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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Growth is an essential ingredient for any healthy organization. It reflects a dedicated membership with a viable program structure. This progress is somewhat rare in today's hectic world with its diversity of demands placed upon the individual.

During the 1978 fiscal year, enrollments doubled to a record breaking level of 271 active members. In addition, general resource literature, including repertoires and similar collateral material increased substantially which provided even greater dimension and depth for researchers.

In order to provide continued variety and balance in resources and biographical data, it is urged that members forward all obituaries on individuals of French ancestry from their local newspapers, complete and forward their five generation charts, and submit any original article of genealogical significance for publication in our Society's periodical, Je Me Souviens.

Beginners are advised to develop good research and study habits by persistent attendance at the Society's open library sessions on Tuesday evenings. The habit of genealogical research is cultivated by uninterrupted attendance at these group study sessions where experienced assistance is always available. It should be noted that positive membership participation enriches the individual as well as the Society. Growth and advancement are achieved by serious involvement.

*Robert J. Juntin*

Conclusion of Sophronie Marchesseault  
(from volume I, number 1, page 13.)

1853

In 1853 I started a store on the American River with Louis Blais of Quebec. In 1854 I returned to French Town and worked the neighboring mines of Southern California---Mokolumni Hill, San Andreas, Murrayo Creek, Camp Seco, Jackson, Amador, Indian Diggings, Volcano, Murphy's Camp, Big Cannon; but not having found much, I returned to Central California to Orlean's Flat, Forest Hill, Dutch Flat, Greenwood Valley, Georgetown and Auburn.

California is a very pretty country with a good climate. The rainy season starts in December and generally finishes in February. During the rainy season the miners build reservoirs to preserve the water, to wash the mining ground on the slopes; and at the summit of the mountains where the water runs too fast, they make little ditches to steer the water towards the reservoir and also the mining grounds.

Hunting is abundant everywhere in California---bears (black, grey and brown), deer, antelope, hare, quail, pheasant, chicken, ducks, pigeons, crane, geese, and bustard. Fish are in great abundance wherever you have running water---except where there are mines. Grain of many kinds grows abundantly. Vegetables grow lavishly everywhere, and fruits grow in abundance wherever there are trees. Also, grapes are drawing the great attention of the people; without a doubt California will become the greatest vineyard of the Pacific Coast. Wild flowers cover the mountains and prairies.

The Mexican gang of Joaquin has been the terror of California for two years. They robbed, killed and burned houses regardless of anyone, as long as there was something to steal. The authorities were incapable of stopping these bandits, so it was necessary for the people to form a vig-

ilante committee to make war on them. The committee with great difficulty finally reduced the gang. The committee showed no mercy to the assassins. They hung them as soon as they caught a few. The decisive coup was at the Feather River where the Mexicans went to rob the feather company. The miners heard that Joaquin's gang was going to rob the company that night. After supper the miners made a big fire and laid their blankets nearby to make the bandits think that the miners were asleep by the fire. Meanwhile the miners hid in the bushes on the side of the hill and kept their rifles ready for the bandits that were on the other side of the river. During the night the bandits fired all around the fire, believing the miners to be sleeping there. To their great surprise the miners fired on them and killed 27 of them which terminated the highway robber Joaquin. The rest of the gang fled in the direction of Mexico. The vengeance of Joaquin against the Americans was for the cruelties and insults the Americans had made against him and his wife. The Americans had insulted his wife and driven him away from his little ranch. They had tied Joaquin to a tree and flogged him. After Joaquin had been untied from the tree by some passerbys he vowed vengeance against the Americans. But for Joaquin it did not matter to rob and kill anyone else besides Americans. He stopped anyone on the roads that passed his way, be they American, French, German, English, Irish or any other nationaliey; he made no distinction.

One day he met a Frenchman who had a blanket on his back and who was on his way to a new mining camp. Joaquin stopped him and demanded his money. He told Joaquin that he had but five dollars, and with that he had to reach a certain place. Joaquin searched him all over and found but the five dollars, meanwhile the Frenchman shook like a leaf in a big breeze. Joaquin took five dollars from his own pocket, gave it to the Frenchman and told him that if he ever met him again without money, he would kill him.

Joan told the Frenchman that a man has no business travelling without money in his pocket.

The indians of California are very dirty and lazy. They live by hunting and fishing. They also eat locusts. To catch a quantity of locusts a band of indians will get together and find a hole with water in it. Then running out in the prairie with branches in hand they drive the locusts toward the water hole. Once the locusts are wet they cannot fly, and the indians gather them up and put them in pouches, then they crush them with fruits or meat and eat them.

1858

We left for the new discoveries on the Frazer River B.C. We were wary together to protect ourselves from the indians. Distance from San Francisco was 1500 miles. From San Francisco by steamer up to Victoria. From Victoria to Bellingham Bay by steamer. At What Combe we camped for many days waiting for low water on the Frazer River. We bought our canoe to cross over the strait of Georgia and go up the Frazer River by rope--- because the current was so strong it was nearly impossible to row, and this way we could go faster. Upon reaching Fort Angliss we had to camp for three weeks waiting for the water to calm down, so as to make our rope pulling easier and to get us to the mines. Our intention was to go as far up the river as possible, because in the first mines there were too many people already. For this reason we took the route by Harrison and Lilonette. One day before arriving at the portage, the river was very narrow and the water rushing against big rocks, our canoe tipped over and we lost everything we had. Two of our companions who were in the canoe, one to steer and the other to keep the nose of the canoe facing the river bank, both nearly drowned. One of them was in an eddy and with the help of a good cable we hauled him ashore without harm. The other was thrown on a sandbar by the current and

we saved him also without injury, save the fright. Since we were quite a few in our group, those that had escaped the dangers offered us provisions at a dollar a pound, and with these we reached the mines. At the 30 Mile Portage we hired some indians to help us bundle and carry our supplies. We paid them with some thread, some needles and tobacco.

When we arrived at the lake we had to cross, we hired an indian chief. Instead of coming himself, he sent his wife to steer the canoe to the other end of the lake and then bring it back to their camp. The squaw was pretty and knew how to handle the canoe to perfection. While going up the Harrison River we heard a noise in the bushes. We went to see since we believed it was a bear; but instead of a bear, it was a squaw having a baby by herself. After having seen what it was, we retired rapidly so as not to disturb this poor savage woman. This was proof to us of the rumors that we had heard that these savages have their babies by themselves, except in extraordinary cases.

Between the lake and Lilonette there was a portage of two miles; and for this portage we hired some savages to help us with the portage and also to cross the lake that was before us.

Before reaching Frazer River there was still another portage from the lake to the river. Arriving at the river we camped on a large plateau; and a little higher than us was a little river which fell into the Frazer River, called the Kridge River. Here was a camp of savages. They were quite numerous and had been quite insolent towards the miners who had arrived before us. The savages had gone to the miners and obliged them to make meals for them; and after they had eaten their full, the indians spit in the miners faces.

As we arrived near the miners on the Frazer River, they came to our camp and told us of their troubles with the indians. They didn't dare turn against them because they were so few in number, but our arrival had



reassured them of their braveness. After telling us all of their troubles, we decided to let the indians know, through an interpreter, that we wanted to see their chief so we could come to some agreement between us that neither party would come in contact with one another; that we did not wish to harm them, and also in the same manner we did not want the savages to do us any harm. We wanted to live in peace with them, and them with us. Also the chief was to give orders to his people to steal nothing from the whites, and if there was any stealing by his people there would be trouble between us. The savages could see us in such great numbers, and also heard that there were 400 miners arriving on the other side of the river; many among them we knew from California. That night we sent a messenger to the other side of the river, to let them know what was going on here between us and the indians. They told the messenger that we could count on them for help to avenge the insults made upon our fellow miners, if the indians refused to live in peace.

Already the indians were having a council of war, so we sent an interpreter to their camp; telling them to come to our camp so we could talk this thing over. The indians asked for a day to answer us---and decide whether they would fight or make peace. The next day three chiefs arrived with an interpreter, and we made peace with them. This done, we gave them little presents to show our friendship and goodwill. We gave them tobacco, thread, needles, etc, etc, and since that day we all lived in peace. One of the chiefs told us that he had a few braves in his group that he could not control; and that if any of his braves stole from us, to shoot them, and that if any of the whites did anything wrong to his people, they would do the same. So the rules were the same for indian and white, and everybody stayed in their place.



During the autumn meat became rare, and the miners were forced to buy horse meat in order to survive. Provisions were also becoming rare, and the miners pondered what to do in order to last the winter. Everyone deprived themselves to make the provisions last as long as possible. To save the bacon that we had, we sometimes had to eat horse meat, mules, dogs, and even dried meat. On Christmas day we tried to buy provisions from miners who came from Caribou Mines, but with no success. Many among us decided to return to California. Upon arriving at Victoria to take the boat for California, quite a few changed their minds and decided to spend the winter in Victoria and in the spring return to the mines they had left.

1863

We got news that the miners had found gold in Montana. Since I still had the gold fever, along with the excitement of the new discovery; I decided to go. But first I would return to Canada to visit my parents which I had not seen for thirteen years, and then come back to Montana by way of the Missouri River.

On my first return to Canada in 1863 I took the ship "Moses Taylor" bound for Nicaragua. We had a rather rough trip on the Pacific. The ship rocked terribly, and we always had to hang on to something to keep from crashing into something or other. One night about nine o'clock, as we were seated at the table having our supper, a sudden storm hit us and rocked the ship more and more. The boat suddenly tilted to one side, and everybody that was trying to eat, fell all over the place; also the dishes and the food went flying all over the place. What a mess. The scene was awful. We spent the whole night trying to find a comfortable place. At daybreak we entered the harbor in Acapulco, Mexico. We stayed here a few hours, to clean up the mess of the previous night and to get some new dishes and

provisions that we needed. This done we continued on our way.

Today the sea was calm and quiet. Sunrise and sunset on the ocean are magnificent sights. During the day, while at sea, we played cards and fished to pass the time. We watched the albatrosses, big birds that follow ships, and sometimes we would hear a shout from some passenger hollering "Whale, Whale." Then another cry of "Shark." All this helped pass the time. The big fish, such as the spouting fish, whales, porpoise, etc seem to play a lot during the day. They leap out of the water from 5 to 8 feet, and around 5AM they seem to wake up the flying fish. These fish fly out of the water for quite a few yards, and some of them even fell aboard the ship. When the sea is calm, there are many beautiful sights to keep the passengers occupied, but when the sea is rough, there is no fun. Everybody feels sick and ready to vomit; and with many the worry is that the ship might sink, then nobody thinks about the beautiful sights.

Arriving at the port of Nicaragua, we got some mules to travel the twelve miles to Virgin Bay, through the forest of Nicaragua. Upon reaching the bay, we met Bishop Blanchette who was returning from Canada, with quite a few nuns and young priests on their way to the missions of Oregon. They took the mules to get the boat we had just left to take them as far as San Francisco, and we were to take their boat to go down the San Juan River, and there we would take the boat for New York. At Virgin Bay we took one meal. The natives told us we were eating wild turkeys, but it was really crow---and hard as a rock. Towards evening we went aboard the boat and had a good meal. It took us all night to go down the San Juan River and into the bay. Just before noon, we arrived at the big boat. It was so windy that we had a hard time transferring from one boat to the other. The river was full of crocodiles, and the passengers amused themselves by firing at them, but they could not hurt them at all. One of our passengers (a little drunk)

fell into the water, and by the time we could pull him out, a crocodile had eaten one of his legs. A little worm---chiggers---as big as a hair, goes through your shoe and loges itself in your foot, and deposits its eggs, and we have to cut the skin to get him out of there.

At the mouth of the San Juan River, where our boat was anchored, the wind was blowing so hard up the river, that the sand was being washed up the channel making it impossible for our boat to get out to the sea. We had to stay there four days before being able to get out. It was necessary for all the passengers to pull the cables, that were arranged in such a way as to rock the boat, and help it slide through the sand in the channel. During our four days at this place, we amused ourselves by fishing, picking up crocodile eggs, shells, etc, etc. Others spent the day catching many pretty fish and baby crocodiles. Crocodiles bury their eggs in about two inches of sand to make them hatch. Many of our passengers had the bright idea to go hunt wild pigs in the forest. As soon as the pigs spotted the hunters, they took off after them, and fright overtook them. The hunters turned and ran as fast as they could to get out of the woods, and a few had to climb trees to escape from these mad beasts who would have no trouble chewing them up.

One day we stopped at a place called Gray Town, which was under the British flag. It was extremely hot there. The houses are made of bamboo so the air can pass through, and the people sleep on mats. The fancy attire there is sandals. The fourth day we lifted anchor and sailed for Cuba. The weather was nice, and with favorable winds we were making 18 knots.

We entered the port at Havana and stayed one day. Havana is a very pretty city and so it is of the rest of the island. All Spanish. On account of the heat the streets are narrow, so they can get more shade. The women are prettier than the men. Matanza (in the interior of Cuba) is a very pretty place and very wholesome.

