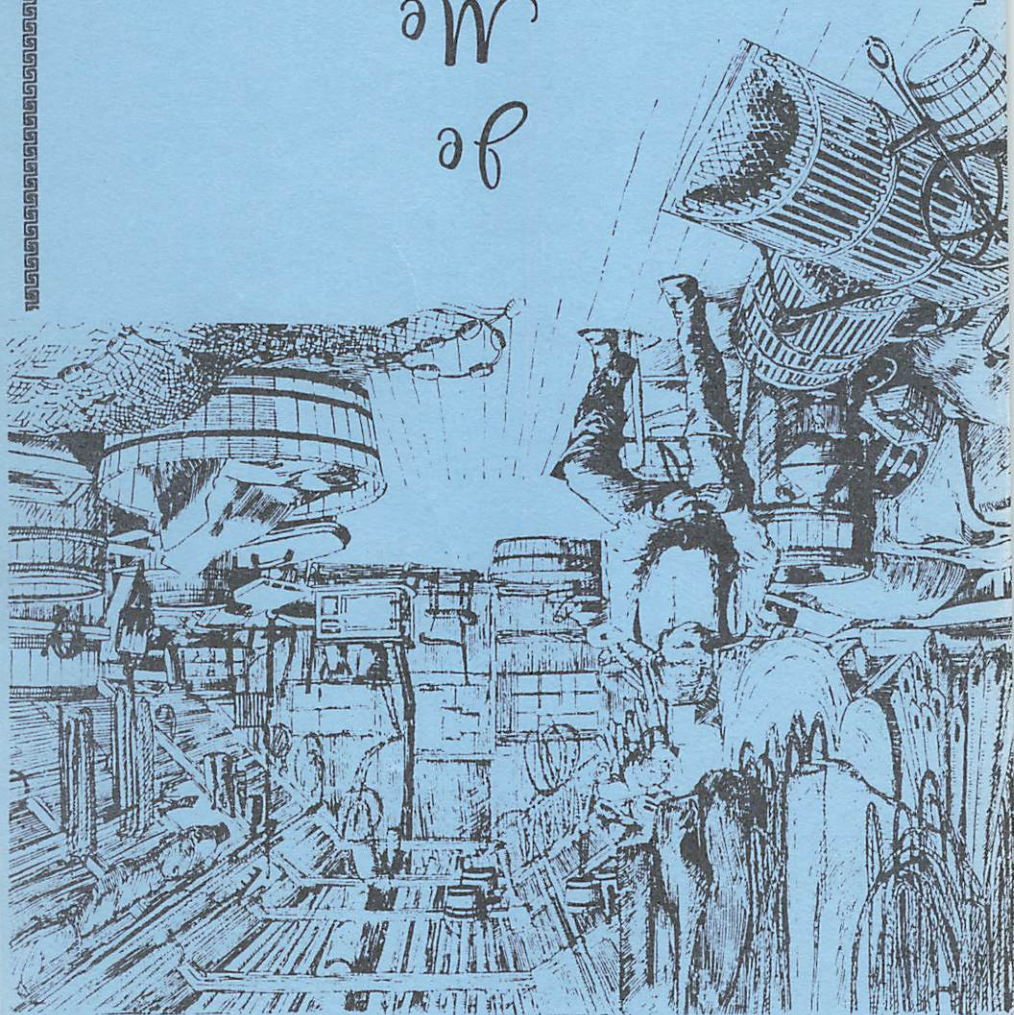
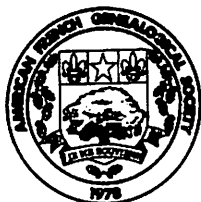


Spring 1984

Je Me Souviens



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Table of Contents

EDITORIAL	
by Rev. Dennis M. Boudreau	1
PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE	
by Lucille Fournier Rock	3
LE COIN DE NOS ANCETRES: FRANCOIS GAULIN	
by Rev. Dennis M. Boudreau	7
EARLY MARRIAGES IN CANADA	
by Lucille Fournier Rock	14
FRENCH CANADIAN EXILES IN BERMUDA	
by Armand R. Letourneau	18
A STORY WORTH RETELLING	
by Patricia A. (deMund) Griffore	28
ADVERTISING POLICY	39
THE HABITANT	
by William Henry Drummond M.D.	40
TWO CANADIAN HEROES	48
LIGHTNING CAN STRIKE TWICE (SO CAN LOVE)	
by Rev. Dennis M. Boudreau	49
AN EVALUATION OF THE TANGUAY DICTIONNARY	
by Lucille Fournier Rock	63
GENEALOGY OF MGR. CYPRIEN TANGUAY	
by Al Berube	65
BOOK REVIEW: WILLA CATHER'S QUEBEC	
by Irene A. Peloquin	66
FRENCH AND INDIAN MARRIAGES	
by Lucille Fournier Rock	69
A SPECIAL BREAKFAST (RECIPE)	71
REPertoire NEWS	75
CARTOON	77
PERPETUAL CALENDAR	78
MEMBERSHIP REPORT	79
RESEARCH COMMITTEE REPORT	86
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS	89
STRAIGHT LINE CHARTS	95
ANCESTOR CHARTS	101

Editorial

It's truly amazing how every time you start to put the dust cover on the typewriter, put away your paper, pens and books, cap the glue stick, and shut-off the xerox machine, how suddenly it's time for the next issue. And so, begins the ritual once more. Happy New Year! and Happy Spring '84!!!

Needless to say, JE ME SOUVIENS is certainly enjoying rave reviews in many genealogical circles. People from everywhere have written to us to let us know that they like what they see happening to each new issue. Those of us on the Publication Committee are indeed very proud to see such a fine result each spring and autumn, but we also know that journals of such quality don't just happen of themselves.

Behind the scenes, there are many people diligently researching, writing, typing, editing, and proof-reading... tedious work, yes, but always done joyfully and with dedication for our membership.

As every editor and his staff knows, we cannot rest on our laurels, nor not be challenged by our past achievements. We must surpass our former goals and emerge toward new realms. Likewise, we want to reach a wider audience, and in order to do that successfully, need types of material that speak to everyone, that touch many people's past, present, and ultimately,

their future. We have reached the moment in which we cannot depend on just a few excellent writers, who are on the brink of "burn-out", to carry us forward to where we wish to go. If we expect to continue to read comments such as these:

I am writing to you because I am a member of the A.F.G.S. and have just reread your excellent journal...

or

First, I must tell you how much I enjoy JE ME SOUVIENS. It has been a help to me in research several times and I thank you and your staff for all your work in putting it together.

or

Recently you sent a packet of brochures and several copies of JE ME SOUVIENS to be distributed at our Genie-O-Rama. We want to tell you how much we appreciate them, and how much I have enjoyed reading them. Although I have no French-Canadian ancestry, I was much impressed with the interesting and informative material which you have published.

then we definitely need your written contribution to JE ME SOUVIENS. How about sharing with all of us the results of your time-consuming research? You may even discover new cousins in return. R.S.V.P.

Rev. Dennis M. Boudreau, Editor

President's Message

The fiscal year for the American French Genealogical Society begins the first of October. Since then, we have seen many changes.

The year began on a sad note. Mrs. Jeannette Menard and Mr. Alfred Gaboury found it necessary to withdraw their names from nomination for personal reasons. Both had served on the steering committee and had been members of the board of directors from the inception of the society. Although they will no longer be on the board of directors, they have pledged their support and will continue to work for the society. Mr. Gaboury has, for a long time, catalogued obituaries from local newspapers as well as from those that are mailed to us from other states. This is a time consuming effort that will prove of tremendous value for generations to come. Mr. Gaboury will continue this work and I would like to take this opportunity to say thank you.

The two vacant seats were filled by Mr. Leon Asselin and Mr. Roger Beaudry who are both dedicated to the society. Mr. Beaudry has undertaken the bulk mailings for the society and Mr. Asselin is on the research committee. Welcome aboard!

Due to extenuating circumstances, Mrs. Pauline Lemire resigned as chairman of the research committee. Her dedication and interest in this aspect of genealogy is genuine. She spent many hours each week at the microfilm reader trying to find all the elusive marriages that frustrate so many of us. She has helped countless people, many of whom have acknowledged their appreciation in letters. For all of you, as well as for myself, a sincere thank you .

To fill this position, I have appointed Mrs. Therese Poliquin. Mrs. Poliquin, a well organized person and meticulous in her work, will be a valuable asset. To help her in this research, the following members have volunteered to assist her: Mrs. Lea Berard, Father Dennis Boudreau, Mrs. Rachel Gaudet, Mr. Leon Asselin, Mr. Roger Beaudry, Mr. William Thibault, Mr. Gill Rock, Mrs. Vivian Greer, and last but certainly not least, our expert researcher, Mrs. Cecile Martens.

It had become tremendously difficult to handle the influx of mail received by the society. In an effort to expedite the mail, I have appointed Mrs. Vivian Greer corresponding secretary. Mrs. Greer is an avid member of the society as well as a member of the board of directors. Since she has accepted and taken this position, replies to your letters are now more expeditious.

There are many members of the society who are truly dedicated. It is impossible to name them all, but I would like to mention a few. Mrs. Janice Burkhart and Mr. Armand Letourneau have spent many hours repairing and recopying library books. Mr. Letourneau has also audited the society's financial records and contributed articles for JE ME SOUVIENS. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gaudet open and close the library every Tuesday evening. Moreover, they brew a fine pot of coffee for those in attendance. Miss Jeanne Theberge does an exceptional job as publicist. Our events are published in several newspapers and this winter Miss Theberge was able to find time on television for us. Mr. Paul Delisle is responsible for memberships and also for weekly mailings. He gives freely of his time on a weekly basis for the society. It is the commitment of such dedicated members that enable the society to function properly. We owe them and many others a debt of gratitude.

As to the library, I have good news! As you know, we have been cramped for space for a number of years although Le Foyer had given us as much room as they could spare. Last year, we asked if they possibly could find added storage space for us. They understood our plight and replied that they certainly would try. A few suggestions were made, but none seemed feasible. Finally, I suggested that perhaps they would consider parting with space along a wall. Floor space in a hall that is rented to the public is valuable space and I fully realized this when I asked, but there seemed to be no alternative. After a few meetings and some deliberation, Le Foyer announced that we could have the west wall of the hall. We have received permission to build an enclosed bookcase which will be 24 feet long by 10 feet high. This will allow us to bring all the books and periodicals that we own to Le Foyer. Centralizing our resources will be beneficial to all members who use the library. However, there is one drawback. Le Foyer has reserved the right to use the hall on rare occasions for unusually important functions that may occur on a Tuesday evening. They have guaranteed us two weeks notice and use of the library on another evening as compensation. For those of you who attend regularly, such an interruption in our Tuesday schedule will be posted. For those of you who travel from a considerable distance, please call any member of the board of directors. The names and numbers are listed on the first page of this publication. Having enough storage space is a dream that is in the process of becoming a reality. To the members of Le Foyer, in the name of all the members of A.F.G.S., I wish to acknowledge our gratitude and appreciation. In the next issue of JE ME SOUVIENS, we will show you pictures of our library. I guarantee that you will be pleased.

The Rivest Index which we expected to arrive at the end of September was not received until the end of December. The wait was such a disappointment. From

week to week, Mrs. Lemire saved research requests that she could not find in the Loiselle Index in the hope of finding them in the Rivest Index. The weeks stretched into months. We had based the time of arrival on the time it had taken for the Loiselle Index to be received. This proved to be a gross error on our part. To all of you who patiently waited for replies, we apologize.

The flea market was held on March 11 at Le Foyer. Mr. Robert Quintin and Mrs. Therese Poliquin gave many hours of their time to make it a success. Last year, Mrs. Cecile Martens amassed a car full of objects by asking friends and neighbors for donations. She did the same this year. Mrs. Poliquin found a friend who emptied a cellar to help us. In spite of these efforts, we could have used many many more articles. Please start to save now in a corner of your garage or cellar for our flea market next year. If this is not feasible, we will store the articles for you. This year, we realized a profit of about two hundred dollars, but it could have been more than that if we had had more to sell.

We must continue to work together. A successful organization is not the product of one person nor of a selected few, rather it is the sum total of its members who contribute in one form or another to its progress. We are successful and I thank you for your support.

Lucille Gournier Rock



Le Coin de Nos Ancêtres

FRANÇOIS GAULIN

Amidst the damp shadows and the splintered sunlight, flickering through fragments of stained glass, in the small parish church of St-Martin-de-Vieux-Bellême in Perche, a commemorative plaque attests that here was the place of origin of the Canadian GAULIN family. In consulting the parish registers of this ancient church, pages now worn with age, Père Archange Godbout, OFM, found reference to the following children, born and baptized at St-Martin, to Vincent Gaulin (or Gollins) and his wife, Marie Bonnemer¹:

1. Vincent, bp. Tuesday, 7 January 1620.
2. Marie, bp. Thursday, 11 May 1623.
3. Marguerite, bp. 14 May 1627.
4. François, bp. Sunday, 25 August 1630.

To this list we add another brother, whose existence is assured us through census records:

5. Pierre, said to be born between 1627 and 1630, or possibly later.

At present, there is no evidence to say what became of the first two Gaulin children. We do not know if they died young or whether or not they grew and married, and

remained in France. Yet, the last three children, towards 1650, left their village and made their way to the New World, stepping ashore in the city of Quebec.

Of the three Gaulins, Marguerite was the first to marry. On the 13th of September 1654, she and Jean Creste (or Crête), the son of Antoine and Jeanne (LeGrand) Creste of Tourouvre, exchanged vows in the church of Notre-Dame-de-Québec. Her name was mistakenly recorded as Gosselin. Of their union were born²:

1. Louis, b. 20/5/1656-Québec. He evidently made a return trip back to France, for Msgr. Tanguay notes that on the day the boat of Sieur Niel docked back in Canada, he was found dead below. He was buried at St-Laurent, I.O. on 25/8/1685.
2. Marie, b. 10/10/1657-Québec; 1st mg. 4/11/1670-N.D. Québec to Robert PEPIN; 2nd mg. 21/4/1687-N.D. Quebec to Jean BRIDEAULT; 3rd mg. 9/1/1706-N.D. Québec to Pierre JOURDAIN; she died 10/11/1722.
3. Marguerite, b. 20/4/1659-Québec; she died 16/5/1663-Québec, aged 4 years.
4. Françoise, b. 1/8/1660-Québec; she m. 6/11/1679-Beauport, PQ to Henri DELAUNAY.
5. Marguerite, b. 1/4/1663-Québec; she m. Pierre GAILLOU; she died 12/10/1734-Batiscan, PQ.
6. Jean, b. 23/4/1664-Québec; d. 5/11/1684-Beauport, PQ.

7. Joseph, b. 2/5/1666-Québec; d. 20/1/1689-Beauport, PQ.
8. Marie, b. 18/2/1668-Québec; she m. 22/10/1685-Beauport, PQ to Jean LEFEBVRE.
9. Louise, b. 10/8/1670-Québec; d. before 1681.
10. Pierre, b. 21/8/1671-Quebec; 1st mg. 3/11/1693-Beauport, PQ to Marthe MARCOUX; 2nd mg. 29/10/1709-Château-Richer, PQ to Marie DROUIN; he d. 16/11/1719-Beauport, PQ.

Jean Creste died at Beauport on the 5th of March 1717, his wife, Marguerite, having preceded him in death on the 15th of January 1703, by fourteen years.

Of the GAULIN brothers, François was the next to marry on the 25th of September 1657, also at Notre-Dame-de-Québec to Marie Rocheron, the daughter of Julien and Martine (Lemoine) Rocheron of St-Cosme-le-Vair, Maine, France. The only one to leave any male descendants in Canada to carry on the GAULIN name was François. The following children were born of his marriage to Marie Rocheron³:

1. Louis, b. 30/7/1658-Québec; d. 12/10/1677-Ste-Famille, I.O. aged 19 years.
2. Marie-Cécile, b. 25/7/1659-Québec; d. 18/9/1662-Château-Richer, PQ, aged 3 yrs.
3. Simon, b. 3/12/1661-Château-Richer; mg. 12/7/1685-Ste-Famille, I.O. to Françoise LETOURNEAU.

4. Pierre, b. 23/4/1663-Château-Richer; d. 19/11/1687-Montréal, PQ, aged 24 years.
5. Marie-Madeleine, b. 20/2/1665-Château-Richer; mg. 21/1/1687-Ste-Famille, I.O. to Ignace PÉPIN.
6. François, b. 5/5/1666-Ste-Famille, I.O.; d. 16/12/1687-Ste-Famille, I.O. aged 21.
7. Robert, b. 27/9/1668-Ste-Famille, I.O.; 1st mg. 5/7/1688-Ste-Famille, I.O. to Elizabeth LÉTOURNEAU; 2nd mg. 15/4/1716-Ste-Famille, I.O. to Marie-Anne SOUCY.
8. Marie-Thérèse, b. 28/9/1670-Ste-Famille, I.O.; she died young.
9. Marie-Thérèse, b. 26/3/1672-Ste-Famille, I.O.; 1st mg. 20/11/1686-Ste-Famille, I.O. to Martin BAUCHÉ; 2nd mg. 18/6/1703-St-François, I.O. to Nicolas MARTIN.
10. Antoine, b. 17/4/1674-Ste-Famille, I.O.; he was ordained a Catholic priest on 21/12/1697 at N.D. de Québec, and served as a missionary in Acadia, which was then part of the Diocese of Québec; he died 6/3/1740-Québec.
11. Joseph, b. 5/6/1676-Ste-Famille, I.O.; he m. Marie CARTIER.

