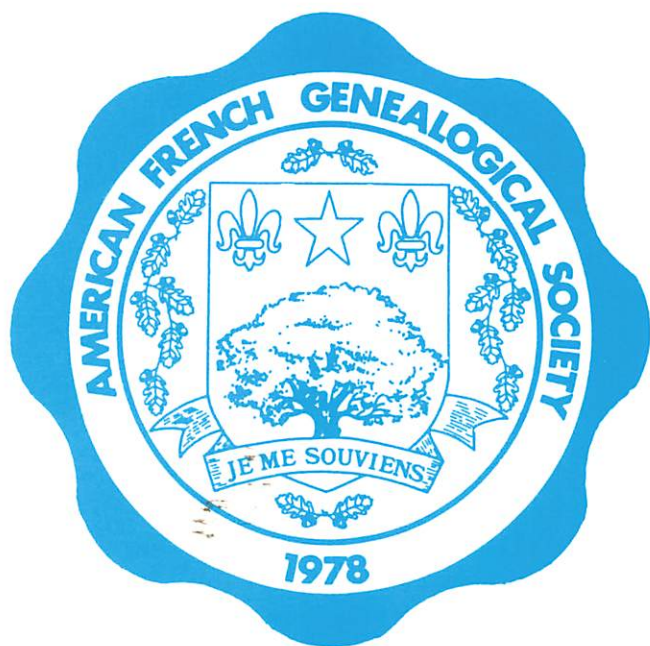


JE ME SOUVIENS



Spring 1993
Volume 16, number 1

AMERICAN FRENCH-GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

P.O. Box 2113
Pawtucket, Rhode Island 02861-0113

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Correspondence should be addressed only to our post office box.

MEMBERSHIP

Individual: \$20, family: \$27.50, institutions: \$25, life: \$275.

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LIBRARY

Our library is located in the basement of the First Universalist Church at
78 Earle Street in Woonsocket, RI. It is open for research on
Tuesdays from 1 to 10 p.m.

RESEARCH

The Society does undertake research for a fee.

Please see our research policy on page 62.

ARTICLES

Original manuscripts are welcomed. Please see our authors' guide on page 8.

Manuscripts should be sent to

Henri Leblond
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JE ME SOUVIENS

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Message de la présidente

Spring 1993! Impossible to believe that our "anniversary year" is already half over! In September, we awarded a free one year membership to Raymond H. Pelletier from Coventry, RI . In October, we honored our original 92 charter members and unveiled a beautiful plaque which lists their names. About 400 of our members have taken the opportunity to purchase one of our beautiful lapel pins. In December, some of our members gathered for an enjoyable Christmas party. It was very cold outside the restaurant but warm and friendly inside. In January, we announced plans for our trip to Montreal which will be held in July. In February and March, we worked diligently on our anniversary book which we hope to have available by May. We've been very busy here at the library. There are more activities to come.

A.F.G.S. has grown and prospered for 15 years. The success of our Society is the result of the good planning and foresight of our officers and directors. These dedicated people have volunteered thousands of hours of their time. They nurtured our Society, cared for it and proudly watched it grow into the fine organization that it has become.

However, none of the many accomplishments of this Society could have happened without **you**, our loyal members. You have supported our projects with your time and money. You are a friendly, warm, generous group of people. I am very proud to be your president. I wish that I could meet each and every one of you.

Our 15th year will soon be over. Happy Anniversary and best wishes for many more!

Sincerely,
Jan Burkhart

FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

Du bureau du rédacteur en chef

When I founded our Society in the late Seventies, I had hoped to lead it for several years. However, at the end of my first term as president, illness dictated that I leave the leadership to others. For the next dozen years, I played a behind-the scene role. For instance, I acted as a liaison between our Society and Le Foyer. I was instrumental in our Society making its quarters there as well as in our Society building a library there. To mention just one other example, I secured the Forget files for our Society. Then, in 1989, I was asked to become editor of *Je me souviens*. It seemed an ideal way for me to return to an active role in our Society. It combined three great loves of mine: the Society, genealogy, and writing. What's more, it would be a project for my retirement years which were fast approaching. After detailing to the president the direction in which I wanted to take *Je me souviens*, I accepted to become its editor. After 3 years on the job and a half-dozen issues under my belt, it seems appropriate to review my goals to see which have been achieved and which have yet to be met.

I had six goals for *Je me souviens*. They were 1) to make it reflect our French heritage, 2) to make it the chronicler of our Society, 3) to make it a source of practical information, 4) to make it a point of contact with our Society, 5) to make it a point of contact among members, and 6) to improve its appearances.

1: To make it reflect our French heritage. To achieve this goal, I initiated the publication of titles in English and French. It was also my hope to include as fillers factoids of French, French-Canadian, and French-American culture and history.

2: To make it the chronicler of our Society. Our members are scattered throughout the United States and Canada. As a result, most of them are un-

able to attend meetings to learn about our Society's activities. Previously, only publications and research projects were mentioned. A listing of new acquisitions has been introduced. Hopefully, this will make members aware of what's available at our library and encourage its further use. Donations should also be mentioned not only to recognize donors but to encourage others to do the same. The names of Recognition Night award recipients should be published not only "to pat them on the back" but to show the membership the kind and amount of work which they do to keep our Society moving. Again, it might encourage others to follow suit. Board decisions and the reasons for them should be published. So should summaries of the presentations of our guest-speakers. (Actually, the whole text of these could be published as articles since most members are unable to attend meetings.) It should be possible in the future to write a history of our Society from the pages of *Je me souviens*.

3: To make it a source of practical information. Two columns are specifically devoted to giving our readers useful tips. The first of these is "Of Interest" which lists books, companies, conferences, and so on which may be of help to members. The second is "Family Association News" which lists these groups, publicizes their reunions, advertises their books, and so on. These appear as frequently as material is available.

4. To make it a point of contact with our Society. We've all had the experience of dealing with a mail order company. It's a rather impersonal affair. Because our members live far and wide and deal with us mostly by correspondence, they probably get the same feeling. To counter this, the *Members' Corner* invites them to write to us. So far, most of the letters have been of praise and thanks. Hopefully, members will get around to using this column to make suggestions, voice concerns, give different points of view, and

so on. The Society's services are listed on the inside front cover and the names, addresses, and phone numbers of officers, directors, and chairpersons are listed on page 2. These steps should give members a more personal feelings towards the Society as well as a feeling of truly belonging.

5. To make it a point of contact among members. Members who come to our library regularly help each other. Members who live too far away to come usually search alone. Our *Members' Corner* is an attempt to remedy this situation. In its columns, members may, among other things, publicize families on which they're working, advertise books which they no longer need, and request books which may be of use to them. In *Questions and Answers*, members may ask for help in solving their genealogical problems. In our list of members, family names are capitalized to encourage correspondence among those of the same name or those who are interested in a particular name. Names are also alphabetized to make the search for a particular name easier. This should also give members the feeling of belonging. (Family names are also capitalized in our index.)

6. To improve its appearance. My first step here was to design a cover using our Society's original logo and our Society's colors. I also switched to a glossy cover because it holds up better. I had hoped to use uniform type, to flush text left and right, and to use photos and illustrations. The latter attempts were only partially met.

My tenure has been a difficult one. I took over as our printer of many years was retiring. There was the need to find another printer and then another. I also underestimated the time involved in producing JMS which resulted in several late issues. Those problems should be behind me.

Several changes have taken place in the last few months which will, hopefully, help me to meet my initial goals as well as JMS deadlines. The most important of these is a change in the editorship from a one-man operation to a board which includes Jan Burkhart, Roger Beaudry, Lucille Creamer, Paul Delisle, and Joe Desrosiers. Readers will certainly note the many improvements in this issue which must be credited to their outstanding work. Backing us up are Ray Desplaines and Al Bérubé (Questions and Answers) as well as Kathy Sharp and Lucille MacDonald (the index). Their work is no less outstanding.

I'd be remised if I didn't acknowledge the exceptional work of my son, Edward "Ted" LeBlond, who worked side by side with me on producing this issue. He proof-read and typed several articles and sections. His expertise with computers was a great help.

In the next issue, I would like to thank you! You? Yes, you! I hope to thank you because I hope that you'll become involved in producing our next issue. We are in need of articles. We are hoping that you'll write one. We are interested in genealogical articles such as Paul Chassé *Curiosités familiales*. We want biographical articles such as George Buteau's *Mon Père*. We would like cultural articles such as Pauline Courchesne's *Visit to the Rouen Municipal Library* and Richard Provost's *Dyers and Tanners*. We're looking for practical articles such as researching tips, using computers in genealogy, book reviews and so on. For details on submitting articles, please see the author's guide which follows. Incidentally, please submit only original articles. We will not publish articles which have appeared elsewhere.

Henri Leblond
Editor

Articles Invited

AUTHORS' GUIDELINES

Subject Matter: JMS publishes articles of interest to Americans of French Canadian descent. Articles on genealogy are of primary interest. Of particular interest are practical ones, that is those dealing with materials, sources, techniques and so on. Biographies as well as articles on culture and history of this ethnic group are also of interest. In addition, JMS seeks fillers (anecdotes, facts, quotes, etc.) on these subjects.

Style: A clear, direct, conversational style is preferred. Length should be determined by the scope of your topic. Be concise but provide all the necessary information.

Manuscripts: Manuscripts should be typewritten on 8 1/2 X 11 inch paper. They should be double-spaced with a 2 inch margin on all 4 sides. Footnotes should be avoided. Necessary references should be included in the text. A bibliography is desirable. Include a cover sheet showing the proposed title of the article, your name, address, and phone number. State whether you used a typewriter or a word processor. If you used a word processor, your article will be returned to you after editing so that you can make the corrections and run it off according to our specifications. This will assure its publication at the earliest possible date.

Numerals: Spell out cardinal numbers only to begin sentences: Four generations were traced. Otherwise, use Arabic numbers: There were 4 generations present. Spell out cardinal numbers *first* through *ninth*. Starting with 10th, use figures. Use the following format for dates: 20 Jan. 1896. Roman numerals should be used to designate generations: I, II, III, etc.

Illustrations: Visuals are highly desirable. All graphics must be in black and white and of good technical quality.

Reasons for rejection: The 7 most common reasons for rejection are: 1) subject that is inappropriate, 2) style that is difficult to read, 3) repetition of a recently published topic, 4) possible violation of copyright law, 5) inaccurate information, 6) article previously appeared in another publication and 7) article is an informercial, that is merely a disguised advertisement. (JMS does accept advertising. See inside front cover for rates.)

Other considerations: Authors are responsible for the accuracy of all material submitted. All material published in JMS is copyrighted and becomes the exclusive property of the AFGS. Permission to reprint an article should be obtained from the Society. The AFGS must be given credit.

To send articles: Submit all manuscripts to Henri Leblond, 88 John Street, Pawtucket, RI 02861-1010. Manuscripts will be acknowledged upon receipt. A decision may take several months.

CURIOSITES FAMILIALES

by Paul P. Chassé

This article is dedicated to Dr. Remi Gilbert of the Institut Francophone de Généalogie, the Société Historique de Québec, the Société Historique de Montréal, Trustee of the Peribonka Louis Hemon Museum, and Doctor of Philosophy, Honoris Causa, from Rhode Island College.

All of us remember that hit tune "I'm My Own Grandpa" and we all have witnessed a variety of scenarios based on the ominous theme of a "ménage à trois." But how many of us have enjoyed the distinction of having an ex post facto brother-and-sister team as grand-parents on the same side of the family without being classified as a dysfunctional incestuous family?

To complicate matters even further, how many of us can pique ourselves of counting among our forebears a "famille à cinq lits" and to have had the privilege of knowing almost all of the offspring? Such was my prerogative despite the fact that I haven't yet attained "l'âge d'or," that French euphemism for the Golden Age which indicates that the best is yet to come.

How can my father's mother and father be brother and sister after the fact? I suppose that it is easier to imagine in an age when the traditional family seems to have outstretched itself in new definitions heretofore horrendous. Yet, remaining within the confines of its former concept, one can summarize this formidable family in one succinct statement: one man had three wives, the other two, and each was favored by the same woman as the sun set on his final adieu.

The Chassé-Dumas Enigma

It all began with Jean-Baptiste Chassé (1837-1887) who married Marie-Eléonore Bolduc on January

8, 1861 in Saint Bernard de Beauce and who sired twelve offspring of whom only three died in childhood.

Only two years his junior, Pierre Dumas (1839-1908) wed Philomène Barthell in Saint Francois du Sud on April 24, 1866. They had five children among whom was Joseph (1872-1902) who died gold-mining in the Klondike, and Georgiana, the youngest, who married Xavier Saint-Pierre at Sainte Anne's in Fall River on June 23, 1890.

Three of the spouses married in their twenties: Philomène was nineteen. Both wives died in childbirth in their thirties, collectively leaving fourteen orphans. Jean-Baptiste was a widower at thirty-seven and Pierre at thirty-three. Two years later, Pierre was married to Malvina Bouchard (1854-1887) by a Reverend J. D. Tierney in Medford, Massachusetts on May 10, 1874. At nineteen, she is sixteen years his junior and not only accepts the responsibility of caring for his five children but has five of her own before dying of a long illness at the young age of thirty-three. Pierre and Malvina became the parents my paternal grandmother, Malvina Dumas, who was born in Laurieville, Québec on March 9, 1877 and who died at ninety-seven on September 7, 1974 in Somersworth, N. H..

Both men being widowers in their forties were to marry again, never fancying that their separate paths would eventually lead them to the same woman. It was Jean-Baptiste Chassé who, at forty-five, wed a young girl twenty-two years his junior, Joséphine Campagna (1859-1941) in the same small village of Laurierville on January 7, 1878. In her turn, this nineteen year old girl became the step-mother of his nine surviving children, the eldest who was nearly sixteen, and had six of her own during their nine happy years together. Her eldest son, Noel, who was born on Christmas Day 1878 and who died on January 20, 1931 in Somersworth, was my grandfather.

Malvina Dumas and Noel Charles Chassé who each lost a parent at a tender age were soon to be provided for by their surviving father and mother respectively as Malvina's father, Pierre, and Noel's mother, Joséphine , were married in Laurierville—also called Sainte Julie de Somerset—on January 14, 1895, one year and a half before their children, now step-brother and step-sister, were to wed at Saint Martin's Church in Somersworth, N. H. on August 17, 1896. The elder couple again had a twenty-year age difference between them and nevertheless had four children of their own. Meanwhile, Noel and Malvina set about having a family of their own, nine children of whom my father, Noel Charles, junior, (1898-1963) was the eldest; three of them are still living.