From Cuba we sailed and went non--stop to New York. After two days of rest, and also to visit the city a little, our little group left for the country of our birth---Canada. There we separated and everybody went to rejoin their families.

During my visit I was attracted by new discoveries of gold in St. Francois de la Beauce. In the summer of 1864 I spent time at these mines and while there I met a few miners from California, who like me had returned to Canada to visit their parents before going to Montana to make their fortune.

1865

In the spring of 1865 I left with quite a number of Canadians from St. Jean, St. Athanase and Acadia for St. Louis; where we took the boat to go up the Missouri River up to Fort Benton, and from Fort Benton we took wagons to reach the gold mines. Our first stop would be at Helena, which is on the Last Chance Creek. Here the mines were fairly rich.

During our boat trip on the Missouri we had a lot of fun. We were quite numerous, so when the boat was sailing we played cards, dominos, checkers and chess. From time to time we could see buffalo, antelopes, bears, wolves and some indians. At times there were so many buffaloes in the water, that the captain had to stop the boat less we hit this mass of buffaloes and break the wheels of the boat; and here the fun would begin. The passengers would fire their pistols at them, and others would go ashore to capture buffalo calves. When the boat would stop to take on wood (which lasted two hours) some of the passengers would stand guard; while others would fish, others would have foot races, others would go to shore a little distance to shoot wolves.

At the upper end of the Missouri there are many rapids, and sometimes they are difficult to navigate. When the water was too low, we had to tow the boat with ropes; but before doing this we had to unload the cargo, tie a big cable to the bow, and put a big pulley on the mast. With the help of all the passengers, pulling the cable, and with a full head of steam, we finally got the boat up. The unloading of the boat was done by sailors and all the passengers who wanted to work, at an hourly rate of pay. The loading was made in the same manner.

Eventually arrived at the Moria River, 12 miles below Fort Benton, where eleven wood cutters had been killed by the savages, and buried near the river. On account of the low water, we had to leave the boat at the Moria River to reach Fort Benton. Here we hired some wagons to reach Helena, which was most renown for its gold mines, especially Last Chance Creek. On June 26 we arrived at Helena during a big hail storm. Pieces as big as the yellow of an egg were falling, and the streets were full of water.

After a few days rest the 48 Canadians (the biggest part coming from St. Athanase) began looking for work. Many stayed at Helena, and the others left for different places. The discovery of gold at French Gulch drew many of my travelling companions. As for me, I stayed at Helena and worked at the mines for a few months and caught mountain fever. I had myself transported to Deer Lodge, which is a small village in a valley of the same name, and built on the river of the same name. My recovery was with very little success, until a friend of mine told me that a lot of attacks of this fever were healed by eating onions. I tried this remedy, and after eating a mess of onions I finally got rid of the fever. Once recovered enough to travel, I decided to visit my travelling friends at French Gulch.

After my visit, I returned to Helena and took a contract to bore a

tunnel in the Whitelatch Union mine---a mine owned by a New York company. I was earning 10 dollars a day. Then one day an officer of the company arrived from New York. He wanted to make a lot of changes to reduce the wages. Being the mine examiner for the company, Professor Hodges told me "We have to start by you, and we will cut your wages." I told him I did not want to work for lower wages, that I knew the merchandising trade and that I had already bought a lot of merchandise and shipped it to Butte. This branch of business I knew, and I was sure I could make more money than here, without the risk of being killed in the mines. The professor did not want to see me leave, but I told him "Everybody works for his own interest, you want workers at a low wage, and I want top wages, since we can't reach an agreement," I left and started a store, and stayed in business until I retired.

1868

In 1868 I returned to Canada to see my mother who was very ill. We were delayed coming down the Missouri River because the water was too shallow for the boat. To get over the sand bars, we had to use spars, full steam, and the passengers had to pull the boat with cables. This delay caused me to arrive too late for the cause of my trip. My mother was dead and buried when I arrived. I spent the winter in Canada, and in the spring I returned to Montana.

In Butte water was so scarce that nobody could work the mines, either underground or on the surface, so I went to French Gulch to run a store for a few months. Later I went to Bitter Root to lend some money to the farmers, but the guarantees on the loans were not satisfactory, so I stayed there a few months. During my leave from Butte the development of quartz mines took place and in 1876 I returned to Butte. I built a better home of stone

and I also took Mr. Pierre Valiton as a partner, and our company was called Marchesseau & Valiton. All the while that I was in business, I went east every year to buy our merchandise, and to California to buy fruits. In 1883 we sold our business to Foster & Company.

1884

In 1884 I went to the exposition at New Orleans and stayed for the winter. This part of the country I did not like---climate too humid in the winter, land too low, dirty city, and the population too mixed with negroes. Though there were some nice things to see---nice buildings with pretty lawns, and orange trees, magnolias, and many other fruit trees, and flowers in great profusion around some residences. There were many interesting points of interest around the city; such as the cemeteries, West End, Lake Panchartrant, Spanish Fort, Shell Road, the jetties, Jackson Battle Ground, Jackson Square, French Market, The Monnaie, the sugar refinery, the monuments of Lee, Jackson Lafayette, Washington, and the churches and the rice and cotton markets. The city is seven feet below the level of the Mississippi River. The population is 240,000 people of every nationality. The negro population is 40%. The New Orleans of today is not the same as before the war with the union. It isn't as prosperous as before, it is poorer and less aristocratic.

Since I sold my business, I spend my winters away from Butte, either in California, or Puget Sound or other places; and I return in the spring and spend the summers here which is nice and wholesome. I have many small enterprises that give me the means to live well.

Do you know ...

What is the meaning of Saskatchewan?

Ans. The Swift Current River



OTHER WARS, OTHER VALOIS:

WAR FOR AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE, 1775-1783

By John Valois (129)

Through accident of birth, the Valois served on the wrong side during the American Revolution. Or did they? The year long, becentennial celebration that took place in the U.S. in 1976 served to reinforce the truism that history is usually the winners' version of their achievement; the truth is something else again.

In this regard, historians have effectively challenged the longstanding view that George III and his regime were the hard-nosed tyrants that Boston's Sam Adams, extremist leader and fire-brand propagandist, painted them to be.

It was Adams who successfully engineered the 1773 Boston Tea Party, <sup>1</sup> first of the defiant acts that generated eight years of war with England.

One prominent voice of reason on this side of the Atlantic, pretty much forgotten today, belonged to Joseph Galloway (c.1731-1803). Loyalist, attorney, and Pennsylvania colony assemblyman, he recognized that both factions had justifiable grievances and sought to resolve growing discord <sup>2</sup> by peaceful, legal means.

Galloway presented a two-fold resolution, calling for a new American constitution linked with compromise measures, to the First Continental Congress convening at Philadelphia in September of 1774. Incidentally, the term "Continental" was coined in a luckless patriot attempt to attract a delegation from Canada.

The Pennsylvanian's proposal was rejected by a narrow vote; instead, the delegates authorized preparation of a Declaration of Rights and Grievances to be sent to the London Parliament.

Further discussion on the subject was talbed until their Second Congress,

scheduled to get under way the following May. The opening battles of the revolution intervened three weeks before that meeting.<sup>4</sup>

These differences also stood a good chance of being arbitrated by the prime minister, Lord Frederick North (1732-1797). His Resolution of February 20, 1775 proposed suspension of the king's unpopular tax laws in every colony which paid the cost of its own civil administration and contributed to the upkeep of English defense forces in America.<sup>5</sup>

But the Sons of Liberty in Massachusetts already had begun large-scale military preparations for revolt that included stockpiling guns and powder. A move by Boston-based Redcoats to seize those supplies and arrest patriot ringleaders provoked two skirmishes in one day--April 19, 1775--at Lexington and Concord where the killing of seventy-three English troopers and forty-nine Minutemen<sup>6</sup> cancelled any hopes for reconciliation.<sup>7</sup>

A recent, provocative article by a Canadian professor, W.S. MacNutt, realistically credited the ultimate success of the uprising to the superior organization of the Patriot party and the energy of its leaders--as opposed to the lethargy and lack of coordinated effort displayed by Britain.<sup>8</sup>

### Loyalists Versus Rebels

The patriots never did win an impressive mandate from the people. It's estimated that in 1775 only one-third of the colonists supported the revolution while one-third opposed and one-third were indifferent, or opportunistic fence straddlers. By the summer of 1776 though, fully half the population favored separation from the mother country.<sup>9</sup>

Loyalists, derisively called Tories, were concentrated in New York and New Jersey where they constituted a majority. There were significant numbers in Pennsylvania, Georgia, and the Carolinas, too. In New England, Virginia, and Maryland, colonist sentiment leaned toward the rebels.<sup>10</sup>

About 395,000 men served with the Continental Army, or in militia units of the thirteen colonies, between 1775 and 1783.<sup>11</sup> Possibly another 30,000 Americans enlisted in the armed forces of the crown. During and after the war, some 80,000 loyalists left homes and, in many cases, property behind to vote with their feet in a mass exodus to Canada, Nova Scotia, and more distant parts of the empire.<sup>12</sup> They believed that the British Crown and its parliamentary government offered a better guarantee of freedom and order than the violence and vigilante-type disorder encountered at the hands of insurgent colonists.

Those who fled to Canada pioneered--amid a largely wilderness environment--the geographic, economic, and political development of modern-day Ontario and the maritime provinces along the Atlantic coast.<sup>13</sup> Descendants of these Tories, known in Canada as United Empire Loyalists, still commemorate the contributions and sacrifices of their Revolutionary War forebears through dominion-wide auspices of The United Empire Loyalists Association.

Timely enactment by England of the Quebec Act in 1774 had been instrumental in keeping its new Gallic subjects loyal. Largely the brainchild of General Guy Carleton (1724-1808), veteran of the French and Indian War and civil-military governor of the province, it gave Quebecois full religious freedom, permission to retain their language and, more importantly, restored legal and political rights enjoyed under French rule.<sup>14</sup>

Not unexpectedly, the Act stirred up a hornet's nest south of the border. Americans considered the law intolerable because, in awarding all territory north of the Ohio River to Lower Canada, it revoked cherished Middle Western land claims of the coastal colonies. The concessions favoring Roman Catholicism roused fiery resentment among Puritan and Anglican religionists.<sup>15</sup>

Invasion of Lower Canada

In an attempt to persuade Canadians to join the revolt, and thwart the possibility of Indian attacks from the north aimed at frontier settlements, the fledgling Continental Congress decided to dispatch an invading army into Quebec.<sup>16</sup>

They were inspired by reports from American agents that Governor Carleton's English regulars totaled only seven hundred in May of 1775 (a remarkable estimate: Carleton's June 1775 military strength return listed 859 Redcoat infantry of all ranks within the undermanned 7th and 26th battalions of the Fusilers). Congress was aware as well that British authorities considered the loyalty of French-Canadian militiamen questionable.<sup>17</sup>

George Washington even envisioned Canada as a fourteenth colony, his premise being that its 80,000 French would jump at the chance for revenge against the island nation that conquered them in 1760.<sup>18</sup>

To this end, Yankee fifth columnists spread rumors around the province: habitants would suffer the 1755 fate of Acadians, with transports waiting in the St. Lawrence River to deport them to Boston. Other word-of-mouth scare propaganda warned that 1) all French Canadians had been "sold" to the hated Spaniards, with the money already in Carleton's purse, 2) their men might be drafted into the British army and sent to fight in New England, and 3) if they didn't support the rebels, an American army 50,000 strong would devastate Quebec with fire and sword.<sup>19</sup>

Two Valois served in Canadian militia units during the Revolutionary War. Jean Vallois (sic) (1757-1809) is listed on a January 18, 1779 roster as an ensign in one of two companies recruited from parishes in the Pointe Claire area near Montreal.<sup>20</sup> The son and grandson of fur trade voyageurs, his grandfather Pierre was Jacques Levallois' first son.

Jean's son served as a Canadian militia sergeant in the War of 1812.

Total strength of both area units was 272: two captains, two lieutenants, two ensigns, six sergeants, 135 married and 125 unmarried  
21  
privates.

The other militiaman was Francois Valois (1736-1797), not known to be related to Jacques Levallois. A Normandy native whose name is spelled Levallois in some documents, Francois arrived in New France as a sixteen-year-old naval seaman in 1752. He later became a master mason.

Francois is carried on a 1775 muster roll, now in the Public Archives of Canada at Ottawa, as a thirty-nine-year-old private in the "Second Company of the Militia of the Town of Quebec." A son of his, also a mason, founded a branch of the family in St. Louis, Missouri, near the end of the eighteenth century.

### Capture of Montreal

Just four months after Lexington and Concord, General Richard Montgomery (1738-1775), ex-officer of British regulars, with 1,200 colonials and a small flotilla of boats launched an invasion of Canada on August 28 from recently captured Fort Ticonderoga, New York. Their  
22  
ultimate target was Montreal.