François' brother, Pierre GAULIN, married Jacqueline Lauvergnat, a native of the city of Orléans, France, on the 21st of April 1664 at Château-Richer, PQ. To them was born one son, Pierre on the 19th of May

1675, who died one week later on the 26th of that same month. Pierre and Jacqueline's marriage was short-lived, as he too died on the 17th of November 1677 at Ste-Famille, Ile d'Orléans. No other children were born of their marriage. After two years as a widow, Jacqueline remarried on the 30th of January 1679 at Ste-Famille to Marc Bareau.

After their marriage at Québec, and a brief span of about five or six years living at Château-Richer, François and Marie (Rocheron) Gaulin moved to Ile d'Orléans as well, settling likewise in the parish boundaries of Ste-Famille. It is here that he bought a farm and raised his family until his untimely death on the 9th of December 1675. Marie died much later on the 20th of December 1687. Unfortunately, neither of them were alive to witness the joy of the ordination celebration of their son, Antoine, to the priesthood in 1697, nor were they to witness the marriage of the only son who would carry on the GAULIN name in North America, Robert, in 1688.

It has long been a tradition among the Gaulin descendants that during her first winter in Canada, Mère Marguerite Bourgeois, the foundress of the Sisters of the Congregation de Notre-Dame, stayed with another of her sisters in the home of a Gaulin descendant on Ile d'Orléans.

Likewise, the family is able to boast of its second gift of a priest to the Church, in the person of Rémi Gaulin, born in 1787 at Québec of the marriage of François Gaulin

and Françoise Amiot. After studying at the Seminaries of Québec and Nicolet, he was ordained in 1811. His career encompassed a pastorate at Kingston, Ontario until 1815, where upon he became a missionary in Acadia from 1815 to 1822, and then pastor of various parishes in Quebec until 1833. In 1840, he was named second Bishop of the newly-created Diocese of Kingston, Ontario, a post he administered until 1849, having been crippled with a paralysis. He died in May 1857, and is buried in the Cathedral there.

Another descendant of the GAULIN family, Alphonse, born in 1874 in Woonsocket, Rhode Island of the marriage of Alphonse Gaulin and Elmiere Marcoux, graduated from Harvard University with a degree in Law. As the city's coroner, he was later elected mayor of Woonsocket from 1897 to 1905, during the height of the Canadian emigration to New England. He was later named Consul for the United States at Le Havre, France, a post he held until 1909, when he was named Consul General for our country at Marseilles. During World War I, he was also named commercial counsellor to the United States ambassador at Paris. It is said that he possessed remarkable knowledge and talents in the fields of literature, philosophy and oratorian art. He likewise collaborated in the foundation of the Union St-Jean-Baptiste of America, one of the largest Franco-American mutual organizations on our continent, as well as, being a founding member of the l'Alliance Française in Boston, Massachusetts.

On the 2nd of August 1980, three hundred and twenty-three years after the arrival of their ancestor, François, the GAULIN family held a reunion at Ile d'Orléans. In closing, one can only repeat the words of Louis-Marie Gaulin, the President of their Family Association, when he addressed them⁴:

If only they were here today to witness the formidable progress accomplished in three centuries; if they could meet the members of this multitude who have become their descendance, they would surely have been proud to have launched their destiny. On our part, we also, the descendants of François and Marie, must also be proud of their extraordinary courage and their fierce independence.

NOTES

- ¹ Godbout, Archange, OFM. ORIGINE DES FAMILLES CANADIENNES-FRANÇAISES. (Montréal, PQ: Editions Elysée, 1979) p. 168.
- ² Tanguay, Cyprien. DICTIONNAIRE GÉNÉALOGIQUE DES FAMILLES CANADIENNES. Vol. I, p. 149.
- ³ Ibid., p. 257.
- ⁴ Family Reunion Booklet. FÊTE DES FAMILLES GAULIN. Ile d'Orléans, 2 août 1980., p. 7.

EARLY MARRIAGES IN CANADA

by Lucille Fournier Rock

We often wonder why there were so many early marriages in the seventeenth century. The explanation is found in many documents in the Canadian archives. The answer as you will see is that although our ancestors were not required by law to marry very young, they were certainly encouraged.

In 1668, the king of France wrote to Mgr. de Laval to ask him to persuade the boys to get married at eighteen and the girls at sixteen.

The following year, the king granted an annual sum of 3000 "livres" to help the young colonists enter into matrimony.

On April 12, 1679, a ruling by the Conseil d'Etat du Roi awarded twenty "livres" to all boys and girls who married at the age of twenty or younger. This was called "the king's gift". The same ruling directed that a fine payable to hospitals would be imposed on fathers who did not see to it that their sons married by the age of twenty and their daughters by the age of sixteen.

When the Sovereign Council ordered the recording of this ruling on October 20, 1670, it directed that all those that would not get married within fifteen days after the arrival of the ships the following year would be forbidden from hunting, fishing and trading with the Indians.

Exactly one year later, on the same day, Intendant Talon reaffirmed the ruling of the preceeding year and added "forbidden even from entering the woods for any reason or pretext whatsoever".

In 1700, the king granted another 3,000 "livres" to

serve as dowery to sixty girls who would take advantage of this gift. They each received 50 "livres". The names of these girls and who they married are:

Guillaume Raimbault and Marie Madeleine Charlot

Jean Raffet and Jeanne Chapeau

Jacques Riviere and Catherine Mesnard

Nicolas Varin and Marie Anne Ronceray

Antoine Page and Magdelaine Colin

Jean Miel and Marie Garan

Jean Georget and Louise Lajeunesse

Michel Perrin and Marie Pothier

Francois Guerdra and Louise Lecieur

Noel Rouillard and Catherine Couilseau

Leonard Girault and Marie Couilleau

Jean Levesque and Marguerite Lair

Gaspard Magann and Madeleine Marsil

Francois Coura and Madeleine Joubert

Jean Guichard and Marie Gerbault

Marin Surprenant and Marguerite Cartier

Jacques Briche and Marie Geoffrion

Louis Aube and Magdelaine Lavergne

Isaac Criffin and Suzanne Chartran

Francois Regnier and Magdelaine Renault

Francois Bequet and Marie Jeanne de Poitiers

Jean Grenet and Marie Helene La Vergne

Pierre Boutillet and Jaquette Vendaigue

Joseph Ferland and Magdelaine Bally

Pierre Cotance and Jeanne Cochard
Jean Beaupoil and Catherine Gladus
Jean Baptiste Pison and Francoise Frilleton
Nicolas Lehoux and Marguerite Dardenne
Jullien Aubert and Jeanne Laval
Claude Dumest and Cecile Dugenest
Pierre Buban and Marguerite La Place
Maurice Noel and Catherine Glory
Denis Jourdain and Marie Madelaine Fagot
Thomas Letendre and Marie Morin
Guillaume Partre and Barbe Hachin
Pierre Burel and Marie Anne Feutes
Leonard Lahaude and Gabriel Bosue
Pierre Meviau and Genevieve Huot
Pierre Cardinal and Marie Anne Thuillier
Rene Chaule and Catherine Marcadier
Jean de la Salle and Louise Pouffet
Antoine Dubois and Louise Plumeveau
Bernard Kadeville and Marie Magdelaine Dumouchel
Pierre Paillefer and Jeanne Huneau
Jean Poujet and Marthe Brassard
Geoffroy Vincelet and Catherine Bresse
Jacques Poissan and Marguerite Bessey
Leonard Blenier and Jeanne Charlot
Pierre Marcheteau and Marie Dufveau
Georges Estien and Francoise Cuvet

Antoine Rougier and Catherine Roy
Pierre Roulier and Elizabeth Dronet
Pierre Benoist and Babe Belet
Bertrand de Bluche and Catherine Edeline
Pierre Maisonneuve and Anne Grenier
Francois Chabot and Marguerite Noel
Jean La Rue and Catherine Garnier

These names were extracted exactly as they appeared on the document. Because names were spelled as they were heard, they were most often spelled differently by everyone who wrote them. In most reference books the names have been standardized to help the researcher.

LE BULLETIN DES RECHERCHES HISTORIQUES. Vol.
XXX. No. 7. Juillet 1924. pp. 193-194.
LE BULLETIN DES RECHERCHES HISTORIQUES.
Vol.8. No. 2. Fevrier 1902. pp. 48-49.

Important Notice

This is to reiterate that should Le Foyer have to use the hall, in which our library is housed, on one of our Tuesday evenings, for those of you who attend regularly, a substitute evening will be scheduled. For those of you travelling from a considerable distance, please call any of the officers, whose name and phone numbers are listed on the first page of this publication. We regret any inconvenience this may cause, but following this procedure should deter any difficulties. Thank you.

FRENCH-CANADIAN EXILES

IN BERMUDA

by Armand R. Letourneau

In 1837, there erupted in Canada, an insurrection known as the Rebellion of 1837, the effects of which in the minds of many, lingered for decades in continued resentment. The causes of the insurrection were deeply rooted and of long standing given the strongly entrenched British military caste system and the titled and privileged aristocracy that ruled the country. Also, in some areas, undercurrent animosities stemming from religious and ethnic considerations had been simmering for a long time. The populace, nurturing ill feelings toward their government, could only vent its resentment and grievances through the Elective Assembly whose voice was too often taken lightly by the ruling councils. Members of these councils and many of the elected legislators had for years carried on certain activities for the purpose of broadening their own power base. This conflict of minds could only result in a boiling situation. The clash was further precipitated by the strong dissenting voices that extended in both Lower Canada (Quebec), which was under the leadership of Louis Joseph Papineau and in Upper Canada (Ontario), which was under the leadership of William Lyon Mackenzie.

At the time of the uprising, Sir John Colborne commanded the military forces of Canada and acted as the Governor "pro tem" pending the arrival from England of Lord Durham, the newly appointed Governor General of Canada. It was during this interim period that an actual armed confrontation materialized. Sir John quelled the rebellion quickly. His forces were ruthless, especially along the Richelieu

River where the soldiers pillaged and burned several settlements and indiscriminately arrested many of the inhabitants of this region. Fortunately, prompt screening by the regimental officers brought about the release of almost all the prisoners thus taken.

By the end of 1837, there were 487 prisoners in detention. This number was further reduced to 161 during the early months of 1838 and as of June 20 of that year, these same 161 prisoners were still being held in the New Montreal Prison. Since they were accused of High Treason, the disposition of their fate rested with the highest authority. This authority was vested in Lord Durham, the newly appointed Governor General of Canada. What to do with the prisoners became the first preoccupation of the new governor.

In an exchange of correspondence with Lord Glenelg, the British Colonial Secretary in England, a recommendation was made that those accused of High Treason should be tried by "ordinary tribunals" or trial by jury. To this method of procedure, Sir John Colborne and others objected strongly under the supposition that such trials would inevitably end in sure acquittals, since the juries would most likely be panelled by Canadians of French descent whose sympathies were known to favor the accused.

An alternative plan was then considered which suggested the use of a "pack" jury to which the legal council of Durham objected on the grounds that such an approach would create a dangerous precedent. A third plan which called for trial by court martial was also quickly dismissed for fear that such trials would mean certain conviction.

Lord Durham was now in a dilemma. The matter on hand required careful and delicate consideration in light of the instructions received from the Melbourne

Government which directed him to treat the prisoners with "the utmost lenity... compatible with public safety". He had been given the authority to grant pardons for treason and to exercise this power "largely...but not entirely without exception". He had been further instructed to avoid capital punishment except in cases of murder. In the communications from London, there also came the suggestion of considering possible banishment or deportation from the Province for "a certain period" for some of the prisoners who would be selected by the Governor himself.

In mulling over the situation, Durham sought the advice of Buller and Turton, his legal counselors. The advisors were of the opinion that the leaders of the insurrection should be punished but lightly by invoking an "ex post facto" (made afterward) law, a law not strictly legal but perhaps applicable in this one case only. Durham subscribed to this suggestion only if the prisoners themselves would agree to it. In presenting this solution to the Governor, Buller knew that the leaders expected the government to avail itself of the power to "pack" a jury and moreover, that the leaders were willing to have their case disposed of without trial by jury after having been apprised that a guilty plea on their part would result in exile for them and above all, freedom for their fellow prisoners, except those that were accused of the murder of Lieutenant George Weir and Joseph Charland.

John Simpson, a customs officer at Coteau du Lac, undertook the task of negotiating between the Canadian Government which was represented by a council of five people who had been appointed by the Governor following the dissolution of the Elective Assembly at the beginning of hostilities and between the eight prisoners selected for exile. After a while, the eight signed an acceptable statement of guilt, thus paving the way for the release of their compatriots and exile for

themselves.

On June 28, 1838, Lord Durham issued a proclamation which provided for the deportation to Bermuda of the eight leaders of the rebellion, for the release of those prisoners accused of High Treason and the denial to the rebel leaders, who had fled to the United States, to return to Canada under the penalty of death.

In carrying out the mandates of the proclamation of June 28, Vice Admiral Paget, Commander in Chief of the British Naval Forces in North America and the West Indies, ordered Captain Thomas Wren Curtis of H.M.S. Vestal to communicate with Governor Chapman of Bermuda to arrange with him a time and place for the landing of the deportees.

Deportation to Bermuda, in itself, was not a precedent creating incident. Years earlier, several Canadian felons had been deported there. These felons had worked on the docks or at other public projects and the hulk of ships had been their prison environ. The eight prisoners now destined for transportation to Bermuda were to enjoy almost preferential treatment when one considers their status as condemned insurrectionists.

At first it appeared that the eight leaders were not to be treated that leniently as they were escorted in chains from their New Montreal Prison to the ship at anchor. The Canadian authorities, it is presumed, wanted to hold them up as an example to others while they were still on Canadian soil. Once aboard ship however, the manacles were removed and the men were allowed to move about at will. Captain Curtis refrained from any but official contact with the men but the other officers and midshipmen showed friendly and sympathetic attitude.

During the voyage, Dr. Nelson and R.S.M. Bouchette proceeded to write a document about their grievances and those of their compatriots. The document bore the long title of "A Brief Sketch of Canadian Affairs Hastily Drawn Up on Board HMS VESTAL by Particular Request of Several Officers on That Ship". The most important of these grievances were:

1. Improvement grants of the wild Crown Lands in the Province and their maladministration.
2. Maladministration of justice because judges and sheriffs depended upon the Executive Council for their offices.
3. Plurality of offices whereby as many as four positions might be held by one person.

Citing examples of maladministration, the two authors recounted that before the rebellion broke out "warrants of arrest (were) issued wholesale against the most popular and influential men of the country" and "Would it be credited that many of the warrants were signed in Blank!" Nelson and Bouchette further wrote:

"...hundreds were manacled cruelly bothered with ropes--dragged into dungeons and languished for upwards of six months within the walls of a prison--private property was sacrificed, and whole villages destroyed, pillaged and wantonly burnt to the ground not in the heat of action but deliberately and nefariously when not a shadow of resistance was offered."

The HMS VESTAL arrived at Hamilton, Bermuda, on July 24, 1838. At first, the governor, his advisors and others were not too happy to receive the expatriates in light of the seeming affront to the governor who received the official proclamation of June

28, after it had appeared in print in the "Bermuda Royal Gazette" on July 17, 1838. Added to this was the fact that the governor objected to accepting the exiles since they were not within the description of convicted felons.

This objection was set aside however, when the Canadians signed a "Parole of Honor" and a pledge to make no attempt at escape while on the Island and to confine their travel in Bermuda between the Somerset Bridge on the one side and the ferry between Coney Island and St. George on the other.

The eight men who signed the pledge were:

Wolfred Nelson, doctor.

Luc Hyacinthe Masson, doctor.

Henri Alphonse Gauvin, medical student.

Robert Shore Milnes Bouchette, lawyer.

Toussaint Goddu, farmer.

Simeon Marchessault, usher, Superior Court of Montreal.

Rodolphe des Rivières, bank clerk at Banque du Peuple, (considered as having been an agency for the collection of funds for the rebellion.)

One cannot fault the treatment given the exiles while in Bermuda judging by the letters of Simeon Marchessault to his wife in which he states that he and his companions had nothing to complain about except perhaps the fear of running out of funds as they found it very difficult to live on less than ten shillings a day and that their situation would be "plus triste" if their compatriots in Canada would forget them. Unlike his other companions, Marchessault was the only one who could not speak English. This placed him at a distinct

disadvantage since there were only three Bermudians on the Island who could speak French.

The fear of being forgotten as expressed by Marchessault was to be of short duration for on August 28, R.S.M. Bouchette's father visited the exiles bringing with him cheers, money and up-to-date news from Canada.

By this time, the official text of the proclamation of June 28, had reached the British Government where it became the subject of strong political debates. The opposition in Parliament, in an effort to make the Melbourne Government look bad, criticized at length the deportation of the Canadian rebel leaders to Bermuda. Prime Minister Melbourne, for fear of losing coming elections, abandoned his support of Lord Durham and picked on a technicality to reprove him. The Prime Minister while agreeing with Durham on the banishment edict ruled that the latter had exceeded his authority when he specified the place of exile. Upon hearing this, Lord Durham immediately revoked his proclamation of June 28.

