Winten 1989 Me Souviens

AMERICAN-FRENCH GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY P.O. Box 2113

Pawtucket, Rhode Island 02861-0113



0 F F I C E R S 1989-90

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From the Editor:

The end of another year is rapidly approaching and, as always, one wonders where the time went. As always, it has pleasure doing all that а Je Me Souviens in reguired in order to the hands of our members and readers in a time fashion. As goes timelv however, the intervals between issues seem to be getting progressively shorter.

While it has been a most enjoyable experience editing our little journal for the past two and one-half years, the time has come for me to pass the reins on to another. Unfortunately, in this life choices must be made and in my particular circumstance the options were few: I am compelled to give up this most enjoyable endeavor.

Inasmuch as a successor has not yet been determined, I shall keep my hand in the pie, so to speak and I fully expect that I shall contribute, to the extent possible, to the Summer 1990 issue of our journal.

I have tried to the best of my ability to make Je Me Souviens a pleasant experience for all of you during my stewardship. If the reading was half as pleasurable as the editing, I have succeeded.

From the Directors, Officers, and myself, the happiest of the coming holidays to all and may the coming New Year be filled with success and joy.

Sincerely

Roger C. Ross

Editor

In June of this year I was asked, as a member of the AFGS to address the 11th annual French Scholar recognition night held by Le Foyer in Pawtucket, RI. The meeting honors the outstanding high school French scholars in the area. My remarks on that evening are reprinted here as delivered, without editing. The sentiments expressed well reflect, I think, the goals and purpose Also the long-standing AFGS. relationship between the AFGS and Le Fover are touched upon. Despite the post-script which appears at the end of this brief article, the sentiments remain constant. Both institutionally and, for the most part, individually, the AFGS, Le Foyer, and its respective members remain good friends.

DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT OF PAWTUCKET SCHOOLS CHEVRETTE; PRINCIPAL MORAN TOLMAN HIGH SCHOOL: DISTINGUISHED FRENCH SCHOLARS FROM TOLMAN AND SHEA RAPHAEL'S ACADEMY; AND ST. SCHOOLS FRENCH TEACHERS OF THESE SCHOOLS: GERARD LUPIEN, PRESIDENT OF LE FOYER; MEMBERS OF LE FOYER; AND INVITED GUESTS. MY PLEASURE MY HONOR AND IS IT EVENING, ON ADDRESS YOU THIS OCCASION OF THE 11TH ANNUAL RECOGNITION NIGHT BY LE FOYER OF THE OUTSTANDING HIGH SCHOOL FRENCH SCHOLARS IN THE AREA.

CASE TO SAY THAT WITHOUT LE FOYER THERE WOULD BE NO AFGS; HOWEVER, IT IS CLEARLY ACCURATE TO OBSERVE THAT WITHOUT FOYER THE AFGS WOULD NOT EXIST PRECISELY THE SAME WAY THAT IT DOES TODAY. AT THE BEGINNING, WHEN EMOTIONAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL. AS WELL AS TANGIBLE, SUPPORT WAS NEEDED, LE FOYER WAS THERE. IN FACT, FOR THE FIRST FIVE YEARS OF THE SOCIETY'S EXISTENCE, OCCUPIED OUR QUARTERS RENT FREE. SPIRIT OF COOPERATION AND GENEROSITY WHICH WAS SHOWN IN THIS, AND MANY OTHER WAYS BY LE FOYER MADE THE GROWTH OF THE AFGS A REALIZATION OF HENRI LEBLOND'S DREAM. AND TONIGHT, MORE THAN TEN YEARS LATER, LE FOYER CONTINUES TO BE THERE FOR US----A GOOD FRIEND.

I AM CERTAINLY NOT COMPETENT TO SPEAK IN ANY DEPTH ABOUT THE GOALS AND PHILOSOPHY OF LE FOYER AND THAT IS NOT MY PURPOSE. I SENSE HOWEVER, THAT PARTICULARLY ON THIS OCCASION, IT MAY BE USEFUL AND INSTRUCTIVE TO NOTE THE COMMON PURPOSES OF THE TWO ORGANIZATIONS.I QUOTE FROM THE LETTERHEAD OF LE FOYER:

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WHEN I WAS INVITED TO SPEAK TO YOU THIS EVENING, I WAS GIVEN THE AGENDA FOR THE PROCEEDINGS AND MY INSTRUCTIONS. IF MAY CALL THEM THAT, WERE THAT MY REMARKS SHOULD BE LIMITED TO APPROXIMATELY 20 MINUTES. NEVER HAVING BEEN ACCUSED OF SAYING IN A SENTENCE WHAT I COULD OTHERWISE SAY IN A PARAGRAPH. I FELT THAT I WOULD EASILY TAKE THAT TIME. FORTUNATELY FOR YOU, I RECALLED THE WISDOM OF A PRIEST AT ST. MATHIEU'S PARISH WHERE I WAS RAISED A PROPOS HIS SUNDAY HOMILY. HE SAID THAT IF WHAT YOU HAD TO SAY COULD NOT BE SAID IN SEVEN MINUTES, IT PROBABLY WAS NOT WORTH SAYING. SO WE HAVE ESTABLISHED THE PARAMETERS FOR MY REMARKS. THEY WILL NOT MORE BRIEF THAN SEEN MINUTES, NOR LONGER THAN TWENTY MINUTES.

THE PRINCIPAL REASON FOR MY BEING INVITED TO ADDRESS THIS GROUP IS THAT I AM A MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN-FRENCH GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY WHICH IS LOCATED DIRECTLY ABOVE US ON THE SECOND FLOOR OF THIS VERY BUILDING. THIS IS NOT A COINCIDENCE. THE AMERICAN-FRENCH GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY (HENCEFORTH I SHALL REFER TO THE SOCIETY AS AFGS AND SAVE A MOUTHFUL OF WORDS) WAS ORIGINALLY THE BRAINCHILD OF HENRI LEBLOND, WHO IS CURRENTLY A MEMBER AND THE PUBLIC RELATIONS DIRECTOR OF LE FOYER. SOME TEN YEARS AGO, HENRI FELT THAT A LOCAL EFFORT SHOULD BE LAUNCHED UNDER WHICH PERSONS OF FRENCH-CANADIAN

DESCENT COULD GATHER PERIODICALLY AND. SO COMING TOGETHER. COLLECT AND TN PRESERVE GENEALOGICAL AND HISTORICAL MATERIALS. IN SHORT, TO USE THE PHRASE OF THE DAY, TO "SEARCH FOR THEIR ROOTS". BUT THIS WAS ONLY PART OF HENRI'S VISION. EQUALLY IMPORTANT, IF NOT MORE SO. WAS THE GOAL OF PRESERVING THE FRENCH-CANADIAN CULTURE AND HERITAGE IN THE UNITED STATES. I FEEL CONFIDENT IN SAYING TONIGHT THAT IN EACH OF THESE GOALS. THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE AFGS HAS SURPASSED THE MOST OUTRAGEOUS IMAGININGS OF HENRI AND THE OTHER ORIGINAL MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY. BUT MORE OF THIS LATER.

THERE IS A CLOSE TIE BETWEEN LE FOYER AND THE AFGS, BOTH INSTITUTIONALLY AND AMONG THE MEMBERS OF EACH GROUP. AS I SAID EARLIER. THE AFGS HOUSES ITS VOLUMINOUS LIBRARY ON THE SECOND FLOOR OF THIS BUILDING. THE COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY LE FOYER IN 1979 WAS ESSENTIAL TO THE AFGS IN ITS FORMATIVE YEARS. FROM THE OUTSET, IT WAS HENRI'S NOTION THAT THE AFGS WOULD BE HOUSED IN ITS PRESENT LOCATION; BUT THAT WAS NOT SOLELY HIS DECISION TO MAKE. AND SO IT WAS THAT HENRI MADE HIS PROPOSAL TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF LE FOYER. THEY WERE RECEPTIVE. ONE MIGHT EVEN SAFELY SAY ENTHUSIASTIC. TO THE IDEA. UPON RECEIVING THE APPROVAL OF LE FOYER'S BOARD. A STEERING COMMITTEE WAS FORMED AND THE WHEELS WERE PUT IN MOTION. IT IS PERHAPS TO OVERSTATE THE

CASE TO SAY THAT WITHOUT LE FOYER THERE WOULD BE NO AFGS: HOWEVER. IT IS CLEARLY ACCURATE TO OBSERVE THAT WITHOUT FOYER THE AFGS WOULD NOT EXIST PRECISELY THE SAME WAY THAT IT DOES TODAY. AT THE BEGINNING, WHEN EMOTIONAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL, AS WELL AS TANGIBLE, SUPPORT WAS NEEDED, LE FOYER WAS THERE. IN FACT. FOR THE FIRST FIVE YEARS OF THE SOCIETY'S EXISTENCE, WE OCCUPIED OUR QUARTERS RENT FREE. THE SPIRIT OF COOPERATION AND GENEROSITY WHICH WAS SHOWN IN THIS, AND MANY OTHER WAYS BY LE FOYER MADE THE GROWTH OF THE AFGS A REALIZATION OF HENRI LEBLOND'S DREAM. AND TONIGHT, MORE THAN TEN YEARS LATER, LE FOYER CONTINUES TO BE THERE FOR US----A GOOD FRIEND.

I AM CERTAINLY NOT COMPETENT TO SPEAK IN ANY DEPTH ABOUT THE GOALS AND PHILOSOPHY OF LE FOYER AND THAT IS NOT MY PURPOSE. I SENSE HOWEVER, THAT PARTICULARLY ON THIS OCCASION, IT MAY BE USEFUL AND INSTRUCTIVE TO NOTE THE COMMON PURPOSES OF THE TWO ORGANIZATIONS.I QUOTE FROM THE LETTERHEAD OF LE FOYER:

"OUR PURPOSE"---- TO PROMOTE AND DEVELOP THE INTELLECTUAL, RELIGIOUS, ECONOMIC, CIVIC AND NATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF AMERICANS OF FRENCH DESCENT AS WELL AS TO PROMOTE FRENCH CULTURE." A LAUDABLE STATEMENT OF PURPOSE THIS, AND ONE WHICH HAS DRIVEN LE FOYER SINCE ITS FOUNDING HERE IN PAWTUCKET MORE THAN 50 YEARS AGO AND A PURPOSE WHICH IS CONTINUING TO BE FOSTERED BY THE MORE THAN 700 MEMBERS OF THE ORGANIZATION TODAY.

NOW LET ME QUOTE, A BIT MORE AT LENGTH, FROM THE CONSTITUTION OF THE AFGS:

THE PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF THIS SOCIETY ARE:

- 1. TO COLLECT, PRESERVE AND PUBLISH GENEALOGICAL, HISTORICAL, AND BIOGRAPHICAL MATTER RELATING TO AMERICANS OF FRENCH AND FRENCH-CANADIAN EXTRACTION.
- 2. TO PLAY AN ACTIVE ROLE IN THE PRESERVATION OF FRENCH-CANADIAN HERITAGE AND CULTURE IN THE UNITED STATE
- 3. TO ESTABLISH AND MAINTAIN A REFERENCE LIBRARY AND RESEARCH CENTER FOR THE BENEFIT OF ITS MEMBERS.

THE TWO STATEMENTS ARE NOT IDENTICAL, TO BE SURE; BUT MAY I SUGGEST THAT THEY ARE SUFFICIENTLY SIMILAR TO ESTABLISH A PHILOSOPHICAL NEXUS BETWEEN LE FOYER AND THE AFGS. THERE ARE IMPORTANT, CORE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN OUR TWO ORGANIZATIONS, TO BE SURE. ONE OBVIOUS DIFFERENCE IS THAT LE FOYER HAS A FORMAL SOCIAL COMPONENT WHICH THE AFGS DOES NOT HAVE. YET, IN THEIR

RESPECTIVE FUNDAMENTAL SENSES OF IDENTITY, THE TWO ORGANIZATIONS ARE VERY MUCH ALIKE.

LET ME TELL YOU A BIT ABOUT THE AMERICAN FRENCH GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY: OF HOW WE OPERATE, OUR FUNCTIONS, OF PRECISELY AND CONCISELY WHAT MAKES THE AFGS TICK. AND WITH A BIT OF LUCK, I WILL PERHAPS SUFFICIENTLY PIQUE THE INTEREST OF MORE THAN ONE OF YOU IN THE AUDIENCE THIS EVENING AND IN THE NOT TOO DISTANT FUTURE, SOME TUESDAY EVENING, I SHALL SEE YOU UP THE FLIGHT OF STAIRS FROM WHERE WE ARE NOW LOCATED.

THE CORE ELEMENT FOR OUR SOCIETY IS ITS LIBRARY. CURRENTLY, MY BEST ESTIMATE IS THAT WE HAVE IN EXCESS OF TEN THOUSAND VOLUMES WHICH DEAL IN VARIOUS WAYS WITH DIVERSE ELEMENTS OF FRENCH-CANADIAN AND CANADIAN GENEALOGY AND HISTORY.

IN THIS REGARD, WE HAVE COME A LONG, LONG WAY IN A BRIEF TEN YEARS. OUT THE OUTSET, OUT LIBRARY COMPRISED OF THOSE VOLUMES WHICH THE FOUNDING MEMBERSHIP HAD AMONG THEIR PRIVATE POSSESSIONS AND WILLINGLY SAW FIT TO DONATE TO THE SOCIETY, SO THAT WE WOULD HAVE A LIBRARY IN NAME, AT LEAST. SINCE THOSE EARLIEST DAYS, DONATIONS OF RESEARCH DATA HAVE CONTINUED TO POUR IN. BUT WE ALSO ARRIVED AT THE POINT WHERE WE, AS A SOCIETY, HAVE BEEN ABLE TO

PURCHASE THOSE VOLUMES WHICH, AS A GROUP, WE FELT WOULD BE MOST BENEFICIAL TO MEETING OUR OBLIGATIONS TO OUR MEMBERS.

MOST IMPORTANT OF THIS NUMBER ARE OUR REPERTOIRES ("REPERTOIRES"). THESE ARE COMPILATIONS OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MOST SIGNIFICANTLY, MARRIAGES THROUGHOUT CANADA. USUALLY, THE REPERTOIRES ARE COMPILED ON A PARISH BY PARISH BASIS, ALTHOUGH IN SOME CASES WE DO MAINTAIN THEM ON A COUNTY-WIDE BASIS. MARRIAGE COMPILATIONS ARE THE IMPORTANT BECAUSE THE TYPICAL MARRIAGE ENTRY WILL GIVE THE NAMES OF THE HUSBAND AND WIFE, THE DATE AND PLACE OF THEIR MARRIAGE, AND FOR EACH SPOUSE, THE NAMES OF THEIR RESPECTIVE PARENTS. IN THE OVERWHELMING MAJORITY OF CASES. NAMES OF THE TWO MOTHERS WILL BE HE MAIDEN NAME. WITH THIS SCANT BUT CRUCIAL INFORMATION, I AM CERTAIN CAN ALL UNDERSTAND HOW RELATIVELY SIMPLE IT CAN BE TO TRACE BACKWARDS ESTABLISH A GENEALOGICAL LINE. USING A ROUGH 20 YEAR GENERATIONAL STANDARD, AND HAVING THE NAMES OF THE PARENTS OF THE SUBJECT MARRIAGE, ONE GOES BACK IN TIME AND FINDS THE MARRIAGE OF THOSE PARENTS.... AND SO IT GOES.