At the same time, they penetrated the Montreal region with intimidating leaflets. The Quebec Gazette of Thursday, September 21, 1775 published an extract from a letter datelined three days earlier at Montreal:

"The Rebels have sent circular Letters to some of the Parishes above, upon the South Shore, threatening them with Military execution if they do not send to their Camp fifty men each, completely armed, with four Days Provisions, at their own expence. To these they returned a spirited and indignant Answer, and are preparing to Arm, and join the King's Troops."

In a more bombastic manner, the article went on to proclaim that:  
 "The Canadians appear now to be sensible---of the danger they run in giving credit to false promises of Friendship and Union, or even neutrality from these People, propagated by a set of miscreants, who, while they are promoting their own Malignant ends, know they were setting the Reputation, Safety and Welfare of a generous but deluded Pæople at Stake, and involving them in certain ruin under pretense of relieving them from imaginary Grievances, fancied dangers, and the oppression of a Government whose Delight and Glory it has been, and ever will be, to protect, enrich and make the Subject happy."<sup>23</sup>

Outnumbered five to one, two hundred Redcoats of the 26th Fusiliers at Fort St. Jean, along the Richelieu River--supported by militia, a band of Indians, and several cannons--nonetheless held off the invaders for fifty-nine days before capitulating. A company of ninety Canadiens from Montreal, commanded by Captain Francois de Belestre, participated in St. Jean's defense.<sup>24</sup>

The other side of the coin was displayed on October 18, 1775 by a Major Stepford. He inexplicably surrendered Fort Chambly, twelve miles downstream, with valuable stores and garrison of eighty-eight English soldiers to a much smaller force of attackers after a halfhearted resistance lasting thirty-six hours.<sup>25</sup>

With the Richelieu forts lost, the route to Montreal lay open. Carleton withdrew his remaining complement of 150 men from that town to ships waiting on the St. Lawrence, but approaching Americans captured the vessels. The english general and several aides managed to escape to Quebec.<sup>26</sup>

The seven-month occupation of Montreal won few Canadian hearts. General David Wooster (1711-1777), native Nutmegger and former British

army officer, threatened to evict from their homes and town any residents caught criticizing the Continental Congress. He made good that promise, despite harsh weather, in the cases of several hundred incautiously vocal citizens.<sup>27</sup>

When their comparatively valueless Continental currency ran out, some soldiers of the occupying army appropriated or stole what they were unable to buy. Following a common Revolutionary War practice, scores of Americans left for home as soon as their short-term enlistments expired, weakening Montgomery's troop strength.<sup>28</sup>

### Arnold's March to Quebec

While the Montreal expedition was still at Fort Ticonderoga, George Washington approved a daring and imaginative plan proposed by the accomplished, enigmatic Colonel Benedict Arnold (1741-1801) to capture the Quebec citadel by way of the northern Maine wilderness. They knew the British would never expect a winter assault from that quarter.<sup>29</sup>

The thirty-four-year-old Arnold, once a New Haven druggist and bookseller,<sup>30</sup> joined the Connecticut militia as a teenager in the French and Indian War and revealed an erratic nature by deserting soon afterward.<sup>31</sup>

Arnold assembled his Virginia, Pennsylvania, and New England volunteers on September 13, 1775 at Cambridge, Massachusetts. They boarded sailing ships at Newburyport and proceeded up the Kennebec River past the present site of Augusta. Transferring to bateaux, the troops quickly foundered in trackless swamps, rivers choked with ice, rapids-filled streams, and dense forests.<sup>32</sup>

Casks containing meat and vegetable rations were severely battered during the rugged journey, their contents spoiled. Men were reduced to eating pet dogs, moosehide moccasins, and leather ammunition pouches.



Injuries, and illnesses from cold and exposure, compelled the return to Cambridge of the unfit, leaving the army with eight hundred effectives. To make matters worse, an Indian courier, sent ahead with dispatches for a Quebec secret agent, was intercepted. The element of surprise was now lost.<sup>33</sup>

Aided by French settlers and friendly Indians, survivors of the arduous march at last reached the St. Lawrence on November 9 at Point Levis, opposite the Quebec shore. A storm held up their river crossing four days, enabling Carleton to obtain much needed reinforcements from area communities. They boosted defender ranks to 1,800 regulars, English-and-French-Canadian militia, plus seamen and marines from ships in the river.<sup>34</sup>

Canadien militia, under overall command of Colonel Noel Voyer assisted by a Captain Dumas, comprised 543 men in one company of artillery and seven of infantry that included Francois Valois' Second Militia Company.<sup>35</sup> Except for the storm delay, Arnold's initially superior numbers probably would have won Quebec from an understrength garrison.

### Siege and Defeat

The invaders crossed the St. Lawrence on the nights of November 13 and 14 under cover of snow and darkness, taking the same path used sixteen years previously by General James Wolfe to climb the cliffs onto the Plains of Abraham.<sup>36</sup>

Siege lines established, Arnold demanded the town's surrender. His messengers were greeted instead by bullets and the besiegers had to content themselves with shooting arrows, with ultimatums attached, over the parapets.<sup>37</sup>

Joined on December 2 by Montgomery and three hundred men from his Montreal contingent, the colonials made an unsuccessful New Year's Eve

attack in a blinding snowstorm. Thirty-five were killed, including General Montgomery (who belatedly fulfilled an earlier vow to dine in Quebec<sup>38</sup> on Christmas Day or die in the attempt).

Thirty-three Americans were wounded, among them a nineteen-year-old Montgomery aide named Aaron Burr. Arnold himself was wounded in the leg. Three hundred and seventy-two invaders were taken prisoner; of these, ninety-four switched sides and enlisted in the king's service.<sup>39</sup> Enemy losses amounted to under a dozen killed and wounded.<sup>40</sup>

The Yankees were hampered from the start by lack of heavy cannons necessary to destroy town gates and battlements. Sole casualties caused by their light artillery prior to the main on-slaught were one mortally wounded civilian and a noncombatant turkey who suffered a broken leg.<sup>41</sup>

Letters written by Arnold at Quebec indicate that his troops were reinforced during the campaign by a Colonel Livingston with a regiment of two hundred Canadian recruits, both English and French. These documents support the position that some locals were willing adherents of the patriot cause even in the face of a 1775 edict from the Bishop of Quebec forbidding parish priests to administer holy sacraments to any Catholic siding with Bostonnais.

Examples: a January 5, 1776 letter from Arnold to General Wooster declared that, "Last night, a faithful Acadian---was sent out of town by Carleton and Lanaudiere---and told to carry the note to one Mange, at Varenne, who was to raise two hundred men...He was further ordered to call on the Captains of Militia on his way up, and endeavor to prevail on them to raise their parishes against us...Some of the country people have come in to our assistance. In general, they appear friendly, and concerned for us; many offer to join us who have no arms. I have given out several commissions to the inhabitants, who are raising men."<sup>42</sup>

A January 11, 1776 letter to the Continental Congress confides: "I am well assured more than half of the inhabitants of Quebec (sic) would gladly open the gates to us, but are prevented by the strict discipline and watch kept over them..." His January 14, 1776 letter to Congress notes: "...I have put on foot the raising a regiment of two of three hundred Canadians, which I have no doubt of effecting..."<sup>43</sup>

And, finally, a January 24, 1776 letter to Congress: "...every artifice is used by Governor Carleton to procure provisions, and induce the Canadians to take arms against us, to no effect, though seconded by the clergy, our bitter enemies."<sup>44</sup>

#### Retreat to Crown Point and Aftermath

Notwithstanding and influx of Canadian volunteers, the arrival of 34,000 soldiers from England in the spring of 1776 broke the back of the siege. One last effort was made by the Americans in May at Three Rivers, above Montreal, but opposition remained formidable and they withdrew down the Richelieu to Crown Point and Fort Ticonderoga with Carleton in pursuit.<sup>45</sup>

Candid evaluations regarding the conduct and performance of the colonial militia, made by their own officers during and after the invasion, were not complimentary. Two weeks before occupying Montreal, General Montgomery complained in a letter to his former commander, General Phillip Schuyler: "The New England troops are the worst stuff imaginable for soldiers...There is such an equality among them, that the officers have no authority...the privates are all generals, but not soldiers..."<sup>46</sup>

Colonel Jonathan Trumbull, Continental Army paymaster and afterwards governor of Connecticut, jotted down his reactions after encountering returning remnants of the Canadian expedition. "Ruined by sickness, fatigue, and desertion, and void of every idea of discipline or subordination..

he observed that of 10,000 men who embarked the previous spring, only 6,000 were left. Of the missing 4,000, "the enemy has lost us perhaps one, sickness another thousand, and the others God alone knows in what manner they are disposed of..."<sup>47</sup>

Another American officer, commenting on their final withdrawal from Quebec, called it a "Disgraceful retreat," he himself "meeting the roads full of people, shamefully flying from an enemy that appears by no means superior to our strength."<sup>48</sup>

General Washington summed it all up in a June 1776 postmortem to Continental Army General John Sullivan by stating that "many of our misfortunes (in Canada) are to be attributed to a want of discipline and a proper regard to the conduct of the soldiery."<sup>49</sup>

Knighted for his defense of Quebec, the Irish-born governor became Sir Guy Carleton and, later, Baron Dorchester. High principled, an astute political administrator with a genuine affection for French Canadians and, unlike most of his fellow generals, a competent field commander, Carleton was one of the few English military leaders to come out of the Revolutionary War with reputation intact.

Bad fortune continued to stalk his recent adversaries. Arnold turned traitor in 1780 for 6,350 pounds sterling, 13,400 acres of Canadian land, and a brigadier's commission.<sup>50</sup> He narrowly averted arrest for treason after Major John Andre, British intermediary, was captured with incriminating evidence while returning from their meeting at West Point. General Arnold later fought against his arrest while comrades-in-arms and, at war's end, faded into obscure exile--first in Canada, later in England.

Strangely reminiscent of John Nolan in Edward Everett Hale's classic tale, "The Man without a Country," Arnold's death-bed words were, "Let me die in the old uniform in which I fought my battles for freedom."

May God forgive me for putting on any other."<sup>51</sup> His former countrymen never forgave. The bixarre "Monument to a Left Leg" on the Saratoga, New York, battlefield site features in bas-relief a cannon, general's epaulet, wreath, and military boot. But no mention of Arnold. Rather, the inscription anonymously honors the "most brilliant soldier of the Continental Army' who was desperately wounded on this spot...winning for his countrymen the Decisive Battle of the American Revolution."

Not long after Quebec, General Wooster was dismissed from the Continental Army for dereliction of duty, placed in charge of Connecticut militia, and died in battle near Danbury in 1777.<sup>52</sup>

Aaron Burr (1756-1836) resigned from the army in 1779 pleading ill health, yet managed to live on for another fifty-seven years. He rose to vice president under Thomas Jefferson, killed Hamilton in a famous duel, and won acquittal on a treason charge which nevertheless ruined his career.

### As for the Other Side...

It's hard to picture the vaunted English losing a war. Surely not from lack of courage. Redcoat officers and men charged up Breed's Hill (erroneously labeled the Battle of Bunker Hill) three times under steady fire before capturing it. Despite heavy losses, they stubbornly held their ground in 1777 at Bemis Heights (unaccountably called the Battle of Saratoga) and came close to victory until Benedict Arnold's dazzling leadership turned the engagement into Britain's most oritical defeat of the conflict.<sup>53</sup>

The failure of British arms lies partly with the monumental strategic and tactical blunders committed by their generals and admirals. Add the logistical difficulties of supplying an army with food and equipment

across 3,000 miles of ocean, dependent on sailing vessels at the mercy of wind and sea. The materials then had to be hauled in slow-moving, horse-drawn wagons over considerable distances, where roads were primitive or nonexistent, in a sparsely settled region which itself could yield<sup>54</sup> few provisions to an invading army.

Supply obstacles might have been overcome with efficient administrative practices. But efficiency was relatively unknown among eighteenth century British bureaucrats hampered by interdepartmental friction, divided authority, ineffectual business methods, ignorance, and incompetence. The wonder is that the underequipped, poorly fed Lobsterbacks accomplished as much as they did. Substandard military leadership on top of all else<sup>55</sup> made the loss of Britain's coastal colonies a foregone conclusion.

(To Be Continued)

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Saviez - Vous ?

A traditional Canadian cure for pleurisy is to drink stove soot mixed with milk. Heat the sore portion with oat sacks of ashes.

Le Coin De Nos Ancêtres

By Lucille F. Rock (65)

JEAN BOUGRAND

Jean Bougrand dit Champagne is one of our unknown ancestors. Who was he? Where was he born? Who were his parents? These questions remain unanswered. The first document bearing his name is found in the minutes of notary Adhemar dated February 25, 1676, when he serves as a witness. He awkwardly signed his name "Gaen Bougeren". The notary, on the other hand, wrote, "In presence of Jean Bougaran dit Champagne, inhabitant of Dautray..."