Since it took me ten years to finally discover the date and place of the Dumas-Bouchard wedding—you will note that not a single volume of genealogical data has any inkling of the where and when)—it provided me with the opportunity to review some of the trivia which make genealogical detection fascinating and it allows for the unveiling of hitherto unsuspected oracular ancestral tropisms.

For example, my great-grandmother Joséphine did not find her marital situation as outlandish as we might for she herself was born when her father was sixty-one, and she was the daughter of his third wife, a fact that the family apparently ignored since I have never heard any reference to this. Some of us would surely express dismay that another ancestor, Anne Clouthier, was married at thirteen. Should we pursue our research less impatiently, we would discover that, though married so young, she did not take up with her husband until four years later and that she bore her first child only when she was eighteen. Nor were large families a uniquely "French" phenomenon! One ancestor (#1754) Ignace Gagné's daughters married John Otis, a young captive the Abenakis brought to

Québec from Dover, N. H. in 1689 whose relatives, William and Barbara Pitman (married 1655) had thirteen children. How many of us know that our tenth American president, John Tyler (1790-1862), had fifteen children?

Whether a myth or not that twins are born only to parents who number a set among their ancestors, everyone pondered the paternal precedent when the Chassé twins were born. Yet, there are no less than four sets of twins in the Malvina Bouchard-Dumas lineage.

Authors specializing in the Middle Ages are aware that it was customary for the mother to transmit her name to her daughter, a tradition much honored in New France as exemplified in Geneviève Chamard (m. 1715), Geneviève Gagnon (m. 1740), Geneviève Boucher (m. 1761) and Geneviève Gagnon (m. 1782). We have remained faithful to this tradition as my own grandniece bears the names of four generations of "ancestresses", all of whom were living at the time of her baptism: Tracy-Denise-Pauline-Annie-Malvina. Not necessarily so for the man, however. My brother and I are the only Adrien and Paul in twelve direct generations of the Chassé family.

The Elusive Pierre Dumas

So, who was this enigmatic Pierre Dumas whose date of birth (1839) always fascinated me because it was one of the three most remote in time in Somersworth's Mont Calvarie Cemetery. Even as a child, I had associated his date of birth with that of the hangings and exile of the Patriots of 1837-38! Some detective work, and I was able, finally, to conjecture a wholly different "portrait-robot" of this mysterious man whom neither my great-grandmother nor any of my great-aunts (his children, some of whom were younger than my own father, their nephew) had ever described to me.

He had just turned thirty when his younger brother, Prudent Dumas, migrated to Fall River where, in the absence of a French parish, the city records indicated that he had been married by a nameless "French Catholic Priest" to Henriette Sainte-Claire in January 14, 1872. Nine months later, Pierre is a young thirty-three year old widower with five children. Filled with compassion, Prudent and Henriette invite Pierre and his children to join them in Fall River where he is sure to find employment as a brick maker, a trade that soon will serve him well.

The Medford Directory of 1874-75 list only ten names of French origin, one of which is the local tailor, Charles St. Clair. Medford was a boom town in 1874, a far cry from its original puritanical beginnings where men had their ears cut off for swearing in 1631, where "African slaves" were first introduced in 1638, where "priests and Jesuits" were to be "put to death" if they showed up a second time in 1647, where Indians were sold as slaves in 1669, where "anyone observing Christmas" was "fined five shillings" in 1687, and where "Pope-day" was annually celebrated "for replenishing the mind with hatred of the Catholics."

Medford had changed. It had become an important ship building town between 1803 and 1873. Launchings had become commonplace. Brickmakers were needed to pave sidewalks, to build houses, public buildings, business establishments, and to enlarge the shipyard. Charles Saint-Clair invited Pierre Dumas to Medford where he worked at least one year prior to his meeting Malvina Bouchard, the fourth of eight siblings whose two eldest sisters were twins and whose family originated from Les Eboulements. Pierre and Malvina were married in the spring of 1874. It seems that they agreed to remain in New England for a short time longer since, after the July 11, 1874 great fire of Woonsocket's largest cotton factory, the Social Mill, they moved there so that Pierre could accept

employment at the demand of the industrialists who wanted to replace this mill with a new brick structure 600 feet long and five stories high.

Within three years, Pierre and Malvina had accumulated enough money to return to Canada and to buy a small house "au village", near the church, an indication of affluence in those days, in Laurierville. My grandmother, Malvina Dumas, their first child, was born there and dwelled in that small attractive home for eighteen years. Her mother died when she was but ten, so she helped her father with the care of her younger sisters and brother up to the moment her father remarried...to the widow of Jean-Baptiste Chassé in Laurierville in 1895, the same year the family emigrated and settled permanently in Somersworth. A year later, the step-brother and step-sister were married in the local church, a fact that puts to rest another mythical assumption pretending that the Chassé-Dumas couple numbered among the original founders of Saint Martin's in 1882 when the town was then known as Great Falls, N. H.

The Curran-Thivierge Rhapsody

If you think that the paternal side of the family is bewildering, let's take a minute to scan that enigmatic Acadian transmission which will eventually lead to a second article relating to our double maternal royal lineage through Isabeau de Béarn-Bonasse and Marie de Salazar.

The Currans were from West Meath in Ireland and emigrated to Lower Canada, or Québec, in the early thirties. Edward, the son of James Curran and Elizabeth Fullum was married in Frampton (Québec) to Anastasia Walsh on February 6, 1835 and their son Patrick (1839-1913) who hardly spoke French married Adèle Lavertu (1843-1914) who hardly spoke English on November 14, 1864 in Saint Jean Chrysostome,

(Québec). My mother always mirthfully proclaimed that the language of love was international (today, to be politically correct, we would qualify it as being "pluralistic") since, hardly knowing each other's language, they had twelve children, most of whom lived to be septuagenarians or older; Patrick died ten months short of their Golden Wedding Anniversary.

Adèle effortlessly honored the family with such widely-known progenitors as Louis Hébert, Zacharie Clouthier and the much neglected Sevestre family (our ancestors on both sides of the family) which links us the most intimately to the Renaissance and to the Age of Classicism. Four generations of Parisian bourgeois whose family members successfully held a Master of Arts degree from the Sorbonne and which were commissioned by three kings of the Renaissance as their master-printers. The Sevestres and their associates were the first to publish Montaigne's "Essays", the Pléiade's poetic works, Champlain's "Explorations", and eventually Corneille's tragedies. Three generations had been musicians in their own right by the time Charles II Sevestre became one of their first royal magistrates in New France.

Patrick and Adèle's sixth child, Henry (1875-1959), married Marie Thivierge (1879-1942) in Saint Martin's church in Somersworth, on December 31, 1900. The third of their surviving five children was my mother, Annie Curran (1907-1990). Marie Thivierge was orphaned at three when her father, Paul Thivierge (1892-1881) died suddenly after a brief illness. He had been married twice. Firstly to Ursule Boulet and secondly to Arthémise Michaud (1854-1926) on January 14, 1878 in Sainte Anne des Monts (Gaspé). He was thirty-five years her senior and four of his five children were already married and ready to leave Gaspé to establish themselves permanently in Manchester and Fall River.

The emigration was in full swing and the Thivierge and Curran families were soon to be among the first parishioners of the recently founded Saint Martin's parish in Somersworth in 1882. Arthémise used to boast humbly of having a distant cousin who was a bishop, a tremendous honor in those days. The only name I could think of was Bishop John S. Michaud (1834-1908) who was consecrated as Burlington's coadjutor to Bishop Louis de Goesbriand on June 29, 1892 and who succeeded him on November 3, 1899. Yes, they did have the same common ancestors: Joseph Michaud and Marguerite Deslauriers of Kamouraska. Bishop Michaud's father had died young while caring for Irish immigrants suffering from typhus.

A Poet's Assessment

Arthémise had probably not realized that the same year she moved to Somersworth, the poet laureate of her family passed away. It was Henry Wadsworth Longfellow (1807-1882) who immortalized *Evangeline* and the Acadians in 1847. As children, we knew the tale aggregately since my mother and father must have sung *Evangeline* hundreds of times for us when we were children and related factual and legendary accounts of the first "boat people" of America and of the world. My mother had learned it from her grandmother who had also taught her many of the "Complaintes" imported from Normandy and Brittany. And, a matter of family pride, it was my paternal ancestors Pierre Melanson and Marguerite Mius d'Entremont of Port Royal who were reputed to have founded Grand Pré, the setting for Longfellow's poem.

Longfellow had also put into verse the love-tale of Arthémise's forebears in the famous *Tales of a Wayside Inn* wherein he included the story of Jean-Vincent d'Abbadie, the "Baron of Castine", and his since famous Abénaki wife, Marie-Mathilde

Pidicwanniske, whom he described poetically as "a form of beauty undefined, a loveliness without a name."

Of fictional interest, it may be noted in passing that Alexandre Dumas had selected as a model of Aramis, one of his three inseparable "Mousquetaires", none other than one of Jean Vincent d'Abbadie's cousins, the Sieur Henri d'Aramit, whom D'Artagnan had proclaimed he would "endeavor to model (himself) after" because Aramis was, as described by Dumas, "mildness and grace personified."

To find the link between Arthémise and the Abenaki princess, let us backtrack four generations (Michaud-Bernier, 1838; Bernier-Bernier, 1819; Bernier-Bernier, 1794; Bernier-Robichaud, 1765) to Pierre Robichaud who married Anne-Françoise Le Borgne de Belle-Isle in Port Royal on January 16, 1737.

She was the daughter of Alexandre II Le Borgne, the son and grandson of two Acadian governors, who married Anastasie de Sainte-Castin on December 4, 1707 in Pentagoet, the site of the first recorded double wedding in Maine since her sister Thérèse married Philippe Muis D'Entremont at the same ceremony. For a time, the couple lived in Paineouaské which is now Old Town, Maine. The two sisters were the daughters of Jean-Vincent d'Abbadie and Marie-Mathilde, herself the daughter of Madokawando, the Great Chief of the Abènaki -Algonquins in Maine. To better grasp the intricacies of this Acadian connection, please refer to Chart #2.

Any Indians in your family?

As we have just celebrated the quincentennial of Columbus' discovery of the New World and many are questioning the relationship between the Europeans

and the American Indians (Michael O. Garvey of the Univeristy of Notre Dame writes that the British had conquered them while the French had been friendly with them; Annette Kolodny of the University of Arizona explains that Indian raids were a retribution on the British for the massacres they inflicted upon the Indians), some of us have seen the film *Black Robe* which can provide some understanding of these relationships. I would not be surprised that the model for Daniel, the youthful *donné* played by Alden Young, who falls in love with an attractive Indian maiden, may very well have been one of my paternal ancestors, none other than Jean Nicollet de Belleborne (1598-1642) who came to Canada at twenty and was immediately assigned to study the language and culture of the Nipissing Indians of the Great Lakes region.

Eight years later, his "companion" gave birth to a daughter, Euphrasie-Madeleine, whom he brought back to Québec with him when the mother died. Nicollet later married Marguerite Couillard (October 7, 1637) and they cared for his young *métis* until she married Jean LeBlanc on November 21, 1643.

Again on the paternal side of the family, the very first French-Indian wedding to be blessed in Québec took place on November 3, 1644 when Martin Provost married Marie-Olivier Sylvestre Manitouabewick, a Huron; they became the parents of nine children.

Sainte-Castin's wedding, however, was sibyllic inasmuch as it anticiapted today's lifestyle. He and Marie-Mathilde had been cohabitating for too long a time for Bishop Montmorency de Laval to tolerate that a baron who was also a French officer should not formalize his relationship. He therefore sent Father Jacques Bigot, a Jesuit missionary whose young brother, Vincent, would later establish a permanent mission at Pentagoet for the Abénakis in 1694, to Maine in order to perform the ritual of holy matrimony in 1684. It was a lasting love that endured fifty-one years!

Two other "culture capsules" of interest: Père Ragueneau, S. J. reports that Charles Sevestre and an Algonquin Indian bore the dias for the procession of the Blessed Sacrament during the Corpus Christi octave of June 8, 1651, an honor still reserved for local dignitaries. And my mother told me several times how her grandmother's parents would shelter Micmac Indian couples in their family grain mill when they asked to bear their children in the security and comfort of that building in the winter season.

Lastly, after sifting through Silvio Dumas' *Les Filles du Roy*, I discovered that among my ancestors, fifteen per cent of them—twenty-five on my father's side, thirteen on my mother's, and two on both—were married to men waiting prostrately for wives provided by our generous Godfather who even furnished sizeable doweries, Louis XIV!

An interesting project for the future is to study age patterns, life spans, average length of marriages, the number of remarriages, the periods of mourning, how many children per family, obituaries to follow the peregrinations of the offspring, the frequency of saints' names, etc. Meanwhile, how many of you can boast of descending from a "famille à cinq lits" with your grandparents marrying within eighteen months of their own parents' wedding?

