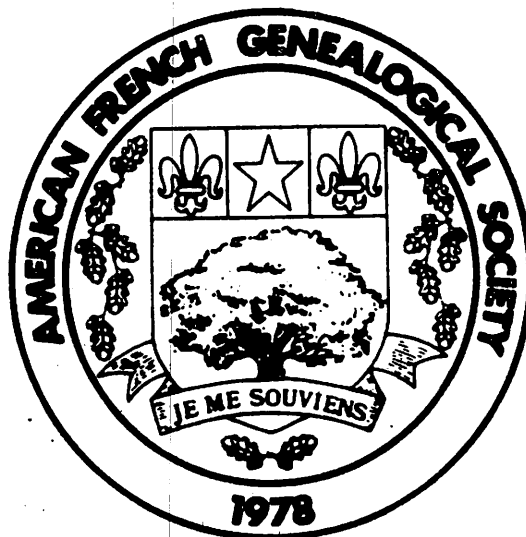


Je Me Souviens



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" The Feast of St Jean "

It was the eve of Pentecost which fell amid the roses of June in 1790.

There was a great commotion in the spacious kitchen of Dominique Gaudet, who lived near the church on the banks of the Detroit. The hurrying to and fro of busy feet, the fleeful voices of merriment, mingled with the clatter of dishes, fragments of song and the deeper bass tones of the men, formed an admirable orchestra of babel and confusion; for on the morrow it was Dominique who was to present the pain benit (blessed bread) and its accessory cousins (a kind of cake) to be distributed at high mass. Each family along la cote in turn furnished them, save at the Assumption (15th of August) when a portion of Huron tribe came to camp in the grove near the church and claimed the privilege, as they had donated the ground. Josephite and Lizette, the pani slaves, were industriously kneading the huge mass of dough in the wooden Huche (trough) whilst Soulangue Gaudet, with her sleeves rolled up displaying the dimpled arms, and her mignonne face and hair all powdered with flour, was trying to plait the refractory dough into the semblance of a large wreath. This Couronne, was the ornament on the top loaf, and was always detached after mass and sent as a token to the person whose turn it would be to prepare the pain benit for the next feast. At a table was a gay bevy of girls who were cutting the cousins into palm shapes, and with a feather brushing the top of them with egg and sugar. La dame Gaudet received them and placed them in the big four (oven). The light from the open chimney threw its flickering gleams around, lighting up the joyous faces and producing a Rembrandt effect of light and shade. It was a charming study for an artist's pencil. Soulangue with two or three of her companions having completed their task, brushed the flour from their hair and dresses and strolled along the banks to cool their heated cheeks. The twilight shades were deepening and the rosy reflection in the sky left its promise of a beautiful morrow. They were presently joined by several young men who had come to help them carry the pain benit and cousins to the church. Whilst they were gayly chatting Soulangue, who seemed distraught and anxiously waiting for somebody, suddenly called attention to an object in the water. They could distinguish the figure of a man who was apparently seated on the water. No canoe was visible, and yet he seemed to glide along by the aid of a paddle. Whilst speculating on the strange phenomenon, the increasing darkness having prevented close inspection, the sound of something grating on the sand near them and a merry laugh, caused all to hurry down to the beach. They were greeted by David Fisher, who resided in Detroit. " Handsome David," as he was called, was a gay, dashing Kentuckian who had fallen in love with " la belle Soulangue " when she had visited her friends in Detroit. He was a great favorite, and spoke French like a native, and his easy, debonnaire manner carried captive the hearts of the old and young. The amazement of the party was intense when they found that David's canoe was a wheelbarrow. He laughed at their perplexed looks and briefly explained that he had found no one to row him over and no boat to be had, so he had devised this new method- a feat so difficult as Leonidas swimming the Hellespont, and no less romantic. A summons from the house announced that all the things were in readiness to be carried to the church. As they wended their way, each laden with something, the gay peals of laughter that rang on their retreating steps told those who listened that David was in high humor, and amusing as usual with his sparkling jests and jeu d' esprit. In the sanctuary they arranged the pain benit generally four in number and round in shape. The largest was placed first on a table,

then layers of cousins and so on until the top loaf and its couronne covered the structure. Little silk flags were struck here and there, forming a charming and unique pyramid.