Jean was a soldier in one of the twenty-four companies that arrived in Quebec from June to September in 1665. Once his tour of duty was terminated, he chose, as over four hundred other soldiers did, to remain in New France. As a colonist, he received a parcel of land and a gift of one hundred francs or if he preferred, fifty francs and the necessities to sustain himself for one year. In return, he had to start cultivating his land and pay his seigneur a small amount of rent as was customary in this era. At this time, Jean was around 27 years old.

It was most likely around 1671, that he married Marguerite Samson. Since the marriage record has not been found, all that is known about her is that her family was from Normandy, France. At the time of her marriage, she was about 18 years old according to the census records.

Where the young couple settled the first few years of their marriage is also a mystery and we know of only three of their children. They were:

Jean: b. 1672; 1m. 1697 to Francoise Guignard; 2m. 2/1/1717 Ile Dupas to Catherine Houre dit Grammont; d. 9/23/1730.

Charles; b. 2/16/1673 Sorel (S); destiny unknown.

Marie-Anne b. 7/27/1675 Dautray; baptized 7/29/1675 destiny unknown.

The baptism of Charles in Sorel should not be interpreted as meaning that the family was living in this village. At this time, people in the surrounding communities had to travel to this village to have their children baptized by missionary priests. The baptismal record of Marie-Anne confirms that the family was living in Dautray in 1675.

By 1681, the family had moved to Berthier, where they owned a parcel of land having 3 "arpents" in frontage by 40 in depth. Three of these "arpents" were cultivated and they owned two cows. It would be on this farm that the family would remain for the rest of their lives.

The following few years were rather uneventful and by 1688, Jean, the son, had grown into a fine young man. Now sixteen, he sought adventure. On the first of August of the same year, he signed a contract before Antoine Adhemar, Montreal notary, to work for Marguerite Morisseau, widow of Francois Pelletier dit Antaya, seigneuresse of Dorvilliers. The contract read in part, "to make a voyage to Outaouais, beginning to-day and ending in the fall of the following year, one thousand ~~six~~ hundred eighty-nine, during which time, the said bouguerian promises to obey Cottu, who is going to the said country of Outaouais for the said mauriceau, and to do his best faithfully on the condition that he will be nourished during the said time; and also the said mauriceau promises to pay him, for his wages, the sum of one hundred fifty pounds in beaver, at the price of the Quebec bureau, when he returns to this city. Moreover, the said mauriceau obligates herself to give him before his departure; a gun, a blanket, three shirts, a hood, a leather hood, and six pounds of tobacco that the said bouguerian can trade at his profit; and the beaver and pelts that he will acquire, will put them in the canoe where he will be when descending..."

The family acquired another farm, this one in Ile Dupas. A legal document drawn up by Daniel Normandin, dated March 3, 1693, clarifying

the ownership of the seigneurie of Ile Dupas, gives us other vital information; that the Bougrand's are still living in Berthier; that the daughter, Marie-Anne, is still alive (this is the last mention of her found anywhere): that the family owns a farm in Ile Dupas. Following is the slightly abridged text, "The year 1693, the third of March before noon, I, royal bailiff residing in Champlain, have for Jean Bougrand dit Champagne, residing in Berthier, doing as much for him as for his son, in his domicile, while speaking to his daughter who has promised to inform him, make this summation for the king, of recongizing the Sieurs Dandonneau and Brisset as seigneurs of Ile-Dupas, as the said Baugrand and his son have a farm in the said seignory and forbid the said Baugrand to recognize one Dufort by name, nor any other person as seigneurs of the said seignory, and to give me proof of the title that they hold and to give to the Sieurs Brisset and Du Sable a new title for their farm that they hold by concession, declaring to the said Baugrand solely by him to incessantly satisfy my present summation, lest the said seigneurs Brisset and Du Sable will prosecute against him by means of law, Made and relinquished a copy of my present summation in the domicile of the said Baugrand, where I have expressly transported myself, a distance of 54 miles from my residence..."

The following year, Jean, the son, signed another contract to go west, thus indicating he must have enjoyed his first journey. This contract was drawn up by Basset, royal notary, for Jean Bisset, Sieur de Vincennes and dated September 14, 1694. Jean is given the use of a canoe and his salary is "350 pounds that will be paid to him in good beaver, as soon as the beaver arrives in this city, and moreover, the said Champagne can carry with him 50 francs in merchandise solely to trade for his own profit..."

A few years later, probably in 1697, the family celebrated the

Marriage of their son, Jean, now 25, to Francosie Guignard, 17. She was born in Repentigny on May 5, 1680, the daughter of Pierre Guignard dit d'Olonne and of Francoise Tierce, widow of Auffroy Coulon. It was decided that the newlyweds would reside with his parents.

Jean Bougrand lived only long enough to enjoy his first grandchild. He died at the age of 58 and was buried in Sorel on December 5, 1699. His widow, Marguerite Samson, inherited the farms.

There was some difficulty between Marguerite and her son concerning the estate and on October 23, 1701, with the help of sulpicien Francois De Belmont, read in part: "who, for the peace and salvation of their souls, have placed their differences between his hands (De Belmont's'..."

"The said Jean Bougrand, son, will give each year to Marguerite Samson, the mother, the quantity of 175 gallons (20 minots) of good and valid wheat, payable in two installments: the first, of  $87\frac{1}{2}$  gallons (10 minots) the following Christmas; the second, at the Chandeleur of the year 1702, of also  $87\frac{1}{2}$  gallons; and thusly, until the end of the lifetime of the said Marguerite Samson, the mother.

"Will immediately give to his said mother, a cow chosen from the three he owns.

"the said Bougrand pledges to perpetually winter, for his said mother a cow and two calves that will not be older than two years old.

"will immediately give to his mother a fat pig, ready for slaughter, and two six month old sucklings.

"the said Bougrand obligates himself to construct for his said mother the following year, 1702, a building for her and another for the cows and chickens, as he is accustomed of doing for himself in his hills.

"obligates himself to lodge her, her and her animals this present year.

"the said Jean Bougrand obligates himself to have 10 cords of wood

drawn for his said mother and to have her grain transported to the mill, and this, only during which time that she and he will live at the same place, hill or parish.

"obligates the said Jean Bougrand and Francoise Guignard, his wife, in case they die before the said mother, all their heirs or assigns, to meet the conditions of the present contract, and in case that the said Jean Bougrand, his heirs or assigns, would come to not meet the said conditions, would be lawful for the said Marguerite Sanson to enter into all her rights, as though the contract had not been made.

"will transport the said Marguerite Sanson, her furniture, wearing apparel, and utensils, that is: her bed adorned with curtains, her sheets, two blankets, her chest with all the linens, garments, wearing apparel that she owns for her own use, and two cooking-pots, two cauldrons, two plates, one platter, a basin, six spoons.

"the said Jean Bougrand will permit his mother to sow a corner of the garden for her own use and, for this year, will furnish her with the vegetables and herbs that will be necessary for her own use.

"In return for which, the said Marguerite Sanson transfers to the said Jean Bougrand, her son, each and all of her rights of inheritance from the late Jean Bougrand, her husband....The said Marguerite gives Jean Bougrand, her son, all freedom to sell, transfer, lease, or exchange the farms that he holds from his late father, situated in Berthier and Ile Dupas, on conditions the said Bougrand and his wife pledge all their holdings present and future and pledge to pay the debts of their father, if there are any.

Evidently, this contract was drawn up with great care and special attention was given to every detail. Marguerite Samson did not deposit it with notary Adhemar until August 17, 1708.

On July 27, 1714, before notary Tetro, Jean bought 2 "arpents" in frontage by 40 in depth from Jean Plouffe to enlarge his farm in Berthier. When the census was taken in 1723, Jean had five "arpents" cultivated on this farm and owned a house, a barn, and a stable. Jean also owned the farm in Ile Dupas; another, at Rivières des Prairies of 3 "arpents" by 20, and a fourth at Ile-a-la-Pierre.

Jean Bougrand and Francoise Guignard were married 18 years and had had six children, when Francoise died at the age of 35. She was buried in Sorel on August 12, 1715.

Jean remarried on the first of February, 1717 to Catherine Houre dit Grandmont. At this time, he was 45 and she was 42. A child was born from this marriage on May 6, 1719 and was given the name of Marie-Therese. The child died the following month and was buried in Sorel on the 25th of June.

Marguerite Samson lived to see all of her grandchildren. She died at the age of 72 and was buried on Ile Dupas the 24th of July, 1721.

Jean followed his mother nine years later. Like his father, he died at the age of 58. He was buried in Berthier on September 23, 1730.

Jean Bougrand and Francoise Guignard had six children:

Marie-Anne: b. 1/7/1698 Sorel (S); m. 1/12/1727 c. Delafosse to Michel Frappier; d. 4/13/1764 Lavaltrie.

(Pierre) Antoine: b. 6/6/1700 S 1m 4/29/1726 St. Sulpice to Marie-Joseph Cottu; 2m 1/31/1746 Contrecoeur to Marguerite Plouffe; d. 2/1/1781 Lanoraie.

Pierre-Simon: b. 8/7/1704 Ile Dupas (ID) 1m 6/5/1732 ID to Marie-Joseph Dutout; 2m 11/18/1740 c. Delafosse to Marie-Louise Latour; 3m 3/17/1746 c. Daure de Blanzay to Marie-Joseph Courrier; d. 1/11/1776 Berthier (B).



Marie-Francoise; b. around 1708; m. 8/20/1731 B. to Francois Genereux  
d. 1/31/1770.

Genevieve; b. 8/23/1711 ID (or Sorel) m. 1/7/1730 B to Jean-Bapitste  
Fagnant.

Jean: b. 9/3/1713 B. d. 4/17/1735 Lanoraie.

Note: I have taken great care in translating the legal documents, keeping  
them as closely as possible to the original documents. I have taken the  
liberty of adding additional punctuation to facilitate the reading.

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#### Saviez-Vous?

A traditional Canadian cure for inflammation of the lips (feu sauvage)  
is to put coal oil on the lips.

Did you know that the winter quarters of George Washington at Valley Forge  
were disigned by a Frenchman?

Did you know that Etienne Girard, French immigrant, founder of Girard  
College in Philadelphia, was the first American millionaire?

Did you know that James O. Garfield, twentieth President of the United  
States, was the son of Elize Ballou who was the granddaughter of Jacques  
Ballou of Woonsocket, R.I.?

Did you know that a famous Franco-American author of the "beat generation,"  
Jack Kerouac, lived in Lowell, Mass. in an area of the town known as  
Pawtucketville.

BLAISE JUILLET

The history of our fore-fathers is the history of Canada. It is the story of sacrifice, of noble deeds, of dreams fulfilled and unfulfilled. It is the story of a christian people, with absolute faith, opening a new frontier and bringing with them the love of God.

One of these was Blaise Juillet dit Avignon, son of Jean Juillet and Gabrielle Barbarini of Saint-Agricole, diocese of Avignon, France. Blaise, carpenter by trade, immigrated to Canada around 1647 when he was still a teenager. He soon was granted a parcel of land, considered to be the third land grant in Montreal, by Monsieur de Maisonneuve on January 13, 1648. The legal papers were not signed until October 30, 1650.

A few months later, Blaise signed his marriage contract with Antoinette de Liercourt on February 10, 1651 before notary Ameau of Trois Rivieres. It is presumed that the marriage ceremony was held in the same location at about the same time. Antoinette was the daughter of Philippe de Liercourt and Jeanne Patin of Sainte-Marguerite-de-Beauvais, France.

The young couple, he was around 23 and she was about 16, settled on the farm granted to him by M. de Maisonneuve. It was here that their four children were born.

In the next few years, Blaise's name appears on several legal documents: on the 5th and 12th of February, 1651, in notary Saint-Pere's minutes concerning the inventory of Michel Chauvin's belongings, he is listed as a creditor; on July 20, 1651, he is godfather to a male Indian; on September 18, 1651, in the minutes of Lambert Closse, he is a witness at the signing of the marriage contract between Jean de Saint-Pere and Mathurine Gode; on June 2, 1654, he appears as a creditor once again in the minutes of notary Closse, concerning the inventory of the assets of the late Augustin Hebert dit Jolicoeur; this same year, he receives a

gratuity of 400 pounds from the governor, for electing to remain in Montreal as a settler; on the 30th of March and the 4th of April, his name appears again in the minutes of Lambert Closse as one of the farmers of Ville-Marie who consents to pay 100 "sous" a year for the services of M. Bouchard, doctor; on June 22, 1659, he is again godfather, this time for the child of his neighbor, Pierre Richomme.