THE CHASSÉ-DUMAS "FAMILLE À CINQ LITS 1861-1895"

CHART 1

I 1861 Jean-Baptiste Chassé (1837-1887) & Marie-Eléonore Bolduc (1842-1874)
 marry on January 8, 1861 at Saint Bernard de Beauce
 children: Marie
 Marie-Louise
 Clara
 Eugénie
 Catherine
 Cléophrée
 Pierre
 Jean-Charles

II 1866 Pierre Dumas (1839-1908) & Philomène Barthell
 (1842-1872) marry on April 24, 1866 at Saint
 François du Sud
 children: Wilfred
 Joseph
 Adelard
 Marie
 Georgianna

III 1874 Pierre Dumas (1839-1908) & Malvina Souchard
 (1855-1887) marry on May 10, 1874 in Medford, MA
 children: Malvina*****
 Philomène
 Adélaïde
 Pierre

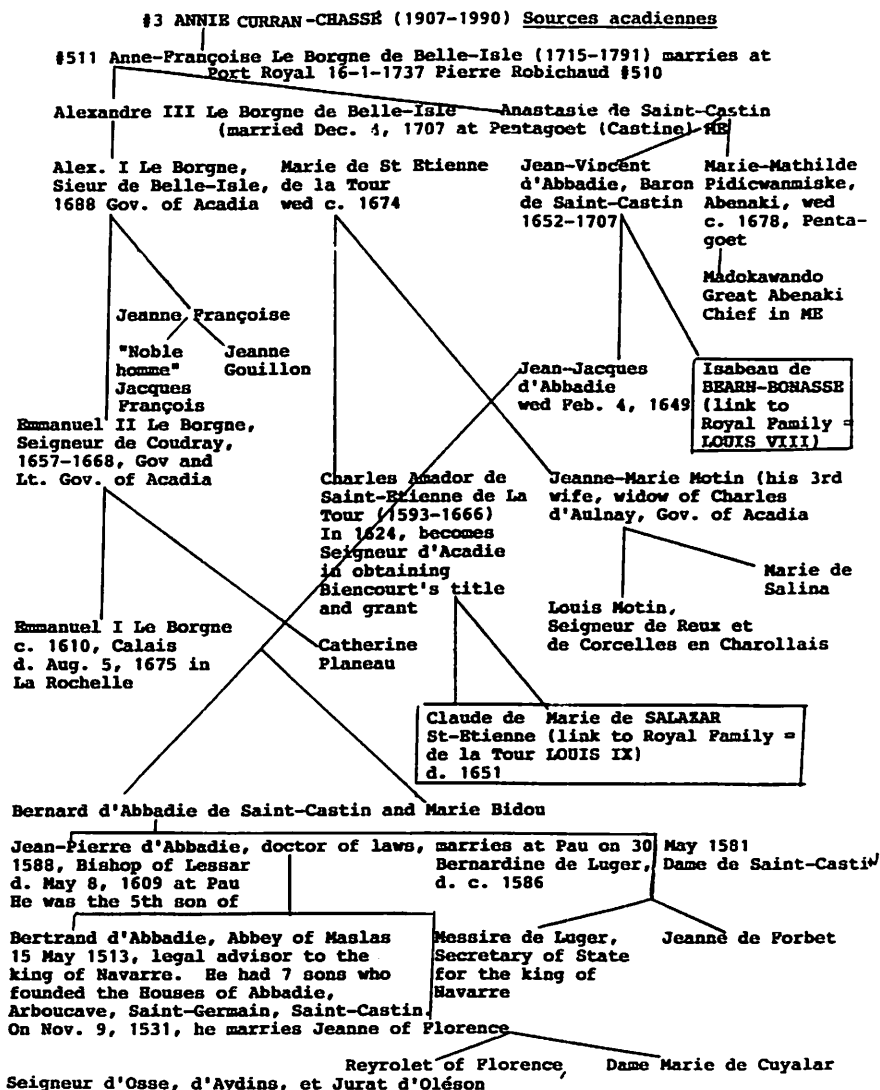
IV 1878 Jean-Baptiste Chassé (1837-1887) & Joséphine Campagna (1859-1941)
 marry on January 7, 1878 in Laurierville
 children: Noël*****
 Eléonore
 Flora
 Rosilda
 Narcisse
 Alfred

V 1895 Pierre Dumas (1839-1908) & Joséphine Campagna-Chassé
 (1859-1941) marry on January 14, 1895 at
 Sainte-Julie de Somerset (Laurierville)
 children: Joséphine
 Emile
 Marie-Ange
 Lucienne

*****Noël Charles Chassé (Dec. 25, 1878-Jan. 20, 1931) and Malvina Dumas
 (Mar. 9, 1877-Sept. 7, 1974) were married on August 17, 1896 in
 Saint Martin's Church in Somersworth, NH.

THE CHASSÉ-DUMAS "FAMILLE À CINQ LITS 1861-1895"

CHART 2



MON PEPÈRE

by

George H. BUTEAU

Most people in my generation were children when their grandparents passed on but I was fortunate to see my grandparents through adult eyes. I was 29 when my grandfather Gaspard Généreux died. I had then as I have now more than twenty years later, many memories of "Pepère." I have intertwined some of these memories with facts that I have gleaned from various records and recollections of conversations that I have had with various family members.

Gaspard Généreux was born in Woonsocket, RI on 28 September 1889, the seventh of Louis and Odile (Gagnon) Généreux's 8 sons. Native-born Canadians, Louis and Odile had emigrated to Woonsocket with their respective families. They met in Woonsocket and were married in Saint Charles Church on 29 March 1869.

As a young man, Gaspard had the opportunity to see the world. He joined the merchant marine followed by the army. I'm not sure when he enlisted in the merchant marine but on 15 May 1911, he was enlisted in the U.S. Army at Jefferson Barracks, MO as *Gasper Généreux*. The record of his 3 year enlistment in Company K, 6th Infantry, indicated that, at his enlistment at age 21 years and 7 months, he was a seaman by occupation. His discharge record stated that he served in the Philippine Islands from 3 July 1911 through 15 June 1912.

When I was a young boy, I enjoyed listening to Pepère's accounts of his adventures in the Philippines. The U.S. had paid Spain \$20 million for these islands in 1899 following the Treaty of Paris which ended the Spanish-American War. The Filipino people immediately declared their independence and waged guerilla warfare against U.S. troops until 1902 when peace was established. My grandfather, no doubt, was with the U.S. forces maintaining that peace so far away from home just before World War I.

Back from the Philippines and stationed at the Presidio in San Francisco around 1913, Gaspard Généreux met and

fell in love with a French woman, Annette Lefrère. Four and a half years his senior, she was the travelling companion of the wife of an Englishman who had an interest in 1 of the theaters in San Francisco. Gaspard and Annette were married in San Francisco on 10 January 1914 by Father L. LeBihau. Their neighbors, Charles and Julia Videcoy, signed as witnesses. Four months later, on 14 May, in El Paso, TX, Gaspard was honorably discharged from the army as a private. The next day, he collected his final wages of \$61.97 from the army at Fort Bliss, TX.

My mother was born in San Francisco on 6 August 1914. The front page of the San Francisco Bulletin of that date had the following headline: "Wife of President Expires - Mrs. Wilson Succumbs after Several Sinking Spells." The same newspaper carried the following birth announcement on Friday evening, 14 August: "Genereaux - In this city, August 6 to the wife of Jasper Genereaux, a daughter." She was baptized Raymonde Odile Gèneveux on 7 May 1916, in Holy Family Church, Woonsocket, RI.

I've never learned exactly why the young Gèneveux family, so happy in San Francisco by my grandmother's accounts, decided to move to the East Coast. My mother often told of how she remembered (most likely remembered being told about) the long train ride east during the course of which she got to sit on the lap of ex-President Taft, whose railroad car was on the same train. I remember my grandmother telling me that, before they moved east, she had expected all of the U.S. to be like San Francisco. The long train ride followed by settling in Woonsocket, RI, must have quickly dispelled this misconception. Despite her ability to speak French in a town where more than half the citizens spoke French, she probably took some time to acclimate. For starters, the French-speaking inhabitants of Woonsocket spoke Canadian-French. I can only imagine the friction that must have existed between my France-born grandmother who thought she spoke "correct" French and her new neighbors who were no doubt like-minded.

My grandparents first lived with Gaspard's widowed mother in 1916 but moved to Slatersville around 1921. I remember my mother telling about family life in Slatersville. Gaspard worked in the Slatersville mill and the family lived in a company house that had an outside privy. One

day, around 1923, Gaspard quit his job in Slatersville in sympathy with his boss who had been fired. The family moved back to Woonsocket where Gaspard got a job as a stationary fireman in the Enterprise Dye mill on First Avenue. He worked hard shoveling coal into the furnaces which generated steam to power the mill.

On First Avenue, the Genéréux family lived in a tenement house directly across the street from the mill. My grandparents rented and later bought a single-family house on Fairmount Street during the height of the Great Depression. It was a relatively big house, large enough for the family of 6 children. It was, no doubt, difficult for the growing family to be able to afford the expense of a house but they managed.

Because we lived only a few blocks away, I have many memories of my grandparents. My childhood memories of Pepere are more indelibly imprinted in my mind than those of Memere. That is probably because Memere spoke only French and, as a young child, I could not understand her. We spoke only English at home but, after a few years in Holy Family School where French was taught for a half day each school day, I began to understand and to be able to speak with my grandmother. Pepère, on the other hand, was fluent in both French and English.

My earliest recollections of my grandfather are of him with a cigar in his mouth. Pepère's cigar was always in a cigar holder. I don't think I ever saw him smoke a cigar any other way. He would sit in his easy chair smoking his cigar while listening to baseball games on his console radio and playing solitaire or doing crossword puzzles. It was my understanding that Pepère went to school only through the third grade but I'll bet there were not many college graduates who could do a crossword puzzle as quickly as he could. In the early 1950's after he owned a TV, he would sit in that easy chair and watch Red Sox games on TV while twisting the radio dial from one baseball game to another. I was always amazed at how adept he was at remembering the statistics for all those games. He always knew the score and who was at bat in each of the several games he was following. When his team lost, they often got called a "no good pack of bums." If he were around today, I can imagine Pepère sitting in front of

the TV with a remote control flipping from one televised game to the next.

To the best of my knowledge, Pepère never drove a car, but he was always ready to go for a ride in one. I have memories of riding with my aunt and my grandparents in the countryside to pick apples in September, to see the foliage in October and to deliver Christmas presents to relatives and friends in December. Pepère very much enjoyed these rides. When I was in college I would occasionally drive him to his Saturday night watchman job. I recall one Saturday night, having first picked up my date, I pulled up and Pepère slid into the front seat beside her, puffing his cigar all the way to work. The girl barely talked to me the remainder of the evening.

As a young boy, I remember that Pepère never cussed in front of his grandchildren but used many euphemisms. A few of his favorites were "goshdake gazebo," "crackerjack," "goodnight shirt" and "Eh Marie Louise" (in French). I later learned that, until his daughters were teenagers, he swore quite profusely but my grandmother got him to stop. The summer I was eighteen, my brother and I took Pepère out in a row boat while we were on vacation at the Rhode Island shore. We were fishing about a half mile from land when I hooked my finger and let out a strong four-letter epithet. The floodgate opened and the three of us cussed and fished for an hour or two. Once we were back on shore, Pepère stepped out of the boat and commented on how many "goshdake gazebo" fish had gotten away.

It didn't take much to make Pepère happy. Cigars made him happy. He kept a count of the cigars he received for Christmas, Father's Day and his birthday. He would occasionally announce how many cigars were left and how long the supply was expected to last. Pepère liked sweets: he had a sweet tooth. My sister still remembers sitting and watching Pepère add 5 teaspoons of sugar to a cup of coffee until it overflowed into the saucer. He would then drink the spilled coffee from the saucer.

Pepère was a serious blueberry picker. On those blueberry picking expeditions (I call them that because they seemed so long and tedious when I was a boy), both Memère and Pepère would pick for what seemed like hours. They would

find a blueberry bush and pick every single ripe blueberry from it, easily filling their two-quart pails with berries from only a few bushes. Pepère often talked about blueberry picking in Canada where it was an all-day communal summer activity. In his story, which we all thought to be another of his tall tales, the blueberries filled many washtubs. He painted such a vivid picture of people carrying those tubs filled with berries. It seemed so unlikely to us since the best we could do in an hour or so was to fill our puny quart pails.

It wasn't until our family visited relatives in a small village in French Canada during the summer of 1951 that we got to see people carrying huge buckets of blueberries out of the woods and I realized Pepère's story wasn't so far-fetched after all.

When I was a young boy, I enjoyed listening to Pepère's stories. I didn't think of them as tall tales then but I can remember one story about his olympic pancake eating when he was in the army. Over the years, the stack of flapjacks in the story grew from a dozen to over 50. My cousin and I would sit and listen to those stories, some of them involving alleged escapades with General Pershing chasing Pancho Villa through the American Southwest. To this day, I have no idea if he ever did the things he said he did but it doesn't matter because we enjoyed listening to those stories. I wish I could hear him tell of his stories today!

Pepère suffered a stroke when he was in his late 70's, only a few years after he and my grandmother celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary. The stroke left him partially paralyzed and almost unable to speak but that didn't deter him from shuffling around the house smoking his cigars. He died in December 1970 of a second stroke at age 81.

Memère joined her husband 6 years later, 2 years after she accompanied my aunt to San Francisco. She stayed with us across the bay while my aunt attended a conference in the city. It was Memère's first and only return visit to the city which held so many wonderful memories for her and she enjoyed every waking moment of it.