Pentecost morning dawned bright and beautiful and the church was crowded. At the Crdo the Sacristan, with his slow, measured step, approached Soulange and presented her with a silver plate he held in his hand. With nervous trepidation she had awaited this moment, for she was the "queteuse" of the day. She arose with a dignified composure, of which only the fleeting color as it came and went in her cheek, betrayed the effort. She walked to the altar railing and knelt the rising, presented her plate at each pew for the collection, acknowledging the offering by a sweeping courtesy, whose perfection was attained by many an anxious hour of practise. The bread was blessed. The Sacristan gradually stripped the pyramid, cut the bread and distributed it to each person, who making the sign of the cross, ate it in silence as a symbol of the unity that should reign among Christians, who are all members of the same family.

After mass there were hand-shakings and greetings. The scene was a most picturesque one, In front the broad river swept majestically; beneath the cool shade of the trees were spread, snowy white tablecloths, forming a contrast to the green verdure, around which were seated those habitants who lived too far for vespers, awaiting their meal. A number had gathered about the bedeau (Sacristan), who arrayed in his long blue redingote and carrick cape edged with red, was crying out in a stentorian voice: " Avertisement ! Avertisement !" Newspapers being then unknown in those regions, this was the only medium of advertising an auction, a lost cow, or stray child. Soulange was joined by her lover, David and they together visited the various groups seated on the grass, with whom they exchanged the compliments of the day. Several children, catching a glimpse of David, insisted on his taking them to one of the booths, which looked like wigwams covered with fresh branches of maple, and displayed a tempting array of maple sugar and "croquecignoles."

That evening David and Soulange agreed they would be married at midsummer for then, " the fairies would dance at the wedding" David laughingly said. Happy was Soulange these days; her voice rippled with the melody of joy which surged from a heart filled with love and tenderness.

And " Merry ! merry ! merry ! "
 Rang the bells of every hour,
 And " Happy, happy, happy ! "
 In her valley laughed the flower.

As the weeks passe which measured the time before Soulange's wedding a shadow was creeping over her horizon which would rob the smiling lips of happiness, Vague reports floated on the idle wings of rumor, of a disagreement between David and an officer, which, though contradicted, left an impression of uneasiness in those who knew the gallant, warm-hearted, yet reckless Fisher.

It was an open glade below Sandwich that the sun flooded brightly on an August morning. The sparkling waters were sporting with the first golden beams; the branches of the trees in the woods skirting the field swayed lazily to the wooing breeze, The flowers were still bathed in dew and in their moist mass were flung instruments of death. In the midst of an awe-stricken group lay a handsome, manly form, whose life was slowly ebbing away. The glory of the sunrise and the birds gushing forth their melodies, seemed a mockery to that sad scene, whilst an immortal soul was winging its flight to the unknown world, The surgeon who had knelt beside the prostrate form arose; the pulse was stilled forever.

The news of the duel and its fatal consequences was soon known, and the shore was lined with people, Soulange attracted by the crowd, came to inquire the cause, A Hushed whispering and sympathetic glances greeted her, whilst a pair of loving hands imprisoned her and tried to lead her home. With a great fear over her which lent her strength, she wrenched herself away and flew to the beach. Two canoes were being slowly rowed up the stream towing a third, over which a blanket was thrown, the ends trailing mournfully in the water. The heads of the rowers were bowed and their attitude denoted grief and sorrow, The sun had veiled itself behind the clouds as if in pity. A solemn silence reigned, born only in death's awful presence; men uncovered their heads and furtively brushed away a stray tear; women clasped convulsively their babes to their breasts and murmured a prayer for that solitary figure which stood on the beach. A clear voice pierced the ominous silence. "Bring him here," it said, and those who heard it would long remember it, for a human heart lay broken in its accents. Unconsciously the imperious order was obeyed and the canoe allowed to drift to her feet. Quick as lightning, deaf to the expressions of sympathy which burst forth from the multitude, she raised the blanket and saw the dead face of her lover.