It was at this point in time that rumors were spreading throughout New France about an Iroquois attack. Marie de l'Incarnation wrote, "we have learned from a Huron that has left them, (that the Iroquois) are preparing a powerful army to remove our new christians, and as I believe, as many Frenchmen as they can." Father Jerome Lalemant wrote that the enemy were preparing "to pounce on New France with an army the following spring at the latest." However, Marie de l'Incarnation also wrote that although it was being said that the Iroquois were preparing to attack, she did not feel that the country was in jeopardy. Whether the inhabitants of Canada were aware of an Indian attack is conjecture. Historians have long debated this question and it most likely will be argued for generations to come.

At the time, there was in Montreal a well respected young commander at the fort by the name of Dollard des Ormeaux. He conceived a plan to block the Iroquois as they returned from their hunting expeditions in the spring. The Iroquois were a constant threat and Dollard's plan could have been to eliminate some of them as they returned in small groups. For whatever reason, his plan was approved by M. de Maisonneuve and Dollard spent most of his time searching for volunteers. Among his nineteen recruits was Blaise Juillet, unique among them, because he was the only married man, father of four children. The date of departure

was set at April 19.

Two of the recruits, Valets and Tavernier, made their last wills and testaments before leaving and all went to confession. No sooner had they left in their canoes, that shots were heard on the Isle of Saint-Paul, facing Montreal. Dollard and his men had come upon a small group of Iroquois and after a short battle, three Frenchmen had lost their lives; Nicolas Duval had been murdered and Blaise Juillet and Mathurin Soulard had drowned. Dollard confiscated the Iroquois canoe and brought back Duval's body to Montreal. Grief gripped the small settlement of Ville-Marie. Antoinette de Liercourt found herself widowed at the age of 26 with four small children: Mathurine, 8; Marie, 6; Charles, 3; and Louis, 1. When the expedition departed the following morning, Dollard had sixteen Frenchmen in his company. They were: Jacques Brassier, 5; Francois Crusson dit Pilote, 24; Rene Doussin, 30; Nicolas Josselin, 25; Jean Lecompte, 26; Etienne Robin dit Des Forges, 27; Jean Tavernier dit La Lochetiere, sieur de La Forest, 28; Jean Valets, 27; Christophe Augier dit Desjardins, 26; Jacques Boisseau dit Cognac, 23; Alonie Delestre, 31; Simon Grenet, 25; Roland Hebert dit Lariviere, 27; Robert Jurie, 24; Louis Martin, 21; and Nicolas Tiblemont, 25.

The men arrived in Long-Sault on the first of May and set up camp in an abandoned fort on a hill, built by the Algonquins the preceeding year. Beside the seventeen Frenchmen, the battle of Long-Sault was fought by forty Hurons and four Algonquins. History contradicts itself on whether Dollard set out on his expedition with them or was set by them in Long-Sault. Nevertheless, the fort now held sixty-one allies. The following day, Sunday, a few Iroquois were spotted and upon discovery of the occupied fortification, fled hastily. One of the Hurons, troubled this, suggested that they return to Montreal, but it was decided to

erect a counter-palisade to fortify the one they had found. However, the enemy now alerted of the situation did not allow them this privilege. Two hundred Onontagues arrived for battle. Caught by surprise at such a sudden invasion, Dollard and his men barricaded themselves in the fort and the battle began. After a few rounds of fire, an unarmed Onontague captain approached them to know "what people were in the fort and why had they come." Their reply was, "Frenchmen, Hurons, and Algonquins in the number of a hundred have come to meet the Nex-Perde." The Iroquois proposed a respite to hold council and wanting to reenforce their fortification, the Frenchmen accepted with the condition that the Indians would go on the other side of the river. But, instead of going across the river, the Iroquois hurriedly built a palisade.

The Frenchmen had not finished fortifying themselves when the Iroquois attacked. A few Hurons ran out of the palisade, cut off the head of an Onontague captain and used it as a trophy for all the Iroquois to see. Furious, the enemy attacked once again, this time from the rear. Again, they were vigorously pushed back.

However, the Iroquois held a trump card. They dispatched a canoe to Richelieu, where five hundred Agniers and Onneouts were assembled. They originally had planned to meet with these warriors to attack the French posts. Now, they needed their assistance. This reenforcement did not arrive until the fifth or seventh day. Meanwhile, the Iroquois stayed behind their palisade, firing on the fort only when someone tried to leave.

The French and their allied indians were trapped in their small fort. The situation became unbearable: "The cold, the stench, the insomnia, the hunger and the thirst tired them more than the enemy.

The scarcity of water was so great that they could no longer swallow the heavy flour that soldiers usually nourished themselves on, in these extreme circumstances. They found a little water in a hole within the palisade, but by the time it was distributed among them, there was just enough to freshen the mouth. From time to time, the young ones went out by climbing over the fence, because there were no doors, to go fetch water at the river, while others fired to hold back the enemy; but as they had lost their large receptacle (abandoned on the beach upon the arrival of the enemy), they carried but small ones that could hardly suffice to the necessity of sixty persons..." Moreover, the Hurons and the Algonquins replied to every burst of fire from the enemy and ammunition was becoming in short supply.

Annaotaha, the Huron chief, suggested that they send one of his men, a converted Iroquois, to speak to the enemy. The idea approved, he was sent out with two other Hurons. However, once on the other side, the three were convinced by Hurons turned Iroquois of the inequality of the two sides and of the futility of the battle. Twenty-four to thirty Hurons abandoned the Frenchmen.

The battle resumed and soon the Iroquois were upon the palisade firing on everything that moved within. One Frenchman "seeing that all was lost and that many of his mortally wounded companions were still alive, finished them with ax blows, to deliver them by this inhumane mercifulness from the Iroquois fires." When the Iroquois penetrated the fort, they found but five Frenchmen and four Hurons. One Frenchman was tortured on the actual battle site; the other four, distributed between the Agniers, the Onneouts and the Onontagues, met the same end a short while later.

The Frenchmen and their allies did not die in vain at Long-Sault. They prevented an army of seven hundred warriors from descending on the French forts.

Although Blaise Juillet did not die at Long-Sault, he should, nevertheless, be considered one of the heroes of this battle. He, like the others, was part of the company formed to wage this attack.

A monument was erected in Long-Sault on the actual battle site and it was a descendant of Blaise Juillet who had the honor of unveiling this commemoration to Canada's brave men.

Children of Blaise Juillet and Antoinette de Liercourt:

Mathurine: b. 12/31/1651 Montreal (M) m. 10/20/1664 M to Urbain Baudereau; d. 3/6/1723 M.

Marie: b. 11/25/1653 M. m. 7/23/1670 M to Pierre L'Escuyer

Charltes: b. 5/18/1656 M; m. 12/4/1679 M to Catherine Sainttare; d. 7/5/1690 M.

Louis: b. 10/11/1658 M. m. 1/25/1683 M to Catherine Celles-Duclos; d. 5/7/1736 M.

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LIBRARIAN'S MESSAGE

By Robert J. Quintin (4)

To remind us of our humble beginnings of our society the library section will henceforth be entitled "NOTRE ARMOIRE" This is an obvious reference to our storage area.

As can be seen, the Society has spent a considerable amount of money on purchasing repertoires and other books for the library. We thank all those who made this possible through donations of money and books. We urge all to continue their generosity in the future. A system is finally being devised to catalog all the Society's holdings so that all can have easy access to the materials. We hope that by our April Convention (April 28 and 29) a complete listing of all our materials will be available along with a coding system.

GENEALOGICAL ENDEAVORS:

Several of our members are continuing to further Franco-American genealogy by extracting vital statistics that will eventually be published and made available to other genealogists and societies. We wish them well in their endeavors and urge others to follow their steps. Alfred Gaboury (5) is heading a team at Notre Dame de Sacre Coeur of Central Falls, R.I. They hope to have all the marriages extracted by the Fall of 1979. Reverend Denis Boudreau (58) is in the process of extracting the marriages of St. Joseph's Parish in Woonsocket, R.I. Lucille Rock (65) and Mrs. Pauline Lemere (98) are compiling the funeral records in Woonsocket. This is, of yet, a new path for Franco-American genealogists--but these records contain a wealth of information that are not to be found elsewhere. For my part, I have extracted the marriages of Ste. Anne's Church in Fall River, Massachusetts (1869-1930). I will publish this in



Alfred Gaboury (5)--Pawtucket Evening Times, Providence Journal

Neil J. Bouchard, Jr. (194)--Beverly Massachusetts Evening Times

Henry M. Gabrielson (268)--Long Island N.Y. Newsday

Ronald Heroux (203)--Pawtuxet Valley Times

John Fisher (238)--Burlington Vermont Free Press

Jack Valois (129)--Hartford Connecticut Courant

## ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY

REPERTOIRES -- ALL MARRIAGES UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED

ARTHABASKA COUNTY

\* ENTIRE COUNTY 1925 to present, Volume I  
\* " " " " " " " " " " " "

BEAUCE COUNTY

\* ENTIRE COUNTY -- SEE TALBOT'S SERIES ON BEAUCE, DORCHESTER AND FRONTENAC

BELLECHASSE COUNTY

\* ENTIRE COUNTY -- SEE TALBOT'S SERIES ON BELLECHASSE, L'ISLET AND MONTMAGNY

BERTHIER COUNTY

\* ENTIRE COUNTY -- 8 VOLUMES

CHAMPLAIN COUNTY

\* STE. GENVIEVE DE BATISCAN  
\* ST LUS CD VINCENNES, ST STANISLAS  
\* ST PROSPER, ST TITE, BATISCAN  
\* NOTRE DAME DE MONT CARMEL  
\* CHAMPLAIN, STE ANNE DE LA PERADE  
\* CAP DE LA MADELEINE

CHARLESVOIX COUNTY

\* ENTIRE COUNTY -- SEE TALBOT'S SERIES ON CHARLESVOIX AND SAGUENAY

DORCHESTER COUNTY

\* ENTIRE COUNTY-- SEE TALBOT'S SERIES ON BEAUCE, DORCHESTER AND FRONTENAC

DRUMMOND COUNTY

\* ST FELIX, STE CLOTHILDE, ST CYRILLE, KINGSEY FALLS, BON CONSEIL, ST  
MAJORIQUE, ST LUCIEN, ST CHARLES  
\* L'AVENIR, ST GERMAIN, DURHAM-SUD, WICKHAM, ST EUGENE, ST NICEPHORE,  
STE JEANNE D'ARC  
\* ST FREDERICK DE DRUMMONDVILLE

FABRE COUNTY

\* POINTE AUX TREMBLES

FRONTENAC COUNTY

\* ENTIRE COUNTY -- SEE TALBOT'S SERIES ON BEAUCE, DORCHESTER AND FRONTENAC  
\* ENTIRE COUNTY- SUD-OUEST

GASPE-EST COUNTY

\* ST MAURICE DE L'ECHOIRIE

GATINEAU COUNTY

\* ST FRANCOIS DE SALES  
\* STE CECILE DE MASHAM  
\* POINTE GATINEAU

HOCHELAGA COUNTY

\* ST ENFANT JESUS (MILE END)  
\* NOTRE DAME DE MONTREAL, 2 VOLUMES  
\* LA VISITATION DUSULT AURECOLLET  
\* ST. JOSEPH DE LA RIVIERES DES PRAIRIES

HULL COUNTY

\* NOTRE DAME DE GRACE

JACQUES CARTIER COUNTY

- \* ST JOACHIM DE POINTE CLAIRE
- \* STE ANNE DE BELLEVUE
- \* LACHINE

LAVAL COUNTY

- \* ST VINCENT DE PAUL SUR L'ILE JESUS

LEVIS COUNTY

- \* ST JEAN CHRYSOSTOME, ST ROMUALD D'ETCHEMIN
- \* ST HENRI, ST LOUIS DE PINTENDRE
- \* ST NICOLAS
- \* LEVIS (CITY)
- \* LAUZON
- \* ST LAMBERT, ST ETIENNE, ST DAVID

LOTBINIERE COUNTY

- \* DESCHAILLONS, FORTIERVILLE, PARISVILLE
- \* ST APOLLINAIRE, ST FLAVIEN, ST AGAPIT, DOSQUET
- \* ST LOUIS
- \* ST SYLVESTRE, ST GILLES, STE AGATHE, ST PATRICE, ST NARCISSE
- \* ST ANTOINE DE TILLY, STE CROIX
- \* STE EMMELIE, ST EDOUARD, NOTRE DAME D'ISSOUDIN

MASKINONGE COUNTY

- \* MASKENONGE
- \* ST LEON LE GRAND
- \* ST PAULIN

MISSISQUOI COUNTY

- \* ENTIRE COUNTY - 2 VOLUMES

MONTMAGNY COUNTY

- \* ENTIRE COUNTY -- SEE TALBOT'S SERIES ON BELLECHASSE, L'ISLET AND MONTMAGNY
- \* BERTHIER SUR MER
- \* ST ANTOINE, ST LUC, GROSSE ILE
- \* ST FRANCOIS DE SALES FIVIERE DU SUD
- \* CAP ST IGNACE