SIMPLE AS THIS SOUNDS, AND INCREDIBLE AS IT MAY SEEM, IN MOST CASES THE DIFFICULT PART IS ESTABLISHING THE LINE FROM OUT MOST CONTEMPORARY

ANCESTORS, OUR GRANDPARENTS AND GREAT-GRANDPARENTS. THE REPERTOIRES THAT I DESCRIBED JUST A MOMENT AGO ARE USUALLY VERY COMPLETE; BUT THEY COVER PERIODS OF THE 18TH, 19TH AND VERY EARLY 20TH CENTURY.(WE ALSO HAVE COMPREHENSIVE SOURCES OF INFORMATION FOR THE 17TH CENTURY, BUT THIS PERIOD IS FOR THE EARLY, FORMATIVE YEARS OF CANADA AS A COUNTRY AND. SINCE THE POPULATION OF THE COUNTRY WAS THEN COUNTED IN THE HUNDREDS AND LOW THOUSANDS, ANCESTRY TENDS TO BE COMMON FOR ALL RESEARCHERS. AT THIS LEVEL YOUR COUSIN OR UNCLE OR AUNT, WILL BE MY COUSIN OR UNCLE. OR AUNT.)

GIVEN THIS FACT, THEN, THE CRUCIAL ELEMENT TO SUCCESSFULLY TRACING ONE'S ROOTS IS TO SPEAK WITH YOUR LIVING RELATIVES, PARENTS AND GRANDPARENTS, MOST LIKELY. THEY WILL RETAIN A FUND OF FAMILY HISTORY WHICH IN MANY CASES WILL NOT APPEAR IN PRINTED SOURCES. AND IF THEY DO. YOU CAN CERTAINLY SAVE MUCH PAINSTAKING RESEARCH TIME BY SPENDING AN HOUR OR TWO IN FRUITFUL CONVERSATION. AN EXAMPLE OF HOW THIS CAN BE VERY HELPFUL. IT WAS NOT UNUSUAL AT THE TURN OF THE CENTURY AND IN THE EARLY 1900'S FOR FRENCH-CANADIANS TO MAKE THEIR WAY BACK AND FORTH FROM CANADA TO THE UNITED STATES. MY OWN MATERNAL GRANDFATHER WAS BORN IN ST. HYACINTHE; CAME TO THE UNITED STATES AS A YOUNG BOY; WENT BACK TO CANADA; CAME BACK TO THE UNITED STATES; RETURNED TO CANADA; AND, FINALLY, BACK TO THE UNITED STATES PERMANENTLY. AND THESE WERE NOT VACATIONS, OR SHORT-TERM EXCURSIONS. EACH TRIP BACK TO CANADA FOR TWO YEARS OR MORE. SO THEN, ONE CAN READILY SEE THAT ESTABLISHING DEFINITIVELY PRECISELY WHERE A CHILD MAY HAVE BEEN BORN CAN POSE SOME DIFFICULTY IN THIS PERIOD. NOT ONLY IS THE PARISH OR COUNTY IN DOUBT; THE COUNTRY IS IN SERIOUS QUESTION. SO SPEAKING WITH LIVING, ELDERLY RELATIVELY IS ESSENTIAL TO A GOOD BEGINNING.

I SPOKE A BIT AGO ABOUT THE REPERTORIES CONTAINING BIRTH AND DEATH RECORDS AS WELL AS MARRIAGE RECORDS. THESE FIRST TO ARE VERY USEFUL AND INSTRUCTIVE, ONCE THE GENEALOGICAL LINE IS ESTABLISHED.

WITHOUT THEM WHAT ONE HAS IS A LONG LIST OF MARRIAGES WITH NAMES AND DATES. NOTHING OF FAMILY SIZE, COLLATERAL ANCESTRY, NAMES OF CHILDREN, ETC. FOR THIS, THE BIRTH AND DEATH RECORDS ARE YOUR SOURCE.

THE TYPICAL BIRTH RECORD WILL LIST THE NAME OF THE CHILD, THE NAMES OF THE PARENTS, AND THE DATE OF BAPTISM NOT THE DATE OF BIRTH. IN SOME CASES THE INTERIM BETWEEN THE TWO EVENTS CAN BE SUBSTANTIAL INASMUCH AS IN THE EARLY YEARS OF CANADIAN HISTORY, CANADA WAS A NATION SPREAD OUT OVER A VAST WILDERNESS. AFTER THE BIRTH OF A CHILD,

THE FAMILY DID NOT JUMP INTO ITS MERRY OLDSMOBILE AND DRIVE TO THE PARISH CHURCH FOR THE CHRISTENING. TRAVEL WAS SLOW. QUITE A BIT OF TIME COULD ELAPSE BEFORE THE FAMILY COULD. IN FACT. GET TO THE PARISH CHURCH OR. JUST A LIKELY, BEFORE THE PARISH PRIEST COULD GET THE FAMILY. THE REASON THE BAPTISM DATE. RATHER THAN THE DATE OF BIRTH. IS GIVEN IS THAT FROM THE EARLIEST DAYS OF CANADA UNTIL FAIRLY RECENTLY (IN HISTORICAL TERMS) THE OFFICIAL RECORDS WERE MAINTAINED BY THE PARISH. CONSEQUENTLY, ONE WOULD EXPECT THE DATE OF BAPTISM TO BE GIVEN AND NOT THE DATE OF BIRTH.

WE ALSO HAVE A LARGE NUMBER OF REPERTORIES COMPILED BY OUR MEMBERS OF MANY OF THE FRENCH CANADIAN PARISHES IN RHODE ISLAND, NEIGHBORING MASSACHUSETTS, AND OTHER PARTS OF NEW ENGLAND. THESE HAVE BEEN PAINSTAKINGLY COMPILED BY OUR MEMBERS WHO, AFTER OBTAINING APPROPRIATE PERMISSION, HAVE GONE INTO THE RELEVANT PARISH AND COPIED ALL OF THE MARRIAGE, BIRTH AND DEATH RECORDS FROM THE EARLIEST YEARS OF THAT PARTICULAR PARISH. THEN AFTER MONTHS OF TEDIOUS PROOFING, PLACING ALL THESE DATA IN CHRONOLOGICAL AND ALPHABETICAL ORDER, WE PUBLISH THAT PARTICULAR REPERTORY.

THE SOCIETY ALSO MAINTAINS A LARGE NUMBER OF FAMILY GENEALOGICAL HISTORIES WHICH HAVE BEEN COMPILED, MANY OF WHICH

HAVE BEEN COMMERCIALLY PRINTED. OF THESE OUR INVENTORY HAS BEEN BUILT FROM OUR OWN PURCHASES OR THROUGH DONATIONS MADE BY OUR INDIVIDUAL MEMBERSHIP

THERE ARE MANY MORE TYPES OF RESEARCH TOOLS AVAILABLE TO THE MEMBER/RESEARCHER. I SIMPLY DO NOT HAVE THE TIME TO GO INTO THEM THIS EVENING IN MY FEW MINUTES WITH YOU. I WOULD RATHER TOUCH BRIEFLY UPON OTHER PHASES OF THE AFGS WHICH MAY INTEREST YOU.

WE ALSO HAVE A RESEARCH SERVICE. THIS IS PARTICULARLY IMPORTANT IN LIGHT OF THE FACT THAT OUR MEMBERSHIP, WHICH IS APPROXIMATELY 800 STRONG AT THIS TIME, IS SPREAD OUT THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA. THOSE AMONG OUR MEMBERSHIP WHO, DUE TO GEOGRAPHY, CANNOT AVAIL THEMSELVES OF OUR RESEARCH LIBRARY, CAN CORRESPOND WITH OUR RESEARCH STAFF FOR ASSISTANCE WITH THEIR RESEARCH PROBLEMS. THIS IS OFFERED BY THE SOCIETY FOR THE MOST NOMINAL SUM. IF THE QUERY CANNOT BE SUCCESSFULLY ANSWERED. THERE IS NO CHARGE.

THE AFGS ALSO PUBLISHES A SEMI-ANNUAL JOURNAL OF FRENCH-CANADIAN GENEALOGY AND HISTORY ENTITLED JE ME SOUVIENS, OF WHICH IS AM, COINCIDENTALLY, THE EDITOR. THE JOURNAL APPEARS IN THE SUMMER AND WINTER OF EACH YEAR AND EACH ISSUE CONTAINS ARTICLES WRITTEN BY OUR MEMBERS AND NON-MEMBERS

AS WELL. BEYOND THIS, EACH ISSUE CONTAINS HELPFUL RESEARCH HINTS AND A QUESTION AND ANSWER SECTION WHICH CONSISTS OF QUESTIONS WHICH ARE SENT IN BY OUR READERS. EACH ISSUE CONTAINS BETWEEN 120 AND 140 PAGES AND FOR THOSE OF YOU WHO ARE FAMILIAR WITH OUR LITTLE PUBLICATION, I THINK YOU WILL AGREE THAT IT SERVES OUR READERS WELL.

LET ME CLOSE ME REMARKS BY PERSONALIZING A BIT IN TELLING YOU HOW I CAME TO GENEALOGY GENERALLY AND THE AFGS SPECIFICALLY. I WAS A LATE-COMER, IF YOU WILL. UNLIKE SOME, I DID NOT JUMP ON BOARD AFTER THE SUCCESS OF ALEX HALEY AND HIS "ROOTS". I DID NOT IMMEDIATELY COME LOOKING FOR MY OWN KUNTA QUINTE. MY EXPERIENCE IS RATHER MORE MUNDANE AND, IN THAT, PROBABLY MORE TYPICAL.

SOME FIVE YEARS AGO, IN APRIL 1984, MY FATHER DIED SUDDENLY AND AT A RELATIVELY YOUNG AGE. NOT TOO LONG THEREAFTER, I THOUGHT IT MAY BE A GOOD IDEA TO LOOK INTO THE GENEALOGY OF MY PATERNAL SIDE. I HAD ALWAYS KNOWN THAT MY MOST RECENT ANCESTORS WERE FROM CANADA AND HAD BEEN TOLD, IN SOME VAGUE WAY, THAT MY EARLIEST ANCESTORS WERE FROM SCOTLAND. BEYOND THIS I KNEW THAT MY FATHER WAS BORN IN FALL RIVER, MASSACHUSETTS AND HIS FATHER IN CANADA. (AS TO THIS LAST, INCREDIBLE AS IT MAY SEEM, I HAVE TO THIS VERY DAY NOT BEEN ABLE TO SATISFY MYSELF WHERE, IN FACT,

MY GRANDFATHER WAS BORN.) I HAD VAGUE RECOLLECTIONS OF THE AFGS. LOOKED INTO IT AND LEARNED THAT THE LIBRARY WAS OPEN EACH TUESDAY EVENING FROM 6-10 (OUR HOURS ARE NOW FROM 1 TO 10 PM, STILL ON TUESDAYS). AND SO, ONE TUESDAY EVENING IN 1985 I MADE MY WAY TO LE FOYER AND THE AFGS LIBRARY. SO BEGAN MY SEARCH FOR MY ROOTS. MONTHS PASSED AND I WAS SLOWLY DETERMINING MY LINEAGE. IN TIME. CONFIRMED THAT MY FIRST CANADIAN ANCESTOR DID, IN FACT, COME FROM SCOTLAND IN 1757 AS A MEMBER OF THE FRASER HIGHLANDERS A GROUP OF SOLDIERS RAISED BY IN THE SCOTTISH HIGHLANDS BY THE ENGLISH CROWN TO FIGHT FOR ENGLAND IN CANADA AGAINST THE FRENCH IN SEVEN YEARS WAR.

AFTER THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES WAS SIGNED BY THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH IN 1763, MY FIRST ANCESTOR, ALEXANDER ROSS, REMAINED IN CANADA, MARRIED A CANADIAN BY THE NAME OF JOSETTE AYOTTE IN 1774. FROM THERE I FILLED IN MANY BLANKS, UNEARTHED SOME ENLIGHTENING FAMILY AND CANADIAN HISTORY, AND THE WORK CONTINUES.

MINE IS NOT AN UNUSUAL STORY. IT IS SOMEWHAT TYPICAL OF OUR MEMBERS------EXCEPT FOR THE PART ABOUT SCOTLAND. IF ANY OF MY REMARKS HAVE SPARKED EVEN THE SLIGHTEST FLAME OF INQUISITIVENESS IN ANY OF YOU, I INVITE YOU TO LOOK INTO THE AMERICAN FRENCH GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY. IF YOU FOUND YOUR

WAY TO THIS GATHERING TONIGHT, YOU CAN FIND US. WE ARE UP ONE FLIGHT OF STAIRS. THANK YOU SO MUCH FOR YOUR ATTENTION.

Post-script: Since these remarks were delivered, the AFGS has continued to grow. not only in its membership, but, in the immediately relevant sense, also in its library holdings. As the reader will note. there is a flyer announcing a move of our library. We our leaving Le Fover, the only home we have known during our ten year existence. With our growth our need for space increased as well. Unfortunately, the circumstances at Le Foyer are such that the club is physically unable to accommodate our space requirements. Therefore. beginning in January 1990 our location shall be in Woonsocket RI.

We are, of course, ambivalent about leaving Le Foyer. But with our growth, the move was inevitable.

----Roger Ross

THE LURE OF THE COTTON MILLS

by George H. Buteau

My great-great-grandfather, Henry T. Buteau, was a widower with an infant son when, in January, 1843, he and twenty year old Marie Dufault were married in St. Pierre de Sorel parish in Sorel, Canada. Henry's first wife, Caroline Lafricain, was two months shy of her seventeenth birthday when she died on Christmas Day, 1841, five days after giving birth to Louis Henry Buteau. Henry and Marie Buteau had at least five children during the first eight years of their marriage. The last baptism of one of their children was recorded in the parish registry in 1851.

Life in Sorel must have been a struggle for the growing Buteau family. Henry worked with his father Louis and his cousin Pierre Buteau as a leather tanner, a tedious, dirty and low paying job. There are no written records to tell us the reasons, but sometime between 1851 and 1855, Henry and Marie Buteau brought their family from Canada to the little mill village of Slatersville, Rhode Island.

The end of the eighteenth century and part of the first quarter of the nineteenth century was a period of continual cotton mill construction along the many rivers and streams of New England. These mills were built to take advantage of free waterpower and the lack of competition from Europe in a rapidly growing and increasingly profitable cotton goods market in America. Dozens of villages like Slatersville sprang up during these years in places which had until then

been remote wilderness. The small village of Slatersville, on the Branch River in northern Rhode Island, was settled by Samuel Slater and his younger brother, John, in 1806. the 1850s, the village had become a bustling community with several cotton spinning mills. These mills needed a continual source of As the supply labor. of local workers dwindled, the mills probably began recruiting entire families from French Canada. practice which was adopted by many mill communities in New England. Some families may also have come to Slatersville from Canada after learning of job opportunities from friends or relatives working there.

Regardless of how they were attracted to Slatersville, French-Canadian families, including the Buteau family, settled there to work in the cotton mills. In 1850, about 20,000 persons had immigrated to New England from French Canada, most of them going to Vermont and Maine. By 1860, another 12,000 settled in towns between Central Massachusetts and the Blackstone Valley Rhode Island. In the 1880s, the population of the Slatersville area, which at the beginning of the century was mostly made up of farmers English ancestry. was predominantly French-Canadian and Irish.

The family of Henry and Marie Buteau continued to increase in size in their adopted country. George Buteau was born in September, 1855. My great-grandfather, Damase Buteau, was born in Slatersville in April, 1857. But their stay in Slatersville was to be a brief one. The family moved to Connecticut before 1860 probably after learning of a better paying job in another

cotton mill there. The U.S. census of 1860 recorded that Henry Bluteau (sic), his wife Mary and their ten children were living in Lord's Bridge, Connecticut.

