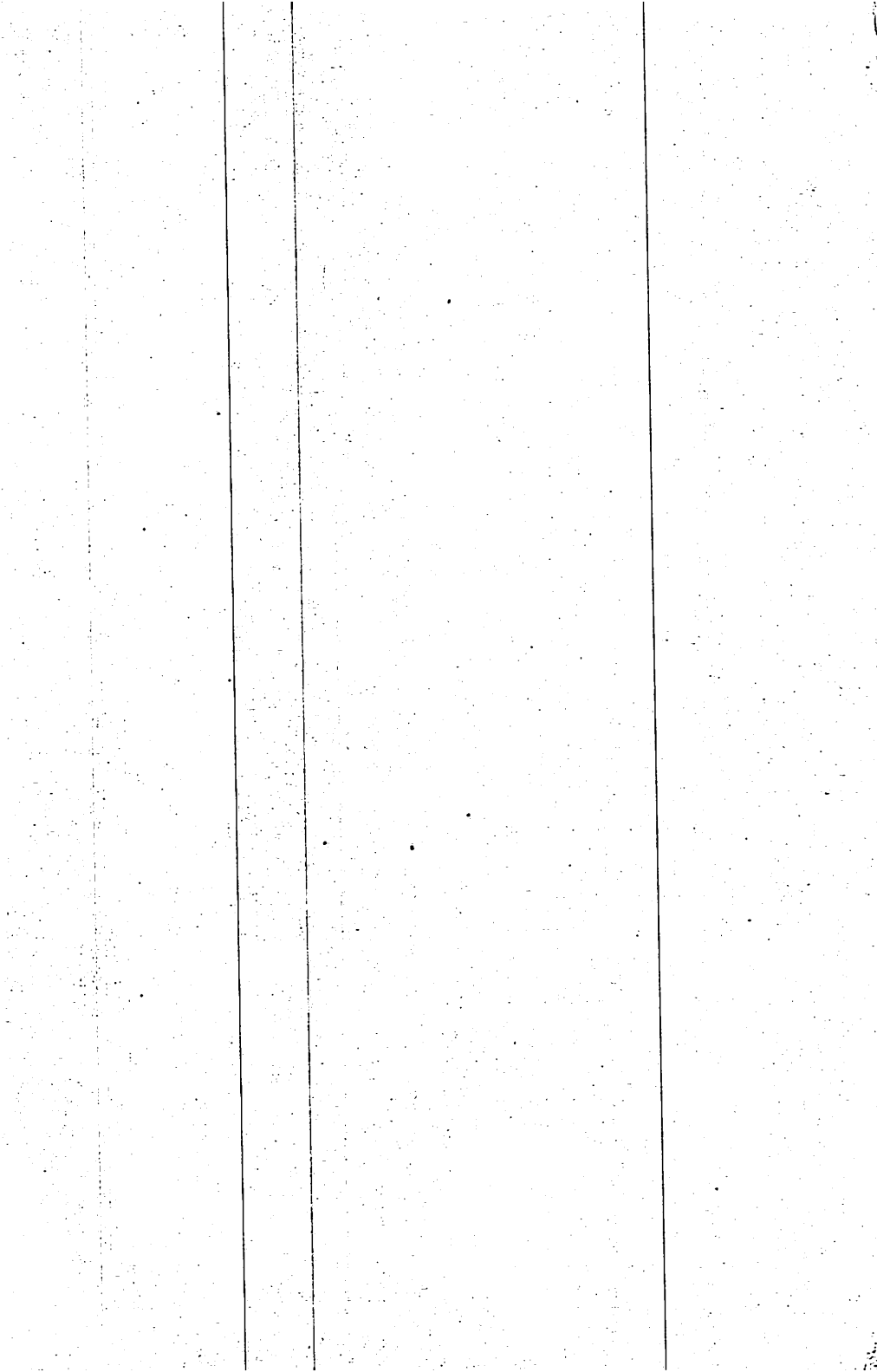
Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. _____ on chart No. _____.