MONTMORENCY COUNTY #1

- \* L'ANGE GARDIEN

NAPIERVILLE COUNTY

- \* ENTIRE COUNTY - 2 VOLUMES

NICOLET COUNTY

- \* ST JEAN-BAPTISTE
- \* GENTILLY, ST PIERRE LES BECQUETS
- \* ST CELESTIN, BECANCOUR
- \* ST GREGOIRE

PAPINEAU COUNTY

- \* BUCKINGHAM, AYLMEER, ST EMILE, NOTRE DAME DE LA PAIX, PLAISANCE, CHENEVILLE  
DUHAMEL

PARTNEUF COUNTY

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- \* ENTIRE COUNTY 1881-1950 -- 2 VOLUMES

QUEBEC COUNTY

- \* NOTRE DAME DE QUEBEC, 2 VOLUMES
- \* VALCARTIER, LAVAL ET LAC BEAUPORT, STONEHAM, TEWKESBURY, NOTRE DAME DES LAURENTIDES, ST EMILE, LAC ST CHARLES

RICHELIEU COUNTY

- \* ST ANTOINE SUR RICHELIEU

RICHMOND COUNTY

- \* ENTIRE COUNTY, 2 VOLUMES

ROUVILLE COUNTY

- \* MARIEVILLE, STE ANGELE DE MANNOIR
- \* ST MATHIAS
- \* ST CHARLES, ST HILAIRE, ST JEAN-BAPTISTE, OTTERBURN PARK

SAGUENAY COUNTY

- \* ENTIRE COUNTY -- SEE TALBOT'S SERIES ON CHARLEVOIX AND SAGUENAY

ST HYACINTHE COUNTY

- \* ST DAMASE, STE MADELEINE, ST PIE DE BAGOT
- \* CATHEDRALE, ST JOSEPH, CHRIST-ROI, LA PROVIDENCE, ST SACREMENT, SACRE-COEUR, L'ASSOMPTION
- \* LA PRESENTATION, ST JUDE, ST BARNABE, ST THOMAS D'ACQUIN, ST BERNARD
- \* NOTRE DAME DE ST HYACINTHE

ST JEAN COUNTY

- \* ENTIRE COUNTY -- 2 VOLUMES
- \* L'ACADIE, ST LUC

ST MAURICE COUNTY

- \* POINTE DU LAC
- \* YAMACHICHE

SHEFFORD COUNTY

- \* ENTIRE COUNTY -- 2 VOLUMES
- \* GRANBY, 2 VOLUMES

SHERBROOKE COUNTY

- \* CATHEBRALE

SOULANGES COUNTY

- \* ENTIRE COUNTY

VERCHERES COUNTY

- \* ST DENIS SUR RICHELIEU
- \* STE JULIE, STE THEDOSIE, ST AMABLE

RODE ISLAND

PROVIDENCE COUNTY

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VERMONT

CHITTENDEN COUNTY

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MASSACHUSETTS

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FALL RIVER - STE ANNE 1869-1930

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VOLUME IV NO.2, Summer 1978

ACADIAN DESCENDANTS by Janet Jehn, 2 volumes

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### FAMILY ASSOCIATIONS

by Henri Leblond (1)

Family associations are often an overlooked source of genealogical  
information. Yet, because of the richness of their information, they  
should be one of the first sources investigated. For instance, most of  
them have directories of descendants of their common ancestor, often  
linking the descendants to the family tree. Many of them have news-



letters and even hold meetings. A partial list of such family associations follows. Do you know of any others? If so, let me know and I'll up-date this list in future issues of "Je Me Souviens." Call me at 724-1441 or write me at 88 John Street, Pawtucket, R.I. 02861.

BUREAU

M. Rene Bureau  
1145, avenue Bougainville  
Quebec, G1S-3B1, Canada

CAMPAGNA

Frere Dominique Campagna  
Pavillon Andre Coindre  
Cap-Rouge, Quebec, GOA-1K0, Canada

CHARETTE

Frere Benoit Charette  
145, rue Ponton  
Bromptonville, Quebec, JOB-1H0, Canada

FORTIER

Frere Benoit Fortier  
908-1550 Beaulieu  
Sillery, Quebec, G1S-4M9, Canada

FORTIN

Mme Cora Fortin Houdet  
1004 Mont St-Denis  
Sillery, Quebec, G1S-1B3, Canada

GADOURY

M. Jean Gadoury  
1625, Boulevard de l'Entente  
Quebec, G1S-2V3, Canada

GAGNON

M. Gilles Gagnon  
39 rue St-Charles  
Neufchatel, Quebec, G2B-2K5, Canada

GAUVIN

M. Dominique Gauvin  
1570 $\frac{1}{2}$  Bouvelard St. Cyrille Ouest  
Quebec, Quebec, G1S-1X5, Canada

GINGRAS

M. Raymond Gingras  
4-39 ouest, Boulevard St-Cyrille  
Quebec, Quebec, G1R-2A3, Canada

HAMEL

M. Simon Hamel  
694, rue Routhier  
Sainte-Foy, Quebec, G1K-3J9, Canada

LANGLOIS

M. Michel Langlois  
91, rue Xavier Giroux  
Courville, Quebec, G1C-2M8, Canada

LECLERC

Mme Claire Leclerc  
3246, rue D'Amours  
Sainte-Foy, Quebec, G1X-1M5, Canada

OUELLET

M. Eugene Ouellet  
206c-181, rue Lessard  
Loretteville, Quebec, G2B-4B6, Canada

PLAMONDON

M. Benoit Plamondon  
6-314, 24e, Rue  
Quebec, Quebec, G1L-1W5, Canada

POIRIER

Frere Armond Poirier  
1400 Route de l'Aeroport  
Ancienne-Lorette, Quebec, G2G-1G6, Canada

PONTBRIAND

M. Benoit Pontbriand  
2390, rue Marie-Victorin  
Sillery, Quebec, G1T-1K1, Canada

PROULX

Rev. Armand Proulx  
C.P. 636, La Pocatiere  
Kamouraska, Quebec, G0R-1Z1, Canada

PROVENCHER

M. Gerard E. Provencher  
934, avenue Dosquet  
Sainte-Foy, Quebec, G1V-3B9, Canada

RACINE

M. Denis Racine  
15 rue Bourque  
Chateau-Richer, Quebec, GOA-1N0, Canada

RIOU

Rev. Gregoire Riou  
83 Ouest, rue, St-Jean-Pte  
Rimouski, Quebec, G5L-4J2

TAILLON

Mme Ester Taillon Oss  
1278, rue Lemoine  
Sillery, Quebec, G1S-1A2, Canada

TARDIF

M.H.P. Tardif  
1257, avenue Jean Dequen  
Saint-Foy, Quebec, G1W-3H5, Canada

TESSIER

M. Robert Tessier  
2897, rue de Courcelles  
Sainte-Foy, Quebec, G1W-2B1, Canada

\*\*\*\*\*

PRINCIPAL HISTORICAL SOCIETIES IN QUEBEC

By Barbara St. Jacques (49)

Publication Trimestrielle

Societe Historique du Saguenay  
C.P. 456  
Chicoutimi, Quebec

Federation des Societes d'Histoire du Que.  
Sec.: M. Florent Lefebvre  
R.R. 2  
Chateauguay, Quebec

Societe Historique Acadienne  
C.P. 2363  
Moncton, N.B. Canada

Societe Historique de la Gaspesie  
C.P. 380  
Gaspé, Que.

Societe Historique de Matane  
C.P. 308  
Matane, Que.

La Societe d'Histoire du Bas St. Laurent  
300 rue des Ursulines  
Rimouski, Que.

Publication Annuelle

Societe Historique du Quebec  
C.P. 460  
Quebec 4, Que.

Societe Historique de la Cote du Sud  
C.P. 684  
La Pocatiere, Que.

Societe Historique de l'Ouest du Que.  
Musee de l'Outaouais  
C.P. 7, Hull Que.

Publication Occasionnelle  
Societe d'Histoire des Cantons  
de l'Est

C.P. 1141  
Sherbrooke, Que.

Societe Historique de la Cote Nord  
Centre culturel  
Baie Comeau, Que.

Societe Historique de Montreal  
Sec. 4420, rue Saint-Denis  
Montreal 131, Que.

HISTORICAL SOCIETIES (ENGLISH)

Brome County Historical Society  
Knowlton, Que.

Compton County Historical Society  
Sawyerville, Que.

Megantic County Historical Society  
Kinnear's Mills, Megantic, Que.

Missisquoi County Historical Society  
Stanbridge East, Co. Missisquoi, Que.

Richmond County Historical Society  
B.P. 329  
Danville, Que.

Stanstead County Historical Society  
Sec.: Miss Viola Moranville  
21 Junction  
Beebe  
Co. Stanstead, Que.

United Empire Loyalists Society  
25 Deacon Avenue  
Lennoxville, Que.

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ELECTIONS

The elections for the officers and board of directors was held on October 25, 1978. The following people were elected to the following offices for the period of one year: Robert J. Quintin (4) President, Lucille F. Rock (65) Vice-President, Robert P. Goudreau (44) Secretary, Leo Lebeuf (54) Treasurer, Board of Directors: Jeannette Menard (18), Albert K. Aubin (103), Robert W. Michaud (30), Pauline E. Lemere (98), and Alfred Gaboury (5).

\*\*\*\*\*

SAVIEZ - VOUS?

In the 60-year period between 1871 and 1931, some 1,600,000 Quebecois left their farms to settle south of the 45th parallel, attracted not only by adventure but by the hope of finding employment, mostly in New England.

THIS AND THAT

- \* The Society wishes to thank Mrs. Eva Rocheleau for her donation of the green stamps so that we could obtain a coffee pot for the library.
- \* We also wish to thank Raymond Bleau for his contribution of little church histories.
- \* Thanks again to Cecile Martens for her corrections of the Yamaska repertoire.
- \* The raffle made a grand total of \$754.00 less expenses which allowed us to purchase the 7 volume set of Tanguay, and the multi volume series by Brother Talbot as well as some much needed material on Berthier County. Lucille Rock was chairperson of this highly successful event. We thank all who purchased tickets to make this such a success.
- \* In the last issue of Je Me Souviens The Society offered to check the repertoires for any marriage for the donation of \$1.00. The response has been very well received. We hope that many of you will take advantage of this offer as the money derived from this goes towards the purchase of new books. Just send us the marriage in question and where you think it took place along with \$1.00 per marriage and we will do our best to locate it. Please be sure to include your name on each sheet of paper and your membership#.
- \* We are still in need of more questions for our question box. Send any that you have for inclusion in the next issue. Again, include name and #.
- \* Any member tracing an article that would be suitable for publication please send it in for publication.
- \* Our plea for five generation charts has been answered by several members. Anyone wishing to submit a five generation chart please do so and it will be published as soon as we have space.

- \* Life memberships are open in the Society for the fee of \$100.00. This may be paid in one lump sum or in four monthly installments of \$25.00 each.
- \* We have a few copies of the first issue of Je Me Souviens available for \$2.50 each.
- \* If you anticipate a change of address please notify us as soon as possible because the Post Office will not return the Je Me Souviens to us if the person has moved and therefore you may be late in receiving the issue.

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GENEALOGICAL PUBLICATIONS---PUBLICATIONS GENEALOGIQUES

ROBERT J. QUINTIN, BOX 2113, PAWTUCKET, RHODE ISLAND, U.S. 02861

- #1 NOTRE DAME DE LA CONSOLATION (1895-1977), PAWTUCKET, R.I.  
marriages MORE THAN 9,000 ENTRIES, MANY WITH THE DATE AND PLACE OF BAPTISM.  
BOUND.....\$12.00
- #2 ST. MATHIEU (1902-1977), CENTRAL FALLS, RI. MORE THAN 10,000  
marriages ENTRIES MOST WITH PLACE AND DATE OF BAPTISM. BOUND PRICE  
AND PUBLICATION DATE TO BE ANNOUNCED, RESERVE COPIES NOW.
- #3 STE. ANNE (1869-1977), FALL RIVER, MASS. 20,000 ENTRIES. THE  
marriages OLDEST FRANCO-AMERICAN PARISH IN THE DIOCESE OF FALL RIVER.  
BOUND. PRICE AND PUBLICATION DATE TO BE ANNOUNCED. RESERVE NOW.
- #4 NOTRE DAME DE SACRE COEUR, (1872-1977), CENTRAL FALLS, 7,000  
marriages MARRIAGES MOST WITH DATE AND PLACE OF BAPTISM. OLDEST FRANCO-  
AMERICAN PARISH IN CENTRAL FALLS. BOUND. DATE OF PUBLICATION  
AND PRICE TO BE ANNOUNCED. RESERVE NOW.

#5 NOTRE DAME DE SACRE COEUR, (1872-1977), CENTRAL FALLS, R.I.

baptisms PRICE AND DATE OF PUBLICATION TO BE ANNOUNCED. BOUND.