The Privy Council of Bermuda met on October 25, 1838, to consider the latest development in England and Canada as they applied to the exiles. The Council's decision lifted all restrictions imposed on the Canadians thus allowing them the right to leave the Island. Within days, the eight deportees petitioned Governor Chapman for passage back to Canada aboard a British Warship, to which, Admiral Paget objected most indignantly. Failing in this request, the leaders sought and obtained passage aboard the PERSEVERE, an American merchant vessel bound for Alexandria, Virginia.

The refusal by Vice-Admiral Paget to allow the exiles to return to Canada via a British warship had an

ironic twist of fate most favorable to the Canadians. On November 5, Admiral Paget received word from Sir John Bolborne, the interim Governor of Canada once more, following the resignation of Lord Durham, that an insurrection had resurfaced in some areas of Lower Canada and consequently, that the deportees should not be allowed to leave Bermuda. By this time, the eight expatriates had already left the Island.

None of them could return to Canada immediately however, as banishment from the Province still applied. Wolfred Nelson settled temporarily in Plattsburg, New York, where his family joined him and where he practiced medicine. After the general amnesty that granted pardon to all who had participated in the recent uprising, Nelson returned to his homeland. Here, he served in the Legislative Assembly from 1844 to 1851. During this period, he often clashed with Louis Joseph Papineau who had also returned to his native land following the amnesty. The clashes emanated from the resentment that many felt toward Papineau, because of his flight to the United States before the rebellion had become an open encounter. In 1851, Nelson assumed the duties of Inspector of Prisons and eight years later, he became Chairman of Prison Inspectors. He died in Montreal in 1863, at the age of 67.

Robert Shore Milnes Bouchette travelled to Detroit, Michigan, where he met and married Caroline Anne Berthelot. This was his second marriage. His first wife was Mary Anne Gardner, whom he had met and married in England and who had died of cholera but four and a half months after their marriage. His second marriage would also be of short duration. Caroline Anne died three years after their marriage. Bouchette then married Clara Lindsay. She was the only wife who bore him children. He returned to Canada after the amnesty. In 1851, he became

Commissioner of Customs and retained this post for the next twenty-four years.

Four generations of Bouchettes had distinguished careers in Canada. Grandfather Jean Baptiste, born in 1736, had been Commandant of the British Naval Forces on the Great Lakes; father Joseph had been Surveyor General of all Lower Canada; Robert, the patriot, as previously stated, became Commissioner of Customs; and son, Errol, later performed the duties of Chief Clerk in the Library of Parliament in Ottawa.

Little or nothing is known of the post exile activities of Bonaventure Viger, Luc Hyacinthe Masson, Toussaint Goddu, Henri Alphonse Gauvin, and Rodolphe des Rivières.

Simeon Marchessault, who had settled in Swanton, Vermont, a town just south of the Canadian border, resumed his correspondence with his wife, while awaiting the amnesty that would grant him a pardon from the treason charges.

The injustices of the British judicial system at the time of the insurrection is evident when one considers how easy it was for the crown to obtain convictions for high treason in Upper Canada, compared to Lower Canada, despite the express wishes of the Colonial Secretary against the use of capital punishment. In Upper Canada, for their part in the rebellion, James Lount and Peter Mathews were executed in 1838 and many rebels were exiled to Van Dieman's Land.

When trouble broke out again in 1838, Sir John Colborne dealt harshly with the rebels of Lower Canada in contrast with the mild exile to Bermuda of the earlier offenders. This time, several public executions were carried out and many insurgents were mercilessly deported to the penal colony of Van Dieman's Land.

Eleven years after the ending of the rebellion, a general amnesty allowed the return to the homeland of all who had been under the weight of the penal consequences of the political offenses that had resulted in the insurrection. Following the amnesty, all eight exiles to Bermuda returned to Canada at one time or another. These men and many others like them are still known and honored to this day as true patriots in some Canadian circles.

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A STORY WORTH RETELLING

by Patricia A. (deMund) Griffore

Having been involved in genealogy for quite some time, I have always heard it said that family traditions should not be dismissed without first having investigated them, to see if there is some grain of truth hidden within. Certainly, there are the "descent from royalty" traditions, the lost Indian or the traditional horsethief, most of these we would simply readily discard. But if one takes the time to inspect each of these elements which have been passed down by oral-tradition, even if they did not happen to the person who it was told was that certain one, one will find others still farther back who fit the bill.

It has always been a tradition in our family that my great-grandmother, Marie-Arthémise Castonguay, descended from a house of royalty in France, and that, when she married my great-grandfather, Damase Gaumont, her family disowned her. After their marriage, the couple removed to the north coast of Québec, where Damase supposedly engaged in the fur trade with the Eskimos of Labrador, and where his wife accompanied him on a voyage. During that journey, the ship broke apart in a violent storm, and they were separated. Marie-Arthémise was rescued by the Eskimos and spent the winter with them before being reunited with her husband. Having lost everything, they decided to emigrate to the United States, where they settled in

Schoolcraft County, Michigan, and where they reared four children, two girls and two boys.

1. Marie-Palma, b. 7/11/1868-N.D. Québec; mg. 18/2/1890-Manistique, MI. to John E. HESLOP, M.D.; they later moved to Gladwin, MI.
2. Marie-Delvina "Della", my grandmother, b. 7/11/1870-Québec; mg. c1899-Michigan (exact place unknown at present) to William J. LYNCH, a railroad man; she died 31/10/1939-Ironwood, MI.
3. Arthur, b. 2/11/1871-Québec; mg. 3/7/1911-Fayette, MI. to Angela St.Arno; he died 31/3/1941-Masonville, MI.
4. Joseph-Tancrède "Louis", b. 5/12/1873-Berthier-sur-Mer, PQ; mg. 16/9/1924-Michigan to Nina M. Hamilton; he died 9/4/1945-Manistique, MI.

In the pursuit of my family history hobby, I have learned that every word of a family tradition is important, but certainly, not all of it may be true. And thus it was that I began my search of digging-out and bringing to light the veracity of what had been passed down to me. The story is less than complete, but intrigue of such possibilities makes the effort all worth it.

Having traced back my grandmother, Della's lineage, I finally arrived at my ancestor, Robert Gaumond, the son of René Gaumond and Jeanne d'Allaisne of St-Pierre-de-Charensen, near Paris. Robert emigrated to Québec and married there on the 26th of

October 1671 Louise Robin, "une fille du Roi", the daughter of Etienne Robin and Eléonore Maucait, of the parish of St-Sébastien, in the Diocese of Coutances, in Normandie, France. The couple pronounced their vows after having signed a civil contract before the notary Becquet fifteen days previously.

Le vingt-sixième jour d'octobre, mil six cent soixante-et-un, après la publication de deux bans de mariage, faites le dix-huitième et le vingt-cinquième de dit mois d'octobre, entre Robert Gaumond, fils majeur de René Gaumond et de Jeanne d'Allaisne, ses père et mère, de la paroisse de St-Pierre-de-Charensou, archévêché de Paris, d'une part; et de Louise Robin, fille majeure de défunt Etienne Robin et d'Eléonore Maucait, ses père et mère, de la paroisse de St-Sébastien, évêché de Coutances, d'autre part. Monseigneur l'Evêque de Petrée ayant dispensé d'un troisième ban, et n'ayant découvert aucun empêchement, nous, Henri de Bernieres, prêtre soussigné de cette paroisse de Notre-Dame de Québec, avons reçu leur mutuel consentement de mariage, et leur avons donné la bénédiction nuptiale, selon la forme prescrite par la sainte Eglise, en présence de Nicolas d'Hery, Jacques Turet, Gabriel Samson, Etienne Royer, qui ne sont sussignés.

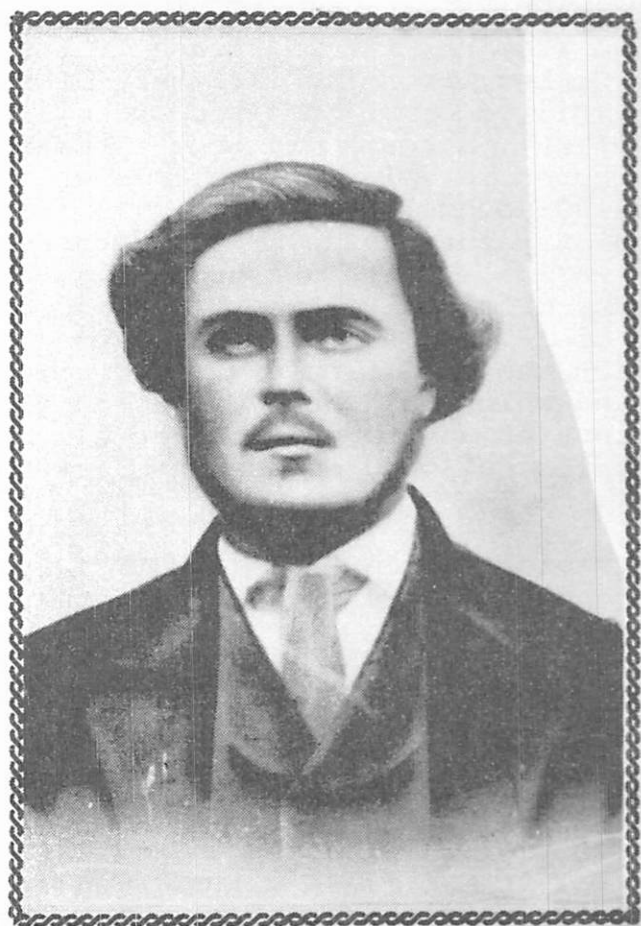
H. de Bernieres

The King's dream of starting in Canada a large race of French men and women, gave rise to the plan of sending colonists to Québec. Groups of women, promised a suitable dowry from the King, made their way to the shores of New France from 1608 to 1663. Among these valiant women was my ancestress,

Louise Robin. Born in 1641, she likewise emigrated from her native France to the city of Québec, bringing with her, as related by Silvio Dumas in his book, *LES FILLES DU ROI*, a dowry of goods estimated at 300 pounds in value, as well as an additional 50 pounds, a personal gift from the royal treasury to cover her expenses in the new world. These she brought to her subsequent marriage to Robert Gaumond in October of 1671. Perhaps this is the basis from which the tradition of French royalty stems, and which was passed down among the generations of our family. After all, she was a "fille du Roi", or "daughter of the King".

In tracing our GAUMOND (GAUMONT) line, the descendance to my great-grandfather runs as follows:

1. René GAUMOND & Jeanne d'ALLAISNE of St-Pierre-de-Charensen, near Paris, France.
2. Robert GAUMOND & Louise ROBIN
mg. 26/10/1671 - N.D. de Québec
3. Germain GAUMOND & Marie BALARD-Latour
mg. 16/11/1700 - St-Thomas, Montmagny, PQ
4. Etienne GAUMOND & Marie-Josette PÉPIN-Lachance
mg. 18/11/1738 - St-Thomas, Montmagny, PQ
5. Joseph GAUMOND & Marie-Marthe BOUTIN
mg. 16/11/1772 - Berthier-sur-Mer, PQ
6. Prosper GAUMONT & Marie OUELSE-Gallibois
mg. 7/1/1828 - Berthier-sur-Mer, PQ



DAMASE GAUMONT

(1839 - 1923)

Born towards 1839 at Berthier-sur-Mer, Damase Gaumont was the fifth son of Prosper Gaumont and Marie Ouelse dit Gallibois. His brothers and sister were the following:

1. Samuel, mg. 17/4/1855-St-Valier, PQ
to Marcelline GOSSELIN.
2. Cyprien, mg. 11/1/1859-St-François-du-Sud, PQ
to Adeline BUTEAU.
3. Edouard, mg. 29/4/1859-Berthier-sur-Mer, PQ
to Casélée GUILLEMETTE.
4. Joseph, mg. 17/9/1861-Berthier-sur-Mer, PQ
to Agnès MERCIER.
5. Marie, mg. 5/9/1871-St-François-du-Sud, PQ
to Godfroid BOULET.

As a young man, Damase made his way to the north coast of Quebec, where family tradition says he was involved in the fur trade with the Eskimos. However, he was not a fur trapper. While on the north coast, he settled at the fishing village of Pointe-aux-Esquimaux (today's Havre St-Pierre, PQ) founded by a group of Acadians from the Madeleine Islands in the 1850's. Likewise, it is most probable that he was employed by a Vital Vigneault from that locality, the reason for which we will see shortly. Vital Vigneault was born at Havre-aux-Maisons on the Madeleine Islands, and married there to an Elise Boudreau. They were the cousins of the North Coast's celebrated historian, Placide Vigneault, whose famous work, *UN PIED D'ANCRE* records the nimble beginnings

of this remote Canadian outpost.

Towards 1866 or 1867, on a journey to the capital city, he met Marie-Arthémise Castonguay, the daughter of Henri-Marie Castonguay and Elizabeth Sirois dit Duplessis of St-Roch-des-Aulnaies. Born the 25th of June 1838 at St-Roch, she was third of four children, who included:

1. Henriette, mg. 1/2/1858-St-Roch-Aulnaies, PQ
to Rémi DUBÉ.
2. François-Xavier, mg. 9/11/1864-Kamouraska, PQ
to (A-) Elodie DIONNE.
3. Adèle, mg. 28/7/1869-St-Roch-de-Québec, PQ
to Jean BRUNEAU.

The reason for Marie-Arthémise being in Québec City is unclear, but perhaps it was to find employment. No doubt, she was living with her sister, Adèle, who married in a neighboring parish two years afterwards.

On the 12th of November 1867, in the church of Notre-Dame-de-Québec, Damase and Marie-Arthémise were married. The following extract of marriage was recorded in the church's registers.

Le douze Novembre mil huit cent soixante-sept, vu la dispense de deux bans de mariage et la publication du troisième ban faite au prône de la messe paroissiale de Notre-Dame-de-Québec, entre Damase Gaumont, navigateur, domicilié à la Pointe-aux-Esquimaux, côte du Labrador, fils majeur de Prosper Gaumont,

cultivateur, et de défunte Marie Ouelse dit Galibois, ses père et mère de Berthier, Diocèse de Québec, d'une part; et Arthémise Castonguay, domicilié en cette paroisse de Notre-Dame de Québec, fille majeure de Henri Castonguay, cultivateur, et de Elizabette Sirois dit Duplessis, ses père et mère de St-Roch des Aulnets, d'autre part; vus aussi la dispense de trois bans pour la Pointe-aux-Esquimaux, n'ayant découvert aucun empêchement au mariage des dites parties, nous Prêtre soussigné, curé de Québec, avons reçu leur mutuel consentement de mariage, et leur avons donné la bénédiction nuptiale en présence de Vital Vigneault, navigateur, de la Pointe-aux-Esquimaux, et de François Thiboutot, sergent de police de cette paroisse, dont un seul soussigné avec les époux. Lecture faite.

Arthémise Gastonguay
Damas Geaumont
François Thiboutot

G. Auclair, Ptre-Curé

As one can glean from the register account, Vital Vigneault witnessed Damase and Arthémise's wedding. Other than the pre-supposition of employment or friendship with the groom, there can be no explanation for his being a witness to the ceremony otherwise. Nor were they related in any way. But what happened to the couple after the wedding? Did the couple remove to Pointe-aux-Esquimaux or remain in Québec? This is difficult to determine. Or did Damase settle in Québec City, while he himself went back to the north coast to resume his work?

All we can be certain of is that on the 11th of November of 1868, a year later, the couple returned to the church of their marriage to have their oldest daughter, Marie-Palma baptized. François Thiboutot, still on the city's police force and witness to their wedding, was once again given the privilege of being their daughter's god-father.

As for Vital Vigneault, it is learned through notes compiled by Placide Vigneault, that in 1868², he and his brother, Amédée Vigneault purchased a schooner, named the J.C. MILLER, which he continues, was later shipwrecked. Unfortunately, the when, where, and who may have been aboard, is not mentioned. Perhaps Damase and Arthémise? On the 5th of December 1871, Vital Vigneault died, and became the first pioneer at Pointe-aux-Esquimaux to be buried beneath the old church.

To corroborate the story of the shipwreck and Arthémise's subsequent winter separation from her husband, Placide Vigneault relates the following occurrences:

In October of 1876, a cyclone from the southwest, very black at that, shipwrecked five Canadian schooners on the Islands surrounding Havre St-Pierre. Two years later, on the 10th of October 1878, another cyclone from the east hit a major portion of schooners on route to Port Ste-Marie, drowning Valentin Arseneault and Edouard Boudreau .

Could it have been one of these two storms which separated my great-grandparents, during those winter months? In any event, both of them were saved from the calamity. My great-grandmother, Arthémise, found herself among a small tribe of Eskimos. It was said that she couldn't even communicate with them, not knowing their language. No doubt, it must have been quite lonely a time for her. Eventually, though, Damase found her once more.