This small village on the Shetucket River in eastern Connecticut took its name from the Lord family which originally owned much of the property in the area and from the bridge which crossed the river there. In 1856, the industrialist, William Sprague, purchased the water rights and land on the river so he could build a cotton mill. The village of Lord's Bridge was unofficially called Baltic around 1861, probably for the area of Europe doing business with the Sprague cotton mill. In 1867, the name was permanently changed to Baltic.

The Sprague mill is reported to have been the largest cotton mill of its kind at that time in America. The mill began operating in 1857 with 900 employees and was incorporated in 1862 as the Baltic Manufacturing Company. It prospered during the Civil War years, but in October of 1887, while under new ownership after the bankruptcy of the Sprague Corporation in the 1870s, the mill was destroyed by fire. This resulted in the exodus of many of the working families from the village.

The 1860 census for Lord's Bridge listed about 250 residents as having been born in Canada. Ten years later, the census of 1870 recorded that more than half, almost 1500 of the 2900 individuals residing in the village, were Canadian-born. Usually more than one member of a French-Canadian family worked in the cotton mill. 38 year old Henry Buteau

was listed in the 1860 census as working in the cotton mill along with his sons Henry, 18, Alexander, 15, and his 16 year old daughter Mary. The other Buteau children living at home with their mother were Leon, age 15, 14 year old Francis, Josephine, 11, James, age 9, 6 year old Emma, George, age 5, and 3 year old Thomas (Damase).

Henry T. Buteau died on February 28, 1871 at the age of 48. He is buried in the family plot in St. Mary's cemetery in Baltic. No record remains to explain why he died so young. His wife, Marie Dufault, died at the age of 81 in 1904 and is buried next to her husband. Henry's father, Louis, who died in 1872 at 88, is also buried there.

My great-grandfather, Damase Buteau, age 23, was living in Baltic and employed by the cotton mill when the U.S. census of 1880 was taken. He and Delphine Lussier had been married for about four years at the time of the census and had two children: 2 year old George Henry, my grandfather, who was born in August, 1877, and 1 year old Louise.

Damase and Delphine Buteau's third child, Thomas William, was born in Baltic in 1881. Within the year, my great-grandparents must have taken the family to Canada for a visit because their fourth child, Paul, was born there in April, 1882. The family returned to Connecticut by 1883; Paul became a U.S. citizen in that year. Their son Joseph was born in Connecticut in March, 1885.

Damase Buteau moved his family to what is now West Warwick, Rhode Island, to find employment in one of the many cotton mills that had been built in small villages along the Pawtuxet River. A daughter, Marie Jeanne, was born in the West Warwick village of Crompton in July, 1887. Her sister, Laura, was born in 1890. Louis Frederick was born in January, 1892 in the nearby village of Arctic and Henry Albert in June, 1896 in Crompton. At the time of the 1900 U.S. census, the family was renting a house in Coventry Town (now Anthony), R.I., a nearby village on the Pawtuxet where Damase and three of his sons worked as cotton weavers.

My 23 year old grandfather, George H. Buteau, was married and living with his wife and her family in their rented house in Warwick, Rhode Island when the census of 1900 was taken. His father-in-law, Antoine Cloutier, was employed as a "wood chopper". My grandmother, Salome (Cloutier) Buteau, who was 16 years old, was employed as a spooler in the cotton mill. My grandfather was working as a weaver in the mill. He was later to work as a trolley car conductor and eventually owned his own business in Connecticut. His was the last generation of the Buteau family to be dependent on the cotton mill for a living. My father, George H. Buteau (II), was born in Crompton in 1904.

Damase and Delphine Buteau moved to New Bedford, Massachusetts sometime after 1900, no doubt to find employment in one of the many cotton mills located there. Delphine died in 1927 and is buried in Sacred Heart Cemetery in New Bedford. Her husband died a year later. For about the last twenty years of his life, Damase traveled around New England visiting various relatives for extended periods of time and taking odd jobs

such as cutting firewood. He lies buried next to his wife of fifty one years in the family cemetery plot. My grandfather, George H. Buteau, died in 1921, two decades before I was born.

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FRENCH-CANADIAN MARRIAGES RECORDED AT VOLUNTOWN, CT 1868-1900

COMPILED AND RECORDED BY ROSALYN G. LACHAPELLE

ALPHABETICAL LISTING OF MEN

BARBER, Henry L 35 - Hopkinton, RI Res. Jewett City, CT	20 May 1892 Methodist	MARANCY, Josephine 27 - Canada Res. Jewett City, CT
BATON, Joseph E. 40 - S. Kingston, RI Res. Voluntown, CT	12 Dec 1886 Baptist	LASHPELLE, Josephine 17 - Baltic, CT Res. Voluntown, CT
BEBEAU, Louis 22 - Natic, RI Res. Griswold, CT	21 Nov 1898 St. Thomas R.C.	LACHAPELLE, Marie Louise 22 - Canada Res. Voluntown, CT
BLAIR, Felix 26 - Canada Res. Voluntown, CT	01 Jan 1893 Catholic	DUCHARMB, Emma 18 - Canada Res. Griswold, CT
BLANCHARD, Joseph 21 - Canada Res. Woonsocket, RI	17 Sep 1882	PLANT, Bliza 18 - Canada Res. Voluntown, CT

BRISSETTE, Leon 20 - Canada Res. Griswold, CT	27 Jan 1889 R.C.	LaPLATTE, Virginie 20 - Canada Res. Griswold, CT
BRUNO, Napoleon 22 - Baltic, CT Res. Griswold, CT	20 Apr 1890 R.C.	GRENIER, Rose 19 - Voluntown, CT Res. Griswold, CT
BURDO, 25 - St-Valentine, PQ Res. St. Johns-m (sic)	17 Nov 1877	PLANT, Flora 21 - Canada
BUSNETT, Oliver	01 Jul 1873	GRENIER, Mary 21
CARDER, Albert 21 - Canada Res. Blackstone, MA	11 May 1883 R.C.	FAUCIA, Georgianna 16 - Canada Res. Voluntown, CT
CARDINAL, Fred 22 - Balouville, CT Res. Taftville, CT	17 Jul 1894	CARDINAL, Rama 22 - Balouville, CT Res. Voluntown, CT

CARTER, Joseph 22 - Sprague	29 Mar 1891 R.C.	HAMEL, Lydia 18 - Canada
Res. Voluntown, CT CHAMPING, Adolphus 32 - W. Boylston, MA Res. Worcester, MA	17 May 1898 St. Thomas R.C.	Res. Griswold, CT CADORET, Jennie A 21 - Worcester, MA Res. Griswold, CT
CLEVELAND, George W 31 - Voluntown, CT Res. Griswold, RI CT	09 May 1891 Baptist	DAIGNEAU, Mary C 17 - S. Coventry, RI Res. N. Stonington,
DAYTON, Arthur 21 - Canada Res. Griswold, CT	29 Mar 1891 R.C.	WHELEN, Christiana 21 - Bolton, England Res. Griswold, CT
DEROSIER, Gideon 21 - Williamsville, Res. Griswold, CT	03 Nov 1889 R.C.	GRENIER, Zadie 22 - Voluntown, CT Res. Griswold, CT
DEROSIER, Helson 17 - Occum, CT Res. Voluntown, CT	09 Aug 1896 R.C.	TEBO, Clarra 19 - Blueville, MA Res. Voluntown, CT

DEROSY (DESROSIERS), Jos. 04 Jan 1891 CYR, Hary R.C. 17 - Canada 18 - Norwich, CT Res. Griswold, CT Res. Griswold, CT 11 Sep 1868 BUTEAU. Josephine DOUSETT. Arcule R.C. 19 - Sorel, PQ ? 20 - St-Augustin GORDON, Jennie DUHAIME. James 24 Nov 1892 Catholic ... 32 - Canada 19 - Natic, RI Res. Voluntown, CT Res. Voluntown, CT 26 Hay 1889 HALL. Harriet B. DUPONT, Charles Congregational 17 - Voluntown. CT 22 - Canada Res. Voluntown, CT Res. Voluntown, CT SENSORE ? (RIVERS). Harv DUPONT, Emery 06 Nov 1889 R.C. 20 - Canada 21 - Canada Res. Voluntown, CT Res. Voluntown, CT 08 Jan 1898 LaCASSE, Exina DUPONT. Noie St. Thomas R.C. ...

25 - Baltic, CT

Res. Voluntown, CT

14 - Canada

Res. Voluntown, CT

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19 - Canada
                                               18 - MA
                                               Res. Voluntown, CT
   Res. Voluntown, CT
                                            ROSE, Albena
                           28 Apr 1895
 GAGNON, Joseph
                                               18 - Norwich, CT
    22 - Greenville, CT
    Res. Voluntown, CT
                                               Res. Voluntown, CT
                                            ROSE, Matilda
                           16 Aug 1891
 GELINAS, Francis
                           R.C.
    22 - Canada
                                               17 - Occum, CT
                                               Res. Griswold, CT
    Res. Griswold, CT
                                           LACHAPELLE, Empa
                           27 Oct 1900
 GERVAIS, Joseph
                            St. Thomas R.C.
                                                20 - Canada
     18 - Baltic, CT
     Res. Griswold, CT
                                             HAMMOND, Mary
                            26 Sep 1892
  GILKERSON, Archie
                            Baptist
                                                29 - Canada
     29 - Pleasantville, L.I.
                                                Res. Voluntown, CT
     Res. Voluntown, CT
                                           -25-
  kes. Voluntown, CT
                                              Res. Griswold, CT
LACHAPELLE, David
                          06 Oct 1896
                                           LOCKHAUS, Louise
                          Baptist
   23 - Baltic, CT
                                              18 - Canada
   Res. Voluntown, CT
                                              Res. Voluntown, CT
LACHAPELLE, Louis
                          29 Nov 1889
                                           SIVANEY, Mary
                          Baptist
   42 - St-Thomas, PQ
                                              32 - Canada
  Res. Voluntown, CT
                                              Res. Voluntown, CT
LACHAPELLE, Louis
                          05 May 1900
                                         THIBEAULT, Minnie
(Hermin
                          St. Thomas R.C.
   25 - Weedon, PQ
                                              19 - Canada
  Res. Voluntown, CT
                                              Res. Voluntown, CT
LAMPHERE, Ezri R.
                          05 Jul 1890
                                           DUPONT, Segarie
                          Methodist
   17 - Griswold, CT
                                              18 - Baltic, CT
  Res. Voluntown, CT
                                             Res. Voluntown, CT
LARAMY, Napoleon
                          31 Hay 1891
                                          CARTER, Delia
  ...
26 - Canada
                          R.C.
                                             ...
20 - Baltic, CT
  Res. Voluntown, CT
                                             Res. Voluntown, CT
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LUCIER, Domettie

22 - Canada

BARIBEAULT, Georgina

Res. Voluntown, CT

15 Apr 1888

01 Jan 1900 St. Thomas R.C.

R.C.

DUPONT, Victor

27 - Canada

DUQUETTE, Joseph

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Res. Voluntown, CT

GOODNESS, Augustus 26	26 Sep 1868 R.C.	GRIHNEL, Marie 22
GRAVELIN, Mitchel 18 - Canada Res. Griswold, CT	26 Feb 1893 Methodist	MORSE, Rose 18 - Dayville, CT Res. Griswold, CT
GRENIER, John T. 25 - Lonsdale, RI Res. Glasgo, CT	25 Dec 1888 R.C.	BERTHIAUME, Ida 19 - Spencer, MA Res. Glasgo, CT
HEART, Fred B. 22 - Webster, MA Res. Voluntown, CT	20 Oct 1893 Baptist	LaPOUNTAIN, Rilla 21 - NY Res. Voluntown, CT
HOULE, William 21 - Bozrah Res. Griswold, CT	20 May 1900 St. Thomas R. (BROULLARD, Albina 22 - Killingly, CT Res. Killingly, CT
KENYON, Charles 19 - Sterling, CT	02 May 1875	SOLANGE, Hattie 18 - Canada
LAREAU, Henry	12 Dec 1889	KERRYE, Almira
42 - Canada Voluntown, CT	Baptist	 30 - Canada Voluntown, CT
LAROCHE, Joseph 25 - Holyoke, MA Res. Griswold, CT	19 Apr 1884 R.C.	SIMONS, Artimise 22 - Canada Res. Griswold, CT
LaROUX, Joseph 20 - Canada Res. Griswold, CT	03 Oct 1885 R.C.	SIMINO, Anna 16 - Canada Res. Griswold, CT
LOCKWOOD, David 21 - Killingly, CT Res. Griswold, CT	26 May 1890 R.C.	HAMEL, Mary A. 16 - Canada Res. Griswold, CT
MAGREY, Irenie 20 - Canada Res. Griswold, CT	29 Jun 1890 R.C.	DUPORT, Alphonsine 20 - Canada Res. Griswold, CT
MAYNARD, Joseph 25 - Canada Bast	06 Jul 1878	PHILLIPS, Ellen R 20 - Voluntown, CT

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15 Apr 1888 LUCIER, Domettle DUPONT. Victor R.C. ... 27 - Canada 22 - Canada Res. Voluntown, CT Res. Voluntown. CT DUQUETTE. Joseph 01 Jan 1900 BARIBEAULT, Georgina St. Thomas R.C. ... 18 - MA 19 - Canada Res. Voluntown, CT Res. Voluntown, CT GAGNON, Joseph 28 Apr 1895 ROSE. Albena 22 - Greenville, CT 18 - Horvich, CT Res. Voluntown. CT Res. Voluntown, CT GKLINAS. Francis 16 Aug 1891 ROSE, Matilda R.C. 22 - Canada 17 - Occum. CT Res. Griswold. CT Res. Griswold, CT 27 Oct 1900 LACHAPELLE, Esma GERVAIS. Joseph St. Thomas R.C. ... 20 - Canada 18 - Baltic, CT Res. Griswold, CT 26 Sep 1892 HANNOND. Harv GILKERSON, Archie Baptist ... 29 - Canada 29 - Pleasantville, L.I.