#6 ABOVE, PRICE AND DATE OF PUBLICATION TO BE ANNOUNCED. BOUND

deaths

ALL OF THESE WORKS WILL BE PRINTED IN VERY SMALL QUANTITIES SO RESERVE A COPY AT YOUR EARLIEST CONVENIENCE. ALL PRICES ARE IN U.S. FUNDS. PLEASE ADD 10% FOR POSTAGE AND PACKING.

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#### QUERIES

4. Do you have to be of French descent to join? No, anyone interested can join.
5. Do you have to know the county in Canada? It helps to have all the information that you can in order to make it easier to find the proper information or answer to your question, knowing the county limits the area of your search as our library is sectioned off by counties.
6. How do you know when you have finished a generation? You really do not know when a generation has been recorded or finished. Generally the French Canadians had a child every two years or so, giving you some idea as to how many children you might find. Some couples had 5, 10, 15, and even 20 children. If you are lucky, they may all have been born in the same parish thereby eliminating a lot of footwork. If they moved then the task of finding them will not be easy. As of yet, genealogists in Quebec have not undertaken the task of recording and publishing the baptisms. When this is done, however, our search for ancestors will be much easier.
7. Is there a Ste. Julie De Somerset? If so where is it? Questions regarding the location of Quebecois parishes can usually be answered by consulting volume 7 of Tanguay. The back of the book lists parishes both alphabetically and chronologically. St. Julie de Somerset is in Megantic County.
8. After one finds the marriage date and place how does one find other data such as births, deaths, etc? The only way, short of taking a trip to Quebec would be to write to the parish priest and request an "extrait des registres des naissances, baptemes, mariages et sepultures". The cost is usually around \$3.00 per extract and unless you know for sure that the person in question was born there etc. There is no assurance that you will get an extract. The speed of

reply depends upon how the priest feels about genealogy and whether or not he has any spare time. I have found that the priests will usually provide the extract if the money is enclosed. Also be sure to ask for the long form extract because the long form will give much more information than the short form which is easier for the priest to fill out.

9. How do I read the Tanguay series? An article will appear in the next issue regarding the reading of the Tanguay books.
10. Would like any information (vital statistics etc) on Bibeauor Vadnais families. #156 Alfred Dahlquist, 3601 78th Ave. N., Brooklyn Park, MN 55443
11. Need marriage of Alfred Richard son of (Jos.& Vitaline Cayer) to Hermine Mailloux daughter of ( ? & Agnes Peterson) in Lowell, Massachusetts area, #11 Gisele Vigeant, 232 Shawmat Ave, Central Falls, R.I.
12. Would like to hear from any Dumas, Graveline-Bress, Morin, Lorange (Loranger), Tetreault, Rochelieu, or Cartier family members #111 William Graveline, 511 Reeves Dr. Grand Forks, N.D. 58201.
13. Interested in ancestors of Francois Xavier Lariviere b. Canada 1 Oct. 1854; d. Manchester, New Hampshire 3 Oct. 1928; m. Elizabeth C. Courtemanche, Fall River, Mass., 19 Feb. 1882. (Francine Wilson #185)
14. Any information concerning Eugene Bergeron and spouse Domitille Ellison. Were parents of John, George, Lumina, & Wm. Joseph. She may have predeceased in around 1894. #185.
15. Researching Bergeron, Lariviere, Ellison, Rouse, Courtemanche names. Similar researchers invited to write. #185.
16. LaHaye family info. available for descendents of Pierre LaHaye b. 1628; d. 29 May 1697 in Batiscan; mar 1651 to Catherine Dodier (widow of Wm. Isabel). She was born 1628; d. 16 Apr. 1678 in Three Rivers. #185

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# NEW MEMBERS

- |                                       |   |       |
|---------------------------------------|---|-------|
| 171. Madeleine (McCarthy) Cantara     | 158 West Ave. Pawt.RI                   | 02860 |
| 172. Mina O'Connor c/o Janice Bolenes | 33 Sumner Ave. Cranston RI              | 02910 |
| 173. Noella (Dupre) Thompson          | 302 New York Ave. Prov. RI              | 02905 |
| 174. Edna (Prentiss) Cutler           | 12 Brandy Hills Dr. Port Orange<br>Flo. | 32010 |
| 175. Elizabeth Crawley                | 198 Cross St. C.F. RI                   | 02861 |
| 176. Lawrence J. Poitras              | 241 Cato St. Woon. R.I.                 | 02895 |
| 177. David Paul Bassett               | 31 Washington St. C.F. RI               | 02863 |
| 178. Carol Ann (Boucher) Szrom        | 22 Berndt St. Pawt. RI                  | 02861 |
| 179. Charles Gaudette                 | 65 Capt. Courtois Dr. So. Att.          | 02703 |
| 180. Mrs. Charles Gaudette            | " " " " " "                             | " "   |

181.	Francois Frank Desmarais	85 Broadview Ave. Cumb. RI	02864
182.	Joseph Paul Bell	98 Flint St. Somerville Mass	02145
183.	George Andre Lyssier	55 Hamlet Ave. Woon. RI	02895
184.	Frank H. Page Jr.	61 Victory St. Cranston RI	02910
185.	Francine L. Wilson	366 Hill St. Bristol Conn.	06010
186.	Bernard G. Mercier	1542 Main Road Tiverton RI	02878
187.	Thomas Labonte	225 Saratoga Ave. Pawt. RI	02861
188.	Norma Ladd	Babcock Hill So. Windham Conn	06266
189.	Arthur L. Martelle	265 High St. Cumb. RI	02864
190.	Rene H. Gagne	60 Oswego St. Bellingham Mass	02019
191.	Jacqueline Duval	109 Crest Dr. Pawt. RI	02861
192.	Marc A. Lagasse	1710 Hayes St. Nashville, Tenn	37203
193.	Simone Lapierre	4 Columbia Aven Lincoln RI	02865
194.	Neil Jos. Bouchard Jr.	32 Northern Ave. Beverly Mass	01915
195.	Nelson Paradis	100 Arthur St. Pawt. RI	02860
196.	Adelard J. Michaud	350 rue Marchand Drummondville	
		P.Q.	J2C-4N9
197.	Mrs. Hector Berard	7 Willow Way Lincoln RI	02865
198.	Hermas L. Asselin	220 Fisher St. Woon. RI	02895
199.	Lorraine A. Asselin	423 Transit St. Woon. RI	02895
200.	Jeannette Schoenberger	171 Monticello Rd. Pawt. RI	02861
201.	Denis R. Baillargeon	25 Woodcrest Dr. Ea. Prov. RI	02915
202.	Muriel O. Labrie	64 Bloodgood St. Pawt. RI	02861
203.	George Ronald Heroux	54 Arthur St. W. Warwick RI	02893
204.	Joel R. Garreau	RFD 1 Box 448A Gainesville Va	22065
205.	Michael Breault	157 Moccasin St. Warwick RI	02886
206.	Yvette Caron	88 Brookdale Blvd. Pawt. RI	02861
207.	Paul Quintin	381 South Quaker Lane West	
		Hartford Conn.	06119
208.	Gerard Raymond	1130 Newman Ave. Seekonk Mass	02771
209.	Robert Paquin	192 Bucklin St. Pawt. RI	02861
210.	Rita Lamothe	Manning Ct, Coventry RI	02816
211.	Sandra Breault	38 Dale St. Pawt. RI	02860
212.	George Norman	52 Cleveland St. Seekonk Mass	02771
213.	George A. Croteau	145 Corey St. Lowell Mass.	01851
214.	Theresa Tousignant	3 Shore Dr. Blackstone Mass	01504
215.	Elmer J. Courteau	201 Liberty Place South St-	
		Paul Minn.	55075
216.	Leonore Ann Patten	17691 Bell Creek La Livonia	
		Mich.	48152
217.	Jane F. Bartlett	56 Woodmere Rd. West Hartford	
		Conn.	06119
218.	Claire Chevrette	795 Central Ave Pawt. RI	02861
219.	Michele Gaboriault	411 South St. Foxboro Mass	02035
220.	Marthe F. (Faribault) Beauregard	741 Stuart, Montreal PQ	Y2V3H4
221.	Fr. Julien Hamelin	2240 Rue Fullum, Montreal PQ	H2K-3N9
222.	Jean Tetrault	12305 Lavigne Montreal PQ	
223.	Robert Graveline	33 Sykes Palmer Mass	01069
224.	Rev. Clarence J. d'Entremont	71 Center St. Fairhaven Mass	02719
225.	Rejean Denis	270 Est Eveche Rimouski PQ	G5L-1Y3
226.	Rodolphe Lessard	3240 Edouard Monpetit Mont. PQ	H3T-1J9
227.	Rita Violette Lippe	32 Louise Ave. Methuen Mass.	01844
228.	Elizabeth C. Schug	107-21st St. Niceville Flo.	32578
229.	Rita (Mercier) Crochiere	529 Chicopee St. Chicopee Mass	01013
230.	A. T. Desaulniers	P.O. Drawer A, Mt. Berry Georgia	30149



—231.	Rene H. Bernier	12 Corey Lane Niantic Conn.	06357
? 232.	Viola L. Dufour	54 Fitchburg Rd. Fitchburg Mass	02860
233.	Carole Howard	85 Morris Ave. Pawt. RI	02860
234.	Doris Davignon	87 Morris Ave. Pawt. RI	02878
235.	Elizabeth Mercier	1542 Main Rd. Tiverton RI	02895
236.	Patrick N. Beaulieu	6 Oaklawn Rd. No. Smithfield RI	02895
237.	Loretta Ducharme Hoye	41 Kopra St. TRUTH or CONSEQUENCE New Mexico	
—238.	John Richard (Poissant) Fisher	1595 North Ave. Burlington VT	05401
—239.	Lois M. Dana	RFD1 Hartland VT	05048
240.	Peter L. Moreau	2 Main St. Albion RI	02807
241.	Arthur M. Tessier	168 Greeley St. Pawt. RI	02860
—242.	Chris Audibert	315 W232 New York NY	10466
243.	Susan Wilson	747 Roosevelt Ave. Pawt. RI	02861
244.	Eleanor A. Sawyer	173 London Ave. Pawt. RI	02864
245.	----- Therese Chevrette	3848 Diamond Hill Rd. Cumb RI	02864
246.	Laura Alice Smith	704 N. Green St. Yates Center Kansas	66783
247.	Edward J. Paquin	423 Beverage Hill Ave. Pawt RI	02861
248.	Richard Godin	3 Highland St. Woon. RI	02895
—249.	Louis E. Harper	2700 East Beverly Rd. Shorewood Wisconsin	53211
—250.	Yvonne M. Lagace	69 Quobaug Ave. Oxford Mass	01540
—251.	Maurice P. Lagace	69 Quobaug Ave. Oxford Mass	01540
—252.	Jean Pierre Pellerin	7456A St. Denis, Montreal, Quebec	H2R 2E4
—253.	Christabel T. Overland	81 Whitney Ave. Bridgeport Conn.	06606
—254.	Olive Margaret Reed	15 County Lane, Simsbury, Conn	06070
259.	Paul Letourneau	100 S. Michigan, Elkhart, Indiana	46514
—256.	Raymond E. Frechette	131 Old Lisbon Rd. Lewiston Maine	04240
—257.	Diane V. Duprey	Myricks St. RD #5 Lakeville Mass	02346
258.	Ville de Montreal, Division des Bibliotheques	550 Rue Fullum Montreal, H2G-2H3	
259.	Raoul Tousignant	Logee St. Woon. RI	02895
260.	Lucille Borelli	Apt. #2 Woodland Terrace Lincoln RI	02865
261.	Arthur W. Lacroix	PO Box 1583 Dade City Flo.	33525
262.	Joan Cheney	459 Madison St. Fall River Mass	02720
263.	Pierre Brault	387 Chemin Evangeline L'Acadie Que.	JOJ 1HO
264.	Maine State Library, Cultural Building	Augusta, Maine	04333
265.	Doris Levesque Greer	311 Ardmore Ave. Trenton NJ	08629
266.	Michael LaForest	604 Ensley Dr. Rte.29 Knoxville Tenn.	37920
267.	Noel A. Pion	9815 Bennington Kansas City Mo.	64131
268.	Henry Gabrielson	229 Cypress St. Massapequa NY	11762
269.	Marielle Fernande Beausoleil	917 Tarbox Rd. Plainfield CT	06374
270.	Raymond Ernest Beausoleil	917 Tarbox Rd. Plainfield Ct	06374

271. Adrien L. Ringuette  
 272. Joseph P. Choquette  
 273. Gilles E. Rock

17445 County Rd. 10 Bristol Rhd.  
 46507  
 42 Greylawn Ave. Warwick RI 02886  
 20 Ledge Dr. Cranston RI 02920

LIFE MEMBERS

# 2-L Geranrd Camire

1 Tiffany St. Central Falls RI 02863

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

103. Albert K. Aubin  
 15. Roland Brissette  
 60. Anne Chretien  
 93. Doris Demers  
 70. Armand Demers  
 139. CDR R.E. Doucet  
 130. George J. Gagne  
 17. Roland E. Laplume  
 54. Leo Lebeuf  
 105. John Pereira  
 11. Gisele Vigeant

191 Gladstone St. Cranston RI 02920  
 49 Columbine Ave. Pawt. RI 10861  
 Buxton St. PO Box 74 Slatersville  
 RI 02876  
 Chateau Claire 16 Greene St.  
 Apt. 401A Woon. RI 02895  
 Chateau Claire 16 Greene St.  
 Apt. 401A Woon. RI 02895  
 5228 Guinda Ct. San Diego Cal. 92124  
 PO Box 441 Winsted Conn. 06098  
 188 Sumter St. Prov. RI 02907  
 136 John St. Pawt. RI 02861  
 1156 Brayton Ave. Somerset Mass 02726  
 232 Shawmat Ave. Central Falls  
 RI

CHANGE OF NAME

Therese Houle #45 is now Therese (Houle) Brissette, married to Roland  
 Brissette #15.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

To the editor of Je Me Souviens:

Congratulations on this lively issue of Je Me Souviens, vol.1, no. 1.  
 I found it most enjoyable reading.