Years had passed since that sad occurrence, when one Sunday the good priest of the Church of the Assumption recommended to the prayers of the faithful the soul of Soeur Therese of the Grey Order of Montreal, who had recently died after a life of penance and mortification. In the World she had been known as Soulange Gaudet.

The above story was taken from the book entitled " The Legends of Le Detroit" originally published in 1884 and was authored by Miss Isabella Stewart. This book is currently available in reprint from Gale Research Company, Book Tower, Detroit, Michigan.

JAMES N. WILLIAMS, D.D.

Missionary among the French Catholics in New England (Part II)

Many and varied were the experiences that Williams had as the Romanists sought to obstruct him. One of the inevitable difficulties was boycott. When due to his preaching in Haverhill, a doctor and his family were converted, the Catholics all boycotted him. They were so successful in this that the doctor had to leave the city to find other people whom he might serve. Another method of attack used by the Romanists was that of ridicule, Williams had been blessed in his work at Worcester. Before passing judgment on his teaching a group of young men said that they would like to ask their priest about the whole matter. Williams told them that he would be glad to meet their priest anywhere; but no call came. On his next visit Williams asked these men why he didn't hear from them. They said, "The priest will not debate." Then Williams inquired if the priest had given any reason for his refusal. "Yes," they said, "he did". He had said to them, "Don't you see that man is no gentleman nor scholar, or he wouldn't have sent his name on that little rag of paper. I'll have nothing to do with him. He is beneath my notice." Williams questioned the young men at great length in order to learn whether they thought this a valid excuse. The paper referred to was not a note to the priest; but merely a memorandum so that these Frenchmen might remember his Boston address. Many said that Williams had won a great victory by the refusal of the priest to debate.

God was in the work of winning these men destitute of the real gospel to his Son Jesus. Williams had some remarkable examples in marvelous conversions even to the point of some of the clergy of the Roman Church. One of these men lived in Salem, the city that was his second appointment in his monthly tours. The young Frenchman had been reared in the home of a bedeau, that is, a sexton in the Roman Church. In his early environment he had thus come into intimate contact with all the vessels, vestments, pictures, and statues in the church. As a boy he had been a great favorite of the old priest. He had been educated and trained in all of the work of the priest. In order to better his condition he had come to America and settled in a small town in Connecticut. His landlady placed a copy of the French Bible on his washstand. He did not want her to know that he was reading it; and so after he had studied it, he was very careful to replace it just in the spot from which he had taken it. Because of this long study of God's Word, Williams did not find it hard to lead the young man to Christ.

When the Bible in all of its matchless teaching is given the right of way in the human heart victory is assured. "My word shall not return unto me void." On one of his journeys Williams learned of a young man who was very much addicted to drink. He had a sick wife, and one day he became possessed with the idea that he ought to find peace of soul. He went to the Roman Church and prayed most earnestly. It seemed to him that he must go out and obtain a Bible. He went out and bought a Bible, and came home and read it for hours. Through this reading he was brought to Christ, and joined the church. His old acquaintances, Romanists, taunted him; and one day they caught him and tried to pour liquor down his throat. He remained true and became a minister of the gospel.

Williams was tireless. He went everywhere preaching the word. The record of his activities is, as Dr. C. L. White has written, The Story of a Wonderful Life. In December of 1873 he attended the dedication of the first New England French

Mission Chapel at Burlington, Vermont. This chapel had been made possible by the gift of Mr. Mial Davis, who gave \$400 for its erection. What a delight it was to Williams to be present on that day; especially as Rev. A. L. Therrien was to be the pastor, the young man whom he had led out of Romanism to the light of Jesus.

Just a few months later; in the spring of 1875, he made his first visit to Maine; and started work in Waterville. In both Lewiston and Biddeford there were more French; but because of the severity of the opposition of the Catholics to the Baptist work, he decided on Waterville. Furthermore, a Mr. Leger of this town took a considerable interest in the work; and when Williams came to hold a ten-day revival meeting he was very helpful.