Res. Voluntown, CT

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Res. Voluntown, CT

GOODNESS, Augustus 26	26 Sep 1868 R.C.	CRIMNEL, Marie
GRAVELIN, Mitchel 18 - Canada Res. Griswold, CT	26 Feb 1893 Hethodist	MORSE, Rose 18 - Dayville, CT Res. Griswold, CT
GRENIER, John T 25 - Lonsdale, RI Res. Glasgo, CT	25 Dec 1888 R.C.	BERTHIAUME, Ida 19 - Spencer, MA Res. Glasgo, CT
HBART, Fred B 22 - Webster, MA Res. Voluntown, CT	20 Oct 1893 Baptist	LaPOUNTAIN, Rilla 21 - NY Res. Voluntown, CT
HOULE, William 21 - Bozrah Res. Griswold, CT	20 May 1900 St. Thomas R. C.	BROULLARD, Albina 22 - Killingly, CT Res. Killingly, CT
KENYON, Charles 19 - Sterling, CT	02 May 1875	SOLANGE, Hattle

LaCASSE, Joseph 20 - Canada Res. Voluntown, CT	22 May 1897 Catholic	GRAVELIN, Amelia 16 - Canada Res. Griswold, CT
LACHAPELLE, David 23 - Baltic, CT Res. Voluntown, CT	06 Oct 1896 Baptist	LOCKHAUS, Louise 18 - Canada Res. Voluntown, CT
LACHAPELLE, Louis 42 - St-Thomas, PO Res. Voluntown, CT	29 Nov 1889 Baptist	SIVANEY, Mary 32 - Canada Res. Voluntown, CT
LACHAPELLE, Louis (Hermin 25 - Weedon, PQ Res. Voluntown, CT	05 May 1900 St. Thomas R.C.	THIBEAULT, Minnie 19 - Canada Res. Voluntown, CT
LAMPHERE, Ezri R 17 - Griswold, CT Res. Voluntown, CT	05 Jul 1890 Methodist	DUPONT, Segarie 18 - Baltic, CT Res. Voluntown, CT
LARAMY, Napoleon 26 - Canada Res. Voluntown, CT	31 May 1891 R.C.	CARTER, Delia 20 - Baltic, CT Res. Voluntown, CT

LAREAU, Henry 42 - Canada Voluntown, CT	12 Dec 1889 Baptist	KERRYE, Almira 30 - Canada Voluntown, CT
LAROCHE, Joseph 25 - Holyoke, MA Res. Griswold, CT	19 Apr 1884 R.C.	SIMONS, Artimise 22 - Canada Res. Griswold, CT
LaROUX, Joseph 20 - Canada Res. Griswold, CT	03 Oct 1885 R.C.	SIMINO, Anna 16 - Canada Res. Griswold, CT
LOCKWOOD, David 21 - Killingly, CT Res. Griswold, CT	26 May 1890 R.C.	HANEL, Mary A. 16 - Canada Res. Griswold, CT
MAGREY, Irenie 20 - Canada Res. Griswold, CT	29 Jun 1890 R.C.	DUPORT, Alphonsine 20 - Canada Res. Griswold, CT
MAYNARD, Joseph 25 - Canada East	06 Jul 1878	PHILLIPS, Ellen R 20 - Voluntown, CT

MORRISETTE, Emanuel 27 Sep 1884 SIMORIAN. Minnle R.C. 19 - Canada 20 - Canada Res. Glasgo, CT Res. Glasgo, CT NOB, Joseph 07 Jan 1877 LENTENDER. Mary ... 28 - Canada 33 - Canada PAUL. Joseph 23 Oct 1899 ST SAUVER. Annie St. Thomas R.C. ... 22 - Canada 17 - Killingly, CT Res. Voluntown, CT Res. Voluntown, CT PERKINS. Thomas L. 12 Nov 1884 SETTERBAR, Celina Baptist 32 - N. Stonington, CT 26 - Canada Res. Griswold, CT Res. Voluntown, CT RENO. Anthony 06 Apr 1896 DUPONT, Sarah Catholic ... Voluntown, CT 24 - Baltic. CT Res. Voluntown, CT Res. Voluntown, CT RENO. Peter 07 Oct 1885 GOCHE. Mary R.C. • • • . . . 24 - Canada 19 - Canada

Res. Voluntown, CT

Res. Voluntown. CT

RICHARD, Louis 19 - Canada Res. Voluntown, MA	10 Aug 1885 R.C.	MAGREY, Mary L 18 - Canada Res. Voluntown, CT
RION, Joseph 17 - Canada	04 Dec 1875	SOLANEY, Mary 22 - Canada
ROSE dit DESROSIERS, Nap. 27 - Williams Villa Res. Griswold, CT	02 Jan 1898 St. Thomas R.C.	WHEBL dit LAROUX, Minnie 27 - Canada Res. Griswold, CT
SALMOY, Peter 21 - St-Jules, PQ	26 Oct 1879	BACHINE, Adline 21 - Maskill, Canada
SAUNDERS, Charles D 23 - Voluntown, CT Res. Norwich, CT	06 Oct 1896 Baptist	BOUCHARD, Mary 17 - New Bedford, MA Res. Lisbon, CT
SEVINER, Nelson 20 - Canada Res. Griswold, CT	03 Feb 1883 R.C.	BAUDRY, Rosa 15 - Canada Res. Griswold, CT

SIMINO, Emanuel 24 - Canada Res. Griswold, CT	28 Nov 1885 R.C.	DAYON, Georgianna 19 - Canada Res. Griswold, CT
ST JOHN, Edmond 20 - Baltic, CT Res. Griswold, CT	29 Dec 1895	TEBO, Mary 17 - Canada Res. Voluntown, CT
ST JOHN, Joseph 19 - Baltic, CT Res. Griswold, CT	23 Oct 1892 Catholic	GRENIER, Mary 18 - Voluntown, CT Res. Griswold, CT
TEBEAU, Louis 20 - Voluntown, CT Res. Voluntown, CT	05 Jul 1891 R.C.	HAMEL, Jennie 20 - Canada Res. Griswold, CT
VINCENT, Peter 21 - Canada Res. Griswold, CT	22 Jan 1881	GRAVELIN, Celina 16 - Canada Res. Griswold, CT
WEEKS, Elery B. 28 - Eastford Res. Voluntown, CT	13 Feb 1897 Catholic	LaPOINTE, Julia 17 - Bozrah Res. Voluntown, CT

ALPHABETICAL LISTING OF WOMEN

BACHINE, Adline 26 Oct 1879 SALNOY, Peter 21 - Maskill, Canada 21 - St-Jules, PQ BARIBEAULT, Georgina 01 Jan 1900 DUQUETTE, Joseph St. Thomas R.C. 18 - MA 19 - Canada Res. Voluntown, CT Res. Voluntown, CT BAUDRY. Rosa 03 Feb 1883 SEVINER. Relson R.C. ... 20 - Canada 15 - Canada Res. Griswold, CT Res. Griswold, CT BERTHIAUME. Ida 25 Dec 1888 GRENIER, John T. R.C. 19 - Spencer. MA 25 - Lonsdale, RI Res. Glasgo, CT Res. Glasgo, CT 06 Oct 1896 SAUNDERS. Charles D. BOUCHARD, Mary Baptist 17 - New Bedford, MA 23 - Voluntown, CT Res. Lisbon, CT Res. Norwich, CT BROULLARD. Albina 20 May 1900 HOULE, William St. Thomas R. C.

22 - Killingly, CT

Res. Killingly, CT

21 - Bozrah Res. Griswold. CT

BUTEAU, Josephine 19 - Sorel, PQ ?	11 Sep 1868 R.C.	DOUSHTT, Arcule 20 - St-Augustin
CADORET, Jennie A 21 - Worcester, MA Res. Griswold, CT	17 Nay 1898 St. Thomas R.C.	CHAMPING, Adolphus 32 - W. Boylston, MA Res. Vorcester, MA
CARDINAL, Emma 22 - Balouville, CT Res. Voluntown, CT	17 Jul 1894	CARDINAL, Fred 22 - Balouville, CT Res. Taftville, CT
CARTER, Delia 20 - Baltic, CT Res. Voluntown, CT	31 May 1891 R.C.	LARAMY, Napoleon 26 - Canada Res. Voluntown, CT
CYR, Mary Jo 17 - Canada Res. Griswold, CT	04 Jan 1891 R.C.	DEROSY (DESROSIERS ?), 18 - Norwich, CT Res. Griswold, CT
DAIGNEAU, Mary C. 17 - S. Coventry, RI Res. N. Stonington, CT	09 May 1891 Baptist	CLEVELAND, George W 31 - Voluntown, CT Res. Griswold, RI

DAYON, Georgianna 19 - Canada Res. Griswold, CT	28 Nov 1885 R.C.	SIMINO, Emanuel 24 - Canada Res. Griswold, CT
DUCHARME, Emma 18 - Canada Res. Griswold, CT	01 Jan 1893 Catholic	BLAIR, Felix 26 - Canada Res. Voluntown, CT
DUPONT, Alphonsine 20 - Canada Res. Griswold, CT	29 Jun 1890 R.C.	MAGREY, Irenie 20 - Canada Res. Griswold, CT
DUPONT, Sarah 24 - Baltic, CT Res. Voluntown, CT	06 Apr 1896 Catholic	RENO, Anthony Voluntown, CT Res. Voluntown, CT
DUPONT, Segarie 18 - Baltic, CT Res. Voluntown, CT	05 Jul 1890 Methodist	LAMPHERE, Ezri R 17 - Griswold, CT Res. Voluntown, CT
FAUCIA, Georgianna 16 - Canada Res. Voluntown, CT	11 May 1883 R.C.	CARDER, Albert 21 - Canada Res. Blackstone, MA

GOCHE, Mary 19 - Canada Res. Voluntown, CT	07 Oct 1885 R.C.	RENO, Peter 24 - Canada Res. Voluntown, CT
GORDON, Jennie 32 - Canada Res. Voluntown, CT	24 Nov 1892 Catholic	DUHAIME, James 19 - Natic, RI Res. Voluntown, CT
GRAVELIN, Amelia 16 - Canada Res. Griswold, CT	22 May 1897 Catholic	LaCASSE, Joseph 20 - Canada Res. Voluntown, CT
GRAVELIN, Celina 16 - Canada Res. Griswold, CT	22 Jan 1881	VINCENT, Peter 21 - Canada Res. Griswold, CT
GRENIER, Mary 21	01 Jul 1873	BUSNETT, Oliver 22
GRENIER, Mary 18 - Voluntown, CT Res. Griswold, CT	23 Oct 1892 Catholic	ST JOHN, Joseph 19 - Baltic, CT Res. Griswold, CT

20 Apr 1890 GRENIER. Rose BRUNO. Napoleon R.C. 22 - Baltic, CT 19 - Voluntown, CT Res. Griswold, CT Res. Griswold, CT GRENIER. Zadie 03 Nov 1889 DEROSIER. Gideon R.C. 22 - Voluntown, CT 21 - Williamsville. Res. Griswold, CT Res. Griswold, CT GOODNESS. Augustus GRINNKL. Marie 26 Sep 1868 R.C. 22 26 DUPONT, Charles HALL, Barriet B. 26 May 1889 Congregational 22 - Canada 17 - Voluntown, CT Res. Voluntown. CT Res. Voluntown. CT HAMEL. Jennie 05 Jul 1891 TEREAU. Louis R.C. ... 20 - Canada 20 - Voluntown, CT Res. Griswold, CT Res. Voluntown. CT HAMEL, Lydia 29 Mar 1891 CARTER, Joseph R.C. 22 - Sprague 18 - Canada

Res. Griswold. CT

Res. Voluntown. CT

HAMBL, Mary A. 26 May 1890 LOCKWOOD, David R.C. 16 - Canada 21 - Killingly, CT Res. Griswold, CT Res. Griswold, CT HAMMOND, Marv 26 Sep 1892 GILKERSON, Archie Baptist 29 - Canada 29 - Pleasantville, L. Res. Voluntown, CT Res. Voluntown, CT KERRYE. Almira 12 Dec 1889 LAREAU, Henry Baptist 30 - Canada 42 - Canada Voluntown, CT Voluntown, CT LaCASSE, Exina 08 Jan 1898 DUPONT. Noie St. Thomas R.C. 14 - Canada 25 - Baltic, CT Res. Voluntown, CT Res. Voluntown, CT LACHAPELLE, Bassa 27 Oct 1900 GERVAIS, Joseph St. Thomas R.C. ... 20 - Canada 18 - Baltic, CT Res. Griswold, CT LACHAPELLE, Marie Louise 21 Nov 1898 BEBEAU. Louis St. Thomas R.C. 22 - Canada 22 - Natic, RI Res. Voluntown, CT Res. Griswold, CT

LaPOUNTAIN, Rilla 21 - NY Res. Voluntown, CT	20 Oct 1893 Baptist	HEART, Fred E 22 - Webster, MA Res. Voluntown, CT
LaPLATTE, Virginie 20 - Canada Res. Griswold, CT	27 Jan 1889 R.C.	BRISSETTE, Leon 20 - Canada Res. Griswold, CT
LaPOINTE, Julia 17 - Bozrah Res. Voluntown, CT	13 Feb 1897 Catholic	WERKS, Elery B. 28 - Eastford Res. Voluntown, CT
LASHPELLE, Josephine 17 - Baltic, CT Res. Voluntown, CT	12 Dec 1886 Baptist	BATON, Joseph E. 40 - S. Kingston, RI Res. Voluntown, CT
LENTENDER, Mary 28 - Canada	07 Jan 1877	NOE, Joseph 33 - Canada
LOCKHAUS, Louise 18 - Canada Res. Voluntown, CT	06 Oct 1896 Baptist	LACHAPELLE, David 23 - Baltic, CT Res. Voluntown, CT

LUCIER, Domettie 22 - Canada Res. Voluntown, CT	15 Apr 1888 R.C.	DUPONT, Victor 27 - Canada Res. Voluntown, CT
MAGREY, Mary L. 18 - Canada Res. Voluntown, CT	10 Aug 1885 R.C.	RICHARD, Louis 19 - Canada Res. Voluntown, MA
MARANCY, Josephine 27 - Canada Res. Jewett City, CT	20 May 1892 Methodist	BARBER, Henry L 35 - Hopkinton, RI Res. Jewett City, CT
MORSE, Rose 18 - Dayville, CT Res. Griswold, CT	26 Feb 1893 Nethodist	GRAVELIN, Mitchel 18 - Canada Res. Griswold, CT
PHILLIPS, Ellen R. 20 - Voluntown, CT	06 Jul 1878	MAYNARD, Joseph 25 - Canada Bast
PLANT, Eliza 18 - Canada Res. Voluntown, CT	17 Sep 1882	BLANCHARD, Joseph 21 - Canada Res. Woonsocket, RI

PLANT, Flora 21 - Canada (sic)	17 Nov 1877	BURDO, 25 - St-Valentine, PQ Res. St. Johns-m
ROSE, Albena 18 - Norwich, CT Res. Voluntown, CT	28 Apr 1895	GAGNON, Joseph 22 - Greenville, CT Res. Voluntown, CT
ROSE, Matilda 17 - Occum, CT Res. Griswold, CT	16 Aug 1891 R.C.	GELINAS, Francis 22 - Canada Res. Griswold, CT
SENSORE ? (RIVERS), Mary 20 - Canada Res. Voluntown, CT	06 Nov 1889 R.C.	DUPONT, Emery 21 - Canada Res. Voluntown, CT
SETTERBAR, Celina 26 - Canada CT Res. Voluntown, CT	12 Nov 1884 Baptist	PERKINS, Thomas L. 32 - N. Stonington, Res. Griswold, CT
SIMINO, Anna 16 - Canada Res. Griswold, CT	03 Oct 1885 R.C.	LaROUX, Joseph 20 - Canada Res. Griswold, CT

	19 Apr 1884 R.C.	LAROCHE, Joseph 25 - Holyoke, MA Res. Griswold, CT
SIMORIAN, Minnie 20 - Canada Res. Glasgo, CT	27 Sep 1884 R.C.	MORRISETTE, Emanuel 19 - Canada Res. Glasgo, CT
SIVANEY, Mary 32 - Canada Res. Voluntown, CT	29 Nov 1889 Baptist	LACHAPELLE, Louis 42 - St-Thomas, PO Res. Voluntown, CT
SOLANEY, Mary 22 - Canada	04 Dec 1875	RION, Joseph 17 - Canada
SOLANGE, Hattle 18 - Canada	02 May 1875	KENYOH, Charles 19 - Sterling, CT
ST SAUVER, Annie 17 - Killingly, CT Res. Voluntown, CT	23 Oct 1899 St. Thomas R.C.	PAUL, Joseph 22 - Canada Res. Voluntown, CT

TEBO, Clarra 19 - Blueville, MA Res. Voluntown, CT	09 Aug 1896 R.C.	DEROSIER, Helson 17 - Occum, CT Res. Voluntown, CT
TEBO, Mary 17 - Canada Res. Voluntown, CT	29 Dec 1895	ST JOHN, Edmond 20 - Baltic, CT Res. Griswold, CT
THIBEAULT, Minnie (Hermina 19 - Canada Res. Voluntown, CT	.)05 May 1900 St. Thomas R.C.	LACHAPELLE, Louis 25 - Weedon, PO Res. Voluntown, CT
WHEEL dit LAROUX, Minnie Nap. 27 - Canada Res. Griswold, CT	02 Jan 1898 St. Thomas R.C.	ROSE dit DESROSIERS, 27 - Williams Villa Res. Griswold, CT
WHELEN, Christiana 21 - Bolton, England Res. Griswold, CT	29 Mar 1891 R.C.	DAYTON, Arthur 21 - Canada Res. Griswold, CT

ANCESTORS MADE US WHAT WE ARE

by Charley Reese

[Reprinted from the Pawtucket EVENING TIMES]

I was reading a transcript of the testimony of a French geneticist recently and it reminded me why Americans, like many Asians, ought to revere their ancestors.