From there, they returned to Berthier-sur-Mer for a while. Finally, they gathered their children, pulled-up their roots and emigrated to Michigan, where on the 18th of March 1890, they signed homestead papers in Schoolcraft County, settling in the town of Thompson. After the death of Marie-Arthémise, on the 22nd of May 1897, Damase remarried Sophie COTÉ-MICHAUD, a widow and daughter of Raphael Côté and Julienne Dion. This second marriage occurred on the 9th of October 1899 in Rapid River, MI. After several years together, Damase died on the 12th of November 1923 in Cooks Township, Michigan.

Certainly, our story remains incomplete. Yet, hopefully, newly-engendered communication with the Société Historique du Havre St-Pierre may unearth more evidence to support what has been passed down to us as simply tradition. Until then, it is a story worth retelling, again and again and again.

ADDENDUM

(The following is Mrs. Griffore's CASTONGUAY Lineage).

1. Gaston GUAY & Jeanne PROVOST/PREVOST of
Montreuil-sous-Bois, Paris, France.
2. Mathieu GUAY & Marguerite BALAN-Lacombe
3 mg. 17/8/1695-N.D. de Québec, PQ
3. Pierre GASTONGUAY & Marie-Angélique MORIN
mg. 30/5/1729-Charlesbourg, PQ
4. Jean-Marie GASTONGUAY & Françoise GAGNON
1 mg. 23/10/1756-Contrat Notaire Dionne
5. Jean-Augustin GASTONGUAY & Angélique PELLETIER
mg. 20/11/1780-St-Roch-des-Aulnaies, PQ
6. Henri-Marie GASTONGUAY & Elizabeth STROIS
mg. 26/2/1827-La Pocatière, PQ
7. Marie-Arthemise GASTONGUAY & Damase GAUMONT
mg. 12/11/1867-N.D. de Québec, PQ
8. Marie-Delvina GAUMONT & William J. LYNCH
mg. c1899-Michigan
9. Iva K. LYNCH & Russell F. DeMUND
mg. 13/6/1932-Angola, MI.
10. Patricia A. DeMUND & Howard J. GRIFFORE, Jr.
mg. 31/1/1957-Detroit, MI.

NOTES

All data taken from actual records of baptism, marriage and death records for the appropriate places mentioned in this article, especially Notre-Dame de Québec, St-Roch-des-Aulnaies, and Berthier-sur-Mer, PQ

Talbot, Eloi-Gérard. MONTMAGNY, l'ISLET et BELLE-CHASSE. Vols. III & VII.

¹ Dumas, Silvio. LES FILLES DU ROI EN NOUVELLE-FRANCE. (Québec: La Société Historique de Québec, 1972) pp.327-328.

² NOTES HISTORIQUES DE LA PAROISSE DU HAVRE SAINT-PIERRE, 1857-1957 (100ème Anniversaire), pp. 141-142.

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THE HABITANT

by William Henry Drummond, M.D.



Venez ici, mon cher ami, an' sit down by
me--so
An' I will tole you story of old tam long ago--
W'en ev'ryt'ing is happy--w'en all de bird is
sing
An' me!--I'm young an' strong lak moose an'
not afraid no t'ing.

I close my eye jus' so, an' see de place w'ere
I am born--
I close my ear an' lissen to musique of de horn,

Dat's horn ma dear ole moder blow--an only
t'ing she play
Is "viens donc vite Napoleon--peche toi
pour votre souper."--

An' w'en he 's hear dat nice musique--ma
leetle dog "Carleau"
Is place hees tail upon hees back--an' den
he's let heem go--
He's jomp on fence--he's swimmin' crik--
he's ronne two forty gait,
He say "dat's somet'ing good for eat--Car-
leau mus' not be late."

O dem was pleasure day for sure, dem day of
long ago
W'en I was olay wit' all de boy, an' all de girl
also;
An' many tam w'en I'm alone an' t'ink of day
gone by
An' pull latire an' spark de girl, I cry upon my
eye.

Ma fader an' ma moder too, got nice, nice
familee,
Dat's ten garcon an' t'orteen girl, was mak' it
twenty t'ree
But fonny t'ing de Gouvernement don't geev
de firs' prize den
Lak w'at dey say dey geev it now, for only
wan douzaine.

De English peep dat only got wan familiee
small size
Mus' be feel glad dat tam dere is no honder
acre prize
For fader of twelve chil'ren--dey know dat
mus' be so,
De Canayens would boss Kebeck--mebbe
Ontario.

But dat is not de story dat I was gone tole
you
About de fun we use to have w'en we leev a
chez nous
We're never lonesome on dat house, for many
cavalier
Come at our place mos' every night-especially
Sun-day.

But tam I 'member bes' is w'en I'm twenty
wan year--me--
An' so for mak' some pleasurement--we geev
wan large soiree
De whole paroisse she be invite--de Cure he's
come too--
Wit plaintee peep from 'noder place--dat's
more I can tole you.

De night she's cole an' freeze also, chemin
she's fill wit snow
An' on de chimley lak phantome, de win' is
mak' it blow--
But boy an' girl come all de sam an' pass on
grande parloir

For warm itself on beeg box stove, was mak'
on Trois Rivières--

An' w'en Bonhomme Latour commence for
tune up hees fidelle
It mak' us all feel very glad--l'enfant! he play
so well,
Musique suppose to be firs' class, I offen hear,
for sure
But mos' bes' man, beat all de res', is ole
Bateese Latour--

An' w'en Bateese play Irish jeeg, he's learn
on Mattawa
Dat tam he's head boss cook Shaintee--den
leetle Joe Leblanc
Tak' hole de beeg Marie Juneau an' dance upon
de floor
Till Marie say "Excuse to me, I cannot dance
no more."--

An' den de Cure's mak' de speech--ole Cure
Ladouceur!
He say de girl was spark de boy too much on
some cornerre--
An' so he's tole Bateese play up ole fashion
reel a quatre
An' every body she mus' dance, dey can't get
off on dat.

Away she go--hooraw! hooraw! plus fort
Bateese, mon vieux

Camille Bisson, please watch your girl--dat's
bes' t'ing you can do.
Pass on de right an' tak' your place Mamzelle
Des Trois Maisons
You're s'pose for dance on Paul Laberge, not
Telesphore Gagnon.

Mon oncle Al-fred, he spik lak' dat--'cos he is
boss de floor,
An' so we do our possibill an' den commence
encore.
Dem crowd of boy an' girl I;m sure keep up
until nex' day
If ole Bateese don't stop heseff, he come so
fatigue.

An' affer dat, we eat some t'ing, tak' leetle
drink also
An' de Cure, he's tole story of many year
ago--
W'en Iroquois sauvage she's keel de Canayens
an' steal deir hair,
An' say dat's only for Bon Dieu, we don't be
here-- he don't be dere.

But dat was mak' de girl feel scare--so all de
cavalier
Was ax hees girl go home right off, an' p'lace
her on de sleigh,
An' w'en dey start, de Cure say, "Bonsoir et
bon voyage
Menagez-vous--tak' care for you--Prenez-
garde pour les sauvages."

An' den I go meseff also, an' tak' ma belle
Elmire--
She's nicer girl on whole Comte, an' jus' got
eighteen year--
Black hair--black eye, an' chick rosee dat's lak
wan fameuse on de fall
But don't spik much--not of dat kin', I can't
say she love me at all.

Ma girl--she's fader beeg farneur--leev 'noder
side St. Flore
Got five-six honder acre--mebbe a leetle
more--
Nice sugar bush--une belle maison--de bes' I
never see--
So w'en I go for spark Elmire, I don't be mak'
de foolish me--

Elmire!--she's pass t'ree year on school--Ste.
Anne de la Perade
An' w'en she's tak' de firs' class prize, dat's
mak' de ole man glad;
He say "Ba gosh--ma girl can wash--can keep
de kitchen clean
Den change her dress--mak' politesse before
God save de Queen."

Dey's many way for spark de girl, an' you
know dat of course,
Some way dey might be better way, an' some
dey might be worse
But I lak' sit some cole night wit' my girl on
ole burleau

Wit' lot of hay keep our foot warm--an'
plantee buffalo--

Dat's geev good chances get acquaint--an' if
burleau upset
An' t'row you out upon de snow--dat's better
chances yet--
An' if you help de girl go home, if horse he
ronne away
De girl she's not much use at all--don't geev
you nice baiser!

Dat's very well for fun ma frien', but w'en
you spark for keep
She's not sam t'ing an' mak' you feel so scare
lak' leetle sheep
Some tam you get de fever--some tam you're
lak' snowball
An' all de tam you ack lak' fou--can't spik no
t'ing at all.

Wall! dat's de way I feel messeff, wit Elmire
on burleau,
Jus' lak' small dog try ketch hees tail--roun
roun' ma head she go
But beineby I come more brave--an' tak' El-
mire she's han'
"Laissez-moi tranquille" Elmire she say "You
mus' be crazy man."

"Yass--yass I say" mebbe you t'ink I'm wan
beeg loup garou,

Dat's forty t'ousand 'noder girl, I lef' dem all
for you,
I s'pose you know Polique Gauthier your frien'
on St. Cesaire
I ax her marry me nex' wick--she tak' me--I
don't care."

Ba gosh; Elmire she don;t lak dat--it mak'
her feel so mad--
She commence cry, say "Poleon you treat me
very bad--
I don;t lak see you t'row you'seff upon Polique
Gauthier;
So if you say you love me sure--we mak' de
mariee."--

Oh it was fine tam affer dat--Castor I t'ink he
know,
We're not too busy for get home--he go so
nice an' slow,
He's only upset t'ree--four tam--an' jus
about daylight
We pass upon de ole man's place--an' every
t'ing's all right.

Wall! we leev happy on de farm for nearly
fifty year,
Till wan day on de summer tam--she die--ma
belle Elmire
I feel so lonesome lef' behin'-- I t'ink 't was
bes' mebbe--
Dat w'en le Bon Dieu tak' ma famme-- he
should not forget me.

But dat is hees biz-ness ma frien'--Ik know
dat's all right dere
I'll wait till he call "poleon" den I will be
prepare--
An' w'en he fin' me ready, for mak' de longue
voyage
He guide me t'roo de wood hesef upon ma las'
portage.

TWO CANADIAN HEROES

During the month of February, in 1641, two men from the region of Three Rivers, Thomas Godefroy de Normanville and Francois Marguerie, were taken prisoners by the Iroquois while they were hunting.

Realizing that they had captured two affluent Frenchmen, the Iroquois decided to use them to negotiate a treaty that would be advantageous to them. In early June, 350 warriors set up a camp on the south shore, facing Three Rivers. Holding Godefroy as hostage, they sent Francois Marguerie to enumerate the conditions of peace. The Iroquois had thirty guns to defend themselves and they refused to allow any tribes that were allied to the French to participate in the negotiations. Marguerie counselled the French to refuse to sign a peace treaty that held such conditions. He returned to the Iroquois and told them that only Governor Montmagny had the power to sign such a treaty.

Godefroy and Marguerie were well aware that their lives were in the balance. The governor of Quebec arrived on June 10 with many men. With the help of Jean Nicolet and Father Ragueneau, he was successful in persuading the Iroquois to free the men. He did not sign any treaty with them and the Indians finally dispersed.

LIGHTNING CAN STRIKE TWICE

(SO CAN LOVE)

by Rev. Dennis M. Boudreau

My mother's adoptive parents, Alcide and Amanda (Vigneault) Gaudet were married on the 20th of November 1894 in their parish church of St-Pierre at l'Étang-du-Nord on the Madeleine Islands. Immediately following the ceremony and the post-nuptial dinner, the newly-weds returned to the home of his parents at Cap-aux-Meules, about a mile or two from the church. They were to reside there until the following spring, when Alcide could start building his own new home.

My grandmother, Amanda, often recounted her wedding day afternoon impressions of her new in-laws. As they arrived home that day, her father-in-law, Félix Gaudet, a very stern man turned to the new groom, and said: "Just because you're married now, doesn't mean there still isn't work that has to be done. There are cows to milk, and pigs to feed!" With that, his son disappeared into the barn. Amanda's mother-in-law, Eloise (Boudreau), was just as stern as her husband, and shot her a look that would scare one half to death. Before Eloise spoke one word, Amanda started to darn socks as fast as she could. She said she must have darned all the socks in the world that afternoon. From that moment on, they had decided to leave the Islands as soon as they had the opportunity.

By way of background, Félix and Eloise (Boudreau) Gaudet were married in 1865 at Havre-aux-Maisons in the parish church of Ste-Madeleine. At that time, he was a young fisherman, and she was a widow with three small children: Onésime, Louise, and Joachin, the offspring of her first marriage to Placide-Vital Boudreau. Félix and Eloise were likewise first cousins, as his mother and her father were sister and brother. In addition to her three children, the couple had an additional six more, four boys and two girls: Onéçiphore, Théofred, Alcide, Marie, Albénie and Félix.

That whole year following Alcide and Amanda's wedding was one of hard work, from dawn to dusk. Alcide helped his father, while Amanda did many of the indoor chores for her mother-in-law. He never did get to build his new home, and by that time, Amanda was pregnant for their first child, a daughter, Marie-Henriette, who was born to them the following 14th of September 1895 at the Gaudet homestead at Cap-aux-Meules.

The years 1894 and 1895 will always be remembered at the Islands as the years in which groups of young men left there to inspect the newly-opened government lands in the Matapédia Valley of the Gaspé peninsula. Looking for possible sites for a new settlement, they decided to begin one on the shores of a lake, not far from the nearest town of Amqui. This settlement was to become the present day town of Lac-au-Saumon. News of the estab-

lishment quickly reached the ears of the families which they had left behind. Soon afterwards, others joined them. Could this finally be the moment Alcide had awaited? Could this be his stepping-stone to a better life for his wife and daughter on the mainland, or even in the United States, later on?

After talking it over with his wife, they made their decision to leave. He then went to his father, Félix, to inform him of his decision and to tell him of all the opportunities many Islanders had already found on the mainland in Québec, as well as in Boston and Fall River. His father, an in-grained Islander, steeped in the rich Acadian tradition of his ancestors, and like all of them, spiteful of change, responded: "So you're going to America? You're going to hell if you leave these Islands!!!" What else could a strict old man say, who down deep did not want to see his son leave. But they did.

In October of 1896, even though a wave of Islanders from Havre-aux-Maisons had preceded them there the winter before, Alcide and Amanda departed. Alcide's older brother, Onégiphore, married to Elizabeth Petitpas, with four children of his own: Cléophans, Joseph, Anésie, and Louise, also left the Gaudet home with his family to join his younger brother in the Matapédia. Among this second group of Madelinot pioneers, they purchased lots #22 and #26 at Lac-au-Saumon, and built new homes for themselves.

and went to work there as a carpenter. No doubt, they had written to Canada to inform the others of the many employment openings, as Télésphore and Cajétan Lafrance soon moved themselves and their families to that city. By 1906, the Gaudet's had three more children: Anita, Héliodore (Eli), and Marie-Louise. In addition, they took in five extra boarders from the Islands: Amanda's two brothers, Gustave and William Vigneault; Alcide's nephew, Isaac Boudreau; Alfred Massé and Pierre Bourque. All this sets the stage for an unusual love story concerning my great uncle, Gustave Vigneault.

Shortly after his sister, Amanda, had left the Islands for the Matapedia Valley, Gustave fell in love and started to date Suzanne Boudreau, the oldest daughter of Herménégilde and Céline (Chévrier) Boudreau of Havre-Aubert. Suzanne was my paternal grandfather, Alphonse Boudreau's first cousin¹. After a courtship of a year or two, the young couple planned to be married.

Because there was little work on the Islands at that time, Gustave decided to find employment on the mainland, and return with enough money to begin their marriage on a sound financial basis. He found a job

¹ Suzanne's younger brothers, Arthur and Paul Boudreau later moved to Centredale, RI, where Arthur married Marie-Louise Gaudet, d/o Onégiphore; and Paul married Rose Gaudet, d/o Alcide.

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Those first years in the Matapédia Valley were primitive ones, marked with a predominant struggle for survival. The majority of the Islanders were very poor, having spent what little they saved to purchase their properties. With many acres of trees to clear, each colonist had a monumental task of going it alone. Having already missed a spring planting, surely the approaching winter would be a difficult one to endure.

After their families were settled, Alcide and Onécyphore would make regular trips to Amqui for supplies. It was there too that their families attended Mass at St-Benoit-Labrie church, and where at least seven of the two brothers' children had their baptisms recorded.

In those first few years, Amanda gave birth to two sons, Alfred and Jean, both of whom died as infants. On the 12th of January 1900, she again gave birth to a little girl, Rose-Délina. Alcide sent to Amqui for the pastor, who came to baptize her at home. From her earliest recollections, Aunt Harriet (Marie-Henriette) remembered that at the sight of the priest entering the house, she began to cry, thinking that her new sister would also die. To quiet her down, the priest gave her a small prayer card of the Christmas scene, with the newborn Christ Child and his parents. Somehow, the card worked like a charm, and she stopped sobbing.