ANCESTOR CHART OF GASPARD GENEVEUX
HUSBAND OF ANNETTE LEFRERE
Prepared by George H. Duteau

<u>Paul Genevoux</u> 4 b. p.b. a. 27 Nov 1838 (St. Barthelemy, PQ) d. p.d.	<u>Joseph Ambroise Genevoux</u> 8 b. 1 Apr 1790 p.b. Berthierville, PQ a. 15 Oct 1810 (Berthierville, PQ) d. p.d.	<u>Joseph Ambroise Genevoux</u> 16 b. a. 25 Jan 1789 (Berthierville) d. <u>Catherine Piette</u> 17 b. d.
	<u>Madeleine Duteau dit Grandpre</u> 9 b. p.b. d. p.d.	<u>Joseph Duteau dit Grandpre</u> 18 b. a. 23 Jan 1786 (Berthierville) d. <u>Madeleine Lavallee</u> 19 b. d.
<u>Louis Genevoux</u> 2 b. 4 Dec 1849 p.b. St. Outhbert, PQ a. 29 Mar 1869 (Moonsocket, RI) d. 18 Nov 1911 p.d. Moonsocket, RI	<u>Alexis Baril</u> 10 b. 21 Feb 1779 p.b. St. Outhbert, PQ a. 1 Mar 1802 (St. Outhbert, PQ) d. p.d.	<u>Francois Baril</u> 20 b. a. 25 Jan 1771 (St. Outhbert) d. <u>Anna Brule</u> 21 b. d.
<u>Adelaide Baril</u> 5 b. 28 Dec 1819 p.b. St. Outhbert, PQ d. 8 Oct 1899 p.d. Douglas, MA	<u>Josephite Cloutier</u> 11 b. 28 Jan 1787 p.b. St. Outhbert, PQ d. p.d.	<u>Simon Cloutier</u> 22 b. a. 7 Jan 1782 (St. Outhbert) d. <u>Angelique Masse</u> 23 b. d.
<u>Gaspard Genevoux</u> 1 b. 28 Sept 1889 p.b. Moonsocket, RI a. 10 Jan 1914 (San Francisco, CA) d. 28 Dec 1970 p.d. Moonsocket, RI	<u>Isaac Gagnon</u> 12 b. ca. 1777 p.b. Canada a. 4 Oct 1805 (Sorel, PQ) d. 13 Feb 1839 p.d. Sorel, PQ	<u>Antoine Gagnon</u> 24 b. a. 18 Feb 1765 (La Pocatiere, PQ) d. <u>Genevieve Boucher</u> b. d.
<u>Clement Gagnon</u> 6 b. 4 Jun 1823 p.b. Sorel, PQ a. 16 May 1843 (Sorel, PQ) d. 14 Mar 1901 p.d. Moonsocket, RI	<u>Francoise Peloquin</u> 13 b. p.b. d. p.d.	<u>Jean Baptiste Peloquin</u> 26 bapt. 18 Aug 1735 a. 26 Sept 1763 (Sorel, PQ) d. <u>Marie Anne Gauthier dit Delisle</u> 27 b. d.
<u>Odile Gagnon</u> 3 b. 11 Nov 1850 p.b. Sorel, PQ d. 20 Mar 1924 p.d. Moonsocket, RI	<u>Denis Lavallee</u> 14 b. p.b. a. 7 Jan 1823 (Yamaska, PQ) d. p.d.	<u>Pierre Lavallee</u> 28 b. a. 22 Sept 1788 (Sorel, PQ) d. <u>Ursule Mandeville</u> 29 b. d.
<u>Elisabeth Lavallee</u> 7 b. p.b. d. p.d.	<u>Marie Roy</u> 15 b. p.b. d. p.d.	<u>Pierre Roy</u> 30 bapt. 23 Dec 1727 (Kamouraska) a. 15 Apr 1799 (Yamaska, PQ) d. <u>Therese Lizot</u> 31 b. d.
<u>Annette Lefrere</u> (Wife of No. 1)		

A VISIT TO THE BIBLIOTHEQUE MUNICIPALE
OF ROUEN, NORMANDY
by Dr. Pauline Courchesne

Editor's Note: On July 8, 1992, Dr. Pauline Courchesne, the director of the Foreign Language Department at Shrewsbury, MA, High School, flew to France to do research on her ancestors. She kept a journal. She has permitted us to reproduce her entries of the 16th to the 18th when she did some research in Rouen.

July 16

So this is the Bibliothèque Municipale de Rouen en Normandie. I have just requested the baptismal records of l'Eglise St-Nicolas. Registry #502 lists the baptisms from June 22, 1631 to December 23, 1670. Elizabeth LeProvost, my great-great-great-great-great-great-grandmother, wife of Jean-François Foucault (whose son would bear the name Foucault dit Courchesne), should be in here. Here comes the blond librarian. My heart skips a beat as she hands me the book. What is this? I can't believe it! It's parchment. I'm holding parchment in my hands ??!!! I've got the original! I return to my numbered table with this sacred book and stare at it for a few seconds. My heart skips a beat. Elisabeth should be in here. I pull on the two leather bows.

The paper inside is yellow and feels as if it could disintegrate with one quick flip of the page. How come they're letting me use this? This is a national treasure!!!! I shouldn't be allowed to use this for my research. Why don't they have copies of these things ??? Anyway, it's in my hands. I can't read the handwriting! Panic. How am I going to decipher these listings? I must because there is no

paleographer here to help me. I notice about 4 sheets of xeroxed material tucked into the inner back cover of another book I have on the table. It also lists baptismal records but for dates later than 1670. The darker and more defined letters facilitate my task. I compare these listings to the older ones and am able to see some patterns. The listings always begin with the day, followed by the date. The year is always centered above its first listing. It goes like this: "On Monday, January 29 of the said year ... " Then there is a statement as to the sex and the parents of the newborn. Sometimes the father's profession is mentioned. Next come the words: "was baptized and named _____ by _____ and _____, (godfather and godmother). So my only problems seem to be in deciphering the family name among all of them in the margin and the date and child's name within the paragraph.

The recognizable loops and the disjoined strokes help me to spot the "LePrevost" name easily as I vertically scan the family names in the margin on each page. Here's one. It's for 1646, page 167. On Sunday, January 14, of the said year, the child of Adrien LePrevost and of Marie LeBlond was baptized and named Jacques by Jacques _____, tailor, and _____, the godfather and godmother. I find an Adrian, born in 1647; another Adrien born in 1648; a Marguerite born in in 1649; and a Marie born in 1652. I do not find Elisabeth. I am very disappointed but not daunted. In the little time that I have, I look into the St-Nicolas book of marriages: books #501 and #503.

Hmmmm. There are three Marie LeBlonds listed, all daughters of Abraham LeBlond. They were born and baptized in January of 1621, in 1626 and in 1627. Could the first two have died? The researcher sitting next to me tells me that death is not necessarily the reason for several siblings bearing the same name. There could have been three living siblings with the same name! He also tells me that in those days, a man reached his majority only at age 25. O.K. Adrien would not have married before that age. If

Jacques was the first child, the couple may have been married the year before. I don't find a listing for this couple's marriage. If Adrien was 25 in 1645, he was born in 1620. The Marie LeBlonds were also born around that time. Could these be my ancestors? I'll need to write to the Rouen Genealogical Society when I return home. I know that there are still many LePrevost and LeBlond families in Rouen.

Let's see if I have time for one more bit of research. I want to know why St-Nicolas Church no longer exists. Martine and Paulette, who housed me, and who are from the area, have never heard of that church. Because there is a Rue St-Nicolas, I'll bet the church was located on that very street.

What could have happened to that church? Maybe it burned down because the roof, made of wood, collapsed after it was struck by lightning. It could have been bombed during World War II, but Martine and Paulette would have known about it. World War I's arena was nowhere near Rouen. Maybe Haussmann was commissioned to widen the streets of Rouen as well as Paris? Oh, here's something: "Les Eglises de Rouen", by Edgard Naillon, 1941. According to this member of the Société Française d'Archéologie et de la Société des Amis des Monuments Rouennais, there were 38 churches in Rouen before the French Revolution. He says: "La plupart des églises de la Ville de Rouen n'étaient, à leur origine, que de simples chapelles qui furent agrandies dans la suite, puis érigées en églises paroissiales". So most of them were originally just chapels that then blossomed into parish churches! And he names St-Nicolas as one of them! Yeah! Naillon thinks it was built somewhere around the tenth century. He says that because of a decree by the Assemblée Nationale in May of 1791, 13 churches within the city and five on the outskirts were destroyed. St-Nicolas was among them. So that's it. Imagine, 200 years ago, Elisabeth's nieces, nephews, grand-nieces, grand-nephews and cousins' children would

experience the suffering of the French Revolution. By this time, Elisabeth's own descendants were struggling in the New World ... in New France.

July 18

Well, I guess I'll take a walk down by the Cathedral. That's where St-Nicolas d'Albane, Elisabeth's church, was located ... a stone's throw from the Cathedral, indeed on the rue St-Nicolas. Naillon has a map of the location of each of the 38 churches. Behind the Cathedral, I come across a group of young, well-dressed Mormons who tell me how to find the rue de la Croix-de-Fer and the rue St-Nicolas. As I advance, I notice a small curved street. It bears the name Place d'Albane! Oh, my goodness! Somebody remembers the name Albane! I must be right near the site! I turn the corner and feel frozen in time. There, "stuck" onto the angle of an apartment building is a strip, about three feet wide and twelve feet high, with its niches and tiny Gothic arches. I can't believe it. I know, I know that I have found what remains of l'Eglise St-Nicolas. I drink in the sight with my eyes and my heart. I look at it and see Elisabeth looking at the same angle of her church. I have found you, Elisabeth. I have found you, and today is Dad's birthday. Happy birthday, Dad. I can go home now.

DYERS AND TANNERS

by Dr. Richard Provost

Many of our ancestors to New France and the English colonies were dyers and tanners. In recent years, there has been a renewed interest in weaving and dyeing cloth as a hobby.

On the frontier, the hemlock tree was known as the tanner's friend. When rawhide was to be made into leather, hemlock bark was cut into small pieces and steeped in water. The hides were then soaked in this tanbark liquor until it was soft and tan in color.

The Indians used the brain of animals to rub on their skins to help tan them. To soften them, they would then beat the hides against wooden post. The result was a tanned skin that had the softness of chamois.

Dyers were flourishing in Europe in the 10th century and they reached their apex in the 13th century. Their fine craftsmanship was due largely to the guilds, which were vigilant in maintaining a high standard of quality. As towns grew, trade increased and exchanges of goods developed at large city fairs. Centers for trading dyes developed at Champagne in Northeastern France, Geneva and Basle, Switzerland; Florence, Italy; Walden and London, England; Antwerp, Netherlands and Frankfurt, Germany.

In 1492, the Venetian dyers' guild wrote a book on dyeing for its members use. It contained a number of dye formulas. In 1540, another book was published called *Plictho de Larti de Tentori* by Giovanni Ventur Rosetti of Venice, Italy. It contained 217 formulas for dyeing cloth, linen, cotton, and silk. Although written in the difficult Venetian dialect of that day, this book, remained the best source of dyeing information for two hundred years (1540—1740).

An efficient and extensive textile industry had developed in France by the 13th century and in England by the fourteenth century. Some of the dyes used from then to the 1700's were onion (bird of paradise color), saffron, (straw color), woad, madder, walnut root, alder bark, oak bark, logwood (royal purple color), gallnuts and vitriol. The French also increased the dyers craft by developing varied dyeing techniques to achieve additional colors from the basic dye-stuff. At the end of the 16th century, 220 master dyers were listed in Paris alone.

The great advance in dyeing methods began in France in the 18th century when a dye chemistry based on scientific principles was developed. When our French-Canadian and English ancestors came to Eastern Canada and New England, they found that the Indians had made some progress in the art of dyeing. Living close to nature, the Indians had acquired a thorough knowledge of the local fauna. They made use of certain plants and herbs for medicine and dyeing.

The greatest weakness in their dyeing technology is found in their limited use of mordants, substances which fix colors in dyeing. Dyeing cannot be done hurriedly. Generally two processes are involved: mordanting and dyeing. Fastness of color depends on mordanting, so this process is as important as the dyeing itself. It must be capable of combining chemically with the coloring matter being applied. While a few plant dyes can be applied directly, the majority require a mordant for permanent color. The mordanting is essential if the dye is to take properly and remain permanent. It also enriches the color.

Substances used in mordants are the metallic salts of alum, chrome, iron and tin. Among other agents used are acetic acid, ammonia, copper sulfate (blue vitriol), caustic soda, lime, tannic, and tartaric acid. Most of these can be found on household shelves or

bought at grocery or drug stores. Some have to be ordered directly from a chemical company.

It was not until the Europeans came to North America that the Indians learned to use a copper vessel as a dye-pot and to add alum or copperas to their dyes to fix the color.

Among the more important dyes used for various colors were alder, calliopsis, bloodroot, lamb's-quarters, pokeweed, puccoon, dahlias, madder, and sumac yielded various shades of red; goldseal, goldthread, yellowroot barberry bark, sassafras, onion skin, linchens, ageratum, privet leaves, spanish moss, peach leaves and butternut will give you various shades of yellow. It always takes two items to make green, such as, ash and yellow adder's tongue. Grape and lavender as well as grape and onion make shades for brown. wild grape and larkspur make blue and purple flag make lilac blue. If you wish to make a gray dye you could use rhododendron leaves, alder bark, butternut, maple leaves or bark soaked in brass, sumac bark, and tea grounds and copperas. Black is one of the hardest colors to set but walnut mercury or poison ivy make a pretty good black. Bittersweet and zinnia make a good orange dye and juniper and red cedar make a khaki dye.

In surveying this new land, colonists were quick to recognize trees and other plants that resembled those that they had known in Europe. The early French and English colonists brought seeds with them to plant: some for food and herbs and others for clothing and dyeing. Colonists also experimented with North American plants they had found and those that had been pointed out to them by the Indians.

The early colonists used rusty kettles, nails and iron fillings from the blacksmith's forge to make mordants. Another form of mordant was called

chamber lye (animal and human urine which was easily procurable and saved for dyeing, even though its use was offensive and odiferous. Sometimes the odor was so offensive that sweet fern and/or oris root was used to offset the odor. Other common mordants used at this time were alum, tin, cream of tartar, lye, vinegar drip lye (pouring water through wood ashes), copperas and salt. Every family and professional dyer had a dye pot into which the homespun cotton and wool was put and a dye added to it plus a mordant. The colonists found that using a brass kettle was better for bright colors and an iron kettle was better for dark colors. Dye colors and shades varied depending on whether the material was used fresh or dried, leave, fruit, bark or root as well as the season of the year the material was picked.

A list of some of the best books on dyeing from the 1600's to the 1850's follows—

1. *Plictho de larte de tentori che insegna tenger pani telle banbasi et sede si per larthe maggiore come per la commune*, by Gioanventura Rosetti, Venice Editions: 1540, 1548, 1565, 1611, 1672.

This was the first printed book on dyeing in Europe. This book had hundreds of formulas for dyeing various colors on different fibers and leather as well as techniques used in the famous dye houses of Europe. This was the dyers bible for almost 200 years.

2. *Instruction générale pour la teinture des laines et manufactures de laine de toutes couleurs et pour la culture des drogues ou ingrédients qu'on y employe*, by Colbert and D'Albo, Paris Editions: 1671, 1672, 1708, 1737.

This book gave the French regulations to control the dyers in their operations. The dyers at this time were divided into two categories: dyers "en petit teint",

who were allowed to use only fugitive colors. The dyes and chemicals to be used by each branch was specified. This book was the foundation for the industry in France.

3. *L'art de la teinture des laines, et des étoffes de laine, en grand et petit, avec une instruction sur les débouillis*, by Jean Hellot, Paris, France, 1750.

This book gave a methodeical description of the dyeing of wool and was considered one of the best books at that time on the subject.

4. *Experiemnts on Bleaching*, by Francis Home, Edinburgh, Scotland, 1756.

This book was the first to explain the great chemical advances in the art of bleaching which took place at the end of the 1700's.

5. *Art de la teinture en soie*, by Pierre Joseph Macquier, Paris, France, 1763.

Macquier gave a good desription of the dyeing of silk. He also made known the coloring principle of prussian blue and tried to apply its use to dyeing. He also described how to imprint brilliant colors to silk by means of cochineal.