I had not read any French-Canadian history in many years, but as it  
 happened I had just finished an account of some research done by Henry  
 David Thoreau.

In his book in Cape Cod there is a chapter entitled Provincetown in  
 which Thoreau devotes several pages to the early French explorers and  
 cartographers.

He was very interested in the Ante-Pilgrim history of New England, pointing out that the Englishman's history of New England commences only when it ceases to be New France.

See Thoreau, Henry David, Cape Cod. The Heritage Press, N.Y. 1968.  
PP. 183-192,197.

Muriel Labrie  
64 Bloodgood Street  
Pawt. RI 02861

May I add that I enjoyed the translation of "The Journal of Sophronie Marchesseault" for my wife's great-great-grandfather also went to California in search of gold. I'm enxious to read the second installment---wouldn't it be a wonder if one of this party ran into him.

Albert H. Roy  
24 Jefferson Ave.  
Chicopee, Ma. 01020  
# 114

\*\*\*\*\*

# Ancestor Chart

Name of Compiler Albert H. Roy #111  
 Address 24 Jefferson Ave.  
 City, State Chicopee, Mass. 01020  
 Date 1-1-1978

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

Chart No. 1

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

## 4 Joseph A. Roy

(Father of No. 2)  
 b. 16-5-1871  
 p.b. St Paul d'Abbotsford, Can.  
 m. 6-9-1897 Webster, Mass.  
 d. 7-12-1953  
 p.d. Aldenville (Chicopee) Mass.

## 2 Conrad Gerard Roy

(Father of No. 1)  
 b. 6-2-1904  
 p.b. St Paul d'Abbotsford, Can.  
 m. 1-9-1924 Chicopee Falls, Mass.  
 d. 30-4-1974  
 p.d. Holyoke, Mass.

## 5 Anna Vallee

(Mother of No. 2)  
 b. 13-2-1878  
 p.b. Ste Cecile de Milton, Can.  
 d. 28-6-1946  
 p.d. Aldenville (Chicopee) Mass.

## 1 Albert H. Roy

b. 20-12-1925  
 p.b. Chicopee (Aldenville) Mass.  
 m. 13-6-1953 Chicopee, Mass.  
 d.  
 p.d.

## 6 Napoleon St. Jean

(Father of No. 3)  
 b. 29-10-1863  
 p.b. Ste Brigide, Iberville  
 m. 9-2-1889 Chicopee Falls, Mass.  
 d. 9-10-1946  
 p.d. Chicopee, Mass.

## 3 Juliette Cecile St Jean.

(Mother of No. 1)  
 b. 25-2-1906  
 p.b. Chicopee Falls, Mass.  
 d. 25-9-1949  
 p.d. Aldenville (Chicopee) Mass.

## 7 Eugenie Paquette

(Mother of No. 3)  
 b. 9-7-1870  
 p.b. Ste Brigide, Iberville  
 d. 10-3-1929  
 p.d. Chicopee Falls, Mass.

## 8 Joseph Roy

(Father of No. 4)  
 b. 8-3-1848  
 p.b. St Cesaire, Can.  
 m. 12-2-1872 St Paul d'Abbotsford  
 d. 21-2-1917  
 p.d. St Paul d'Abbotsford, Can.  
 M-Olympe Mailloux  
 (Mother of No. 4)

## 9 Charles M. Mailloux

b. 21-7-1853  
 p.b. Chambly, Can.  
 d. 26-12-1937  
 p.d. Holyoke, Mass.

## 10 Nectaire Vallee

(Father of No. 5)  
 b. 4-6-1851  
 p.b. St Damase, Can.  
 m. 12-11-1872 St Pie de Ragot  
 d. 2-2-1911  
 p.d. Webster, Mass.  
 Tenaide Martel  
 (Mother of No. 5)

## 11 Tenaide Martel

b. 25-11-1853  
 p.b. St Pie de Ragot, Can.  
 d. 16-5-1932  
 p.d. Webster, Mass.

## 12 Andre Delibardit St Jean-

Catudal (Father of No. 6)  
 b.  
 p.b.  
 m. 13-1-1863 Ste Marie de Monnoir  
 d.  
 p.d. Vermont  
 Lebere Fontaine  
 (Mother of No. 6)

## 13 Lebere Fontaine

b. 1841  
 p.b. Ste Brigide, Iberville  
 d. 29-8-1899  
 p.d. Chicopee Falls, Mass.

## 14 Alexandre Paquette

(Father of No. 7)  
 b. 1834  
 p.b. Ste Brigide, Iberville  
 m. 18-2-1867 Ste Brigide, Iberville  
 d. 19-7-1905  
 p.d. Chicopee Falls, Mass.

## 15 Marie Guillette

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

## 16 Michel Roy

(Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)  
 m. 21-2-1843 St Jean-Bte de Rouville  
 d.

## 17 M-Flavie Barre

(Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)  
 b.

## 18 Charles M. Mailloux

(Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)  
 b. 1828  
 m. 20-8-1850 St Joseph de Chambly  
 d. 20-11-1906

## 19 Charlotte Scott

(Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)  
 b. 1824  
 d.

## 20 Charles Vallee

(Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)  
 b.  
 m. 4-10-1834 St Damase  
 d.

## 21 Marguerite Messier

(Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)  
 b.  
 d.

## 22 Hubert Martel

(Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)  
 b. 18-1-1833  
 m. 18-1-1853 St Pie, Ragot  
 d. 5-12-1897 St Pie, Ragot  
 Adoline Gauvin

## 23 Adoline Gauvin

(Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)  
 b. 18-1-1855 at St Cesaire  
 d.

## 24 Dominique Delibac-Catudal-

(Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)  
 b. St Jean  
 m.

## 25 Rose Regnier dit Brillon

(Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)  
 d.

## 26 Chrysologue Fontaine

(Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)  
 b.  
 m. 13-2-1838 Marieville  
 d.

## 27 Libert Jaret-Beauregard

(Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)  
 b.  
 d.

## 28 Francois-Xavier Paquette

(Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)  
 b. dit Lavallee  
 m. 19-10-1830 Marieville  
 d.

## 29 Clemence Gendron

(Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)  
 b.

## 30 Hyacinthe Guillette

(Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)  
 b.  
 m. 29-5-1838 Marieville  
 d.

## 31 Emilie Champagne

(Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)  
 b.  
 d.

## Jeannette C. Piquette

(Spouse of No. 1)  
 b. 20-8-1928  
 p.b. Newington, Conn. p.d.

Name of Compiler Albert Ledoux  
 Address 411 Waupelani Dr. D-220  
 City, State State College, Pa.  
 Date November 5, 1978

*Ancestor Chart*  
 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

4 Joseph Henri Ledoux

(Father of No. 2)  
 b. June 6 1876  
 p.b. Ste-Anne-de-Stuckley  
 m. (2) Sept. 8, 1909 PQ  
 d. Manchester, NH  
 p.d. Aug. 8, 1948,  
 Newport, RI

2 Aurele Henri Ledoux

(Father of No. 1)  
 b. Oct. 31, 1917  
 p.b. Dartmouth, Mass.  
 m. July 5, 1948, New  
 Bedford, Mass.  
 d.  
 p.d.

5 Arzelie Brouillette

(Mother of No. 2)  
 b. Sept. 12, 1876  
 p.b. Farnham, PQ  
 d. Nov. 3, 1965  
 p.d. New Bedford, Mass.

1 Albert Henri Ledoux

b. Nov. 27, 1952  
 p.b. New Bedford, Mass.  
 m.  
 d.  
 p.d.

6 Ernest LeBlanc

(Father of No. 3)  
 b. Oct. 28, 1885  
 p.b. Lakeburn, N. Brun.  
 m. Nov. 20, 1911  
 d. St-Isidore, N. Brun.  
 p.d. March 5, 1955  
 New Bedford, Mass.

3 Georgianna Ida LeBlanc

(Mother of No. 1)  
 b. Feb. 22, 1918  
 p.b. New Bedford, Mass.  
 d.  
 p.d.

7 Marie-Catherine Jean

(Mother of No. 3)  
 b. August 29, 1887  
 p.b. St-Isidore, N. Brun.  
 d.  
 p.d.

8 Philibert Ledoux

(Father of No. 4)  
 b. Jan. 14, 1848  
 p.b. Sept. 19, 1870  
 m. Bonsecours, PQ  
 d. Dec. 22, 1924  
 p.d. Newport, NH  
 Melina Catudal

(Mother of No. 4)  
 b. May 19, 1854  
 p.b. Ste-Brigide, PQ  
 d. June 12, 1906  
 p.d. Newport, NH

10 Alexis Brouillette

(Father of No. 5)  
 b. June 2, 1836, Lacadie  
 PQ  
 p.b. Oct. 19, 1861, Lacadie  
 m. Oct. 27, 1887  
 d. Manchester, NH  
 p.d.

11 Aurelie Mercier

(Mother of No. 5)  
 b. Dec. 13, 1839  
 p.b. Lacadie PQ  
 d. May 5, 1885  
 p.d. Manchester, NH

12 Honore Henri LeBlanc

(Father of No. 6)  
 b. 1845  
 p.b.  
 m. 1882  
 d. Jan. 2, 1902  
 p.d. Lakeburn, N. Brun.  
 Julie Ouellette

(Mother of No. 6)  
 b. May 17, 1862  
 p.b. Beaumont, N. Brun.  
 d. June 3, 1934  
 p.d. New Bedford, Mass.

14 Xavier Jean

(Father of No. 7)  
 b. Jan. 24, 1860  
 p.b. Caraquet, N. Brun.?  
 m. ca. 1883  
 d. Sept. 14, 1941  
 p.d. St-Isidore, N. Brun.

15 Catherine Kerry

(Mother of No. 7)  
 b. July 2, 1860  
 p.b.  
 d. July 4, 1902  
 p.d. St-Isidore, N. Brun.

16 Joseph Ledoux Chart No. \_\_\_\_\_

b. 1800 (Father of No. 8,  
 Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)  
 m.  
 d.

17 Josephite Ledoux

b. 1812 (Mother of No. 8,  
 Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)  
 d.

18 Isidore Catudal

b. 1815 (Father of No. 9,  
 Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)  
 m. (2) 1846  
 d.

19 Sophie Trudeau

b. 1815 (Mother of No. 9,  
 Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)  
 d. 1876

20 Francois Brouillette

b. 1813 (Father of No. 10,  
 Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)  
 m. Oct. 15, 1833, Lacadie  
 d. June 7, 1874 Farnham  
 Ursule Bissonnette

21 Ursule Bissonnette

(Mother of No. 10,  
 Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)  
 b. 1812  
 d. Nov. 29, 1888, Farnham

22 Pascal Mercier

(Father of No. 11,  
 Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)  
 b. 17--  
 m. 1834 Lacadie  
 d.

23 Flavie Lemelin

(Mother of No. 11,  
 Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)  
 b.  
 d.

24 Hippolyte Leblanc

(Father of No. 12,  
 Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)  
 b.  
 m.

25 Henriette ---

(Mother of No. 12,  
 Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)  
 b.  
 d.

26 Ephrem Ouellette

(Father of No. 13,  
 Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)  
 b. ca. 1820  
 m.

27 Osithe ---

(Mother of No. 13,  
 Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)  
 b.  
 d.

28 Narcisse Jean

(Father of No. 14,  
 Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)  
 b.  
 m.

29 Salomee Dignard

(Mother of No. 14,  
 Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)  
 b.  
 d.

30 Jean-B. Kerry

(Father of No. 15,  
 Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)  
 b.  
 m.

31 Genevieve Noel

(Mother of No. 15,  
 Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)  
 b.  
 d.

(Spouse of No. 1)

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



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