As Lac-au-Saumon grew larger, other

relatives and friends from the Islands came to join them. Among the new contingent of people were Amanda's sister, Appoline, who married on the 30th of May 1904 at Amqui to Télésphore Lafrance. Cajétan and Marie Lafrance, Télésphore's brother and sister, also removed from Havre-aux-Maisons to Lac-au-Saumon, likewise marrying at Amqui: Cajétan to Françoise Arseneault on the 9th of August 1899, and Marie to Bruno Thériault on the 1st of February 1904. Bruno's family for the most part settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts where another large contingent of people from the Islands had made their home. Accompanying the Gaudet brothers were two other brothers: Marc and Isaac Arseneault. They too married at Amqui; Marc on the 9th of January 1900 to Théophita Arseneault; and Isaac on the 5th of August 1902 to Alvina Leblanc. Left a widower with three children in Rhode Island some time later, Marc returned to Lac-au-Saumon to find a new mother for his son and daughters. He remarried there on the 27th of October 1908 to Luce Richard.

In 1901, Alcide and Amanda sold their property to Thomas Théberge, and with their two daughters, left behind their relatives. They journeyed south by train to Newport, Vermont, and then from there, to the Globe district of Fall River. The triple-decker block house at the beginning of Peckham Street was to be their new residence. It housed no less than eighteen families in separate apartments. The local parish was the popular shrine of Ste-Anne. Alcide found employment in the local textile mills

and went to work there as a carpenter. No doubt, they had written to Canada to inform the others of the many employment openings, as Télésphore and Cajétan Lafrance soon moved themselves and their families to that city. By 1906, the Gaudet's had three more children: Anita, Héliodore (Eli), and Marie-Louise. In addition, they took in five extra boarders from the Islands: Amanda's two brothers, Gustave and William Vigneault; Alcide's nephew, Isaac Boudreau; Alfred Massé and Pierre Bourque. All this sets the stage for an unusual love story concerning my great uncle, Gustave Vigneault.

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in Pictou, Nova Scotia, and in no time had amassed some money, which he placed in a local bank. Encouraged by a letter from his sisters in Fall River, and joined by his brother, William, Isaac Boudreault, Fred Masse and Pierre Bourque, the five of them headed south for New England, hoping to find jobs in the expanding textile industry.

After laboring all day at the mill, the adults would gather each evening around the small apartment's stove, telling stories and singing the familiar songs of the Islands well into the night. Gustave had as much of a good time as did his relatives and friends, until one day a letter arrived from Pictou, disclosing the fact that the bank in which he placed his money had dissolved, and all of its unprotected patrons had lost their life's savings, Gustave included. Unhappy as he was, he continued to work overtime as much as he could, to make up for the loss. To his detriment, his health suffered to the point of extreme fatigue.

On the 9th of March 1906, Amanda gave birth to a baby girl, Marie-Louise, and had chosen her brother, Gustave, to be the godfather at the baptism, which was going to be held the following Sunday afternoon. Sometime within those few days, news arrived from the Islands that Suzanne, tired of waiting for Gustave's return, had changed her mind and married an André Bourque of l'Étang-du-Nord. Thrown into a deep depression the Sunday of the baptism,

Gustave ran away. The family searched frantically for him. Where did he go?

It was later learned that he went to Ste-Anne's rectory, where he pleaded with the parish priest to take all his money and say Masses for him, but the priest wouldn't hear of it. Seeing his distraught condition, he told him to go home or else he'd call the police to take him home. Evidently, Gustave's condition made him appear to seem drunk or bordering on hysteria. Frightened by the priest's threats, he left the rectory and hid that afternoon in the parish church. Later that day, his brother, William and Fred Massé, both of whom had searched all over the city, found him and brought him home. He had suffered a complete breakdown.

Due to his illness and the sequence of ill-fated events, the weeks following saw him sink lower into his depression. He wouldn't eat with the rest of the family, and so, Amanda would leave his food out in the hall, where each day, he would sneak out of his room and eat by himself. She had hidden all the knives in the house, fearful he might harm himself, yet Gustave was not a bit violent or self-destructive. If anything, he would just sit and cry all day long. To see a man so broken, must have been a pitiful sight for his family and friends.

As his illness progressed, he was convinced that all food and water was poisoned, and would not eat or drink anything,

unless his sister had prepared and cooked it. Aunt Harriet related that one time, when she went to get a glass of water from the tap, he grabbed her glass and spit in it, so she wouldn't be poisoned. In his mind the world was against him, and often he would utter, "They're coming after us, to kill us!" His condition seemed to worsen.

After trying their best to care for him, the family came to the conclusion that he needed professional help, so Alcide brought him to a doctor, who said there was little else that he could do for him that his family had not done. And so, Gustave stayed with them another six months.

In the meantime, Fred Massé and Pierre Bourque went to stay with Elie and Luce (Mathurin) Boudreau, in a neighboring apartment. Arriving in Fall River from Havre St-Pierre on the north coast of Quebec, his family had originally also descended from the Islands; his paternal grandmother was a Gaudet from Havre-aux-Maisons.

Gustave's condition remained the same for quite some time, although he often spoke of dying or running away. To prevent the latter from happening, Alcide nailed all the windows of the apartment shut that winter, however, he did leave a quarter of an inch exposed to each nail. At night, William and Isaac slept on the floor at the threshold of Gustave's room as an added precautionary measure to his getting away. He couldn't possibly jump over the two men

without at least waking one of them.

One extremely cold night, however, he was successful. Somehow, he had managed to get over both of them. Then, he went to his neice's room and with his teeth, began to pull out all the nails in one window. Aunt Harriet awoke as his shadow disappeared out the open window. He slid down the drainpipe of the building, and ran away in his stocking feet into the darkness of the night. While crossing a field of brambles, he lost his socks. He then came to a swampy area, where he was going to drown himself, but after jumping into the frigid water, he was driven out by the cold, returning to a nearby shore to dry-off. He just sat there and cried, until a passer-by, seeing him, came over and threw his coat on his shoulders to keep him from catching pneumonia.

The following morning, Alcide sent for the police to help locate him. While they were out looking for him, the family gathered together in the kitchen. "Where could he be this time?" they asked one another. "There's only one way to find out", Alcide exclaimed. Across the yard, in another tenement lived a Mrs. Ménard, who used to tell fortunes with a deck of cards. After some past fortune-telling incidents, where misunderstanding and fear had seized a few of the neighborhood people, the parish priest had made her promise to stop this insidious practice, except when it came to really help someone in need. This was one of those moments. So the family sent for her.

As a psychic is often consulted today in the case of missing persons, she arrived at their apartment, and after learning of the family's frustration in locating Gustave, she cut her cards. She told the family that "Gustave is near some water, but not to worry, because a man had covered him with something like a coat or blanket to keep him warm". Then, she put down the cards and said, "Within a half-hour, a tall, dark man will arrive to tell you where he is". No sooner had she said this and put her cards away, there was a knock on the door. As Alcide opened it, to his surprise, a tall Negro man was standing in the hall to take them to the place where he had found Gustave. The men left immediately, hired a team of horses, and went to the riverbank, where they found him, still wrapped in the black man's coat. Once again, they took him home.

Gustave's depression did not go away. He kept crying and wouldn't eat at all. At that point, there was little else that they could do for him. Hospitalization seemed the best solution, and so the family sent for the police, who escorted him to the Taunton Hospital, where he stayed for the next six months.

In 1904, Joseph Benn and Company of Bradford, England contracted with the F.P. Sheldon Firm, a Providence-based mill engineering firm, to build a new complex in the Greystone area of North Providence, RI, adjacent to an earlier building, constructed in 1877. It was in May of 1907

that Alcide was commissioned to come to Rhode Island with his 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 Boudreau; his brother-in-law, William Vigneault; Amédée Thériault from Cambridge, Massachusetts; Vital Doyle and two Raiche brothers. The family of seven, along with their seven boarders occupied a small wood-framed house on Farnam Pike in Esmond. The following year, in July 1908, another son, Alfred, was born to them there.

Back in Taunton, because Gustave was not an American citizen, he was told that he would have to seek medical attention in Canada. The hospital staff wrote to Amanda in Esmond concerning this, and inquired if his brother, William, would come and accompany him home. William left his job in Esmond and went to Taunton, only to arrive too late. Gustave had already been transferred and his records had been misplaced. No one knew where he was going or where to find him. Thinking that they sent him back to the Islands, William took another train in an attempt to find his missing brother. When he arrived at the Islands, there was no sign of Gustave anywhere.

Over three months later, a letter from the l'Hôtel Dieu in Montreal arrived in Esmond. It was from a nun who was Gustave's nurse. She had talked to him and learned that he had relatives in New England, and so, she wrote to Amanda to say he was doing well,

but that there was no major breakthrough in his mental condition, and that, if she could, would she write to him as often as time allowed. Relieved by such news, she wrote to him each week for the next three years. Whenever a letter would arrive for him, the nun would read it to him. All he could do was cry. At the end of those three years, Gustave one day just snapped out of his depression, as easily as he had gone into it. He began to resume a normal life.

He then got a job at the hospital, where he worked steadily, and eventually, met and married a young girl named Antoinette Potvin, the daughter of Pierre and Adèle (Thibault) Potvin. They were married at Notre-Dame-de-Grace Church in Montréal on the 15th of May 1916. Of that marriage was born a daughter, Anita. He also kept writing to his sister in Rhode Island to assure her of his health and happiness.

In the aftermath of World War I, the flu epidemic took many lives, among them, that of Gustave's wife, who was pregnant for their second child. After the funeral, his brother William took care of Anita, while her father returned to the Islands. There, he again met Suzanne Bourque, who was also now a widow, with four children. Evidently, a flame rekindled between the two of them, because he continued to write to her for almost a year afterwards. On another return trip to the Islands, he married his first love, the 26th of October 1920 at l'Étang-du-Nord, and brought his bride and her children to their new home

in the Verdun district of Montreal. Who says lightning doesn't strike twice? It certainly can be true of love.

Sources Consulted:

The oral tradition of our family, especially the stories of my grandparents, and the taped oral history of my Aunt Harriet Gaudet.

The following parish registers:

Ste-Madeleine, Havre-aux-Maisons, Iles Mad., PQ
St-Pierre, l'Étang-du-Nord, Iles Madeleine, PQ

St-Benoit-Labrie, Amqui, PQ
St-Edmond, Lac-au-Saumon, PQ

Ste-Anne, Fall River, MA.
St-Lawrence, Centredale, RI

N.D. de Grace, Montréal, PQ



AN EVALUATION OF THE TANGUAY DICTIONARY

by Lucille Fournier Rock

Frequent questions are asked about the "Dictionnaire Genealogique des Familles Canadiennes" by Mgr. Cyprien Tanguay. Because of this interest, it is time to evaluate this dictionary.

There is no doubt that the dictionary is a vital and valuable genealogical tool, which reduces research time to a fraction. This does not imply that it is without fault and should not be questioned.

Published in seven volumes, the dictionary in reality can be separated into two parts: the first, Volume I, deals mainly with the seventeenth century; the second, Volumes II to VII, cover the period between 1700 to 1760.

This enormous work contains errors, omissions, and sometimes even outright fabrications. The author omitted illegitimate births, abjurations, and capital executions. In some cases, he invented parents for illegitimate children. Although our French Canadian forebears were a magnificent people, they were human. It is a disservice to our ancestors to portray them as less.

Mgr. Tanguay omitted, in total or in part, records of many parishes, especially in the Montreal area, for example: Pointe Claire, Riviere des Prairies, Pointe aux Trembles, Boucherville, Cap de la Madeleine, Lotbiniere, and St. Pierre Riviere du Sud. Sometimes, he made choices. In Chambly, for example, he included the Bouchers of Niverville, but omitted the Bessets.

Sometimes, he included as married, couples who had signed a marriage contract and subsequently had

the contract annulled. Other times, when he was unable to find a record of marriage or a marriage contract, he guessed. These cases are obvious as he gives only the year of marriage without the month or day. Unfortunately, in these cases, he was in error most of the time. In rare cases, although the information seems legitimate, it is erroneous.

Among the errors and omissions are the following: sometimes he gave as the first generation in Canada, couples who never immigrated; he often omitted the professions of the immigrants; he omitted whether or not the spouses' parents were alive or deceased at the time of their marriage; in most cases, he gave as burial dates, dates of death; in establishing the origins of the immigrants, he deleted the word city, which renders the identification of the parish impossible; and in giving dates of birth for which he could not find the record, he utilized the censuses of 1666 and 1681, and never gave consideration to the census of 1667, which is considered to be the most accurate.

In spite of all these errors, omissions and inexactitudes, Mgr. Tanguay's dictionary remains a valuable tool of research and can be found in all respectable genealogical libraries. The work, for the most part, is accurate and it is priceless in its wealth of information. Its greatest value is that it places desired information at the fingertips of the researcher in a matter of minutes. Verifying the validity of the information is far less time consuming than searching for it in all the "repertoires". If you began to trace your genealogy with yourself, in seven complete generations you have found 63 marriages. Very often, at this point you are back far enough to utilize Mgr. Tanguay's dictionary. Let us assume that you are able to trace your genealogy for 11 complete generations. This means that you can easily locate 960 marriages in Tanguay. Remember how difficult it was to find the first 63 marriages? What would we do without Mgr. Tanguay's dictionary!

GENEALOGY OF
MGR. CYPRIEN TANGUAY

by Al Berube

-I-

Nicolas Tanguay - Marguerite Accaral
from Ploudiry, Diocese of Leon,
Brittany, France

-II-

Jean Tanguay - Marie Brochu
6-2-1692 St. Jean I.O.

-III-

Jacques Tanguay - Catherine Helie
16-9-1737 St. Vallier

-IV-

Jean Marie Tanguay - Gertrude Rate
26-4-1774 St. Vallier

-V-

Pierre Tanguay - Reine Barthel
28-5-1816 Quebec

-VI-

Mgr. Cyprien Tanguay

Mgr. Tanguay born in Quebec 15 September 1819. Educated at College of De La Pocatiere and the seminary. Ordained priest 14 May 1843. Vicar in Rimouski, 1843-1846; pastor of St. Basile, 1846-1850; of Rimouski, 1850-1859; of St. Michel de Bellechasse, 1859-1862; of Ste. Henedine, 1862-1865; archivist for the bureau of statistics in Ottawa, 1865-1900. Died in Ottawa 28 April 1902 and buried in Quebec.

WILLA CATHER'S QUEBEC

A BOOK REVIEW

by Irene A. Peloquin

The following is a book review of Willa Cather's novel, SHADOWS ON THE ROCK, published in New York by Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1931. It was reprinted as a Vintage Paperback in 1979.

There can be no doubt about Willa Cather's strength as a novelist. It is her ability to capture, with sensual and poetic words, the quality of light at dusk, the smell of roasting wood dove, or the sound of a peeling bell on the edge of a wilderness. In this novel, her touch is delicate, but her subtle hand enables us to envision perfectly what we cannot otherwise see, the color and texture of days nearly three centuries old. This story tells a picture.

For those of us interested in French-Canadian genealogy and history, it is a fascinating picture, making *SHADOWS ON THE ROCK* a special pleasure to read. It is a story about life in Quebec during the years 1697 - 1713, when Count Frontenac and the venerable Bishop Laval were nearing the end of their lives. Its focus is a young girl, Cecile Auclair, daughter of the Count's apothecary, who comes to embrace Canada as her true home while her father, moved by the illness and eventual death of his patron, mourns the passing of Old France in the New World. The relationships depicted, especial-

ly that between father and daughter, are tender, reflecting the tranquility and order which are central themes in the book.

Miss Cather's vision, in terms of landscape as well as people, is of a Quebec suffused with light, if not actually pure. Despite her tendency to idealize, she does give us a fair insight into the ethic and faith of early Canada, and her narrative is free of the condescension which American authors sometimes exhibit for a regime that "failed". Instead, she portrays a Quebec in which the hierarchical social structure functions as an organic community, and the Catholic Church, whose mysteries she treats with reverence, is a sustaining force.

She understands the power of individuals as well as institutions, showing, through her treatment of the imposing Bishop Laval, how the steadfast dedication of a single man of faith can virtually hold together life so that all may endure. Drawn to this quality of endurance and informed by her love for French culture, Cather created her picturesque Quebec.

The vehicle for this interpretation is unusual. As one might expect in an historical novel, much space is given to the description of objects and tasks with which we in the Twentieth Century may be unfamiliar. But because she relies so little upon action or the close examination of her characters' inner lives, Cather's novel lacks intensity and depth. It has the feeling of a children's story, or a memory from

which everything non-essential has slipped with the passage of time. The style is deliberate and that effect of "...things remembered rather than experienced" is what the author sought¹. Critics differed in their responses to her effort when the novel was released in 1931, but the public was enthusiastic and *SHADOWS ON THE ROCK* became a runaway best-seller².

There is much to like in this book, the enchanting scenery of Quebec, the stability of family bonds, even the adventurous spirit of a people as embodied in the *coureurs de bois*. And though the study of lineages requires that we abstain from invention, fiction can stimulate imagination, giving us a keener feeling for that past which we can never experience ourselves. We are enriched and our work is improved if we can evoke the joy our ancestors must have felt each summer on the day they glimpsed the shining white sails of the ships from France, those fragile threads which bound them to the Old World, and how, at least for some, "...Kebec stood gleaming above the river like an altar with many candles, or like a holy city in an old legend, shriven, sinless, washed in gold"³. This is Willa Cather's Quebec.

NOTES

¹ Schroeter, James, ed. *WILLA CATHER AND HER CRITICS*. Cornell University Press, 1967. p.82.