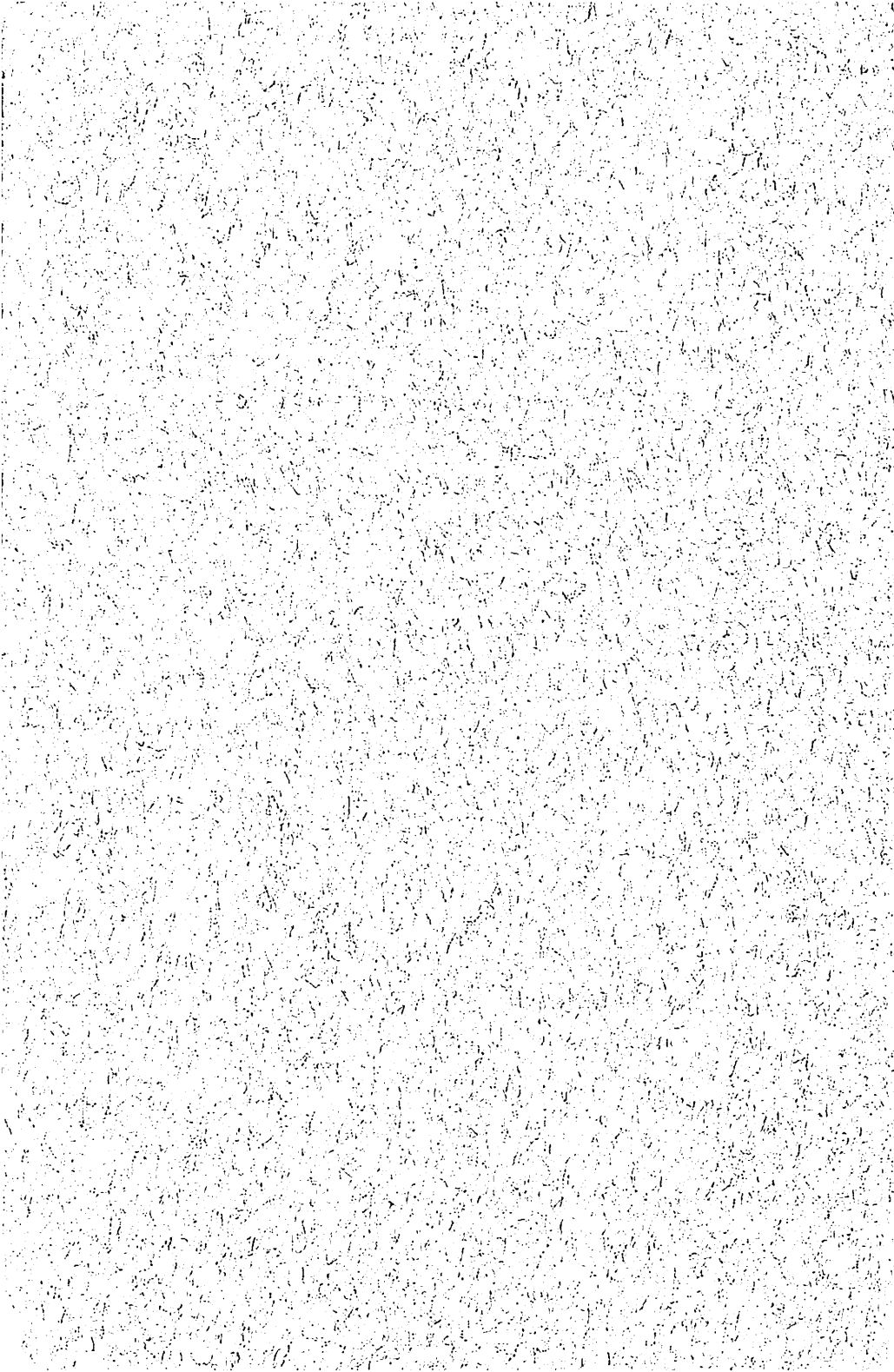
Chart No. _____

a. p. b. Date of Birth
 p. b. Place of Birth
 d. Date of Death
 p. d. Place of Death









VUE A VOL D'OISEAU DU MANOIR DE CARTIER.



A. Les loges.
B. Ecurie.
C. Paddock.
D. Etable.
E. Jardin.

F. Verger.
G. Mail.
H. Arrière
aux armes
de Cartier.