The geneticist, Dr. Jerome LeJeune of Paris, reported that new experimental work has confirmed what geneticists had long inferred— that immediate— ly after conception a unique and particular human being is created. This particular human being has never before existed and if lost, will never again exist.

Don't worry, I'm not going to argue the abortion issue this time. All I want to do is remind you that even in these times, when people love to talk of population explosions, each and every human being alive on this planet is unique.

More than that, each of us is a link in a fragile biological chain that stretches back into the mists of those times when people did not know how to record their thoughts and activities in word symbols.

If at some point in that chain just one of our ancestors had died or been killed before they forged that new link which eventually led to us, then we would not exist.

So it is entirely proper to have respect for and appreciation of our ancestors if for no other reason than their survival skills, without which we would not have had the opportunity to take our drink at the spring of life.

One of my own grandfathers fought in the Civil War, was captured, survived a prison camp, then went out West and for a time lived among Indians-doing what we don't know. Had he not escaped the whistling minnie balls, survived the unsanitary conditions and poor diet of a prison and whatever perils he faced in the post-Civil War West, then he would not have ridden one morning into north-eastern Alabama and eloped with the widowed daughter of a Scottish farmer. And had he not done that, then no matter what my other ancestors had done, I would not be writing here about him.

In these times when American culture is in a coma, it might be helpful to impress on our children that they are unique and tied by blood to a long chain of people who were the actors in that history so many textbooks manage to denude of all passion and interest.

Helping a child find out about his family's history— it requires a certain amount of detective work— can be both interesting and educational— and reassuring. There are many forces in our times that make the unwary child feel alone and rootless when in fact none of us, rich or poor, black, white or whatever, is either alone or rootless.

We are the triumphant result of many people's struggles, adventures and love, in many different places, and we carry with us a part of all those people. We are the living link between the past and the future.

In short, we all have connections to people and to places, to time past and to time present

and time future. It seems to me also that it is not an arbitrary thing to suppose that each of us has a purpose. After all, each of us exists despite an infinite number of dangers and threats to any one of us which could have obliterated us from the screen of the universe at some point in the preceding centuries.

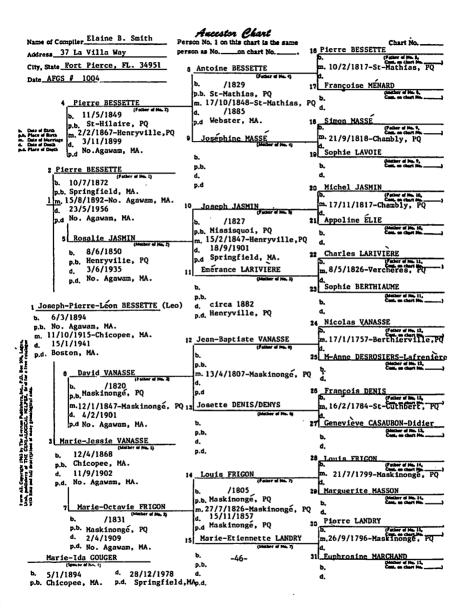
Americans are particularly fortunate because we come from so many places and circumstances. The combined family trees of American citizens would be a history of the world.

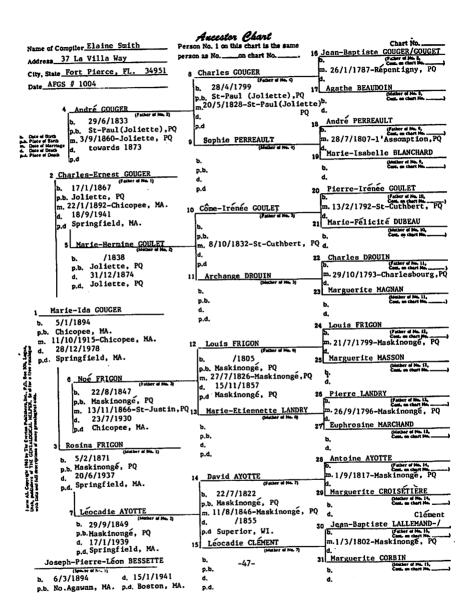
Dr. LeJeune said that if there was a way to translate all the information contained in the DNA of a fertilized human egg it would require the equivalent of five sets of the Encyclopedia Britannica.

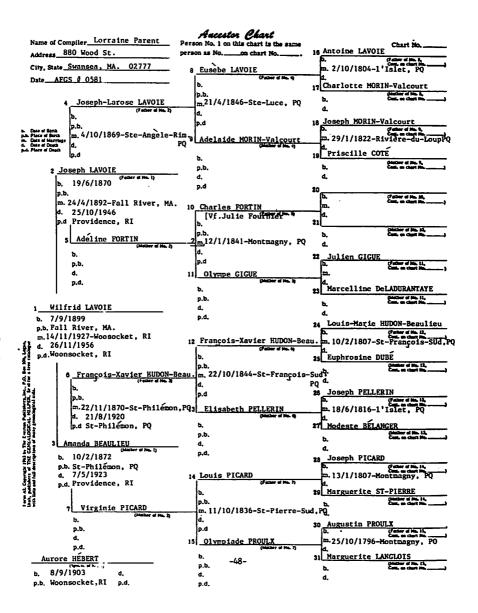
Tell your kid. He or she is a marvel of the universe.

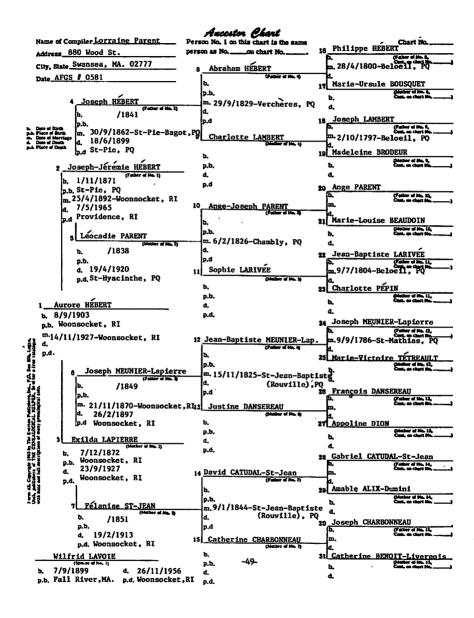
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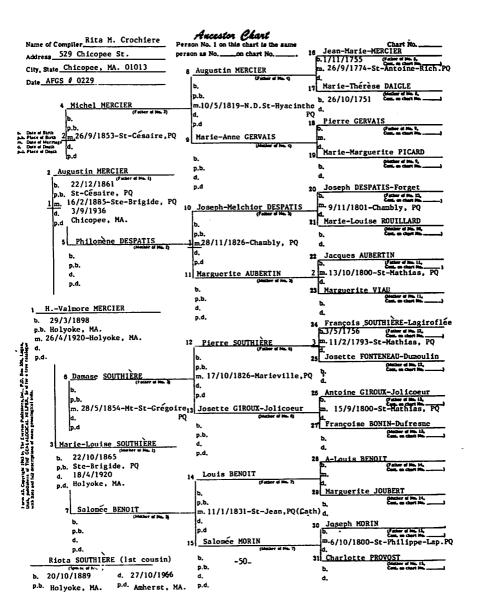
Editor's Note: We thought you would enjoy this short article that recently appeared in the Tuesday, September 26, 1989 edition of the Pawtucket EVENING TIMES; and we thank our member, Mrs. Jeannette Menard who brought it to our attention. If there's any reason why we spend so many pain-staking hours doing research, it is perhaps for this reason: for those who will come after us, that they may marvel at the wonder of who they are and from whence they came.

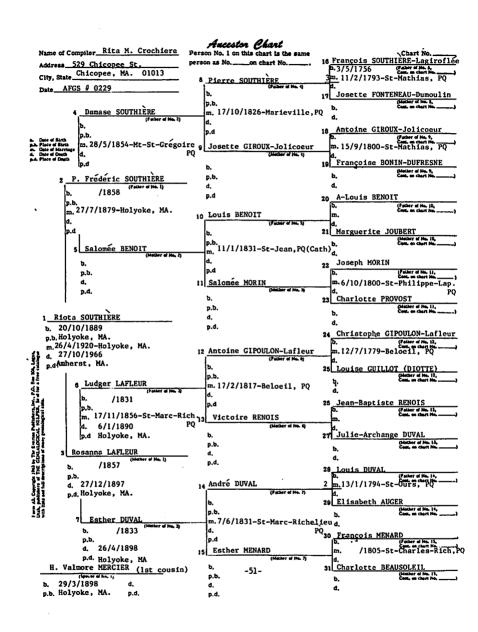


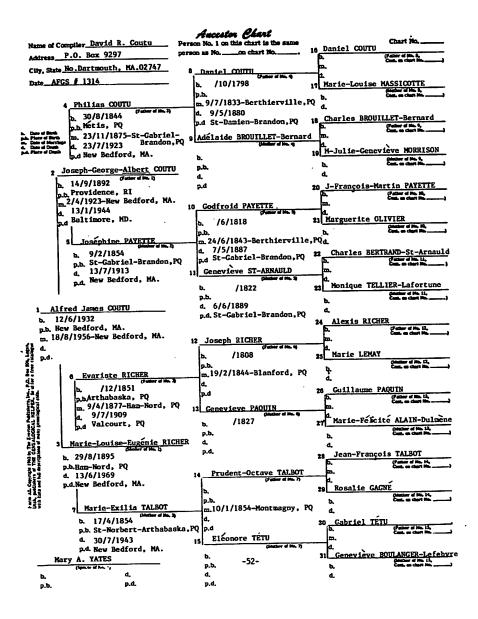


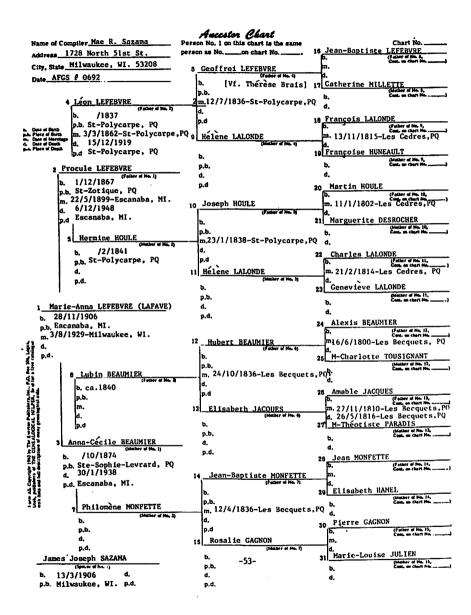












EXPLORERS, VOYAGERS, & INDIAN TRANSLATORS By Richard L. Provost

Every year from 1619 to approximately the 1840's, in the Province of Quebec, in early Spring, some of the men and the older boys would stop whatever they were doing and look westward to the forests, the Great Lakes, and beyond. For some, their collective thoughts turned to notions of adventure and making money by trapping and trading with the Indians; for others, it was an opportunity to escape from their routine farm lives.

These were the men who became known as voyagers. By the very nature of the undertaking, the voyagers were also explorers and Indian translators. For more than 200 years these superb boatsmen and frontiersmen traveled from Quebec City, Montreal, and all the small towns in between to the Far Country.

There were many routes that they could travel: up the Ottowa River to the Mattawa River portage, then on to Lake Nippissing and down the French River to Lake Orleans (Huron). This route, for example, was taken in order to trade with the Huron and Ottawa Indians; or they could paddle past Fort Frontenac along the lake of the same name, portaging Niagara Falls, Longue Pointe on Lake Erie and on to Sandusky and down the Maumee River to trade with the Shawnee, Delaware, and Miami Indians; or, from the Wabash River, the voyages could travel down the White River to LaBelle River

(the Ohio).

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Many of the intrepid voyagers went on from Lake Erie to Fort Pontchartrain in Detroit and up the St. Claire River to Fort St. Joseph and then on to Lake Huron. Even others went further west to Lac des Illinois (Lake Michigan) or to La Baie or LaBaye des Puans (Stinking Bay-Green Bay) to the St. Francois Xavier and St. Marc missions to trade with the the Potawatomie, Menominee, Sauk, Winnebago, Mascoutin, Kickapoo and Outagami Indians.

From St. Francois Xavier they could canoe to Lake Winnebago up the Outagami River and portage to the Wisconsin River and, finally, down to the Mississippi. From divers points on the Mississippi, the voyagers could head north to the Black, Chippewa, St. Croix, and St. Peters Rivers in order to trade with the Huron, Chippewa, and Sioux Indians.

Many other directions and routes were taken by these hardy souls as they undertook the annual trek across the wilderness. Their voyages took them through all parts of Canada and many parts of what are now the United States, even into what is now the Deep South.

Regardless of the selected route for the journey, it certainly would have been a fascinating sight to see these men and hear them singing their chansons as they powered their canoes up-river and down-river and across lakes through the width and breadth of North America.

The large fur trading canoes which were the means of transportation for these men, we large affairs, typically thirty five feet in length and constructed of birch bark. In most cases, the boats, which required some five weeks to build, were made by the Indians. The framing was of white cedar and thin cedar boards lined the inside of the canoes. Jack Pine roots were used to sew the seams; pine pitch to fill holes, cracks, and for stitching.

In researching my family lineage. I have found a number of ancestors who were explorers. Indian language translators, and voyageurs. This discovery whetted my appetite to learn more about them. According to the French colonial legal system which developed in the seventeenth century, any man embarking on a journey into the interior of North America was required to sign a formal contract engagement before a notary. Certain of these went into the interior without benefit of a formal contract (engagement) and were therefore trading illegally. These latter were known coureurs-aux-bois. If they were caught by the authorities they could returned, tried for illegal trading and, if found guilty, imprisoned or made to pay a fine of 1000 pounds (1).

Samuel de Champlain knew early on that he had to have men who could speak the Indian dialects if the French wished to trade for furs. To accomplish this he encouraged young Frenchmen to live among the Indians and to learn their languages.

It is interesting to note that three of the early interpreters in Canada are remote members of my family and are probably similarly related to many other French-Canadian persons.

Nicolas Marsolet de St. Agnan:

Nicolas came to Quebec with Champlain on his voyage of 1613, but returned to France. He did not return to Canada until twelve years had elapsed. soon became familiar with and, in He time, conversant in both the Montagnais and Algonquin languages. He was an interpreter for the French for a time. Marsolet was taken prisoner in the capture of Quebec by Kirk. He later declared that he was forced by the English to remain with them. He later lived on land that became known Marsolet Prairies (2).