² *Ibid.*, p. 135.

³ Willa Cather. *SHADOWS ON THE ROCK*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1931, p. 169.

FRENCH AND INDIAN MARRIAGES IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

by Lucille Fournier Rock

In the Province of Quebec, marriages between the French and the Indians were rare in the seventeenth century and, for that matter, never became common as is popularly believed. It was not a matter of prejudice, because the French and the Indians always enjoyed a good relationship. Through 1667, only three mixed marriages are recorded.

Martin Prevost was the son of Pierre Prevost and Charlotte Vien, from the parish of Montreuil sur le Bois, Vincennes, France. On November 3, 1644, he married Marie Olivier, daughter of Roch Manithabehich, an Indian. The marriage was blessed by Father Barthelemy Vimont. Many children were born from this union, but only five were married. Marie Olivier died in Quebec on September 10, 1665. Martin Prevost was married two months later to twice widowed Marie D'Abancour, daughter of Adrien D'Abancour dit Lacaille and of Simone D'Orgeville. No children were born from this union. Martin Prevost died on January 26, 1691, in Batiscan.

On September 26, 1662, Jean Durand married Catherine Annennontak, daughter of Nicolas Arendanke and of Jeanne Otrihoandet, from Sainte Madeleine, which made part of the parish of La Conception in Huron country. He was the son of Louis Durand and of Madeleine Malvande, from the parish of Deuil, bishopric of Xaintes in Saintonge, France. Durand was a scout and most likely died during one of his journeys. His widow married Jacques Couturier, another Frenchman, around 1672.

On September 19, 1666, Laurent Duboct, son of

Jacques Duboct and of Elisabeth Pruneau, from Saint Maclou, Rouen, France, married Marie Felix. She was the daughter of Joachim Arontio and of Cecile Arenhatsi, from the parish of La Conception in Huron country. They reared a large family. Marie Felix died on November 1, 1680, in Montreal. The record of death for Laurent Duboct has not been found.

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Pawtucket, R.I. Quintin-Rock Publications.



LEGAL AGE

In ancient times, the age of minority extended itself to 25 years. It came from an old roman right acquired by the custom of Paris. As all the laws and customs of France were brought to Canada, this one was also brought and it lasted until the end of the eighteenth century. A law passed by the British Parliament in 1782 and made official on January 1, 1783, changed the age of majority from 25 to 21. This new law was immediately adopted in Canada. It was not changed in France until 1791.



A SPECIAL BREAKFAST

SEASONED

BY MY GRANDMOTHER

My grandmother spoke English quite well. Having been brought up in Boston, Massachusetts, from the age of five to seventeen, it was not surprising that she was as familiar with the English language as with the French language. However, in Yamachiche, the occasions to speak English were few and far between. She sang a few English songs, even "Yankee Doodle" to put the children to sleep, but that was as much English as she found occasion to use.

However, my grandmother must have, at one time or another, enjoyed her bilinguistic ability a bit more, because in the family, we still speak about the time she served two English officers a hearty breakfast.

We were still under military rule and steam locomotives were not yet in usage on land nor on sea. The English troops travelled via the highway on the north shore between Quebec and Montreal.

One summer day, around eight o'clock in the morning, two English officers stopped at my grandfather's house where they tied their horses to the trees on the street. Finding my grandmother at home, one of them who didn't speak French very well, asked her if she could give them something to eat. They explained that they had not had breakfast because they had not found any hotels en route and that they were

tired from such a long journey.

"I only have produce from the farm," replied my grandmother, "milk, eggs, bacon, butter, and bread; also tea and coffee. If that is agreeable with you, monsieurs, I will be happy to make you a bacon omelette."

"Very well, madame, we couldn't ask for better," answered the officer.



"Would you sit down, monsieurs. You will be served in a few minutes," said my grandmother.

My grandmother was not yet old and this was an easy task for her. She started breakfast quickly by putting a few logs in the smoking brazier which was still hot from the ashes of the previous fire. A few minutes later she had gathered all the necessary ingredients: the utensils, eggs, bacon, butter, flour, bread, etc.

While she was doing this, the two English officers pushed a small table and two chairs in front of the kitchen on the pretext that they wanted to speak to her. They sat down and started to compliment their hostess on how hard she was working for them and on how kind she was. Between compliments, they pretended to read a paper which they had opened and were both looking at. Their conversation was not about what they were supposedly reading, but about what they could see in the house. The prayer beads, the holy pictures and the religious medals hanging on the walls were all objects of their ridicule which must have been agonizing for such a religious woman. Nothing escaped their observation, not my grandmother nor her clothes, which weren't, there is no doubt, the latest in English fashion. They even wondered if she would clean her frying pan after cooking and if the Canadians were as

neat as they had heard.

When breakfast was ready, my grandmother, impassive to their conversation, invited the two officers to sit down on each side of the table. She sat at one end in order to serve them.

They were famished and seemed to find the omelette delicious. This did not stop them, however, from continuing with their small talk as they ate the food. Among other things, they discussed the papish clergy and romish superstitions. They felt free to speak without embarrassment both believing that their conversation was quite private.

Finally, as they drank their coffee, the officer who spoke some French turned to my grandmother and said, "Madame, I will try to explain to you what my friend was telling me a little while ago." He started to tell her about a whole different story than the one that he had just heard from his friend. My grandmother interrupted him by saying, "Monsieur, please do not trouble yourself to repeat the conversation. I have understood it perfectly well!"

The shocked and disconcerted officer said, "Madame, you know English and you did not tell us?"

"You didn't ask me." replied my grandmother.

"Then we must be ashamed of ourselves and apologize for our disparaging remarks. Please don't believe that we intended to offend or hurt your feelings, when you were so kind as to render us such a large favor," said the embarrassed officer.

"All that is not necessary, monsieurs. You did not surprise me. I already knew of the contempt the English have for the Canadians and their religion. I am

not shocked as you can see. I have seen the proof once more, that is all. It did not matter to me who you were. You were hungry and I could not refuse to feed you," explained my grandmother.

The men were suddenly in quite a hurry! They had not seemed so before breakfast, but now time was of the essence. They put some money on the table, bid my grandmother good-bye, and rushed through the door. They hastily climbed their horses and left.

This anecdote was signed R. Bellemare and was extracted from the second volume of "Vielles Familles d'Yamachiche" by F. L. Desaulniers.



CANADIAN OMELETTE

(Perhaps like the one grandmother made.)

3 eggs

1 tbsp. flour

$\frac{1}{4}$ cup milk

6 slices salt pork

Place salt pork slices in skillet with just enough water to cover. Cover pan and boil 5 minutes. Drain the water and fry the pork.

Dissolve the flour in cold milk. Combine with beaten eggs. Pour mixture over pork and fry slowly or bake in oven.



ANNOUNCING....

A Reprinting Of

LES MARIAGES DES
ILES-de-la-MADELEINE, P.Q.
by Rev. Dennis Boudreau

Because of the popular demand for this volume in Canadian and American circles, this repertoire, first published in 1980 enjoyed a sell-out first-printing. This summer, the author hopes to have a newly-corrected and augmented edition available for sale thru our Society.

The repertoire includes a brief overview of the Islands' history, its priests and parishes, an extensive reference bibliography, as well as the marriages of its inhabitants of Acadian, Canadian, French, English and Irish origin. Divided into these four major sections, all the marriages of the Islands from 1794 to 1900 inclusive are contained, as well as many from other places in Canada and the United States, where the Madelinot family settled, extending many lines elsewhere beyond 1900. Also, a complete listing of Madelinot Boudreau's and their marriages from 1794 to 1980 are included.

OTHER REPERTOIRE NEWS:

This summer and fall will see the publication of several other new repertoires of marriage compiled by our members and will be available from our Society, (prices to be announced):

LES MARIAGES de NOTRE-DAME-de-LOURDES et de SAINTE-SACRAMENT, Fall River, Massachusetts
Compiled by Therese Poliquin.

Notre-Dame Church, one of the oldest in this textile city, and once the jewel of the Franco-American churches of New England was ravenously destroyed by fire a couple of years ago. This repertoire, although incomplete, is offered to give many researchers at least some starting point to begin their genealogical search. It is a valuable asset to your Massachusetts library.

LES MARIAGES de ST-JEAN-BAPTISTE, Arctic, R.I.
Compiled by Gilles Roch.

Founded in 1874, it is the Franco-American center of the Pawtuxet Valley, and the parish of origin for many of the Warwick, West Warwick, and Coventry Franco-Americans. An important Rhode Island addition.

THE FRANCO-AMERICAN MARRIAGES OF ST-LAWRENCE, Centredale, R.I. Compiled by Rev. D. Boudreau.

Founded in 1907 by a predominantly Canadian population, it has since been replaced by a heavy Italo-American grouping. Centredale was the cross-road town of the Woonasquatucket Valley and thus important as a textile center. Marriages of French descendants to 1970 are offered, along with a JE ME SOUVIENS reprint of "The Canadian Presence in North Providence" as an introduction by the author.

THE WIZARD OF ID



PERPETUAL CALENDAR

SHOWING THE DAY OF THE WEEK FOR ANY DATE BETWEEN 1700 AND 2499

Table of Dominical Letters									Month					Dominical Letter											
Year of the Century		Centuries				January, October Feb., Mar., Nov., Jan., Apr., July May June February, August Sept., Dec.					A	B	C	D	E	F	G								
		1700	1800	1900	2000						D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G				
* Denote Leap-Years																									
0	*28	*58	*84	C	E	G	A		1	8	15	22	29	Su	Sa	F	Th	W	Tu	M					
1	29	57	85	B	D	F	A		2	9	16	23	30	M	Su	F	Th	W	Tu	W					
2	30	58	86	A	C	E	F		3	10	17	24	31	Tu	M	Su	F	Th	W	Tu					
3	31	59	87	G	B	D	E		4	11	18	25		W	Tu	M	Su	F	Th	W					
4	*32	*60	*88	E	G	B	C		5	12	19	26		Th	W	Tu	M	Su	F	Th					
5	33	61	89	D	F	A	B		6	13	20	27		F	Sa	Th	W	Tu	M	Su					
6	34	62	90	C	E	G	A		7	14	21	28		Sa	F	Th	W	Tu	M	Su					
7	35	63	91	B	D	F	A																		
8	*36	*64	*92	G	B	D	E																		
9	37	65	93	F	A	C	D																		
10	38	66	94	E	G	B	C																		
11	39	67	95	D	F	A	B																		
12	*40	*68	*96	B	D	F	G																		
13	41	69	97	A	C	E	D																		
14	42	70	98	G	B	D	E																		
15	43	71	99	F	A	C	D																		
16	*44	*72		D	F	A	B																		
17	45	73		C	E	G	A																		
18	46	74		B	D	F	A																		
19	47	75		A	C	E	F																		
20	*48	*76		F	A	C	D																		
21	49	77		E	G	B	C																		
22	50	78		D	F	A	B																		
23	51	79		C	E	G	A																		
24	*52	*80		A	C	E	F																		
25	53	81		G	B	D	E																		
26	54	82		F	A	C	D																		
27	55	83		E	G	B	C																		

EXPLANATION

Find first the *Year of the Century* and in line with that figure at the right, in the proper column under the heading *Centuries*, will be found the Dominical Letter of the year. Then in the table headed *Dominical Letter* and in line with the proper *Month* find the letter previously determined. Run down this column until you are in line with the proper *Day of the Month* and at the intersection you will find the *Day of the Week*.

In Leap-Years the Dominical Letters for *January* and *February* will be found in the lines where these months are printed in *Italics*.

EXAMPLES

On what day of the week did January 5, 1891, fall? For 1891 the Dominical Letter is "D." After finding this letter opposite January in the upper right hand table, and running down that column until you are opposite 5 (the day of the month), you will find Monday. For January 1, 1876, the Dominical Letter is "A." Under "A," and in line with 1 is Saturday.

EXPLANATION

Find first the *Year of the Century* and in line with that figure at the right, in the proper column under the heading *Centuries*, will be found the Dominical Letter of the year. Then in the table headed *Dominical Letter* and in line with the proper *Month* find the letter previously determined. Run down this column until you are in line with the proper *Day of the Month* and at the intersection you will find the *Day of the Week*.

In *Leap-Years* the Dominical Letters for *January* and *February* will be found in the lines where these months are printed in *italics*.

EXAMPLES

On what day of the week did January 5, 1891, fall? For 1891 the Dominical Letter is "D." After finding this letter opposite January in the upper right hand table, and running down that column until you are opposite 5 (the day of the month), you will find Monday. For January 1, 1876, the Dominical Letter is "A." Under "A," and in line with 1 is Saturday.

MEMBERSHIP REPORT

The long awaited computerization of our membership records has begun. The mailing list, which has been computerized for quite some time, is now in the hands of a new vendor. Since this person is a member of the Society, our mailing list is completely under our control. This means that the list can be maintained more efficiently than has been the case in the past. Life membership records are now contained on a disk and a program is being developed to accommodate all of our membership records.

Please take a close look at your mailing label. The first line will look something like this:

00000SMITH-0000L

This is called the "data line" and is the device used by the program to place the labels in their proper order. The first five numbers are your ZIP code, followed by the first five letters of your last name. The final group of numbers is your membership number. If your label is incorrect, please send it, along with the changes, to the Society.

Our membership now stands at close to 600 and could reach that level by the start of summer. Our renewal rate this year is close to 90 percent and late renewals are still being received.

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- 0950 John G. Lanctot, 131 School St.,
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Providence, RI 02904.

Research Committee Report

Since our last issue of JE ME SOUVIENS, the AFGS Board of Directors had met and appointed a new Research Committee, headed by Mrs. Therese Poliquin. The Committee includes the following members: Cecile Marten, Lea Berard, Rachel Gaudet, Vivian Greer, Leon Asselin, Armand Letourneau, Robert Quintin and Rev. Dennis Boudreau. Hopefully with the expertise of these genealogists, who themselves have made great strides in researching their own family trees, as well as have helped countless others in discovering their Canadian roots, we will be better able to serve you by trying to find answers to your many questions.

Granted, we may not succeed all the time, for as you already know, many of our ancestors left some illusive trails to retrack, but you can be assured, we will give it our best effort. No stone will be left unturned!

We repeat our policy for our readers, hoping that you will follow the outlined procedure below, which will make our immense task of researching much more easy and productive.

1. Please address all correspondence in care of the Society, and mark RESEARCH COMMITTEE on the outside of the envelope. It helps when sorting the volume of in-coming mail.
2. Please enclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope with your request.

3. Please be as precise as possible, and as brief, in giving us the information you desire (i.e. date & place of marriage, parents' names, other children, etc.); and also, if possible, include the last known date & place of marriage with names, so we will know where to begin our search. In stating solely Canada or Quebec, there is much territory to cover. In narrowing it down to an area, we can use our repertoire library more, saving the Loisel & Rivest Indexes for those which are truly impossible to locate.
4. The fees for researching are as follows:
 \$2.00 for AFGS members
 \$4.00 for non-members of AFGS
This is the price per search, per marriage.
5. All marriages not found will be inserted into our Q/A column in JE ME SOUVIENS, as space allows, and your check will be returned to you.
6. Should you desire to have your family's straight-line genealogy (i.e. direct descentance of those with your surname), the cost is \$30.00, which covers researching, secretarial fees, calligraphic heading of your surname, all printed on parchment, ready for framing.
7. We DO NOT SPECIALIZE in birth & death records, unless we have the sources available to us. Nor do we do any heavily-concentrated research in the continental United States, except other than the New England region, basically for French-Can.

or Quebecois-related families. With regard to questions concerning Acadian genealogy, we are able to possibly locate a marriage which took place in Acadia itself, in Quebec Province after the Exile, and in the Maritime Provinces, however, for the latter, our resources are very limited. Should we not be able to locate your answer, we will refer you to the following places or societies, as they are experts in this field:

*Acadian Genealogical & Historical Society
Manchester, New Hampshire*

*Acadian Genealogy Exchange
Covington, Kentucky*

*Centre d'Etudes Acadiennes
Moncton, New Brunswick*

Once again, we remind you not to write to anyone on our staff personally regarding your questions, as we are adept in farming out what you are searching for to those who are well-versed in various areas of Quebecois and Acadian genealogy. Not to do this, will only double our workload. To follow this simple procedure will assure you of a prompt response in answer to your many questions. In advance, we thank you for your continued cooperation.