Both of these men felt that there ought to be a mission at Biddeford because it was the largest center of French population in Maine. It was estimated that there were about nine thousand there. In 1880 they started work in the midst of violent attacks on the part of the Catholics. One meeting was broken up as these Baptist missionaries became the target for quids of tobacco. On another occasion the meeting was dismissed due to catcalling and heckling of the speakers. Protection was sought from the officers of the law; and these deputies kept order. Due to these disturbances, and also to the fact that no missionary could be found, no mission was established.

Another field where Williams went once a year was northern New York. One of the reasons for these annual visits was that he had attacks of hay-fever. "Another and better reason," Williams wrote in his notes, "was the fact that scattered all along the boundary-line between Canada and the State of New York there were, as fruits of mission work, small groups of Protestants. They were mostly without oversight in services in their own tongue." He made his headquarters at Malone on these annual pilgrimages.

One of the statements of the priests that was difficult to refute was that the Protestants had the wrong Bible. The French Catholics were so governed and controlled by the priests that they accepted their statements as if they were the statements of God. Williams determined, therefore, to secure a Bible that was owned by a priest. So he was delighted when he came to Worcester one day to learn that one of the Protestant women had in her home the Bible of the Catholic priest of that city. It was a copy of the Glair version, and it had the name of the priest inscribed on its cover. The woman had secured it when she had gone with her Catholic neighbor to the priest. He had told them that the Protestants had the wrong Bible; and after much persuasion he had loaned them his own for two weeks. At the suggestion of Williams this woman now took the Bible back to the priest and offered to buy it. He charged her a dollar and started to scratch out his name. Knowing that the name of the priest in his own handwriting was one of the things that enhanced the value of the Bible, she quickly took it from him and gave it to Williams. Always thereafter when he would have a dispute with the Catholics he would show this Bible with the name inscribed. It was an irrefutable argument.

Wherever he heard of a group of French, thither he went to seek to bring them to the light. In December of 1883 he went to New York City. Dr. Edward Judson had become very much interested in the project of starting a French Mission here. The time seemed to be ripe due to the recent conversion of a French priest. While in this city Williams saw evidence of the fanatical hatred of the Catholics who assaulted a man who was giving out tracts to Romanists as they came from their church.

Williams also visited the mining region of Pennsylvania, and his former church in Stryker. He went to Ohio the first time for the purpose of helping in the dedication of a new church building. His second visit was in 1884 when he held a three-weeks' meeting. On his journeys into Pennsylvania he sought out the French. As he went from group to group, and from city to city, he discovered that there was a great need of a trained worker. That was his experience in many such locations. French people were estranged from their former church; and many of them were living as sheep without a shepherd. "Pray the Lord of the harvest to send forth reapers."

During all these trials, difficulties, and disturbances Mrs. Williams had encouraged him. Though during the last few years of her life she was an invalid, she was always cheerful. She died during 1885, leaving six children. Hardly had her husband become accustomed to her loss when another sorrow came to him. His only son William Henry, who was a student in Brown University, died in Providence in 1887. These two deaths proved a tremendous blow to this missionary who had labored for fifteen years in New England. He had been so active, so energetic, so forceful, and yet, with it all so kind and thoughtful, that folks loved him.

The time had come for a rest. He decided to go to Europe and to combine with his period of relaxation some study in the universities of the old world. He also wanted to brush up on his French, and to study Romanism at first hand. He visited Rome and Berlin; but he spent most of his time while abroad in Paris.

INSTRUCTOR AT NEWTON THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTION.

When he returned to the States he began his new work as instructor of the French department in the Newton Theological Institution. He held this position for eight years.

We studied (he wrote) very thoroughly the teaching of the Holy Scripture on the various doctrines of the Church of Rome, and I devoted much time to an academic drill of my class in French literature by reading, composition, oral debate, and extemporaneous or written discourse, leaving to the other departments of the seminary the care of their studies in the usual courses.