6. *L'art de faire l'Indienne a l'instar d'Angleterre, et de composer toutes les couleurs, bon teint, propres à l'Indienne. Suivi de la façon de faire toutes les couleurs en liqueur, pour peindre sur les étoffes de soie, pour la mignature, le lavis des plans et pours colorer les bois, les plumes, la paille, le crin, etc...* by Delormas, Paris, France, 1770.

This was one of the first books on calico printing.

7. *L'art de la teinture des fils et étoffes de coton*,

procédé d'une théorie nouvelle des veritables causes de la fixité des couleurs de bon teint et suivi des cultures du pastel, de la gaude et de la garance, by D'Apigny Le Pileur, Paris, France, 1776.

This book was one of the first on dyeing cotton. However, it wasn't too successful the cotton industry was just in its early stages. D'Apligny did give a good description of indian red which was then being widely used in Rouen, France.

8. *Essay on the New Method of Bleaching, by Means of Oxygenated Muriatic Acid; With an Account of the Nature, Preparation and Properties of that Acid, and its Application to Several Other Useful Puposes in the Arts*, by Claude Louis Berthollet of France. Translated from the French by Robert Kerr; London, England, 1790.

This is the first book on bleaching with cholrine.

9. *L'art de la teinture du cotton en rouge*, by Jean Antoine Claude Chaptai, Paris, France, 1807.

Cotton dyeing was still relatively new and considered a difficult process, confined to only a few colors. Chaptal did some research which resulted in this text to take into account the special nature of cotton as a vegetable fiber.

10. *Traité théorique et pratique de l'impression des tissus*, Volumes 1—4, by Jean Francois Persoz, Paris, France, 1846.

This at that time was the classic text on textile printing using the new coal-tar dyestuffs. They became known as anilines.

11. *Précis de l'art de la teintures*, by Jean Baptiste Dumas. Paris, France, 1846.

This book contained references to literature on dyeing and presented both chemical theory and practical dyeing formulas.

Natural dyes are very warm and rich in color. The art of dyeing is no more difficult than the art of making jellies, wines or beer in the home. Dyeing was once commonly practiced in the home and has recently made a comeback. Colors for dyeing can be obtained from many plants, weeds, and bark in your area.

The chemicals needed as mordants are inexpensive. A mordant is any chemical which possess a strong affinity for both dye and cloth, and thus serves to bind them together. One does need soft water (rain water can be collected in barrels under the drain spouts or one could use river water if not hard). City and well water tends to be hard-water which contain chemicals which can change the dye color or hamper the dyeing of cloth.

Natural dyes adhere more firmly on wood. Silk also does well with natural dyes. Cotton and linen, however, are more difficult.

Before cloth is dyed or treated with mordant, it must be free of oil or grease. Wool which is greasy must be scoured before it is dyed. Silk should be washed with soap and warm water. Before cotton and linen can be dyed, they must be bleached and scoured in alkaline lye. None of this would apply if the material to be dyed had already been treated before you had purchased it.

If you wish to experiment with home dyeing, start by doing small amounts of cloth. You should have a large copper or brass kettle for bright and light colors and a large iron kettle for dyeing dark colored goods.

To make a mordant you should weigh your wool

and, for each pound to be dyed, dissolve about two ounces of alum. Usually, light colors take less alum. Then add one half ounce of cream of tartar in a small amount of hot water. Third, add two gallons of soft water to this. Put the wool to be dyed in this solution. Heat slowly until the mixture is simmering. It should simmer for one half hour. Let the mixture cool, then remove the wool and squeeze the solution gently from the wool. Place the wool in a bag and hang in a dark place for three or four days until it is dry.

Then, make your dye. The amount of dye depends upon the shade of color desired. The dye material should be chopped up fine and covered with soft water and allowed to steep overnight. Strain the mixture through many thicknesses of cheese cloth. Tie the chopped material into the cheesecloth and boil the contents of this bag for one half hour in the water that was strained off. Add more water if needed.

Remove the cloth bag and hang it above the dye water and let it drip into the dye water. When the dye water is lukewarm, add enough soft water to make two gallons. This is enough to dye one pound of wool.

Rinse your mordanted wool in lukewarm water, and squeeze out (do not wring) excess water, and immerse the wool in dye. Bring the dye and wool slowly to a boil. Stir the wool gently and continuously with a wood spoon or paddle. Keep the wool loose so you will get an even dye. The dye solution should simmer for one half hour. If too much water boils away, remove the wool and add enough hot water to cover wool but stir well before putting the wool back in solution. In this way the wool will get an even dye. If the dye solution isn't stirred before putting the wool back you will get an uneven dye job.

When the wool is dyed to the tint you wish remove from the solution and rinse the wool in clear water of

the same temperature as the dye solution. Repeat in cooler water until the water is completely cool. Remember to press the water out of the wool; never wring out the wool. When the wool is almost dry, roll the wool in a clean cloth to absorb any water left in the wool. Hang in a shaded spot to dry.

Mordants not only fix colors to materials but certain mordants will change colors or alter hues. For example, madder usually dyes cloth a dull red but with an alum mordant it will give cloth a bright crimson. Tin mordants will also change some colors of certain dyes, as will salts of iron.

Thus, by mixing certain mordants you can produce many shades of color. Salts or oxides of tin or iron, sulphate of iron and tannin are also mordants. If you wish to make your own tannin you can make it from hemlock bark, nutgalls, sumac, and tea.

Various shades of blue can be obtained from blue bottle flowers, indigo and woad. Yellow hues can be obtained from weld, fustic, quercitron bark, the inner bark of staghorn suma, crabapple bark, hackberry root, clematic leaves, jewelweed, sawwort, yellowdock, gambage, safflower, dyers broom and goldenrod. Red hues can be obtained from kermes, cochineal, carthamus, brazilwood, henna, saffron, poinsettia and sandlewood. Black shades can be obtained from red oxide of iron, tannin, logwood, sumac, and adler bark. Brown hues can be obtained from birch, alder bark, walnut hulls or roots and butternut bark and roots. Orange can also be obtained by using osageorange wood and sassafras root. By during with two different primary dyes you will get shades of green, orange, violet, and grey.

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THE SEARCH FOR MY IDENTITY---MY PATRONYMIC NAME

by

John F. Côté Jr.

Have you ever wondered about the origin of your family name? Where did it originate? In what country were the roots planted? To what other country might these roots have been transplanted and why? Does it designate or carry any particular distinction of the country of origin? What is its meaning?

Example:

Champagna-Latin-field.

Champagne-French-field.

Lee-Lees-Anglo Saxon-meadow, field.

You are what you claim to be by the very virtue of the surname you bear and what your ancestors ever were. It identifies you and them as belonging to a special group, clan, family. It furthermore denotes the inter-relationships between you and others of the same name, either direct or collateral. Of greater importance perhaps, it is the one and only possession that was left to you by your parents, paternal or maternal. All else that you might acquire, possess or control will perish or stop when you depart this world, but buried in archives, in city halls, state and church records, and most likely in government files, your name will be collecting dust in perpetuity with many others. The only trace that you once existed will be on your tombstone. Engraved, it will state only that you were once, one with someone and you have left a non-perishable identity to future generations and descendants. This will serve to alert them that you and they have a consanguinity with a common heritage.

Many means are available today to establish kinship. Whether the relationship is germane or collateral, you can identify with others outside of the surface you both bear. Some of these available resources are a "coat of arms," a heraldic emblem through which one may trace relationships by the similarity of the arms and emblem. Another is the genealogical search for your own family, running backwards into time to discover your ancestral origins. Other methods, also useful, are civil records in various repositories throughout the country. Yet

another constitutes family bibles, diaries, along with recollections of an elder if you are lucky to have one in the family. The one I find most interesting as well as educational is the connotation of your surname and its' origin. The above information is a prelude to my name of Côté and its derivation.

The name is Norman French in origin, from Normandie, France, and can be located in archives as far back as 1087 A.D. Specifically, it is from the Mortagne area of the Perche district of l'Orne.

Mortagne in ancient times was the capital of the Province of Perche. Today, it forms part of the department of L'Orne and is the principal town of the district. It is situated on the summit or slope (d'un coteau) of the Chippe River that flows around the base of the town. The Church of St. Jean de Mortagne is preeminent in the town. It was built between 1494-1635 and enlarged in 1835. Its portal doors, dating back to the 15th century, depict St. Denis.

Normandie is in the northern part of France now known as Orne. A small district within was known as La Perche to name it properly. The name is from the Latin words "Perticus Saltus," which denotes extensive forests once in existence.

Perche is bounded on the north by Normandie, on the southeast by La Beauce and on the southwest by the district of Malne. A mountain chain sensibly, equally separates in two parts. This area, running east to west was the homeland of our ancestor Jean Côté. Years ago, La Perche, independent of and yet part of, was considered a district of Normandie. Although very picturesque and littoral, the surrounding countryside of Tourouve and Ventrouze are decidedly the most attractive parts of Pêrche. Here, we find small villages renown for their leisure style country life and quaint customs dating back centuries. This idyllic corner of the gentle countryside is famous for its' percheron breed of horses, cider and apples, amid her agricultural pursuits. It lies at an altitude of 1,200 feet on a plateau, with a cool mountain breeze refreshing the weary traveler, or farmer, after a hard long day, laboring in the fields. In Tourouve, standing beside the

ruins of an old chateau/fort, is a beautiful old church dating back to the 1500's and still in use today. The archival records of Tourouve, dating back to the end of the XVI century (1589), reveal numerous names of our Canadian ancestors. They comprised the majority of the original Canadian settlers coming from the northern part of France. Most of the early colonists in Canada came from Normandie. We owe much to these hardy Normans who were our forebears. They gave us our Canadian-French Norman heritage for which we should be grateful and proud in recalling our bonds with "La Patrie de mon amour," ma Normandie.

Why affix so much importance to Mortagne, Perche, Normandie, France? If you, the reader, will take a flight of imagination and fancy with me, we'll roll back the film of time to the spring of 1634. We're now at the waterfront in Dieppe. It is a clear night with a bright beckoning moon. The chill of winter has passed and the hopes of spring invigorate every one. Look to your right and you will perceive 4 ships readying for a long voyage, awaiting the outgoing tide. In a few hours, the small 4 ships will fade from view over the horizon. Sieur Duplessis, Royal Admiral, is sailing to New France on a voyage that will last some 60 days. His ship will finally make landfall June 4th at Fort St. Louis, Quebec. The other 3 ships will arrive later. Now in port at Fort St. Louis, a gentleman disembarks. He is Robert Giffard, Sieur de Mortagne and Beauport. He and 7 colonists will make their new home on his land grant from the king, about 8 kilometers away on the St. Lawrence River. Quebec sees them but for a few days, as they must leave for Beauport to make ready for the coming winter. Among the 7 colonists is a confident and assured Jean Côté/Costé from Mortagne, Perche, France. More about this man and the special relationship that existed between the Giffards and the Côtés, later.

In the French language, the noun "cote" has a distinct pronunciation and meaning when applied in precise and particular instant, depending on the inflection or accent used. From the Larousse French-English dictionary, 1970 edition, as authority, we derive the following. Côte feminine French Kôte slope, rib, hill, shore, coast, small hummock. Côte feminine French Kôte share, quote, quota,

quotation. Côté feminine French Kôté district, side, aspect, direction.

There is another accepted derivative usage of the word "Cote" from the English language but the meaning is very different from the French version. The following is from Webster's New World Dictionary, 1965 edition.

Cote-Kôte-Noun- M.E.-Cot a small shed/coop for birds, chickens, sheep, doves. Cot-Kot-Noun M.E.-cottage A.S. a hut, a covered place akin to M.D. (Kote) Another source "The book of American Surnames" by Eldson C. Smith, 1986 edition of the Baltimore Publishers Co. gives the following which are of English origins with one exception.

Cote--Cotter--Cottrel one who tilled only 5 acres or less.
Cote a dweller in a cottage or hut.

Cote--Coady A small wood or shaw, a cope, grove, hearst, wood, (s).

Coat Wearing a distinctive outer garment, a mantle, cloak.

Coates One who tilled 5 or 10 acres or less and lived in a small cottage or hut.

Cody Irish One who helps, assists.

All of the above are the common manner of spelling the name Cote but have a different meaning and interpretation in the English speech pattern. The lack of the accent marks, which are peculiar to the French language, have no place in the English words to therefore the specific meaning or inflection is not transmitted as easily as in French. The precision in phrasing a meaning is lost in the English pronunciation of the word "Cote." It is the same in whatever circumstances the word is used. From all that I have read and researched on my name, one fact stands clear. It was transmitted without changes or corruptions over the centuries and has not lost its meaning. Other beautiful French names have not fared so well. They have been so changed, corrupted and misused that one can hardly distinguish or find his true name. In my case I have traced the name of "Côté" back to the 12th century and a variation of the name back to 1087 A.D.

In "The Origins of Some Anglo-Norman Families" by Lewis C. Loyd, the 1975 edition published by the General

Publishing Co. of Baltimore Md., one will find the following.

Thomas des Costes (des Costes--from the side--slope), circa 1087, was granted knighthood for services to the Crown, said knighthood being in the Shropshire District (Midlands). This can be found in the Red Book of the Ex-Chequer, extant today. Other notations are subsequent to the material. David Cote was of England in 1195. Roger Coste also of England in 1180-1195. Ralph Coste 1198. Robert de Coete/Coiete 1180-1195.

One may notice the similar spelling of Cote. The sound being almost the same while the pronunciation is the same. Notice also that the spelling has carried over to the present day with hardly any changes and is still in use today as such. Many "Cotes" carry a corrupted version of the original spelling of both the Norman and English versions. I am personally convinced that the original spelling was COIETE/COSTE and of Norman-French origin. The most probable roots of the name "Cote" would be the ancient archaic Norman spelling using the form of Coiete/Coete. The accepted form of this today would be as follows:

FRENCH	Côté	Côtté	Côsté	
ENGLISH	Coty	Coates	Coat	Cost

The Norman family of Coete/Coiete/Cote/des Costes originally descended from Viking forbears and settled in Norman-Land (Normandie.) At the time of the conquest, the group separated into two existing branches, one in England and one in France. Their entity still exists today. The English Cote(s), dating back to 1066, are collaterally related to the one original source in Normandie.