The Research Committee



154. Need parents of Marguerite FARIBEAU, m. 24/7/1821-N.D. Québec to Jean HUPPÉ, s/o Louis & Adèle Bérard. (Marianna Good, 8912 Franklin Ave., Gig Harbor, WA. 98335).
155. Need mg. & parents of Jean-Baptiste LÉGROS & Josephite GOYET-DESROCHERS, m. 1795-1804-St-Jacques, PQ. (Cecilia Johnson, 144 W. Redwing St., Duluth, MN. 55803).
156. Need mg. & parents of Isaac FORAND & Félanise-Rachel GAOUET (CAOUETTE); d. Joséphine m. Meril Tetreau 28/4/1873-N.D. Granby, PQ. (Dorothy F. Ciriello, 767 Cedar St., Walpole, MA. 02081).
157. Need mg. & parents of Joseph FORAND & Louise ST-JACQUES; s. Louis m. Joséphine Comeau 6/8/1872-Cathédral-St-Jean, PQ. (Dorothy F. Ciriello).
158. Need mg. & parents of Louis FORAND & M-Domina RACINE; s. Noé m. Lucie-Victoire Fontaine 10/2/1879-Ste-Prudentienne, PQ (Roxton Pond). (Dorothy F. Ciriello).
159. Need b. & mg. of Adélaide PLOUFFE, b. 1847-Canada, m. Joseph LÉONARD, b.1843-

- VT. Finally settled in E. Providence,
RI. Her b. Simon, settled Central
Falls, RI (*Adelaide M. Keating, #610*).
160. Joseph LÉONARD, s/o Isaac LÉONARD or
LANOUE, b. 7/8/1843 in Northern VT.
What town? (*Adelaide M. Keating, #610*)
161. Seeking parents and bros. of Adolphe
ROBERT(-S), b. 18/2/1849-Canada; m.
10/11/1873-(Where?) to Victoria
BOURDEAU, b. 9/9/1856-Canada.
(*Mrs. Mildred Roberts, Rt.1, Box 211,
Albert Lea, MN. 56007*).
162. Seeking mg. of Jean BOURDEAU, b.c1830
m. to Octavia MOQUIN/McQUINN, b.c1834
in Canada. (*Mildred Roberts*)
163. Need B/M/D of Toussaint ALLARD, m.
c1810 to Charlotte ROY, d/o Charles
Roy dit Poitevin/Lafleur, born at
Sault-au-Recollet, PQ and Françoise
Charbonneau-Provençal, (mg. 18/2/1765-
Terrebonne, PQ). Toussaint died before
17/10/1837. (*Mary A. Brouillette,
1779 Sanchez St., San Francisco, CA.
94131*).
164. Need Birth record of M-Rosalie ALLARD,
d/o Toussaint & Charlotte Roy. She m.
17/10/1837-Cathédral-St-Jean, PQ to
Louis C. SÉGAUD, s/o Jean-Bte. & Marie
Carrière). Rosalie born c.1819-20.
(*Mary A. Brouillette*).
165. Need mg. of Charles FONTAINE to Mérence
BÉRARD, c1850-1870; Children included:

Joseph, Anne, Henri, Louis, & Wilfrid;
may have married as Fontaine-Bienvenue.
(Gerald Blanchard, 2377 Buckley Ct.,
Austell, GA. 30001).

166. Need parents of Nelson BLANCHARD and
Arcéla MOSHIER, m. Sept. 1878-St. Albans,
VT. Nelson was born c 1858-Que. Arcéla
was born c1862. (Gerald Blanchard).
167. Need mg. of Joseph MILLAIRE and Florence
CLOUÂTRE, btw. 1850-70 in Québec. Child-
ren included Médérise, a wife of Nelson
Blanchard. (Gerald Blanchard).
168. Need mg. & parents of Michel CHOINIÈRE
(Swinier) b. c1783 Canada, m. c1810 to
Mercy ? (Marie? Mérance?) (Connie
Weatherly, 572 East 7th St., Tulsa, OK.
74112).
169. Need mg. & parents of Moise MOREAU, s/o
Pierre, b. Trois-Rivières, PQ, m.
Joséphine JAUDREAU (Gaudreau? Gendreau?)
(Maureen McGowan, P.O. Box 2884,
McKinleyville, CA. 95521).
170. Need mg. & parents of Sulpice BOURBONARD
and Angélique LALANNE, m. c1860's-Canada.
(Susan Smith, 1134 Dodge Ave., Fort
Wayne, IN. 46805).
171. Looking for B/M/D of family members of
Simon LE VALIER (de la Felere, Feeler).
After leaving Canada, the family settled
in New York, where in 1772, a son Michel
was born, who m. twice in VA. Other
known brothers and sisters were:

172. Need info on DUPY surname. Information on John DUPY, b. 1810-Maine. Info on Nelson-Henry DUPY, b. Montréal, PQ. (DUPUIS?) (Tim S. Dupy, 2101 Hayes Rd., #1010, Houston, TX. 77077).
173. Need mg. & parents of Jules SAILLANT and Clarissa TETREAVLT; their son, Joseph Sailant married 12/11/1881-St-James, Manville, RI to Rosalie Boucher, d/o François-Xavier & Céline Audet-Lapointe. Would appreciate info on Rosalie's parents as well. (Rev. Dennis M. Boudreau, St. Cecilia Rectory, 1253 Newport Ave., Pawtucket, RI 02861)
174. Need mg. & parents of Pierre ETHIER and Catherine BERGERON; their son Jean-Bte. m. 12/1/1909-St-Aime, PQ to Edouardina Rivard. (Rev. Dennis Boudreau)
175. Need mg. & parents of Abraham PELLETIER and Marthe AUNCHMAN, prob. @ Chaplain, NY or Lower Quebec Counties, c1860-70. Their daughter Delia m. 25/4/1892-N.D. Central Falls, RI to Delphis Lanoue. (Rev. Dennis M. Boudreau)
176. Need mg. & parents of Jean-Marie BOUCHARD and Genevieve LALANCETTE; their son Jean-Marie m. 6/11/1810-Ste-
- Abraham, Absalom, & Isaac (Revolution-ary War veterans in Virginia); and two sisters married Peiper Brothers, who were Virginia slave owners. Michel is the gt-gt-grandfather of (Ruth White, 2214 Fifth St., Tillamook, OR. 97141).

Geneviève, Missouri to Julie Thomure (Saumur?). (Judith Politte, Rt. 1, Box 343-A, Brown Hollow, Cadet, MO. 63630).

177. Mg. & parents of Joseph ADAM and Josette MIRET(-TE); their son François ADAM m. 10/9/1867-Marieville, PQ to Marie Valiquette. (Mrs. Roland Bouliane, 280 Larch St., Woonsocket, RI 02895).
178. Mg. & Parents of Pierre THIBODEAU and Josette VERMETTE; their daughter Josette m. 23/11/1801-Maskinongé to Alexis Corand-Dauphiné. (c/o Therese Poliquin, AFGS Research Committee).
179. Mg. & Parents of Pierre FAFARD and Rosalie BOMBARDIER: daughter Malvina m. 9/7/1888-St-Marcel to Napoléon Valois. (Pauline Benoit, 61 Lowland Rd., Bellingham, MA. 02019).
180. Alphonse BENOIT and Adélie BLAIS, m. c1840-50; need mg. & parents. (Albert Benoit, 61 Lowland Rd., Bellingham, MA. 02019).
181. Need names/parents of Nicolas ARES and M-Françoise BRAY (BRAIS-Labonté), m. 9/10/1797-Longueuil, PQ. (Irene Hague, 35 Newbury St., Cranston, RI 02920).
182. Need mg. & parents of Amédée-Basile GOYETTE and Marguerite BREILLY (BRAIS?) their child m. 1793-Chambly, PQ. (Irene Hague, Cranston, RI)

183. Need mg. & parents of Thomas McKAIN and Marguerite SAUVE-Laplanche. Their son Edward was b. 1862-Ottawa, ONT. (Dora M.W. Henry, P.O. 327, Chester, CA. 96020).
184. Need mg. & parents of Pierre THIMINEUR and Julie GENDREAU; their son Pierre m. 26/11/1866-Napierville to Marie Boudreau. (Marilyn Aragosa, 2149 Foster Ave., Schenectady, NY 12308).
185. Mg. & parents of Pascal GRÉGOIRE and Josette POIRIER; their daughter Céline m. Noel Chaput 10/10/1864-Boucherville. (Marilyn Aragosa, Schenectady, NY)
186. Need mg. & parents of Léon-Hébert BOURASSA and Lydia LEBLANC or BARIL, m. 1830's; their daughter Anastasie-Louise m. 12/8/1858-Fond-du-Lac, WI. to François-Xavier Gotchy (Gauthier). (Mrs. June Yakoubek, 2100 Madison St., Two Rivers, WI. 54241).
187. Need mgs. & parents of Denis LAVALLÉE (Paquet) and Catherine FRANCOEUR, and Michel RESTOUEL and M-Anne MORIN (or MONET); their children, François-Xavier Lavallée m. Elizabeth Restouel 29/7/1856-Simcoe Cté., Penetanguishine, ONT. (Anita Nelson, R.R.1, Box 1044, Munsing, MI. 49862).
188. Mg. & parents of Joseph LABONTÉ and Marie LALANDE. Son Nicolas m. 3/8/1829-St-Benoit to Rosalie Berthelet. (Denise Thibault, 30 Castlewood Dr., Pleasanton, CA. 94566).

Straight Line Charts

DÉPOT-DESPOTS

- I. DELPEAU, François (Parentage Unknown)
HULAIN, Marie-Jeanne (Parentage Unknown)
from France
- II. DÉPOT, Louis (François & M-Jeanne Hulain)
LEROUX, M-Josette (Germain & M-Anne Pépin)
mg. 22/11/1751 - St-Pierre-Sorel, PQ
- III. DEPEAU, Charles (Louis & M-Josette Leroux)
ALLARD, M-Françoise (JB & Angél. Archambault)
mg. 19/9/1796 - St-Antoine-Richelieu, PQ
- IV. DEPEAU, Joseph (Charles & M-Frse. Allard)
LUSSIER, Angélique (Michel & Angélique Yon)
2nd mg. 18/7/1825 - St-Damase, PQ
- V. DEPEAU, Moyse (Joseph & Angélique Lussier)
DUPONT, Odile (Guil. & Mathilde Delage)
mg. 25/11/1867 - St-Damase, PQ
- VI. DESPOTS, Arthur (Moyse & Odile Dupont)
FRÉCHETTE, Rose (Louis & Julie Beaudry)
mg. 6/5/1902 - St-Damase, PQ
- VII. DESPOTS, George (Arthur & Rose Fréchette)
GUILBAULT, Aurore (Roméo & Julie Lavallée)
mg. 7/9/1936 - St-Mathieu, Central Falls, RI

DUBUC

- I. DUBUC, Michel (Parentage Unknown) mason
BEAUDIN, Marie (Parentage Unknown)
mg. cl682 -
- II. DUBUC, Michel (Michel & Marie Beaudin)
BOUGRET, M-Charlotte (Prudent & M-Char. Etienne)
mg. 10/8/1710 - Boucherville, PQ
- III. DUBUCQUE, Prudent (Michel & M-Charl. Bougret)
FOURNIER, Angélique (Adrien & Cath. Bouthillier)
mg. 3/2/1739 - Longueuil, PQ
- IV. DUBUCQUE, Michel (Prudent & Angélique Fournier)
STE-MARIE, Madeleine (Jacq. & M-Anne Lamarre?)
mg. 16/7/1764 - Longueuil, PQ
- V. DUBUCQUE, Michel (Michel & Madeleine Ste-Marie)
BÉTOURNÉ, Marie (Louis & Charlotte Dubucque)
mg. 16/2/1801 - Longueuil, PQ
- VI. DUBUCQUE, Michel (Michel & Marie Bétourné)
MARCIL, Olive (Joseph & Madeleine Laplante)
mg. 8/11/1836 - Longueuil, PQ
- VII. DUBUCQUE, Michel (Michel & Olive Marcil)
ROY, M-Elizabeth (Augustin & Henriette Guy)
mg. 7/5/1860 - Longueuil, PQ
- VIII. DUBUC, Emile*(Michel & M-Elizabeth Roy)
MASSÉ, Emélie (Jn-Bte. & Mathilde Davignon)
mg. 18/4/1910 - N.D. Central Falls, RI

* Emile Dubuc was the Founder of Le Foyer in 1935.

GLADU

- I. GLADU, François (Parentage Unknown)
BEAUDRY, Marie-Claude (Parentage Unknown)
of St-Léger-de-Cognac, Angoumois, France
- II. GLADU, Jean (François & M-Claude Beaudry)
LANGLOIS, Marie (Pierre & M-Jeanne Triolet)
mg. 28/10/1665 - Contrat Notaire Latouche
- III. GLADU, Nicolas (Jean & Marie Langlois)
LAPORTE, M-Louise (Paul & Marie Lussier)
mg. 22/9/1706 - Berthierville, PQ
- IV. GLADU, Joseph (Nicolas & M-Louise Laporte)
BOUCHER, Marguerite (Chas. & Gen. Henault)
mg. towards 1745 - Lanoraie, PQ
- V. GLADU, Joseph (Joseph & Marguerite Boucher)
RONDEAU, M-Anne (Nicolas & Thérèse LeNormand)
mg. 22/2/1773 - Berthierville, PQ
- VI. GLADU, Augustin (Joseph & M-Anne Rondeau)
VALOIS, Geneviève (Louis & Geneviève Martin)
mg. 3/11/1807 - St-Cuthbert, PQ
- VII. GLADU, Prosper (Augustin & Geneviève Valois)
BOUCHER, Julie (Jn-Bte. & Julie Bérard)
mg. 17/2/1846 - Ile Dupas, PQ (disp.3-4c.)
- VIII. GLADU, Jean-Bte. (Prosper & Julie Boucher)
DUBORD-CLERMONT, Almina (Pre. & Agnès Guilbault)
mg. 13/2/1882 - Berthierville, PQ
- IX. GLADU, Fortunat (Jn-Bte. & Almina Clermont)
MANAIGRE, Clara (Désiré & Delia Pincince)
mg. 10/1/1910 - St-James, Manville, RI
- X. GLADU, Ferdinand (Fortunat & Clara Manaigre)
LEBOEUF, Léona (Hector & Dora Daigneault)
mg. 12/11/1932 - St-Joseph, Ashton, RI

LECLERC - LECLAIR

- I. LECLERC, Jean-Baptiste (Parentage Unknown)
BATON, Marie-Antoinette (Parentage Unknown)
of St-Fréjeu, Champagne, France
- II. LECLERC, Pierre (Jn-Bte. & M-Ant. Baton)
LETENDRE, M-Hélène (Pierre & Mad. Guévremont)
3rd mg. 17/8/1772 - St-Michel-d'Yamaska, PQ
- III. LECLERC, Michel (Pierre & M-Hélène Letendre)
VIENS, M-Louise (Pierre & Elizabeth Boisselle)
mg. 1/5/1797 - N.D. St-Hyacinthe, PQ
- IV. LECLERC, Michel (Michel & M-Louise Viens)
DUCHESNEAU, Judith (Pre. & M-Mgte. Dumaine)
mg. 13/1/1818 - N.D. St-Hyacinthe, PQ
- V. LECLERC, Samuel (Michel & Judith Duchesneau)
BRUNELLE, Hortense (Pierre & Mgte. Chaillé)
mg. 3/11/1863 - St-Simon, PQ
- VI. LECLAIR, Louis I. (Samuel & Hortense Brunelle)
COURNOYER, Agnès (Jn-Bte. & Rosanna Larue)
mg. 6/6/1898 - St. Stephen, Attleboro, MA.
- VII. LECLAIR, Walter C. (Louis & Agnès Cournoyer)
MAROT, Agnès G. (Armand & Alice Coté)
mg. 23/2/1946 - St. Cecilia, Pawtucket, RI

LEGAULT dit DESLAURIERS

- I. LEGAUD, Roch (Parentage Unknown)
GALION, Marie (Parentage Unknown)
of Ervillac, Bretagne, France
- II. LEGAUD, Noël (Roch & Marie Galion)
BESNARD, Marie (Mathurin & Mgte. Viard)
mg. 18/11/1698 - N.D. Montreal, PQ
- III. LEGAUD, Jn-Bte. (Noel & Marie Besnard)
CHOLET, M-Anne (Sébastien & Anne Hard)
mg. 14/1/1726 - Pointe-Claire, Mtl., PQ
- IV. LEGAUD, Jn-Bte. (Jn-Bte. & M-Anne Cholet)
CHARLEBOIS, M-Josette (Jos. & Cath. Triolet)
1st mg. 25/11/1748 - Pointe-Claire, Mtl., PQ
- V. LEGAUD, Jn-Bte. (Jn-Bte. & M-Jos. Charlebois)
BRUNET, Geneviève (François & Marie Gauthier)
mg. 15/2/1773 - Ste-Geneviève, Mtl., PQ
- VI. LEGAUD, Michel (Jn-Bte. & Geneviève Brunet)
NEVEU, Marie (Augustin & Marie Citoleux)
mg. 3/10/1808 - Ste-Geneviève, Mtl., PQ
- VII. LEGAULT, Michel (Michel & Marie Neveu)
ST-AUBIN, M-Louise (Michel & Mgte. Martin)
mg. 22/6/1835 - St-Laurent, Mtl., PQ
- VIII. LEGAULT, Stanislas (Michel & M-Lse. St-Aubin)
FAVREAU, Julienne (Michel & Julienne Patenaude)
mg. 14/11/1865 - Acton Vale, PQ
- IX. DESLAURIERS, Wilfrid (Stan. & Julie. Favreau)
BEAUDOIN, Eulalie (Pierre & Délima Laurin)
mg. 7/1/1907 - Ste-Christine-Bagot, PQ
- X. DESLAURIERS, Conrad (Wilfrid & Eulalie Beaudoin)
POULIN, M-Hélène (Philiass & Eulalie Tougas)
mg. 18/5/1946 - N.D. Central Falls, RI