PROVIDENCE, R.I., HIS LAST HOME

During these eight years over twenty-five men graduated equipped to work among the French people. In 1898 it was necessary to retrench. Finances were very low, and the Massachusetts State Convention abandoned its policy of using French students. Williams, therefore, resigned his professorship, and moved his family to Providence. This city thus became his home for the remainder of his life.

Now when he was almost seventy years of age, it was necessary for him to readjust his work. He could not do as much traveling as formerly; so through letters and messengers he sent his suggestions to those men, the most of whom he had trained, who were doing the colporter and missionary work. One of these men in after years writing of Williams said:

He never exercised autocratic authority, much less ecclesiastical censorship over his brethren. His religion was the right kind, reasonable, free from asceticism, not secluded, long-faced, and hypocritical.

Until the end of his life, Williams held the position of Superintendent of Baptist Missions among the French of New England. Never did he cease to think of these people, to pray for them, and to do all in his power to bring their needs to the attention of Baptists. As he grew older in the work, as those closest to

him saw more clearly the purity of his life, they loved him. One said, "It seems that Williams is in constant and secret communion with God."

In 1905 he decided to go out to California for a rest in the home of his daughter, Mrs. Alice Merriam. He had been busy writing books. Two of these books were in the French language; one, The Rule of Faith, or Four Questions, and the other, The Golden Rule.

Just before leaving for this long trip he had helped in the work at the manufacturing town of Manchaug. A very interesting situation had developed there under a Rev. Mr. Ribourg. This priest had offered his services to the Roman bishop for this community, but he had been refused. Despite the fact, he began work there, and gathered around him about three hundred Catholics, who were disgusted with the disreputable men who had been their priests. When Rev. E. Ramette of Woonsocket visited this city he learned that Rev. Mr. Ribourg was preaching the fundamentals of the evangelical faith. Yet this priest, for fear that the Catholics would cease to attend, had them make the sign of the cross and say, "Hail Mary." After prayer and consultation, Ribourg thought that he had better leave and permit another to come in and reap the harvest. Williams counseled against this, believing that he who had led this group thus far should lead them all the way to the Baptist position. On March 29, 1905, Ribourg was baptized in the First Baptist Church of Worcester, and with him were about forty others. Many more followed him, so that the movement became almost a mass movement to Protestantism.

THE CLOSING DAYS

Honors came to Williams in later life as the value of his service became known, and the singleness of his purpose became more manifest. Colby College gave him the degree of Doctor of Divinity in his seventy-sixth year. Other organizations sought to do him honor. As age stiffened the joints and weakened the blood, men began to appreciate more than ever the solidity of the foundation which he had laid, and the integrity of his life.

THE MISSIONARY OF THE BLAMELESS LIFE

On June 9, 1915, he was called to God. After forty-two years in New England the sphere of his labor was changed to the homeland of the soul. When Dr. C. L. White conducted his funeral service two days later, he referred to Williams as one "who had a radiant countenance." Later, Doctor White wrote in Missions of him:

The missionaries who worked under him loved him like a father. His tenderness in dealing with those who stepped from the path of rectitude, his patience and long-suffering with others who found it difficult to adjust themselves to the freedom of personal faith, his wisdom as a counselor, and his ability to untangle difficulties, wove through the years a mantle of personal influence revealing in every part a personal design.

When Williams himself was seeking to write down a summary of his work, toward the close of his life, he said, "From 1873 no less than seventy-two centers of French population have been opened either as stations or out-stations." Then, he closes his notes with a sentence that is prophetic, and that is also filled with pathos: "The battle has just begun in our native land!"

The following article was delivered by Reverend Denis Boudreau to the membership of the American French Genealogical Society at its monthly meeting in January of 1980. Reverend Boudreau is the local expert on the Acadian Genealogy of the Iles de la Madeleine in the Province of Quebec. He has discovered many omissions and errors in the existing authoritative work of Bona Arsenault. Reverend Boudreau is currently working on a correction guide to Arsenault as well as a Talbot-like genealogical work concerning the Acadians of the Magdalen Islands.