Another interesting sidelight is the frequency with which the name "Cote" appears in Canada and the United States. Eldsom Smith, in the 1969 edition of his book "American Surnames," devotes some pages to this issue and gives 2000 family surnames in use today in the U.S. with the order of their appearance. "Cote" is listed as #1404 with an estimated 20,170 bearers in various forms.

Yet another book published in Canada in 1976 by the Laval University Press estimated that there were over 30,000 Cotes in Canada. Of that number, 10,000 were enumerated in Montreal, the citadel of the Anglophiles. Thus, in America, there is estimated to be over 50,000 "Côtés" making them the second largest family group of Canadian descent. The Tremblays, who number almost 60,000, are considered to be the largest family of Canadian ancestry.

When compared to the American family name of "Smith," who rank #1 with 2,238,000 in the U.S., the Canadian descent appears relatively small. An explanatory fact in this comparison is that many more thousands of immigrants came to the U.S. than to Canada.

A nice counterpoint to this story concerns the Giffards, given in a book by Loyd 1951 edition. It is entitled "The Origins of Some Norman Families." Loyd, in his book, mentions and describes the Giffards, whose family place of origin was Longueville La Giffard (now Longueville sur Seine), in Normandie.

Two brothers, Walther and Osberne, were strong supporters of Duke William of Normandie. They supplied over 100 ships, food, men at arms and weapons to the Duke for the invasion of England in 1066. They were a potent, powerful, steel-clad noble family who fully expected to be greatly rewarded with booty, spoils and land, after the battle and the defeat of Harold the Saxon.

The Giffards were so favored by the conqueror that 117 lordships and estates were granted to them as their reward for having materially and humanly supplied Duke William. Eventually, this powerful feudal family became the illustrious earls of Buckingham. Their lineage died out in the 14th century as no male heir was issued. The title then passed down to a cousin.

The Giffards seat of honor (Caput) was Longueville La Giffard. In an old Norman cartularity, one finds that the priory (a religious house) was given as a foundation by the Giffards. The castle ruins are still visible today.

The family of Giffart/Giffard has been brought into the Côté/Coste history inasmuch as we find both a Giffard and

a Côté arriving in Quebec in 1634 and I had to build a bridge spanning a time frame of 600 years.

Throughout my research and informative reading, the families of Giffard and Côté are intermingled, connected and involved in many affairs. I am led to believe, therefore, that this was the lord and servant type of relationship that destined both to be in each other's company. This was undoubtedly due to the feudal relationship that existed at that time.

Starting with Thomas des Costes, knighted in 1087 for services to the Crown, in addition to being granted an estate in the mid-lands of England, there is every reason to believe that Thomas was a man at arms in the train of either Osberne or Walther Giffard. This then, knighthood and estate, was the reward for his service at the Battle of Hastings in 1066.

We now come to the spring of 1634. The 4 ships finally arrive at Quebec in June 1634 with the following as passengers. Robert Giffard, Sieur de Mortagne and Beauport with 7 colonists. One such colonist was a certain Jean Côté/Coste, habitant for Robert, his Sieur. Both men came from Normandie in the Perche area.

Strange fates and destiny are at work. Both Côtés, Thomas and Jean, follow their lord from the habitat in Normandie. After crossing a body of water, they arrive in a strange land to seek their fortune. Does history repeat itself? Is there nothing new under the sun? This is yet another interesting facet of genealogy when searching for your family name and the bearers of it.

For persons interested in the Canadian nobility, there are books published about the subject that can be purchased or ordered in any book store. This should be helpful for them to seek out and determine if any of their ancestors were ennobled for deeds rendered.

In conclusion, I salute and honor the memories of all my forbears. To Thomas des Costes, 1087, knight and hopefully also a collateral descendant Jean Côté, 1634. They made it possible for me to bear an honored name well for over 60 years. I have not discredited this one and true

possession of mine, my family name Côté/Côsté.

CHRONOLOGICAL TIME TABLE FOR ORIGIN OF FAMILY NAME COTE

Circa

- 900 AD Memoirares of Soc. Ant. of Normd.
Osberne de Longueville/Bolbec, William
de Bolbec.
Robert Malet Gilbert de Menill gave to
Church of Pictoriville Normd. to
religious usage.
- 1087 Thomas des Costes Knighted Conq.
Service to Crown "Red Bk. Exchecquer"
Family still exists today.
- 1175 David Cote Knighted.
- 1180-95 Robert de Coete/Coiete of Normd. Notice
the "de" = from. The Norman People H.
S. King 1874 ed. London.
- 1180-95 Roger Cost/Coste of Normd. (Mag. Rot.
Sacc.)
- 1187 Roger Cost Knighted. Question? Same
person?
- 1197 Roger Coete Knighted. Source? "Some
Angle/Norman Families" by Lewis Loyd.
- 1198 Ralph Coste of Normd. (Mag. Rot. Scac.)
The Norman People by H.S. King.
- 1199 David Cote of England. (Palgr. Rot.
Cur. Regis) by H.S. King.
- 1682-1760 Roger Cote/Cotes English Math. Fellow
of Trinity College Cambridge 1705.
Plumian Prof. of Astronomy. Published
2nd Edition of "Newtons Principia".
- 1725-1770 Francis Cote/Cotes. Portrait painter
crayon & oils Irish extraction Worked
London & Bath.

- 1734-1818 Samuel Cote/Cotes. Crayon portraits and miniatures on enamels and ivory. Exhibit. 1760-1789. Fellow of inc. soc. of artists. Brother of Francis & Student.
- 1878-1943 Joseph Gordon Cote/Coates. N.Z. Statesman. Minister of Justice 1919-1920. See original bio & notes.
- 1903-1955 Alcide Cote. Canadian Government Official. Post Master General Canada, Ottawa 1952. Chairman U.N. Delegation 1953. See original bio. & notes.

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BOOK REVIEW

Critique

Acadian Hard Times: Farm Security Administration in Maine's Saint John Valley, 1940-1943 by C. Stewart Doty with photographs by John Collier, Jr., Jack Delano and Jack Walas. University of Maine, 1991. \$25.

Acadian Hard Times is a book of black and white pictures taken in the Saint John Valley of Maine in the early 1940's. The pictures were taken by John Collier, Jr., and Jack Delano for the Farm Security Administration. Several scene were reshoot for comparison sake by Jack Walas in 1989. The pictures document the seed potato program. The text is by Stewart C. Doty.

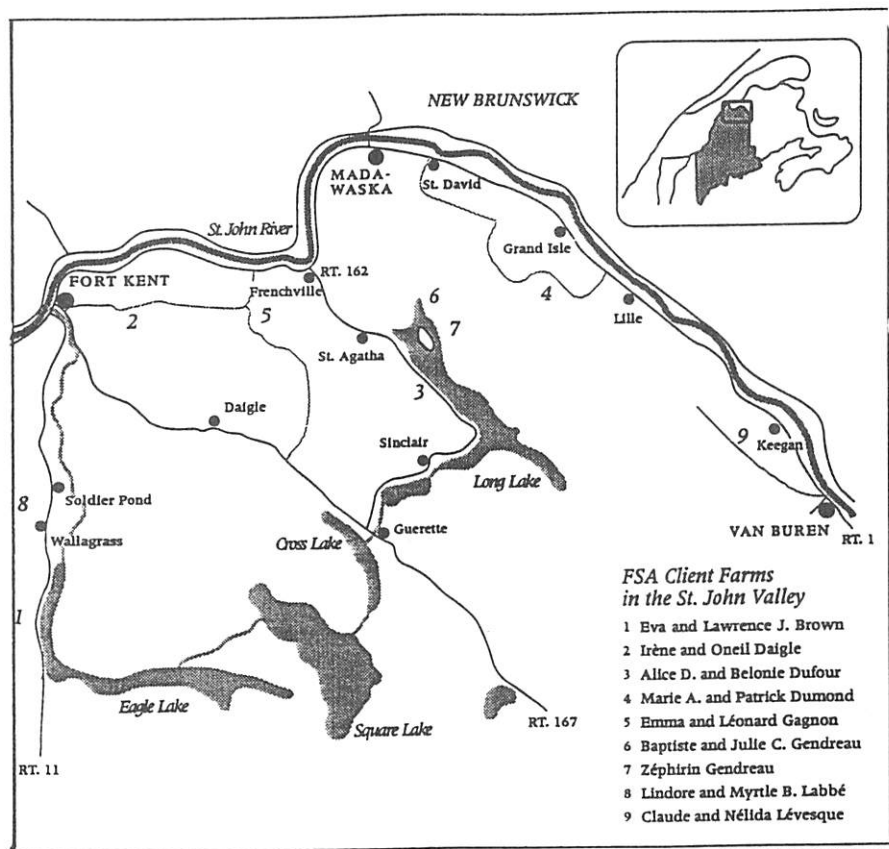
The Saint John Valley has a closeness to French Canada not only geographically but linguistically and architecturally as well. It is inhabited by Acadian farmers. The pictures depict their unique and rugged way of life during the Great Depression and how they were helped by the Farm Security Administration. Jack Walas' pictures taken 50 years later show us what happened to these farmers and their families. The focus in on the farms of Eva and Lawrence J. Brown, Irène and Oneil Daigle, Alice D. and Belonie Dufour, Marie A. and Patrick Dumond, Emma and Léonard Gagnon, Baptiste and Julie C. Gendreau, Zéphirin Gendreau, Lindore and Myrtle B. Labbé as well as Claude and Nélida Lévesque. (See accompanying map) For the most part, these families are now scattered around the country. Many of them have settled in and around Hartford, Connecticut. Most are now in non-farm occupations. Doty comments, "If their lives got better, it was through their own courage and determination."

I feel a strong affinity to these people. I was a child during the Great Depression. I was brought up in

a poor urban setting near New York City. Their home life was similar to mine. For instance, the simple foods which they ate were not unlike the simple foods which my own French-Canadian mother prepared. I'm also sure that, like me, these former Acadian children must laugh to see these same items now packaged as gourmet foods.

This work, *Acadian Hard Times*, is both historical and artistic.

Reviewed by C. Edmond Spaeth



MEMBERS' CORNER
Le coin des members

The purpose of this column is to help our members get in touch with each other for mutual benefit. All items for this column should be sent directly to the editor

Henri Leblond
88 John Street
Pawtucket, RI
02861-1010

before July 1st, if they are to appear in the next issue. Because space is limited, they will be included on a first come first served basis. Items will not be repeated in successive issues.

IN OUR MAIL
Dans notre courrier

Do you have a question about something you read in these pages? Do you have additional information about a topic which was treated here? Do you want to correct a mistake which you've spotted? Do you have a comment on an article which you'd like to make? Do you have a suggestion which may be of interest? If so, write to the editor! Every letter will be given his full attention and, if it has general appeal, it will be printed in whole or in part subject to the limitation of space.

John E. Atkinson of 42226 Rugby Drive, Toledo, Ohio 43607, writes "I'm trying to find the children of Norman Gorton as it relates to my search for Lemoine (Lemoyne) ancestors. Norman Gorton was the brother of Harriett Genevieve Atkinson (née Gavitt). His last name was Gavitt until he changed it to Gorton. I believe the family, my cousins, have the family album of the Gavitts and Lemoines which contains photos of all concerned. I would very much like to contact any

member of the family. Incidentally, Melvina (née Godin) Gavitt was a dancer and was burned in a fire at the Algonquin (?) Iroquois (?) Theatre in Chicago in the early 1900's. Eddy Foy Sr. was on the playbill that night. Melvina and her mother, Henrietta Godin (née Lemoine) lived in West Warwick for many years."

James E. Cundy of 845 Wakefield Street, Apt. A-7703, West Warwick, RI 02893-1451, is looking for information on the Merci Train (Train de la Reconnaissance Française). It contained gifts from the people of France to the people of Rhode Island. The gifts were distributed at the State House from August 29th to September 2nd, 1949, under the direction of Lauré B. Lussier who was then the registrar of motor vehicles. The gifts went to "museums, historical societies, schools, organizations and persons who, over the years, had done outstanding work for France in interpreting French culture to Americans." The box car which contained the gifts was reportedly destroyed by fire. However, it is actually in a junk yard in South County. Mr. Cundy is trying to write a history of it and have it restored. He'd like to hear from anyone who has information about the gifts: kinds, recipients, and so on. Incidentally, similar Merci Trains went to other states. If you know about any of them, he'd like to hear from you too.

Joe Jolly of 3604 Torrey Pines Road, Rio Rancho, NM 87124, would like to get in touch with the Association des descendants de Louis Blanchet. It seems that the Association's president, Mr. Raymond Blanchet, has moved from 758 Des Mélénes, Sainte Foy, Québec, Canada C1X 3C9. Anyone who's interested in contacting any family association in Québec should write to the Fédération des familles souches québécois, Inc., C.P. 6700, Sillery, Québec, Canada G1T 2W2.

Elaine Smith suggest including in JMS travel vignettes about members' ancestral towns, places they've visited in their genealogical searches and so on. Great minds think along the same lines! See Pauline Courchesne's article in this issue.

WORK IN PROGRESS Travaux de nos members

What family are you researching? Would you like to hear from others who are working on the same family? We will list here free of charge the name of the family which interests you along with your name, address, and phone number. If you are working on more than one family, we will list each of them as space permits.

John E. Atkinson of 42226 Rugby Drive, Toledo, Ohio 43607, is searching for his Lemoine (Lemoyne) ancestors.

Bernice Hackney of 8236 Baymore Way, Citrus Heights, CA 95421 is working on the following families: Bernier, Charron, Gauthier and Machabbe-Manabe.

Sharon Sears of P. O. Box 15024, Fritz Creek, Alaska 99603-6024 is researching the Broffle (Braffele) and Johnstone names.

BOOKS WANTED Livres demandés

Are you in need of a book to facilitate your research? A co-member may have the book which interests you and may be willing to sell it to you. We'll list your request at no charge. Send the name of the book which you'd like along with your name, address, and phone number to the editor. If you have more than one request, we'll list them if there's room.

BOOKS FOR SALE
Livres à vendre

Do you have a genealogical or historical book which you no longer need but which may be helpful to others? Are you interested in selling it? We will list your book here at no cost. Send the name of the book and your asking price along with your name, address, and phone number to the editor. Do you have more than one book to sell? We'll include them if we can.

Elaine Smith writes that the book on Charles Garnier/Grenier which she offered in our last issue went to Leon Guimond of Frenchville, Maine.