PAULHUS

- I. HUS, Léonard (Parenatge Unknown)
LENFANT, Marguerite (Parentage Unknown)
of Montigny, Normandie, France
- II. HUS, Paul (Léonard & Marguerite Lenfant)
BAILLARGEON, Jeanne (Mathurin & Marie Métayer)
mg. 16/6/1669 - Contrat Notaire Cusson
- III. HUS-PAUL, Louis (Paul & Jeanne Baillargeon)
NIQUET, M-Lse-Angélique (Pre. & Frse. Lemoine)
mg. 10/6/1699 - St-François-du-Lac, PQ
- IV. HUS-PAUL, Pierre (Louis & M-Angélique Niquet)
PETIT-BRUNO, Geneviève (Louis & M-Jeanne Brisset)
1st mg. 12/8/1742 - St-Pierre-Sorel, PQ
- V. HUS-PAUL, Jos-Louis (Pierre & Gen. Petit-Bruno)
LAVALLÉE, Rosalie (Pierre & Marie Péloquin)
1st mg. 7/1/1771 - St-Pierre-Sorel, PQ
- VI. PAULHUS, Louis (Jos-Ls. & Rosalie Lavallée)
PETIT, M-Claude (Pierre & M-Claude Arel)
mg. 12/1/1801 - St-Michel-d'Yamaska, PQ
- VII. PAULHUS, Antoine (Louis & M-Claude Petit)
PROULX, Marguerite (Basile & Mad. Cardin)
mg. 18/2/1833 - St-Michel-d'Yamaska, PQ
- VIII. PAULHUS, Antoine (Antoine & Mgte. Proulx)
CHAPDELAINÉ, Zoé (Ant. & Exupère Beaudreau)
1st mg. 10/2/1857 - St-David-d'Yamaska, PQ
- IX. PAULHUS, Timothée (Antoine & Zoé Chapdelaine)
BEAUCHEMIN, Exéline (Henri & Julienne Proulx)
mg. 30/4/1895 - St-Guillaume-d'Upton, PQ
- X. PAULHUS, Gerard I. (Tim. & Exéline Beauchemin)
BAILLARGEON, Laurette (Phil. & M-Alma Gélina)
mg. 24/11/1931 - Holy Family, Woonsocket, RI

Ancestor Chart

Name of Compiler David R. LaVoie
 Address 136 Harley St.
 City, State Coventry, RI 02816
 Date _____

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

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

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4 Louis-Joseph MASSE
 (Father of No. 2)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. 23/1/1775-Rivière-Ouelle
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

2 Louis MASSE
 (Father of No. 1)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. 21/10/1805-Rivière-Ouelle, PQ
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

1 Léocadie MASSE
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. 3/9/1827-Rivière-Ouelle, PQ
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

8 Jean-André ESCHENBACK
 (Father of No. 3)
 b. _____/1751
 p.b. Levuda, Germany
 m. 28/8/1786-Montmagny, PQ
 d. 12/6/1821 (10/8/1786-
 p.d. St-Roch-Auln. Contrat C. Lévesque)

3 Thérèse ESCHENBACK
 (Mother of No. 1)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 d. (rem. 1828-Pascal St-Pierre)
 p.d. _____

7 Geneviève DENEAU
 (Mother of No. 3)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

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

8 François MASSE
 (Father of No. 4)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. 12/1/1745-Rivière-Ouelle
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

Marthe PARADIS
 (Mother of No. 4)

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

10 Jean-Baptiste MIVILLE
 (Father of No. 5)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. 21/1/1754-Rivière-Ouelle
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

11 Isabelle BEAUDET
 (Mother of No. 5)

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

12 Jean ESCHENBACK
 (Father of No. 8)
 b. _____
 p.b. of Levuda,
 m. Diocese of Wurtzburg,
 d. Germany
 p.d. _____

13 Veronique VERNEISLER
 (Mother of No. 8)

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

14 Charles-René DENEAU
 (Father of No. 7)

b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. 12/11/1753-Montmagny, PQ
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

15 Elizabeth BELANGER
 (Mother of No. 7)

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

16 Richard MASSE Chart No. _____
 b. _____ (Father of No. 8,
 m. Bossilie, Normandie, Fr.
 d. _____

17 Jeanne JORDIN
 (Mother of No. 8,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)

18 Guillaume PARADIS
 (Father of No. 9,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m. 6/6/1701-Rivière-Ouelle, PQ
 d. _____

19 Jeanne HUDON
 (Mother of No. 9,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)

20 Gabriel MIVILLE
 (Father of No. 10,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m. 14/1/1726-La Pocatière, PQ
 d. _____

21 Madeleine SOUCY
 (Mother of No. 10,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)

22 Jean-Baptiste BEAUDET
 b. _____ (Father of No. 11,
 m. _____ Cont. on chart No. _____)
 d. _____

23 Madeleine MARINIER
 (Mother of No. 11,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)

24 _____
 b. _____ (Father of No. 12,
 m. _____ Cont. on chart No. _____)
 d. _____

25 _____
 b. _____ (Mother of No. 12,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)

26 _____
 b. _____ (Father of No. 13,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)

27 _____
 b. _____ (Mother of No. 13,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)

28 René DENEAU
 b. _____ (Father of No. 14,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)

29 Marie-Anne MORIN
 (Mother of No. 14,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)

30 Pierre BELANGER
 b. _____ (Father of No. 15,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)

31 Marthe COUILLARD-Després
 (Mother of No. 15,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)

Ancestor Chart

Name of Compiler Henri Champagne #963

Address 215 Bouchard Ave.

City, State Dracut, MA.

Date _____

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

Chart No. _____

10 Jean-Baptiste ORION-ORILLON

b. 1738

m. 21/9/1762-Nicolet, PQ

d.

17 Françoise GAUDET

b.

d.

10 Jean-Baptiste LEFERVRE-

b. Descôteaux

m. 4/2/1765-Nicolet, PQ

d.

19 Nathalie RICHARD

b.

d.

20 Louis PARMENTIER

b. 1699

m. 10/4/1735-Nicolet, PQ

d.

21 Marie-Louise FILIAUT

b.

d.

22 Michel JUTRAS

b. 1730

m. 8/1/1758-Nicolet, PQ

d.

23 Marie-Louise DUBAS

b.

d.

24

b.

d.

25

b.

d.

26 Charles DUPRAT

b.

d.

m. 4/10/1738-Trois-Rivières, PQ

27 Clémence LÉCLERC

b.

d.

28 Jacques ROBIDAS-Manseau

b.

d.

m. 7/1/1750-Baie-du-Febvre, PQ

29

b.

d.

Marie-Thérèse LEMIRE

b.

d.

30 François COTÉ

b.

d.

m. 10/9/1765-Baie-du-Febvre, PQ

31 Anne LAFRENIÈRE

b.

d.

4 Joseph CHAMPAGNE-ORION

b. 20/4/1803

p.b. Nicolet, PQ

m. 21/9/1818-Nicolet, PQ

d. /1843

p.d.

2 Joseph CHAMPAGNE

b. c1820

p.b. Nicolet, PQ

m. 25/5/1841-Nicolet, PQ

d. 13/9/1886

p.d. Nicolet, PQ

5 Marie-Anne PARMENTIER

b.

p.b.

d. 1/10/1857

p.d. Nicolet, PQ

1 Alfred CHAMPAGNE

b.

p.b. Nicolet, PQ

m. 28/9/1874-Nicolet, PQ

d. 30/5/1923

p.d. Montréal, PQ

6 Joseph BOURBEAU

b. 1785

p.b.

d.

m. 21/9/1812-Baie-Febvre, PQ

d. 23/9/1842

p.d. Nicolet, PQ

3 Adélaïde BOURBEAU

b.

p.b.

d.

p.d.

7 Elizabeth ROBIDAS-Manseau

b. 8/9/1788

p.b.

d.

p.d.

Philomène BOISVERT

b.

p.b.

d.

p.d.

8 Jean-Baptiste ORION-Champagne

b. /8/1763

p.b. Nicolet, PQ

m. 1/8/1785-Nicolet, PQ

d.

p.d.

9 Marie-Anne DESCÔTEAUX

b.

p.b.

d.

p.d.

10 Augustin PARMENTIER

b.

p.b.

d.

p.d.

m. 12/2/1776-Nicolet, PQ

d. 22/7/1781 (drowned)

p.d. Nicolet, PQ

11 Marie-Louise JUTRAS

b.

p.b.

d.

p.d.

m. 16/8/1758

p.b. Nicolet, PQ

d. 22/7/1781

p.d. Nicolet, PQ

12 François BOURBEAU

b.

p.b.

d.

p.d.

m. 9/11/1767-Trois-Rivières, PQ

b.

p.b.

d.

p.d.

Clémence DUPRAT (PRATTE)

b.

p.b.

d.

p.d.

"Louise Pratte"

b.

p.b.

d.

p.d.

14 François ROBIDAS-Manseau

b.

p.b.

d.

p.d.

m. 1760

p.b. 30/1/1787-Baie-du-Febvre, PQ

d. 23/5/1842

p.d.

15 Elizabeth COTÉ

b.

p.b.

d.

p.d.

m. 15/8/1766

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Ancestor Chart

Name of Compiler Hermas Asselin #198

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

Chart No. _____

Address 220 Fisher St.

City, State Woonsocket, RI 02895

Date _____

4 Arthur O. PLASSE

(Father of No. 3)

b. 17/8/1901

p.b. Woonsocket, RI

m. 25/8/1920-Woonsocket, RI

d. /1970

p.d. Woonsocket, RI

2 Arthur J. PLASSE

(Father of No. 3)

b. 14/11/1921

p.b. Woonsocket, RI

m. 22/2/1944-Woonsocket, RI

d.

p.d.

5 Yvonne ST-PIERRE

(Mother of No. 3)

b. 14/8/1903

p.b. Woonsocket, RI

d.

p.d.

1 Suzanne PLASSE

b. 14/8/1946

p.b. Woonsocket, RI

m. 7/9/1964-Woonsocket, RI

d.

p.d.

6 Napoléon BÉLAND

(Father of No. 3)

b. 7/7/1881

p.b. Ottawa, ONT.

m.

d. 23/3/1954

p.d. Woonsocket, RI

3 Clarisse BÉLAND

(Mother of No. 3)

b. 25/5/1924

p.b. Woonsocket, RI

d.

p.d.

7 Flora TRUELLE

(Mother of No. 3)

b. 7/4/1894

p.b. Woonsocket, RI

d. 6/5/1938

p.d. Woonsocket, RI

Marcel ASSELIN

(Spouse of No. 3)

b.

p.b.

d.

p.d.

8 Elie PLASSE

(Father of No. 4)

b. 27/4/1865

p.b.

m. 26/11/1889-Manville, RI

d. 17/11/1932

p.d.

9 Philomène BERNIER

(Mother of No. 4)

b. 7/11/1867

p.b.

d. 17/5/1964

p.d.

10 Victor ST-PIERRE

(Father of No. 5)

b. 21/2/1874

p.b.

m.

-Killingly/Putnam?

d. /1921 CT.

p.d. Woonsocket, RI

11 Rose-Anna LABRECOUE

(Mother of No. 5)

b. 16/10/1879

p.b.

d. 4/1/1944

p.d.

12 Augustin BÉLAND

(Father of No. 6)

b. 14/3/1845

p.b.

m.

d. 5/1/1930

p.d. Woonsocket, RI

13 Célanise FRÉCHETTE

(Mother of No. 6)

b.

p.b.

d.

p.d.

14 Joseph TRUDEL (-I-E)

(Father of No. 7)

b. 27/3/1854

p.b. St-Outhbert, PQ

m. 26/10/1874-Ile Dupas, PQ

d. 10/4/1934

p.d. Bellingham, MA.

15 Marie MASSE-Beauvilliers

(Mother of No. 7)

b.

p.b.

d.

p.d.

16 Guillaume PLASSE

(Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)

2 m. 4/8/1862-St-Robert, PQ

d.

17 Elmire GIGERÉ

(Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.

d.

18 Onésime BERNIER

(Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)

m.

d.

19 Marie BOUCHER

(Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.

d.

20 _____

(Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)

m.

d.

21 _____

(Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.

22 _____

(Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.

m.

d.

23 _____

(Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.

d.

24 _____

(Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.

m.

d.

25 _____

(Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.

d.

26 _____

(Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.

m.

d.

27 _____

(Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.

d.

28 Gonzague TRUDEL

(Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)

m. 25/2/1842-St-Barthélemy, PQ

d.

29 Angélique BACON

(Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.

d.

30 Pierre MASSE-Beauvilliers

(Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)

m. 19/2/1855-Ile Dupas, PQ

d.

31 Marquerite LANGEVIN

(Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.

d.

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Name of Compiler Hermas Asselin #198
 Address 220 Fisher Street
 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. _____

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

4 Joseph ASSELIN
 (Father of No. 2)
 b. 17/6/1888
 p.b. St-Jean-Matha, PQ
 m. 3/6/1912-
 d. 15/3/1955
 p.d. Woonsocket, RI

2 Hermas ASSELIN
 (Father of No. 1)
 b. 21/5/1913
 p.b. Woonsocket, RI
 m. 2/9/1933-Woonsocket, RI
 d.
 p.d.

5 Hermine Girard
 (Mother of No. 2)
 b. 12/3/1890
 p.b. Ste-Elizabeth, PQ
 d. 20/11/1968
 p.d. Woonsocket, RI

1 Marcel ASSELIN
 b. 14/2/1945
 p.b. Woonsocket, RI
 m. 7/9/1964-Woonsocket, RI
 d.
 p.d.

6 Joseph-Auguste TARDIE
 (Father of No. 3)
 b. 10/4/1888
 p.b. Forestdale, RI
 m. 27/11/1911-
 d. 5/6/1961
 p.d. Woonsocket, RI

3 Claire TARDIE
 (Mother of No. 1)
 b. 21/3/1914
 p.b. Woonsocket, RI
 d.
 p.d.

7 Aurore ROCHELEAU
 (Mother of No. 7)
 b. 25/11/1891
 p.b. St-Barthélemy, PQ
 d. 31/7/1958
 p.d. Sorel, PQ bur. Woonsocket

Suzanne PLASSE
 (Spouse of No. 1)

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

8 Pierre ASSELIN
 (Father of No. 4)
 b.
 p.b.
 m. 11/1/1886-St-Félix-Valois, PQ
 d.
 p.d.

9 Elizabeth GRAVEL
 (Mother of No. 4)
 b. /10/1867
 p.b.
 d. 22/10/1950
 p.d.

10 Louis GIRARD
 (Father of No. 5)
 b. 1/4/1863
 p.b. Berthierville, PQ
 m.
 d. 12/3/1937
 p.d. Woonsocket, RI

11 Rose-Anne DESCHÊNES
 (Mother of No. 5)
 b. 12/3/1866
 p.b. Ste-Elizabeth, PQ
 d. 20/4/1937
 p.d. Woonsocket, RI

12 Auguste TARDIE
 (Father of No. 6)
 b. 15/10/1858
 p.b. Ste-Flavie, PQ
 m. 27/1/1885-St-Joseph-Lepage, PQ
 d. 24/3/1929
 p.d. Woonsocket, RI

13 Marie-Célida BÉRUBÉ
 (Mother of No. 6)
 b. 21/2/1869
 p.b. St-Joseph, PQ
 d. 1/1/1958
 p.d. Woonsocket, RI

14 Joseph ROCHELEAU
 (Father of No. 7)
 b. /1869
 p.b.
 m. 11/9/1888-St-Barthélemy, PQ
 d. 15/3/1948
 p.d. St-Ours, PQ

15 Aglaé CHEVRETTE
 (Mother of No. 7)
 b.
 p.b.
 m. 28/1/1862-St-Barthélemy, PQ
 d.

16 _____
 b. _____ (Father of No. 8,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m.
 d.

17 _____
 b. _____ (Mother of No. 8,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m.
 d.

18 _____
 b. _____ (Father of No. 9,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m.
 d.

19 _____
 b. _____ (Mother of No. 9,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m.
 d.

20 Emmanuel GIRARD
 b. _____ (Father of No. 12,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m. 2/7/1833-Berthierville, PQ
 d.

21 Geneviève CHAMPAGNE
 (Mother of No. 12,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. Beaugrand
 d.

22 Narcisse DESCHÊNES
 b. _____ (Father of No. 11,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m.
 d.

23 Claire FORGET-Despatie
 (Mother of No. 11,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b.
 d.

24 Joseph TARDIF
 b. _____ (Father of No. 12,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m. 16/11/1847-St-Luce, PQ
 d.

25 Marie CHARENTE /CHORET
 b. _____ (Mother of No. 12,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m.

26 Augustin-
 François BÉRUBÉ
 b. _____ (Father of No. 13,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m. 12/1/1856-St-Hélène-Kam, PQ
 d.

27 Hermine MORNEAU
 (Mother of No. 13,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b.
 d.

28 Dieudonné ROCHELEAU
 b. _____ (Father of No. 14,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m.

29 Eléonore RIVAL-Belleroose
 b. _____ (Mother of No. 14,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m.

30 Pierre CHEVRETTE
 b. _____ (Father of No. 15,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m. 28/1/1862-St-Barthélemy, PQ
 d.

31 Adélaïde SYLVESTRE
 (Mother of No. 15,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b.
 d.