Francois Marguerie, Sieur de la Haye:

Francois was born in Rouen, Normandy in 1612, the son of Francois and Marthe Romain. adventurer An explorer, some historians claim that Francois was charged with contacting the Indians to learn their languages and to encourage them to trade with the Company of the One Hundred Associates which was established by French Cardinal Richelieu Other historians 1627. take the position that he sought refuge among the Algonquins during the English occupation of the French colony between 1629 and 1632 led by Sir David Kirke, a Scot i n the employ of the English. In either

event, Francois Marguerie earned the sobriquet "double man" from the Indians because he adapted himself so completely to their customs and language.

After spending the winter of 1635-1636 on Allumette Island, Marguerie arrived in the Huron country on 28 March in the company of four Algonquins. His local knowledge proved to be very useful tothe Jesuit missionaries in the area. Marguerie acted as both guide and interpreter for the Jesuits on their excursions into the interior. However, during the period 1737-1640, Marguerie scarcely left the area of Trois Rivieres. Furthermore, we know that Marguerie was the principal interpreter in that locale during the years 1642-1648.

In February 1641, while hunting with Thomas de Godefroy, both Marguerie and is companion were taken prisoners by the Iroquois, with whom they remained captives for several weeks. The pair apparently made the best of their situation by familiarizing themselves with the Iroquois language.

During this period of forced inactivity, they somehow learned that the Iroquois were planning an attack upon Trois Rivieres in the Summer and that the plan included using the two captives as guides and bait. As the Iroquois plan was put in motion, the Indian party, together with Marguerie and Godefroy reached a point on the southern bank of the St. Lawrence directly across from Trois-Rivieres. Marguerie volunteered to negotiate with the French authorities on

behalf of the Iroquois, leaving Godefroy behind as hostage to insure Marguerie's return. This was part of a pre-arranged plan between the two Frenchmen. Marguerie gave the Iroquois his word that he would return to the Indians if he was unsuccessful in his negotiations with the French. On 5 June, he persuaded the governor, M. de Champfleur, to reject the Iroquois offer inasmuch as Marguerie knew it to be a ruse. Placing his life in obvious jeopardy, Marguerie nonetheless returned to the Indian camp, as promised. . Later, the French authorities sent Jean Nicolet and Father Raqueneau to negotiate with the Iroquois. Agreement was reached between the parties and, as part of the settlement, both Marguerie and Godefroy were released. The Trois Rivieres settlement was spard because of the bold courage of a handful of men.

On 26 October 1645, Francois Marguerie married Louise Cloutier. She was the daughter of Zacharie and Xainte Dupont. After the marriage the couple returned to Trois Rivieres, but their married life was to be a brief one. Louise was widowed on 23 May Marguerie and Jean Amyot, also an interpreter were in a canoe which capsized mid-stream during a sudden squall off Trois Rivieres. Both men were drowned. Marguerie was found some time later on 10 June of the same year. Without children and aged 17 herself. Louise married Jean Mignault on dit Chatillon on 10 November 1648. They were to have thirteen children, some of whom married into the oldest ploneer families of New France (3).

Sieur Jean Nicolet:

Jean was a clerk. He came to Quebec in 1618. Blessed with an excellent memory, he learned and fluently spoke many Indian dialects. Before Jean Nicolet undertook a journey in 1648 the area that was to become Wisconsin. had been many rumours in the various French settlements about the unknown and strange people living beyond Sault St. Marie. Champlain, who sent Nicolet, had been among those to hear the rumors and, although skeptical enough to discount them greatly, it was probably at Champlain's behest that Nicolet adorned himself with the regalia of a mandarin before his departure on the bare possibility that he would find some of the outlying islands of Cathay. Champlain wrote that, "several times they [Algonquins and Ottowas] told us that some prisoners from a hundred leagues off related to them that there were people there white like us and similar to us in other respects, and through their intermediary they had seen the scalp of these people which is very fair, and which they value highly because of their saving that they were like us."

Champlain felt that those people who the Indians said resembled the French had to be more civilized than the Indians themselves. There exists a possibility that the reference was to the Mandan Indians, whom La Verendrye later described in 1738 as having among them individuals with light and even red hair (4). Before Lewis and Clark and George

Catlin visited the Mandan, the last had been decimated by an epidemic of smallpox these unusual phisical characteristics died with them. The tradition says they came to their country in the "Great Canoe" and Viking Runestone in Minnesota Kensington lends credence to the theory than the Mandans Viking are descendants of early explorers who intermarried with Indians.

The Nippisings and the Ottowa, both of whom had extensive trading relations beyond the Sault, had perhaps told stories to Nicolet during his many years with them. Although Nicolet may not have expected to find people of another race in the region, he was keenly disappointed to find himself among the lodges of the Winnebago. (5)

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Early in 1634, sieur Jean Nicolet, a geographical reformer who expected find the China Sea in the area of Bay captained a Pacific expedition beyond Western limits of the Algonquin tribes and into the heart of the Winnebag He camped as the palisaded town of Mascoutins and was the first white explorer to penetrate Northwest of Ohio River and reach the Wisconsin River. (6) Much of what is known about Nippissing Indians after 1633 probably from the pen of Nicolet. (7) Rasaoua-Kouetan, located by Nicolet at Gren Bay are now thought to have been the of "Nation of the fork", an Nassauketons from which Ottowa tribe the Langlade family traces its descent.

Nicolet established a post at St. Francois Xavier on Stinking Bay in 1634, later renamed Green Bay in order to make the area more appealing to prospective settlers. In 1634, Nicolet had Huron interpreters with him to speak to the Winnebago south of Green Bay. (9)

Father Jacques Marquette, Sieur Louis Joliet, and many othe French explorers also believed that the way to China was by way of the western tributaries of the Mississippi River, such as the Missouri River. Because of this geographic error much of the central United States and Canada was explored. (10)

Jean Nicolet was one of the first explore the northern tip of the Southern Peninsula of Michigan establishing a post which became known as Fort Michilimakinac in 1695. Nicolet, Father Marquette and Louis Joliet also set up a post on the southern shore of the Upper Peninsula and named it Pointe Ste. Ignace. Here Father Marquette baptized a group of Hurons. It is also at this location that the priest is buried.

The journeys of these intrepld men into the deepest part of unchartered and unknown regions were largely undertaken to capture fur, mostly beaver pelts which brought the greatest sum in trade. Some of the most significant data concerning some of these hardy men follow.

Pierre Fortin dit de Paris:

10 August 1739----Permission was

granted by Governor Beauharnois to Sir Lestage for a conoe to leave Montreal equipped with six men under the guidance of foreman Pierre Fortin to go to Stinking Bay (Baie des Puants) later Green Bay and Lake Winnebago in order to build defenses and to trade with the savages and others at the bay settlement and its annexes.

14 June 1743----Permission was granted by Governor Beauharnois to Lestage for a canoe equipped with fourteen men to leave Montreal and trade with the Miami Indians. They wee to set up another route to the north of Lake and to there trade with Ontario Miamis and their friends. The roster of this trip was: Louis Gadois. on conducteur: Michel Moreau: Pierre Fortin; Jean-Baptiste Charron dit Ducharme; Pierre Benard dit Laviollette and Antoine Paireau of Chateauguay; Antoine Menard and Jean-Baptiste Morin of Chambly; Jacques Migneron and Francois ????, and Baptiste Massion of Mascouche; Francois Laroche of l'Ile Dupas; and Andre Dubuc of Faubourgh St. Joseph. (11)

Pierre Joly dit Delbec:

22 June 1743----Permission was granted by Governor Beauharnois to Jean-Baptiste Fouquet to leave Montreal with a canoe equipped with six men to go to Gren Bay. Their purpose was to defend and trade with the settlement. The roster of men on this trip was: Jean-Baptiste Donais of Boucherville; Pierre Joly of Varennes; Alexis Huet of Lachine; Jean-Baptiste Renauddot of Chambly; and Pierre Doucet and Joseph

Etienne Senecal:

2 June 1745----Governor Beauharnois gave permission to Sir Moniere for two canoes to be equipped with a dozen men to leave Montreal for the settlement at Lac de la Pluie (Rainey Lake). The names of the engages in the two canoes were: Antoine Latreille, foreman and Antoine Languier, both of Point Claire; Andre Lambobardi of St. Leonard; Jean-Baptiste Leduc of Perrot Island; Joseph Compagna, Michel Barobe and Etienne Senecal, all of Varennes; Francois ???; Alexis Bled and Joseph Bled of Pointes aux Trembles. Montreal: Louis Aguenier of Laprarie; and Pierre St. Andre of Longeuil. (13)

Pierre Charbonneau

3 June 1745----Governor Beauharnois gave permission to sir Gouin to leave Montreal equipped with five men each of six canoes to trade at the Ouiatanous Post on the Wabash River. They were to take the route on the North side of Lake Ontario to the settlement of the Ouiatonous and their dependencies to trade with them. The engages in the six canoes were: Bandy, foreman of all six canoes; Francois and Jacques Leblanc St. Laurent; Nicolas, an Indian; Pierre Landreville of Ste. Therese; Couturier. Loranger, Gendron, Francois Gouin of Ste. Anne; Lafleur and Ignace of Montreal; Philipas of Surenne; Jean-Baptiste Gervois, Toulouse, Bisaillan (Etienne?) of Laprarie; Lange Lafontaine, Jacques

aubert, ??? Barillaux, Lefebvre, Durocher, Dumais, Pierre charbonneau of Longueil; Charles Fournel of Lachenaie; Baptiste lejeube, Joseph Boivendel of the Ile of Jesus; Hiche Lefebvre of Batiscan; Paul ???, Lefleur, Pepin (Jean or Gervais) of the Cedars; Jean-Baptiste Proulx and Beauregard of Vercheres. (14)

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Theoretically, twenty-five passports were granted annually, but in practice, thee could be fewer, as during the war with Renaud "tribe"; on the other hand, many more than the pre-established limit could be granted, as there were in 1739 when eighty-one passports were granted by the governor. It should also be mentioned that the posts of Detroit and Michilimakinac sold trade passports, apparently granted by their respective commanders. The colony of Louisiana also had its own trading passports.

The men who wintered at the isolated collected trading posts and a harvest of furs from the westen tribes returned to their homes in the spring. whether that would be Quebec. Montreal. Detroit, the Mackninac Island or Orleans. Once they arrived, the were sorted, cleaned, repacked shipped from the ports of Quebec, Montreal, and New Orleans on sailing ships which carried the cargo to Europe and China. They voyageur perfomed the work in the fur trade and was exposed to all of the danger. Yet. reaped very little of the profit. (15)

Through the years dramatic changes occured in the fur trade. After 1760,

records were not kept as faithfully as they had been by the French regime. The Northwest Company sent many canoes west after this date but because they went via Sault Ste. Marie and Fort William at Thunder Bay, there are no records of these trips in the United States.

In 1808 many independent employers banded together to form the Mackinac Company, but by 1810, the company began to disband with each employer choosing to for himself. On 17 July 1812. British seized Mackinac Island retained control over it for three years. There exist no records for the fur trading during this period. From Mackinac island again until 1817. maintained records of the voyageurs. 1816 and 1817, the American fur company signed up most of the independent traders and from that point records ceased to exists. (16)

The granting of passports for fur trading purposes had consequences far beyond the commercial implications. The fΩ the vovageurs led exploration, founding of fur trading posts which became the new towns cities that were later incorporated into an expanding United States and Canada. A more subtle influence is found in the rich heritage these voyageurs have handed down to their descendants with the history, the stories, folklore, songs.

To all those brave voyageurs who, over the years, bore the hardships of the wilderness as everyday occurences and

especially for those who suffered and died in the trade and lie buried in unmarked graves across the breadth of the central United States and Canada, I dedicate this article.

FOOTNOTES

1. Canadian Passports 1681-1752; E.Z. Massicote, editor;
Polyantbos, Inc. New Orleans;
Printed 1921; reprinted

- 2. Dictionnarie Genealogique des Familles Canadiens; Edition Elysee, 1875; Montreal C. Tanguay Vol. V page 413
- 3. Je Me Souviens: "Louise Cloutier"; J. Richard Lebel, pp.27-29
- The Works of Samuel de Champlain,
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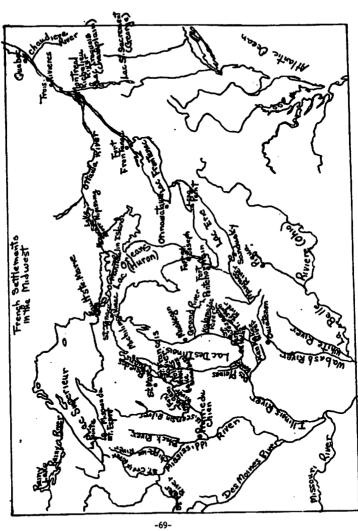
Toronto 1922-1926;

1975.

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- 5. The Wars of the Iroqouis: A Study of Intertribal Trade Relations; George T. Hunt, q960; Madison Wisconsin, p. 117
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 - 7. Ibid. pp. 46-47

- 8. American Anthropologist, "Identification of the Mascoutens: vol 36 pp. 226-233, June 1934; Truman Michelson.
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- 10. The Legacy of Pere Marquette, p.
- Canadian Passports 1681-1752, p.
 - 12. Ibid. pp. 54-55
 - 13. Ibid. pp. 59-60
 - 14. Ibid. pp. 60
 - 15. Ibid. pp. 110-111
- 16. Michigan Voyageurs; Donna Valley
 Russell; Detroit;
 p. 3



RECIPE

RAGOÛT D'ÉLÉPHANT

1 elephant
900 lbs. potatoes, cubed
752 lbs. carrot sticks
400 stalks celery, chopped
40 lbs. salt
30 lbs. pepper
300 onions, halved
gravy, enough to cover

Get the biggest pot you can find. Cut the elephant into 1 inch cubes. Frequently add salt and pepper. (This whole process should take about 72 days). Add vegetables to the meat, along with gravy to cover. Cook over a kerosene fire about 7 weeks at 465 degrees. Stirring occasionally. Serves 3800.

If more than 3800 are to be served, two rabbits may be added. Do this only if necessary, as most people don't like hare in their stew.

Grandmère's Ragout De Pate De Cochon Submitted by John Coté

Ragout is a favorite French Canadian dish. It ranks right up there with pea soup, baked beans, gallettes, tourtieres and of course "tarte de la farlouche.

This is an authentic recipe from my mother who came from the Ardennes, France as a World War I War Bride. It was served frequently, especially in the fall. This recipe was given to her by her aunt and had been in the Conseil family for generations. It will make a full meal anytime.

4-6 whole pigs feet, cleaned, scoured and brushed 1 lb. ground pork 1 lb. ground lean beef 3-4 onions 1 or 2 stalks finely chopped celery (optional) 2 bay leaves 1 pinch thyme 1-2 tsp Allspice salt & pepper to taste 1 egg bread crumbs 1 tablespoon oil 2-3 cloves ground garlic

In a large kettle, boil pigs feet and two bay leaves over low heat until meat is rendered from bones. Remove bones, skim fat, and continue to simmer on low heat.

Combine ground meats, minced onlons, celery, spices, 1 egg and bread crumbs into a meat loaf type mixture. Add milk or water for moisture. Use this mixture to make meatballs.

In a heavy skillet or fry pan, brown meat until well done. Remove fat, then incorporate meat into pig feet (ragout) mixture. Add more, thinly sliced onions. Adjust seasonings to taste and add garlic. Scrape fry pan and add a little water, milk or wine (your choice). Add corn starch or flour to make a roue. Cook until well thickened and very brown then incorporate into the Ragout kettle. Stir well to meld all ingredients.