THE MAGDELEN ISLANDS

This past year at St-Joseph's Parish, where I'm stationed, we celebrated our parish's 50th Anniversary. During the Golden Jubilee Mass, I listened intently to the first reading, taken from the 25th chapter of the Book of Leviticus, which reads: "During the Year of Jubilee, everyone shall return to his ancestral home". Throughout that whole celebration, my thoughts returned to a two week work-holiday I had just spent the month previously in Canada. For me, that line of Scripture had become suddenly alive.

Tonight, I've been asked to speak to you about those extremely interesting two weeks on the Magdalen Islands. These Islands are the ancestral home of my father's family (the Boudreau's) for six generations from 1765 to 1924, when my paternal grandparents arrived here in North Providence. They are also the home of the family who adopted my mother (the Gaudet's) for four generations from 1792 to 1896, and who became the first Acadians to settle in Centredale in 1910. The Islands were all I heard about as a child; its people, legends and history were always the subject of conversation whenever my grandparents and their brothers and sisters got together on holidays and other numerous family occasions. I might as well have lived there myself, surrounded by so many people from this place, as I grew-up.

Many times, when people find out that I'm doing genealogy, they ask me where in Canada my ancestors came from, and I answer: "The Magdalen Islands". Their response is usually: "Where's that?" or "Never heard of it", or the best one yet, "Oh, yeah-" (but I know they really don't know, unless I explain further). It's not as famous as Trois-Rivières, or St-Hyacinthe, or Montréal, but I assure you, after tonight, you WILL remember it.

Part of maritime Québec, it's situated dead-center in the Gulf of St-Lawrence, about 60 miles northwest of the coast of Cape Breton Island, and about 80 miles northeast of Prince Edward Island. A chain of 12 small islands, most of which are connected by sandbars, its shape resembles that of a fishing hook- thus its nickname "l'hameçon", christened it by its inhabitants and descendants, and many people of the Maritime area.

A SHORT HISTORY

I think a bit of history is important here. It was first discovered by Jacques Cartier on his maiden voyage to New France, and it was described by him in detail in his subsequently published journal of his travels in the Gulf, dated June of 1534. Samuel de Champlain in 1626, on a return visit from France, anchored there in the

protective harbor which he himself named Havre-Aubert, the name it possesses to this day. Long before these two explorers, and likewise, long after them, Basque, Breton, and Normand fishermen were frequent visitors to its shores, using it as a base of operation while they fished the plentiful seabeds of the St-Lawrence Gulf.

After the founding of Acadia, the Islands had a string of seigneurs, from the famous entrepreneur, Nicolas Denys, whose domain stretched from the Baie de Chaleurs to the Gulf of Canso at Ile Royale; next, it went to François Doublet of Honfleur in Normandy, who arrived while Denys still held possession of them, planted his cross in May 1663 at Havre-Aubert, imitating the Christian gesture of Cartier at Gaspé- then, the fight began over whose patent letters were official. The last of the French seigneurs to take over the Islands were the Pascaud Brothers of La Rochelle, who like their predecessors, Gabriel Gauthier, the Count de St-Pierre, and the Sieur Harenedé, eventually abandoned their claims at the Islands.

In 1762, after the Fall of Québec and Louisbourg, and well after the Great Expulsion of the Acadians in 1755, the Islands passed into the hands of English seigneurs, the first of whom was Richard Gridley. It was he who set-up the first successful sedentary fishing post on the Islands in 1763, and who began the first successful colonization of the Islands. He was followed by the tyrant, Sir Isaac Coffin and his nephews, who successfully managed to enslave the Madelinot population for over a century, levying on them harsh rents on their property, unjust taxes, and limiting their fishing rights in the Gulf. Louis Boudrot, my 4x great-grandfather, became the first attorney of the Islanders in their dealings with Mr. Coffin. For more than 100 years, the Madelinot people and clergy with them, fought for liberation and incorporation into the Province of Québec. It was only at the turn of this century, that they finally were incorporated into the County of Gaspé. Presently, they form their own County, with representation in the Parliament of Québec. The Magdalen Islanders have also had many people employed in the ministerial fields of agriculture and fishing.