LIBRARY REPORT

Rapport du bibliothécaire

The Library Committee is delighted to announce an important new purchase. We now have the new "Drouin Series". It has more than 600 microfiches of marriages alphabetized by the bride's name which makes this a rather unique work because marriages are usually alphabetized by the groom's name. If you are collecting the names of individuals with a specific surname, this new "Drouin Series" will permit you to add the names of many women.

We are in the middle of a campaign raise money to defray the cost of this wonderful, major addition to our library collection. We are also trying to raise enough money to purchase a reader-printer so that we will be able to copy names from the fiches as well as from the microfilms which we have in our collection. We feel that, with this printer, we will be able to better serve our members who live away from the library area. They will be able to ask us to copy certain names or marriages from our collection and we will have the means to do this.

The new reader-printers are very nice. They use toner instead of the old chemicals and they use regular copy paper. This makes upkeep a lot easier. Of course, new technology does not come without cost. The new machine costs about \$3000. We hope that our current campaign will be successful and that we will be able to purchase this equipment soon.

We were also very fortunate to receive 10 microfiche readers from Old Stone Bank. These machines were surplus equipment, outdated for banking needs but very helpful to us. They cleaned up beautifully and have added greatly to our ability to service our library patrons. We are very grateful to the bank for this very generous gift to our library.

We have had a busy publishing year. We have had very successful sales of our five Woonsocket repertoires. The funeral records from Foley's Funeral Home have also sold well. In addition, we have printed and sold about 600 cookbooks. We are now ready to introduce four new marriage books and one new book of funeral home records. These books will include the marriages of Holy Family of Woonsocket, RI; St. Joseph of Pascoag, RI; Sacred Heart of No. Attleboro, MA; and St. Theresa of Blackstone, MA. We will also present the burials from the Hickey-Grenier Funeral Home in Brockton, MA. These very fine books will be wonderful additions to our library and your libraries. I know you will enjoy using these books.

We wish to thank all those people who have helped us prepare, edit, print, collate, bind and market these books. Paul Delisle has become our "printer" and we would certainly have been lost without his outstanding efforts on our behalf. Roger Beaudry has been outstanding in his marketing efforts and we have certainly kept Therese busy preparing our orders for mailing. Lucille, Roland and Henry have kept our binding machines busy and Mary did her share before leaving for Florida. Since we do not have a collator, Noella, Jeannette, Jan, Henry, Raymond, Eveline, Eugene, Armand, Mary, Roger, Paul and Lucile have spent many Saturday mornings walking around the library tables putting our books together. Then, of course, there are all the members who were recruited on library day and who also walked cheerfully around the tables so that we could keep up with our orders. Hard work? Definitely! But it was also a lot of fun and a lot of laughs. The Library Committee is very grateful to all our helpers for the unselfish donation of time that each member has given.

Our obituary, bride and milestone projects continue to grow weekly. Thanks to all the loyal members who continue to clip, paste, copy and catalog this wonderful

information. Please keep up the good work. If you would like to join us in this project, please feel free to do so. Just clip out pertinent information from your local newspaper and send it along to us.

We have undertaken a very ambitious project. We are putting hard covers on all of our GBC bound books. Armand invented a cover using old cardboard boxes and contact paper. The result is impressive. It has really made a big difference in how our books sit on the shelves. I am quite sure that it will add to the life of the book because the new cover gives much more support to its pages. Armand and Mary Letourneau, Lucile McDonald and Roland Bouliane have given many hours to this very large project. We are grateful to them.

Our library has been open one Saturday and one Sunday a month. This will continue throughout the Spring. Our members have responded warmly to these new hours and the week-end sessions have been very well attended.

This summer, we are planning to have several workshops for beginners. We had these workshops last winter and they were very well received. We hope many of our new members will take advantage of this opportunity.

Paul Delisle and Roger Beaudry have been working on an outstanding project. They have been cataloging the cemeteries of Northern RI. They have gathered a tremendous amount of material and will be adding to their collection over the next few years. A.F.G.S. hopes to publish their work. We feel that this unique work will be a major resource for all genealogists. It will contain information from all cemeteries including Catholic, Protestant, Quaker and Jewish. Congratulations to Roger and Paul for an outstanding effort.

Lucile McDonald has been helping the Blackstone

(MA) Town Clerk computerize the town's vital records. As a result, we have been receiving copies of these records. This is valuable information which is being made available at our library.

We have about \$2000 worth of new books on order. These books will be listed in our next report. We continue to make every effort to keep our library up to date and to purchase new books as they become available. We appreciate those members who continue to donate to the book fund. We thank you most sincerely.

RESEARCH POLICY

Please follow these steps if you wish to use our research service:

STEP ONE: WHAT YOU SEND

- Your request, and a self-addressed stamped envelope.
- PLEASE DO NOT SEND US A CHECK IN ADVANCE.
- Your choice of the type of research to be done according to the following description.

A. SINGLE MARRIAGE (Only one marriage to seek)

- Marriages of parents will also be counted as additional single marriages and billed as such.

B. DIRECT LINEAGE (A straight line of either a husband or wife back to the immigrant ancestor)

- This will include each couple, their date and place of marriage, and their parents' names and location of immigrants in France.
- Price for direct lineages will be determined by the number of generations found times the rates for research as applicable.

C. FIVE-GENERATION ANCESTRAL CHART (Standard 5 generation ancestor chart of 31 ancestors, with 8 marriages found. The last column of names will give parents' names only, no marriages, as they will start a new 5 generation chart.)

- Price: \$16 (members) \$25 (non-members)

AFGS RESEARCH RATES (Standard)

- \$2 per marriage (AFGS members)
- \$4 per marriage (Non-members)
- \$16 for 5 generation chart (AFGS members)
- \$25 for 5 generation chart (Non-members)

STEP TWO: OUR JOB

After receiving your request, return envelope and choice of research to be performed, we will start immediately upon your research. We will then notify you by mail as to our findings, and will bill you in advance for the research performed using the rates applicable above.

STEP THREE: YOUR APPROVAL

After receiving our report and billing statement, return the top portion with a check payable to AFGS. Upon receipt, we will then forward your requested research.

We believe that by following these three steps, we can offer our members a much more professional and orderly way of answering requests for research. Again, please do not send money in advance.

All requests not found by the Research Committee will be placed in the question and answer section of Je Me Souviens. See following pages.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

Questions et réponses

In keeping with our present research policy, the following marriages could not be found by our staff. We are publishing them here, hoping that others who may see them and have answers will contact us so that we may forward this information to the appropriate researchers. All answers may be addressed to the A. F. G. S. at P. O. Box 2113, Pawtucket, RI, 02861. When answering a question, please use the call number, e. g. 16/1, 16/2, 16/3, etc.

P = Parents

s/o = son of

M = Marriage date and place

d/o = daughter of

D = Descendants

w/o = widow/widower of

16/1 Seeking P and M of Laurent **Duval** with Marie **Leclaire** their son Michael was born 29-9-1828 in Quebec. (Alix Howatt)

16/2 Seeking P and M of Joseph Edouard **Gariépy** (b. 1818) to Marie **Prevost** in Quebec or New York c. 1830-1838. (Robert Gariépy)

16/3 Seeking P and M Alexis **Lemaistre-Duhaime** and Marguerite **Foucher**. Their son, Joseph married Theotiste Joly Feb. 10, 1812, St. Hyacinthe, Notre Dame. (Eugene Amos)

16/4 Seeking P and M of Oliver **Sylvestre** and Philomene **Dupuis** (Al Gaboury)

16/5 Seeking P and M of Eusebe or John **Chamberlain** and Dina **Enaire** c. 1850. (Robert Crowley)

16/6 Seeking P and M of Louis **Cloutier** and Anne **Dupuis** c. 1780 St. Rose Laval or Montreal. (Florence Anderson)

- 16/7 Seeking P and M of Wilfrid Isabelle and Marie Demers c. 1900. (Lynda Nash)
- 16/8 Seeking P and M of Bartelemi **Miteouamiquoukoue** (Algonquin) and Carole **Pachirini**. They had a daughter married in Trois Riviere 1657. (M. Beaudet)
- 16/9 Seeking P and M of Jean-**Vincent** de St. Castin and **Pidicouammiskou**. They had a daughter married in Acadie in 1707. (M. Beaudet)
- 16/10 Seeking P and M for Antoine **Cota** and Harriet **Foyer** either in New York or Canada. (R. Desplaines)
- 16/11 Looking for information concerning Pierre **Favreau**. He was born 1618 in Eveche de Dole, France, and died 27 May 1708 in Quebec. He married Marie Benoit in 1666. I am seeking ancestors, exact birth date and parents. (Donald Favreau)
- 16/12 Seeking information about Marin **Creste**. Information on spouse, parents, siblings, and ancestors. (Donald Favreau)
- 16/13 Seeking information about Jacques **Chaloux** and Felicite **Berthiaume**. (Donald Favreau)
- 16/14 Looking for parents, birth, marriage, death, and children of Louis **Arel** and Pauline **Via**. (George Christian)
- 16/15 Seeking information on Jean-Joseph **Gauthier** (Michel and Ursule Petit) m. Melanie **Bernier** in Centerville, Minn., in 1837. (Bernice Hackney)

ANSWERS:

- 15/21 Louis **Trembly** (Louis and Ursule Simard) and M. Thecle Lavoie (Jacques and Angeline Trembly) married about 1770 probably in Petite Riviere, near Baie St. Paul.
- 15/22 Pierre **Rancourt** (Joseph and Therese Veilleux) and Marquerite **Maheu** (Louis Marguerite Busque) married 20-8-1804 St. Francois de Beauce.
- 15/23 Louis **Consigny-Sansfacon** (Nicole and Madeleine Ducharme) and M. Anne **Savoie** (Andre and Marie Arbour) married 18-7-1791 St. Basile N. B.
- 15/26 Paul **Focault** (Augustin and Amable Joly) and Rosalie **Cote** (Hyacinthe and Marguerite Arcand) married c. 1820.
- 15/27 Joseph **Morel** and Dorothee (Louis and Marie Cartier) married 28-5-1827 St. Michel, Yamaska.
- 15/30 Joseph **Bourg-Bourque** (Michel and Marie Cormier) and Seraphine **Bourgeois** (Joseph and Anne Leblanc) Mariage Réhabilité 14-12-1772 Notre Dame de Montréal. They had been married in New England.

**Ancestor chart of
LUCILE R. POULIN
Wife of James T. McDONALD**

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

4 Philius POULIN

(Father of No. 2)
b. Jan. 1869
p.b. St. Isidore, P.Q.
m. 1-7-1894
p.m. Biddeford, ME
d. 1935
p.d. St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.

2 Eugene POULIN

(Father of No. 1)
b. 11-3-1897
p.b. St. Maxime de Scott, P.Q.
m. 27-7-1920
p.m. St. Bernard
d. 3-12-1953
p.d. Cumberland, RI

Corinne A. LARIVIERE

(Mother of No. 2)
b.
p.b.
d. June 1958
p.d. St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.

1 Lucile R. Poulin

b. 24-1-1932
p.b. Berlin, N.H.
m. 19-10-1957
p.m. Cumberland, RI
d.
p.d.

6 Theophile BELANGER

(Father of No. 3)
b. 25-5-1855
p.b. St. Bernard, P.Q.
m. 23-8-1887
p.m. St. Henedine
d. 23-8-1932
p.d. St. Bernard, P.Q.

Marie Louise BELANGER

(Mother of No. 1)
b. 7-7-1901
p.b. St. Bernard, P.Q.
d. 8-9-1990
p.d. Woonsocket, RI

Belzemire GAGNE

(Mother of No. 3)
b. 15-4-1868
p.b. St. Henedine
d. 7-1-1959
p.d. St. Bernard, P.Q.

8 Joseph POULIN

(Father of No. 4)
b.
p.b. 12-7-1858
m. St. Joseph, Dorchester
d.
p.d.

Sophie DOYON

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

10 Jean Bte. LARIVIERE

(Father of No. 5)
b.
p.b. 16-7-1855
m. St. Joseph
d.
p.d. M. Agnes ARCAD

(Mother of No. 5)

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

12 Jean BELANGER

(Father of No. 6)
b.
p.b. 3-2-1856
m. St. Bernard
d.
p.d.

Emerence COUTURE

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

14 Georges GAGNE

(Father of No. 7)
b.
p.b. 10-1-1865
m. St. Henedine
d.
p.d.

Philomene CARRIER

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

16 Isaac POULIN

b. 10-11-1828 St. Francis
m.
d. Brigitte ROY

17

b.

d.

18 Augustin DOYON

b. 23-1-1816 St. Joseph
m.
d. M. Anne PLANTE

19

b.

d.

20 Francois LARIVIERE

b. 5-8-1817 N.D. Quebec
m.
d. Marguerite SAVARD

21

b.

d.

22 J.O. Caius ARCAD

b. 18-11-1834 St. Joseph
m.
d. M. Modeste GROLEAU

23

b.

d.

24 Jean Bte. BELANGER

b. 11-11-1817 Ste. Marie Beauc
m.
d. Josephite PAGEAU

25

b.

d.

26 Jean Bte. COUTURE

b. 4-5-1818 Ste. Marie
m.
d. M. Josette VALLIERE

27

b.

d.

28 Armand Prosper GAGNE

b. 4-7-1820 St. Henri
m.
d. Marguerite JOLIN

29

b.

d.

30 Jean Isaac CARRIER

b. 3-2-1829 St. Henri
m.
d. Francoise LAROSE

31

b.

d.

**Ancestor chart of
HENRI NICHOLS (NICOLE)
Husband of Rose Anna ADAM**

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

4 Jean Bte. NICHOLS

(Father of No. 2)

b. 8-1-1826
p.b. St. Hyacinthe
m. St. Hyacinthe
d.
p.d.

2 Joseph NICHOLS

(Father of No. 1)

b. 1852
p.b. Canada
m. 6-6-1870 St. Anne
p.m. de La Rochelle
d. 2-19-1901
p.d. Woonsocket, RI

Angeline DAUDELIN

(Mother of No. 2)

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

1 Henri NICHOLS-NICOLE

b. 5-12-1874
p.b. St. Anne de Stuckley
m. 8-30-1897
p.m. Woonsocket, RI
d. 12-16-1966
p.d. Woonsocket, RI

6 Toussaint BISAILLON

(Father of No. 3)

b.
p.b. 1831
m. Longueuil
d.
p.d.