Continue simmering about 45 minutes to 1 hour. Check occasionally for sticking and to see if it is well cooked. Adjust final seasonings to taste.

Remove from heat. Cool into bread type pan. When well jelled, freeze for later use. For immediate use make dumplings. Steam 8-10 minutes. Serve with boiled potatoes, green or yellow veggies, and tossed salad. You may omit the dumplings and serve with crusty bread or serve over steamed rice or pasta (your choice).

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BIRTHS FROM DEATHS

Some Early Records of Blackstone/Woonsocket Area Franco-Americans

by Rev. Dennis M. Boudreau

The following years of birth were gleaned from the series of VITAL RECORDS to 1850 for the State of Massachusetts. Although relieved from death and grave records, only the years of birth are given in this volume. The graves may be found in Woonsocket and Blackstone, using the following key:

A = French Cemetery [i.e.Precious Blood]

B = St. Paul's Cemetery

C = St. Charles' Cemetery

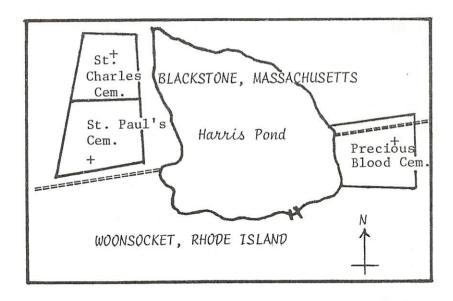
? = undetermined graves from the records

The following have been compiled to supplement the BURIAL RECORDS OF NORTHERN RHODE ISLAND (2 Vols) published by our society. Places of birth are noted, if listed or known.

KEY	NAME	DATE/PLACE OF BIRTH		
A	Hormisdas AYOTTE	(1848–		
A	Victor BACHAND	(1835–		
A	Marie-Louise DUFAULT	(22/7/1840-		
	(wife of Joseph Beaudreau)			
Α	Maxime BERGERON	(1848–		
A	Marcel J. BESSETTE	(1848–		
A	Adéline NORMANDIN	(1832–		
	(wife of Augustin Bor	nier)		
Α	FSolomon BRAULT	(1844-		
Α	Israel CABOURY/GABOURY	(1844–		
A	Jean-Baptiste CHAMPEAU	J (1802–		
	(husband of Cordule H	31anchard) (1813-		
Α	Caroline POTVIN	(1844–		
	(wife of Pierre Chape	delaine)		

A	Alfred CHOQUETTE (1842-St-Greg.Ib.
	(husband of Philomene Esinha	
Α	•	1843-
Α		7/6/1849-
В		35-St-Ours-
	(s/o Augustin Dufault)	
В	Elias DUFAULT (29/6/18	48-St-Ours-
	(s/o Augustin Dufault)	
В	• • •	0-St-Ours-
	(d/o Augustin Dufault)	
В	Marie-Anne CHAPDELAINE (29/1/	1838-St-Ours-
	(wife of Augustin Dufault)	
В	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	38-St-Ours-
	(s/o Augustin Dufault)	
Α	Louis FAFARD	(1840-
	(husband of Exilda Champeau)	
В	Adèle DESROSIERS	(1813-
	(wife of Joseph Genereux)	(1816-
В	Charles GENEREUX	(1836-
	(husband of Nancy H.Proulx)	
A	Antoine GIRARD	(1834-
_	(husband of Philomène ?)	(1842-
С	Pierre GIROUARD (9/7/1832-	St-Ours-
	(husband of Louise?)	
A	Joseph GIROUARD $(7/5/1837-$	
	(husband of Marguerite Gobei	
A	Louis GOBEILLE	(1841-
A	Marie LAFLEUR	(1844-
A	Aurélie ST-JACQUES	(1836-
	(wife of Odelon Lamontagne)	
A	Jean-Baptiste LASALLE	(1847-
	(husband of Marie Desmarais)	
A	Jean-Cyriac LEBLANC	(1838-
•	(husband of Mgte-Marie Gobei	-
C ?	Julie LEDOUX	(1846-
: A	Onésime LEMAY (5/5/1840-De	
A	Jean-Baptiste LIZOTTE	(1815-
	(husband of Marguerite Plant	e (1829-

Lucie AUCLATR (6/7/1842-Δ (wife of Joseph Mailloux) Zéphirin MARTINEAU (1826-C Alexandre NADEAU (1831 -A (husband of Elisabeth Jolicoeur) (1831-(1811 -Joseph NORMANDIN A (husband of Ursule Beauregard) (1815-(1834-Edwidge NORMANDIN A (d/o Joseph & Ursule Beaurégard) Philomene NORMANDIN (1839 -A (d/o Joseph & Ursule Beaurégard) (1819 -7 Rose E. ? (wife of Horace Parmentier) Olivier OUEVILLON (1839-A



THE HECTOR by Roger Ross

After the disastrous end of the last Jacobite uprising ended with the Battle of Culloden in 1745 and the misery which followed that doomed adventure Highland Scots were. more and more. seeking a refuge at almost any price. In 1773 the dutch-built ship Hector carried a large number of Highland Scots to the port of Pictou in Nova Scotia. Of the passengers who survived the vovage if not most, remained in their new-found home, settled, and raised their Through the succeeding generations the land truly became a "New Scotland". This is the briefest re-telling of that journey.

She was Dutch-built and, as contemporary rumor had it, was once involved in the smuggling trade. She was a large ship, carrying two masts, the rear mast rigged with the large gaff said which made her a brig, which is to say an ocean going vessel.

She was registered at 200 tons burthen—the figure being her cargo capacity. Her hold was approximately 83 feet long, 24 feet wide, and about 10 feet deep. Her length from stem to stern about 120 feet. Her captain was John Steirs, himself of Greenock, her port of departure. The first and second mate were James Orr and John Anderson, respectively, both Lowlanders and both therefore assumed to not have spoken Gaelic, a fact which must have caused a great deal of inconvenience on the long voyage, to say

the least.

Except for Captain Speirs and three former soldiers who fought in the Seven Years' War, none of the passengers had ever been at sea. It is reasonably assumed that most of those on board had only the vaguest notion of where they were headed. If the passengers who embarked the Hector felt hopeful and enthusiastic about the voyage and the new life promised at the end of the crossing, their first misgivings certainly came early on, even before the ship left port. As the passengers boarded the brig, they were shown their what was to serve as their beds for the next two plus months: rough pine boards, bunkbed style, with a space of two feet between the upper and lower berths. The passengers were free to partition their rough accomodations in any manner they chose, separating men from women, families from the unmarried, boys from girls.

Lavatories and baths existed but in the imagination. Old wooden buckets, scattered randomly about the hold would serve in their place for the duration of the voyage.

Captain Steirs, a veteran of Atlantic crossings must have wondered, looking at his group, how they would ever tolerate the rigors which he knew lay in store. Little did even he know how treacherous the crossing would prove to be.

A official passenger list is not known to have survived the crossing of the Hector. This is not unusual as passenger lists were not a requirement under English law at that time. Two lists were reconstructed some fifty years after the crossing, however. The lists are not duplicative, but each has its own strength and weakness.

The first list was compiled in 1837 by William Mackenzie of Loch Broom, Scotland. The Mackenzie work is not comprehensive in that it lists only the names of the heads of family on board. Accordingly, there are more names omitted that there are included. The strength of this list is that Mackenzie included various personal observations and anecdotes about the passengers. The second. more comprehensive, list is that compiled by Squire William MacKay of East River. It is generally held to be the definitive work on the subject and is currently held in the Public Archives of Nova Scotia. The Mackay list names 179 persons who left the port of Loch Broom destined for Pictou, Nova Scotia. As we shall see, far fewer than this number arrived at their destination.

The MacKay work, like that of Mackenzie, names all the heads of family. MacKay, however, names all the wives on board, identifying these women by their maiden names, as was the custom of the time. Children are broken down into broad age groups: children above the age of 8 years; children from the age of 2 through 8; and children under the age of 2. Among the last group there were 30 children on board the Hector. Captain Speirs, then, was compelled to don more than the seaman's cap on this voyage. He was, in

turns, besides ship's captain, physician, clergyman. As the Hector was on the first leg of its journey, from Greenock to Loch Broom, Captain Speirs temporarily became Doctor Speirs. He was called to the birth of the child of Margaret Fraser. The mother was braving the horrendous journey despite having been widowed only three months before.

A member of the Grant clan of Inverness, margaret had met, fell in love with, and married Hugh Fraser. During their marriage, the couple had two sons and two daughters, with the fifth child of the couple due. The couple had signed on for the voyage of the Hector to Nova Scotia. After her husband's death, Mary insisted on carrying out the family's plans for a new life. And so it was that Jean Fraser was born on board the Hector on July 3, 1773.

There is every reason to believe that Margaret never seriously regretted her decision. Unable to find an adequate living for herself and five children in Pictou harbor, Margaret walked the approximately forty miles to the established town on Truro. There she met and married a transplanted New Englander named Nathaniel Polly. With him margaret raised a second family.

In time, little Jean, too married a transplanted New Englander who had settled in Truro. Daniel Page was a silversmith from Haverhill, Massachusetts, a small town in the Northwestern part of the state on the New Hampshire border. Together the couple had seven sons. When Jean died in 1838 her tombstone identified her as the youngest passenger aboard the Hector.

that grave marker stood in the Truro cemetery for nearly 150 years.

William Mackenzie had decided to make the voyage primarily for the adventure held out in settling in a new land full of hope and promise. Not only was Mackenzie one of the few people on board the Hector who could read and write: he was also well-educated. Young Mackenzie was only eighteen years of age at the time of the departure from Loch Broom. He was from a fairly well-to-do family, the son of Sir William Mackenzie. Although young William was not yet born at the time of Culloden, he had heard all the stories of those times from his uncle, Colin, who had fought in Cromarty's regiment as an officer and who, later, had been acquitted of a charge of treason.

Much against his father's wishes, young Mackenzie accepted the position as schoolteacher on board the ship and upon the arrival in Pictou. Although this arrangement was never to see fulfillment in Nova Scotia, Mackenzie still was a useful and productive member of the Pictou society.

More important than his ancestry or his contributions as a citizen in his new land however, was the journal entries made by Mackenzie on the long and horror-filled three month long trans-Atlantic journey. Throughout the sailing Mackenzie sat quietly in his corner of the ship studiously recording is impressions and observations of the passengers. He noted the music and the dancing of the Highlanders; their manners and mannerisms;

the squirreling away of bits of food by Hugh MacLeod and many, many more. Some of his collected observations were passed on to Reverend George Patterson who related them in his History of Pictou County written a century later. Unfortunately, the originals of Mackenzies journals have been lost to history and the only first-hand recollection of the crossing of the Hector is that of Patterson.

Of the total of 179 passengers aboard the Hector, only three were former soldiers who had served the Crown. Of these two had crossed the ocean before, having served under Colonel Simon Fraser at Louisbourg in 1758 and a year later in Quebec. Although both men could have remained in Canada in 1760 under the terms offered fighting men by King George III, these two decided at that time to return to Scotland. Precisely what their motives were, first in 1760 in declining to remain in Canada and, later, to chose to return to North America aboard the Hector can not even be reasonably speculated upon.

In all events, the two soldiers who had some experience in Nova Scotia and were among the passengers wee Colin Mackay and Donald Cameron, both approximately forty years of age. Mackay was born in Strathnaver in the far North of Sutherlandshire, but settled in Beauly after the war, as did many of the returning soldiers the Fraser Highlander regiment. On June 15, 1773, Mackay and his wife Helen Fraser, and their one year old son, Colin, set out for Loch Broom and the Hector.

Donald Cameron and his wife, Mary MacDonald, together with their three children, John, Hugh, and Mary were the only known Roman Catholics aboard the Hector. Despite the efforts of the Nova Scotian government to restrict Scottish emigrants to Protestants, Cameron and his family somehow made the passage. Ironically, Cameron was one of the very first of the Hector passengers to obtain a land grant in his own name, in February 1775. Years later Cameron drowned in the East River in Pictou Harbor.

The third former soldier on board was one Walter Murray, also from Sutherlandshire. Murray, unlike the other two soldiers, had no experience in Canada, having served his military duty in India. Murray travelled with his wife, Chirsty and infant daughter, Elizabeth.

Although at this far remove it is difficult no determine precisely the number of passengers aboard the Hector, Reverend Patterson in his history, written a century after the fact, notes the number at 179. The Governor of Nova Scotia at that time, Francis Legee, usually spoke of the passengers in round numbers of 200. Robert Pagan, son of John Pagan, one of the co-owners of the Hector, in a governmental report filed in 1808, gave the number as 190, but gave no break-down. Regardless of the source one chooses to rely upon the number of passengers is fairly well fixed at approximately 180-190.

According to Reverend Patterson's account, three families, together with

five young bachelors, boarded in Greenock, another thirty three families six unmarried men boarded at Loch twenty The roll call of passengers. whatever their precise number or port of embarkation, is a run through virtually all of the alens of the Highlands. There were Frasers, Munroes, and Mackays from eastern Invernessshire; Mackenzies and Macleods Loch Broom; Rosses from the southern of Loch Broom and Maclellans from shore There northern shore of the loch. were Sutherlands, along with Mackays Macleods from Sutherlandshire. There were Chisolms, Grahams, Murrays, Mathesons. Douglasses and Macgregors. Strangely. although the Macdonalds were by far the largest clan in Scotland, there was one Macdonald aboard the Hector.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

WITH SINCERE THANKS

Before beginning this issue's Question/Answer section, the Research Committee would like to thank all of the following people who have devoted their time and energy to find answers for our correspondents:

Mrs. Cecile Martens Miss Helen Bertrand Mr. Al Bérubé Mr. J.A. Michaud Rev. George-Henri Cournoyer Frère J.M. Laliberté

Thanks to their tireless efforts many of our readers have found solutions to their questions and were enabled to continue their lines. Although we have not been able to publish all the answers found in JE ME SOUVIENS, due to space limits, the answers ahve been forwarded to our researchers by mail. We are sure that they are also grateful for what you have dug up for them. Again our sincerest thanks to all of you!!!



KEY: P = Parents

M = Marriage Data

D = Descendants

s/o = Son of

d/o = Daughter of

VK/Vve = Widow(-er) of

The following pages contain more questions of our members continued from the last issue. When answering a question, please refer to it by it call number (i.e. 12/35). All answers can be sent to the Committee in care of the Society's Post Office Box Number. Are there any you can recognize?

- 12/27 Seeking P and M of Désiré OUIMETTE and Henriette HARNOIS/LANOIE circa 1860's. They had children: Olivier m. to Valérie Breault, Aurore m. to Jos-Arthur Beaupré, Marie... (Sr. Alice Ouimette).
- 12/28 Seeking P and M of Joseph CLOUTIER and Marie GENDREAU; and Michel GAUTHIER and Catherine DAGENAIS. Their children: Pierre Cloutier m. Julie Gauthier on 23/2/1852-Rivière-des-Prairies, PQ. (Harshdarger).
- 12/29 Seeking P and M of Onesime CHAPUT and Malvina LABRIE circa 1865-75. Her parents were Henri LABRIE m. to Odile DESIELLES.