ITS PEOPLE

Outside of the few fishermen from France, who stopped occasionally at the Islands to use it as a base for their trade, the Islands' first inhabitants were the familiar Micmac and Abenaki Indians, long-time allies of the Acadians. By 1755, these tribes had likewise abandoned the Islands. When Richard Gridley received concession of them in the summer of 1762, he persuaded several families of Acadian, Canadian and English extraction to work for him at Havre-Aubert, fishing for cod and lobster, and chasing after seals and walrus, for their skins and oil. Cod-fishing and lobster-trapping are still among the chief occupations of the Islanders today.

From an oath of allegiance, dated 31 August 1763/5, we learn the names of the Islands' first inhabitants. The Acadians included the Arseneau, Boudreau (ours), Haché dit Gallant, DesRoches, Poirier and Thériault families from St-Pierre-du-Nord on Ile St-Jean (today's Prince Edward Island). We also find among the pioneers, the Noel family, originating from Jersey Island in the English Channel, and whose son, Edouard, had married in Québec in 1761 to Marguerite Gauverneau. To these were joined: Louis Snauld dit Arsenault of Marseille, France; and James Clarke, John Rankin, and George Goodwin, three brothers-in-law with their families, from Argyle in Yarmouth County, Nova Scotia.

In 1772, these families were joined by more Acadians from Port-Toulouse, Ile Madame, and the Arichat, Nova Scotia regions, and included another family of Boudreau's (closely related to the first), the Cormier and Turbide families. The next wave of Acadians to settle came from Prince Edward Island, and included the: Etchéverry, Montigny and Renaud families. Still another wave of them arrived in 1793 from Miquelon, led by the ousted Normand cleric, Abbé Jean-Baptiste Allain. This priest was chased from France by the on-coming Revolution, to Miquelon, where the same seeds of discontent and revolt were also being felt, just prior to their leaving. He became the first resident clergyman (curé) at the Islands, opening its first local register there in the summer of 1793, with the baptism of Françoise-Anne Bourque (my 3x great-grandmother). This migration, composed of about 250 Acadians, included the: Bourgeois, Bourque, Chiasson, Cyr, Gaudet, Hébert, Hubert, Loiseau, Petitpas, Richard and Vigneau families.

After 1800, still another Acadian grouping settled at the Islands from Chéticamp and Margaree on Cape Breton Island; hence, we find the Aucoin, Déraspe, Leblanc, Lapierre and Deveau families, as well as the Jomphe, Roach and Delaney families. Again, other Acadians, from as far away as Wedgeport, Nova Scotia: the Doucet's and Molaison's, made their way to Havre-Aubert. Many Canadian families from the Montmagny, Bellechasse and Islet areas settled there in the 1800's, among whom we find the: Carbonneau, Bouchard, Lafrance, Chévrier, and Paquet families. All these families, needless to say, married into each other. Now, we see the truth of the old proverb: "Marry someone from an island, and you marry the island". Who else is there?

The Madelinot people, as they have been termed by Frère Victorin, are truly an Acadian people, with a specific culture, dialect, traditions and personalities all their own. It seems as though time forget them. For the most part, they are still mainly carpenters, farmers and fishermen. The rate of longevity there is extremely high, with many living well into their late 80's, 90's and even, over 100 years of age, for example, my 4x great-grandmother, who died in 1861 (Louise Dugas), at the age of 105, after having been a mid-wife(sage-femme) for over 300 of the Islands' children, as well as their baptismal sponsor.

Some held government positions (e.g. Jean-Baptiste-Félix Painchaud-local customs official; and Joseph Cormier- the Islands' sheriff); many became priests and religious, of whom our family, the Boudreau's, claim five priests (Charles-Nazaire in 1846, Stanislas and Nazaire-Antoine in 1876, Charles-François in 1940's and myself in 1977), all direct descendants of the same first family. On the Islands, you had everything from the very-rich "Gros Nelson" Arseneau and the very-educated "Jean-François Solomon, Ph.D" to the very poor and uneducated. It even has its poets, Gilles Vigneault of Natashquan on the North Coast of Québec, who is the great-grandson of the Madelinot hisorian, Placide Vigneau, who by the way married a Boudreau (Marsoline). Their traditions and legends range from the very serious and spooky, to the spectacular and hilarious. Their songs too are primarily sea ballads, but one finds their island anthem written by Père Isaac Thériault, the then curé of Bassin, somewhat nostalgic (even if it is written to the tune of "Deck the Halls").