Christine BISAILLON

(Mother of No. 1)

b. 6-9-1842
p.b. LaPrairie
d. 11-7-1937
p.d. Woonsocket, RI

Catherine BONNEVILLE

(Mother of No. 3)

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

8 Jean Bte. NICHOLS

(Father of No. 4)

b. 1-1-1790
p.b. St. Hyacinthe
m. St. Hyacinthe
d.
p.d.

Elisabeth CHABOT

(Mother of No. 4)

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

10 Jean Bte. DAUDELIN

(Father of No. 3)

b. 4-24-1739
p.b. Varennes
m. Varennes
d.
p.d.

Genevieve LUSSIER

(Mother of No. 3)

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

12 Pierre BISAILLON

(Father of No. 4)

b. 2-8-1751
p.b. LaPrairie
m. LaPrairie
d.
p.d.

Marie Anne FAILLE

(Mother of No. 4)

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

14 Louis BONNEVILLE

(Father of No. 7)

b. 11-11-1782
p.b. LaPrairie
m. LaPrairie
d.
p.d.

Angelique TRUDEAU

(Mother of No. 7)

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

16 Jacques NICHOLS

b. 11-21-1763 St. Thomas
m. 11-21-1763 St. Thomas
d. Therese COUILLARD

18 Antoine CHABOT

b. St. Pierre
m. 9-3-1770 Ile Orleans
d. M. Josette RUELE

20 Rene DAUDELIN

b. 12-1-1703 Varennes
m. 12-1-1703 Varennes
d. M. Madeleine ABIRON

22 Jacques LUSSIER

b. 7-10-1702 Varennes
m. 7-10-1702 Varennes
d. Marie SENECAL

24 Etienne BISAILLON

b. 2-13-1719 LaPrairie
m. 2-13-1719 LaPrairie
d. Francois LEBER

26 Joseph FAYE-PAILLE

b. 5-14-1726 LaPrairie
m. 5-14-1726 LaPrairie
d. Catherine TABEAU

28 Charles BONNEVILLE

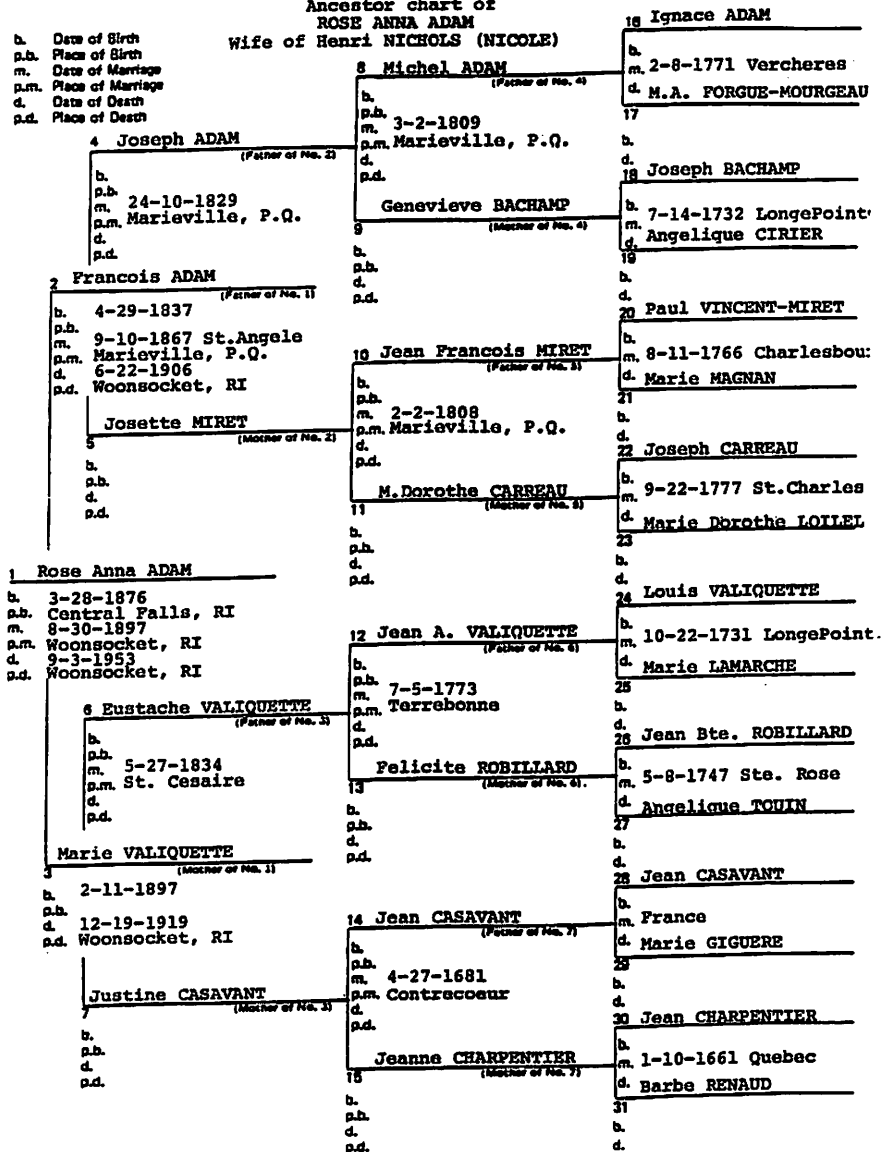
b. 8-4-1806 Longueuil
m. 8-4-1806 Longueuil
d. Marie Anne PIGEON

30 Pierre Amable TRUDEAU

b. 8-3-1761 Longueuil
m. 8-3-1761 Longueuil
d. M. Angeline PAGE

**Ancestor chart of
ROSE ANNA ADAM
Wife of Henri NICHOLS (NICOLE)**

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



**Ancestor chart of
NORMAN LAVOIE
Husband of Simone POULIN**

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

18 Benjamin LAVOIE

b. 7-1-1806 Kamouraska
d. Judith EMOND

4 Jean LAVOIE

(Father of No. 2)

b. p.b. m. 1870 St.Hilaire, N.B.
p.m. d. p.d.

8 Jean Nidore LAVOIE

(Father of No. 4)

b. p.b. m. 31-1-1831
p.m. Riviere du Loup
d. p.d.

Emilie COTE

(Mother of No. 4)

2 William LAVOIE

(Father of No. 1)

b. p.b. m. 6-1-1903
p.m. St.Alexandre
d. p.d.

Emilie MICHAUD

(Mother of No. 2)

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

10 Jean Bte. MICHAUD

(Father of No. 8)

b. p.b. m. 11-7-1848
p.m. d. p.d.

Anastasia PARADIS

(Mother of No. 8)

b. d. 18 Louis COTE

b. m. 2-11-1810 Kamouraska
d. M.Madeleine NADEAU

b. d. 20 Michel MICHAUD

b. m. 21-10-1817 Kamouraska
d. Modeste BOURGOIN

b. d. 22 Firmin PARADIS

b. m. 23-10-1809 Kamouraska
d. Angeline BOISBRILLAT

1 Norman LAVOIE

b. 15-4-1908
p.b. Berlin, N.H.
m. 21-9-1944
p.m. Woonsocket, RI
d. 5-1-1979
p.d. Woonsocket, RI

6 Cyprien LANDRY

(Father of No. 3)

b. p.b. m. 24-8-1868
p.m. N.Dams de Portage
d. p.d.

Rosanna LANDRY

(Mother of No. 1)

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

Georgiana COTE

(Mother of No. 3)

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

12 Thade LANDRY

(Father of No. 6)

b. p.b. m. 30-1-1832
p.m. d. p.d.

Emilie LEVESQUE

(Mother of No. 6)

14 Louis Francois COTE

(Father of No. 7)

b. p.b. m. 30-6-1840
p.m. Riviere Ouelle
d. p.d.

Angele SIROIS

(Mother of No. 7)

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

b. d. 24 Jean Baptiste LANDRY

b. m. 21-2-1791 Kamouraska
d. Euphrasine PARADIS

b. d. 25 Rene LEVESQUE

b. m. 20-7-1807 Kamouraska
d. Constance CARON

b. d. 28 Louis COTE

b. m. 2-11-1810 Kamouraska
d. M.Madeleine NADEAU

b. d. 30 Louis SIROIS

b. m. 13-10-1806 Riv.Ouelle
d. Genevieve LANGLAIS-
CYPRIEN

b. d.

NEW MEMBERS **Nouveaux membres**

1983
Gilles ARCHAMBAULT
Box 13
Granisle, BC, Canada
V0J 1N0

2036
Jason E. ARCHAMBAULT
11 C Babcock St.
W Warwick, RI
02893

2050
Henry ARNOLD
2023 Ripley Ave.
Redondo Beach, CA
90278

2002
John E. ARSENAULT
64 Hickey Road
Pomfret Center, CT
06259

1999
John E. ATKINSON
4226 Rugby Dr.
Toledo, OH
43614

1931
Lionel Edgar AUCLAIR
734 Newport Ave.
S. Attleboro, MA
02703

2058
Leonelle AYOTTE
55 Elvira St.
Bellingham, MA
02019

1986
Margie Paulin BARNARD
P.O. Box 670
Lovington, NM
88260

2012F
Harvey & Mary Jane BARON
2709 Bright St.
Nampa, Idaho
83687-3663

1925F
Laurie (Henault) BARTHOLOMY
458 Prospect St.
Woonsocket, RI
02895

1945F
Maureen A. BEATTEAY
31 Westboro Rd. Box 392
Upton, MA
01568

1952
Lee Donald BEAUPRE
P. O. Box 955
Wrentham, MA
02093

2035
Eugene M. BELAIR
3 Lyman Dr.
Middletown, CT
06457

2045F
Emile G. BELISLE, JR.
46 Summer St.
Woonsocket, RI
02895

1921

"Mara" Marylis BENOIT
665 Fairmount St.
Woonsocket, RI
02895

2018

William BERGERON
Unit 5D Foundersville 2555 Youngs A
Southold, NY
11971

2041F

Kenneth Leo BILODEAU
143 Fort St.
E. Providence, RI
02914

1944

Phillip BONVOULOIR
16 Church St.
Fiskdale, MA
01518

2063

Elizabeth BOTTEN
Rt. 1 Box 55
Plattsburg, NY
12901

1950

Dorothy Marvelle BOYER
8415 - 122nd St. No.
Seminole, FL
34642-3931

2054

Rita M. BUNDAS
374 W. Elm St.
Brockton, MA
02401

2011

Jeanne M. Gendreau CARLEY
9 Chester Dr.
Rye, NY
10580

2015

Ann Courtemanche CARMODY
60 Bald Hill Road
Tolland, CT
06084

1979

Jeff CHAGNON
150 Harper Ave.
Cranston, RI
02910

1949

Richard L. CHAMPOUX
66 Vivian Ave.
Cumberland, RI
02864

1969

Geraldine CHASSE
RR 2 Box 99
Madawaska, ME
04756

2060

Normand CHAUNT
14 Hilton Ave.
Somerset, MA
02725

1968F

Doreen M. & Ronald CHUDY
158 School St.
Albion, RI
02802

1966

Robert COMEAU
39 Hamilton St.
Woonsocket, RI
02895

2053

Kathryn COOK-PELLETIER
37 Ninigret St.
Warwick, RI
02889

1940

Joseph H. COSTELLO
918 S. Main St.
Bellingham, MA
02019

2013

Donat R. COUET
50 North St. PO Box 454
Mattapoisett, MA
02739

2029

Leonard D. COURTEMANCHE
41 Glen Place
Bridgeport, CT
06610

1957

James F. DAVEY
2 Wildwood Rd.
Forestdale, RI
02824

2032

Doris L. DAVIGNON
RR1 Box 442 Turnpike Rd.
New Ipswich, NH
03071

1956

John S. deDOMING
39 Soren Street
Randolph, MA
02368

1948F

Janet DEMERS
439 Providence St.
Woonsocket, RI
02895

1960F

Ernest & Theresa DESMARAIS
21 Irving St.
Bellingham, MA
02019

1965

Joseph I. DION, JR.
466 Bryant St.
Cumberland, RI
02864

1930

Maurice B. DRAINVILLE
35 Read St.
Fall River, MA
02720

2070

Mrs. Irene M. EDWARDS
1587 N. W. 90th St.
Seattle, WA
98117-2724

2009

Gwendolyn I. EMERY
5600 New Tampa Hwy #42
Lakeland, FL
33801

1991

MarJorie EMIDY
P.O. Box 265
Viroqua, WI
54665

2067

Lucille G. EYOND
1628 Mauna Kea Ct.
Gulf Breeze, FL
32561

2008

Lonni J. ESTOCK
111 Princeton Ave.
Coventry, RI
02816

1946

Janet EVANS
R2 Box 156
Monticello, MN.
55362

2047

Francis PAVREAU
RR3 Box 370
Morrisville, VT
05661

1935

Jeannette FEGAN
955C Dyer Ave. #82
Cranston, RI
02920

1998F

Aram & Phyllis FLEURANT
11 Gilfillan Rd.
N. Smithfield, RI
02895

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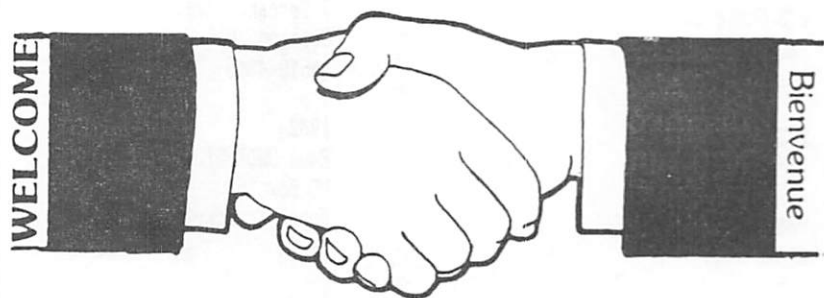
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ABOUT OUR COVER

Our Society's seal contains its coat of arms: a shield with an oak tree, a symbol of genealogy, above which is a star representing the United States flanked by two fleurs-de-lis representing France and Quebec. Our motto is the same as Quebec's: "Je me souviens" (I remember). The coat-of-arms is ringed by acorns, another symbol of genealogy, and circled by the words "American French Genealogical Society, 1978." The border represents the molten wax used to seal documents. Our coat-of-arms and seal were designed by our founder, Henri Leblond. They are registered with the Committee on Heraldry of the New England Historical and Genealogical Society in Boston, MA.