 (Alan Chaput).
- 12/30 Seeking P and M of Jean LAMOTHE and Angélique JETTÉ, and also Joseph COTÉ to Marie-Anne LAMOTHE. Marie COTÉ, d/o Joseph & M-Anne m. 25/10/1871-Sutton, PQ to Hilaire Cadorette. (C.S. Mailloux).
- 12/31 Seeking P and M of Pierre TESSIER to Marie LARCHE(-EVEQUE) circa 1780. (Paul Morin).
- 12/32 Seeking P and M of Michel GUIGNARD s/o
 Michel & Archange Haché to Arthémise
 ARSENEAU d/o Roland & Obéline Losier in
 the Inkerman, New Brunswick area. (Susan
 Chiasson)
- 12/33 Seeking P and M of Guillaume FORAND to Marie-Françoise LANGLOIS before 1878. Guillaume rem. Marie LANGLOIS on 24/12/1878 at Granby (St-Alphonse), PQ. (Dorothy Ciriello).

- 12/34 Seeking P and M of Pierre BEAUDOIN to Marguerite MEUNIER. Their daughter Marie m. Jean-Baptiste Duval on 1/10/1838-St-Paul (Joliette). (R. Lapointe)
- 12/35 Seeking P and M of Elie DEFORGE to Marie MEUNIER. Their son, Ernest L. m. Coranna Savoie on 10/8/1919-Moosup, CT. (Deborah Phifer).
- 12/36 Seeking P and M of Elie-Joseph DEFORGE to Rosalie GENEAU, parents of Elie of prev. question, between 1868-78. (Deborah Phifer).
- 12/37 Seeking P and M of Gaspard GUÉRIN to Maude CASON. Their son, Joseph-Wilfrid m. Elizabeth Westfall on 11/7/1931-N.Y. (Cheryl Ramsey).
- 12/38 Seeking P and M of Jérome VÉGIARD to Félicité MEUNIER. Their daughter, Louise-Elisabeth m. Antoine Provost on 18/11/1845-Henryville, PQ. (Dorothy Ehrhart).
- 12/39 Seeking P and M of Jean-Baptiste CHARBONNEAU to Euphrosine DANDURAND. Their son, Jean-Bte. m. Marcelline Lalande 7/8/1865-Tilbury, ONT. (Myrtle Pletos).
- 12/40 Seeking P and M of Jean-Baptiste CORRIVEAU to Forsyle/Tharsile De Bersere(?). Their daughter Héloise m. 10/7/1850-Québec City to Théodore Givernaud. (N.R. Andrews).
- 12/41 Seeking P and M of John SIMPSON to Marie-Anne KOENIC(G). Their son Frédéric m. Emélie Paquette on 17/1/1843-N.D.Québec. (Daniel Pelletier).

- 12/42 Would like to correspond with anyone researching Samuel BEAUREGARD m. to Mary MERROW lines of Bennington, VT and Troy,NY areas. Presently researching this line of BEAUREGARD/DAVIGNON/MERROW. (Sam Beauregard, 17604 Hackamore Place, Lutz, FL. 33549).
- 12/43 Would like to correspond with anyone researching the DÉGUIRE-Larose and DÉGUIRE-Desrosiers families. (LuAnn Elsinger, 5408 Claret Drive, Stevens Point, WI. 54481).
- 12/44 Seeking P and M's of Esther CHAPLEAU to William SLICER/SCHLIECHER-1862; Esther CHAPLEAU to Hormisdas ST-GERMAIN-1875; and Rosanna CHAPLEAU to Hormisdas ST-GER-MAIN-1880, all in Montreal. (Robert F. Crowley).
- 12/45 Seeking P and M's of Olivine GIBEAULT to

 ? DOMINI-1870-Clinton Cty., NY; Minnie

 GIBEAULT to James H. PELKEY/PELLETIERalso of same area; and Francois GIBEAU m.
 to Julie L. PROULX- Aylmer area-circa 1850.
 (Ralph Gebo).
- 12/46 Seeking P and M of Charles DUPONT to Mélodie BÉLANGER circa 1840-Maine area. (Evelyn Coalson). (OldTown)/
- 12/47 Seeking P and M of a Julien BOURQUE to a Clarisse ? before 1845. Moved to Baltic/Willimantic, CT. area by 1869.
 (V. Butcher).

- 12/48 Seeking P and M's of Olivier AUDET-Lapointe to Lévina LEFEBVRE-circa 1880; and 2mg. to Anna LEFEBVRE circa 1890- Northern New York area. (Helen L. Aponte).
- 12/49 Seeking P and M of François LABERGE to Catherine VALLÉE circa 1795-St-Hyacinthe area. (Deanne M. Kreuger).
- 12/50 Seeking P and M of David LAREAU and Louise Anna McCLUNE/MACLURE, Woonsocket, RI area. (Lillian Maclure).

ANSWERS FOUND

- 11/51 Napoleon DESCHAMPS-HAINAULT (Olivier & Marie Latour) and Marie-Ernestine BELL (James & Ethel Darche) m. 30/8/1875-Chambly, PQ
- 11/52 Magloire LANDRY (Magloire & Justine Ouellet) and Josephine HALDE (Louis & Madeleine Duchesneau) m. 30/7/1883-St-Romuald, PQ
- 11/55 Jean-Baptiste DESBLEDS-Pariseau (Alexis & M-Josette Duclos) and Marie-Elisabeth MESSIER-Duchesne (Antoine & M-Josette Palardy) m. 15/6/1789-N.D.St-Hyacinthe,PQ.
- 11/58 Mathias ST-ONGE (Amateur & Marie Landry) and Constance CYR (Benjamin & Marguerite Leblanc) m. 7/1/1851-Cascapédia, PQ.
- 11/59 François-Xavier ST-ONGE and Elisabeth DUVAL. (Please write to: Jean-Jacques St-Onge, 671 Routhier, Ste-Foy, PQ G1X-3J8).
- 11/61 Jean CHARRON-Ducharme (François & Marguerite Pierre; vf. Marguerite Maret) and Geneviève VANASSE (Nicolas & Marguerite Pothier) m. 27/7/1765-Contrat Rigaud at Berthierville.

- 11/63 François JOLY-Delbec (Pierre & M-Anne Aubuchon) and Marie HOUDE (Jean & Françoise Dubois) m. 13/2/1741-Contrat LaFosse.
- 11/65 Pierre CLOUTIER (Joseph & Marie Gendreau) and Julie DUBOIS (Michel & Catherine Dagenais) m. 23/2/1852-Rivière-des-Prairies.
- 11/68 Joseph PROULX (Joachim & Julie Doyon) and Virginie PESANT (Louis & Marguerite Aurele) m. 6/6/1859-Notre-Dame-de-Montréal.
- 11/70 Georges GARDNER (Parents omitted from St-Henri-Lauzon) and Rachel DALZIEL/DEZIEL (Alexandre & Rachel Cook) m. 23/11/1810-Québec City, PQ [St-Andrew's Ch.].
- 11/70A Alexandre DALZIEL (parents omitted) and Rachel COOK, 17 yrs.old (parents omitted) m. 25/5/1790-Québec City [St-Andrew's].
- 11/74 François-Xavier COLLETTE (Paul & M-Anne Hébert) and Marie-Céleste BLANCHARD (Joseph & Geneviève Loiselle) m. 7/10/1834-St-Marcsur-Richelieu, PQ.
- 11/76 Louis-Napoléon JACQUES (Jean-Bte. & Marie Marchesseault) and Marie-Alphonsine DION (Louis & Marie Fontaine-Bienvenue) m. 12/8/1890-Nashua, NH [St-Louis-Gonzague].
- 11/62 Basile DUFRESNE (Basile & Marguerite Bélair) and Marie LATOUR (Joseph & Adélaide Lacombe) m. 2/11/1835-St-Raphael, ONT.
- 11/73 Jean-Baptiste (Jacques) CHOUINARD (Laurent & Marie Ross) and Marguerite PROULX (Charles & Marie Chouinard). m. 7/11/1809-Rimouski.

- 11/75 From Notre-Dame-de-Montreal registers.

 "The 29th of April 1847, I the undersigned priest have baptized Marie-Odile, born the day before yesterday of the legitimate marriage of Pierre Verdeau [Verdon], laborer, and of Henriette Grendron dite Masson of this parish. Godfather: Pierre Masson, Godmother: Elisabeth Villeneuve, who with the father have declared they cannot sign.

 Guay, Priest"
- 11/75A Pierre VERDON (Jean-Bte. & Elisabeth Bourdon) and Henriette GENDRON-Masson (Pierre & Catherine Martel) m. 9/8/1841-Notre-Dame-de-Montréal.

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CORRECTION NOTICE

CORRECTION NOTICE

The Summer 1989 issue of JE ME SOUVIENS

page 117 has an incorrect name for a genealogical donation to our library. It should
read: THE FORCIER/GAUCHER LINE by Bernard J.
Beary. Our apologies.

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT

Your Library Committee - Jan, Armand, Mary, Charlie, Joe and Henry - send greetings from Woonsocket, RI. That's right! We have moved to beautiful new quarters in the basement of the First Universalist Church on the corner of Earle and Snow Streets in Woonsocket, RI. Although it has made us sad to leave the only home our Society ever had, this new facility has much more room for our library and the facilities are very comfortable. Our mailing address will remain the same but when you come to visit us, you will find us in Woonsocket.

We have had a glorious summer and fall in New England. The frequent rain showers kept the grass green all summer long and the flowers were simply beautiful. Speaking of beautiful flowers, this summer we had the opportunity to visit the Botanical Gardens in Montreal. If you have an opportunity to do this <u>please</u> do. It is an absolutely fantastic sight that you will not soon forget.

As I mentioned in our last issue, our "REEL FRIENDS" of A.F.G.S. campaign was an outstanding success. So many of you participated that we were able to purchase all the marriage films from 1840-1895 plus 20 reels of film that comprise an index. All of us were overwhelmed at your generous, warm response. Here is a list of donations received after our last issue: Clayton N. Chevrier, Claire S. Mailloux, George H. Petrin, Raymond W. Brodeur, Rita Molleur, Roger R. Tremblay, Ann Leblanc Barillas, Audrey Allen Schroeder, Paul Talbot, C. Edmond Spaeth, and Alex Caisse. Special recognition should be given to Robert Charpentier who, with matching funds from the Miller Brewing Company, donated 6 reels of film. The Library Committee salutes each and every one of you, Your generous support only underscores for the rest of our Society what the Library Committee has known all along - A.F.G.S. is blessed with an outstanding membership. Together we do accomplish great things.

In May we had a very enjoyable evening. It was called "Recognition Night" and we made an attempt to gather as many members as possible so that we could publicly thank those members who have worked so hard over the years for our Society. We did get to meet some members whom we had not had an opportunity to meet in person. We also had a chance to say "Hello" again to some of our older members who have not been to the Society for a while. Members received certificates, gag gifts and the thanks that they so richly deserved for all of their efforts on our behalf. All in all, "Recognition Night" was an outstanding success and hopefully it will be continued each year.

Thank you for the wonderful response to our plea for computer helpers for our "Massachusetts Project". We are having a little trouble getting the raw data printed out so that it can be computerized but we are doing our best. In the meantime, we are still looking for more people who are willing to give us a hand with our computer work. Most of us are using APPLE Computers but we can use your help regardless of your computer as long as you have a data base program and a printer. If you are able to help, please let me know. We have a lot of work to do.

Does your Library have any of our books? We hope so. If not maybe you could bring the order form we have enclosed to your Librarian and request that he/she consider purchasing some of our books. We would be most appreciative. As you know, the cost of publishing these books is quite steep. We try to reach a break even point with our books before committing more funds to new publications. Every book we sell brings us that much closer to new books that we can send to the printer. We really would appreciate

any help that you can give us as we have a lot of material ready to go.

We would like to thank the following people who have helped us with the translation of our Trial Transcripts: George and Richard Christian, Joseph Desrosiers, Ernest J. Michaud, Mary Desrosiers, Noella Letourneau, George Buteau, Yvonne M. Blair, Therese P. Ethier, Helen Bertrand, John Cote, Rev. Dennis Boudreau, Therese Billington, Al Gaboury, Leon Asselin and Arthur M. Tessier.

We still have a few trial transcripts that need to be translated to English from French. Anyone who would like to help with this project would be very welcome.

We are grateful to all who have continued to make contributions to the Library Fund. The Library Committee is very grateful for your continuing support of our efforts. Books are so expensive that it would be difficult to maintain our superb library without your generosity. Donations of money are applied to books on order thus defraying expenses that the Board has already approved. We also receive donations of books, magazines and original works by our members. All of these donations are received with great excitement here in Pawtucket.

We have just finished an index of our first five volumes of obituary notices. This amounts to about 20,000 names. The index is available from the Library Committee for \$6.00. We will gladly copy specific obituaries for you for the cost of \$.15 per page plus \$.50 postage and handling.

The Library Committee continues to collect obltuaries. Feel free to help us out if you would like. Don't forget, we collect brides too. We would still like to hear from more of you. How about clipping some obltuaries, wedding announcements, or fiftieth wedding anniversary notices? It

won't take long and it will really help. We have a very loyal group of people who continue to support this fine project. COME ON - JOIN US!!

Thanks to my <u>GREAT TEAM</u>, we are continuing to gather vital records and commit them to the computer. New projects include marriage records from St. Jacques Church in Taunton. Permission to copy these records was obtained by Mrs. Menard. We are grateful to her for her help. All of us in Woonsocket are aware of the fact that this work could never be completed without the efforts of so many members living right across our country. Thank you so much. Wouldn't you like to see what you can do to help us?

We would like to thank Armand and Mary Letourneau for the time they have spent copying the records of St. Jacques Church and Tom Boudreau, a member from Vermont who is putting this information onto Computer disks. We would also like to thank Richard and George Christian for providing us with many pages of Joyal marriages. These records are set up in Talbot fashion and should be very valuable to any person researching the Joyal name. The Christians have given us permission to copy these records and they are available from the Library Committee for a cost of \$5.00 plus \$1.50 for postage and handling. Merci beaucoup to all !!

Also, we are always looking for more records. We can use help gathering information from churches, town halls, funeral homes, town reports etc. Would you be able to gather any of this information from your local area. If you can, let us know what you have in mind and we will be glad to provide the correct forms for you to use. Or perhaps you have access to a copy machine and can just send us copies of the original information. You do not have to worry about transcribing the raw material. We can organize that back here.

We received a new book compiled by Peter Gallant Berlo entitled "Acadianna Acadia, Then and Now." This 8 1/2" x 11" paperback, bound, indexed compilation of over 4,500 names, places and locations from the original Acadia lands has 256 pages. It is a useful book that can be used like a dictionary to find those obscure names and places that one often encounters while doing research. If you wish to purchase a copy of this book, contact Peter W. Berlo 2568 Albatros St., Suite 6E, 10, San Diego, CA 92101. In addition to place names it contains many unusual French Acadian given names with the gender indicated. Many Micmac Indian names for communities with their English translations are listed.

Your Library Committee needs your help and thrives on your constructive criticism. If we omit your name from our report when it should have been included, please let us know. We appreciate the co-operation of the officers and the Board of Directors who have always been so supportive of our efforts. This library, however, belongs to the entire membership of AFGS. We want to serve your needs but please remember that we are only five individuals. Won't you write to us and let us know what you are willing to do to help us to serve you better?

Jan Burkhart Librarian

P.S. Because we have been so busy moving, I have not had time to compile a list of our new purchases and donations. Please look for that list in our next issue.

OTHER A.F.G.S. PUBLICATIONS

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Special thanks to Kathryn Sharp who worked hard compiling the information for this work; Armand Letourneau who put the information on the computer and Jan Burkhart who organized the information into this current index. We are not professional index makers but we hope that this attempt to index our fine journal will prove to be useful to you.

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