This neglected Acadian grouping has its own share of the superstitious, like the two drunks who ran to the rectory at Havre-Aubert to tell Father Boudreau they had just sighted the devil sleeping under a haystack- when in reality it was Auguste Le Bourdais of Islet, who had just been shipwrecked at the Islands and crawled under a haystack to shield himself from the cold and winter storm, which brought him there... to the very religious, like my great-grandfather's sister-in-law, Céline Chévrier, about whom I heard the following real story. In the old days on the Island, whenever the parish priest at Havre-Aubert had to bring Communion to the sick, he would hitch-up his horse and buggy, and ring a little bell as he rode through the street to the home of the sick person. Out of respect for the Eucharist, whenever anyone heard the bell, no matter where they were or what they were doing, they'd kneel on the ground until the priest had passed, and was out of sight. Some years later, after the death of her husband, Herménégilde Boudreau, Céline and her family moved to Montréal. Long-accustomed to this Island tradition, one day in downtown Montréal, she heard someone ringing a bell, and reverently fell to her knees on the crowded sidewalk. To her embarrassment, it was only a passing umbrella salesman. Another day, upon going into a theater there, it is said she genuflected before going into her seat- no doubt, out of sheer habit.

RELIGIOUS LIFE

For many years, the Magdelen Islands were serviced by circuit missionaries, from as far away as Beaubassin. These circuit missionaries, travelled from there and the Baie de Chaleurs, to Ile St-Jean, to the Magdelens and continued on to Cape Breton Island, ending their circuit at Arichat on Ile Madame. This is important to know because the registers of baptisms, marriages and deaths, prior to that of Abbé Allain's, were kept at the rectory in Arichat, until their tragic disappearance in a fire there

1838. This is attested to by Stephen White of the Centre d'études acadiennes at the University of Moncton, who, at present, is trying to reconstruct from census records and existing marriage dispensations, complete information on the families of this area, of whom it is certain that some of which sailed back and forth with the missionaries to the Magdalen Islands. Thanks to this procedure, Mr. White has even helped me clear-up some misunderstandings regarding my own paternal lineage, and has aided me in arriving at both an accurate and certain ascendance back to Michel Boudrot of France and Port-Royal.

Havre-Aubert, situated on the lower Island called "Amherst", continued to be the only parish on the Islands until the 1830's, when a second one was begun at Havre-aux-Maisons on "Alright Island". The newer parish served the needs of the Catholic population on the upper Islands of Grande-Entrée and Pointe-aux-Loups until they each received their own parishes in the early 1900's. Also in the 1830's, on "Grindstone" Island, the middle island, a small chapel was built at Etang-du-Nord. This chapel was replaced by a large wooden church at LaVernière, dedicated to St-Pierre in 1870, and from which two other parishes were recently born: St-André at Cap-aux-Meules, and N.D.-du-Rosaire at Fatima. Havre-Aubert's N.D.-de-la-Visitation parish also gave birth to a new parish at Bassin in 1870, that of St-François-Xavier, which today services the Catholics in the whole western portion of Amherst Island.

There is also a large Anglican population on the Island, primarily made-up of settlers of English extraction, for whom four chapels are presently in use: one at Leslie on Gros-Ile, one at Old Harry, one at Cap-aux-Meules, and one on Entry Island.

MIGRATIONS

At the height of the fighting in the 1850's over land and fishing rights, between Mr. Coffin and the Islanders, many of the Islanders decided to emigrate to other parts of Canada. Wave-upon-wave of Madelinot people left their homes behind, settling in Newfoundland, Miquelon, Labrador, and in the Charlevoix/Saguenay areas on the North Coast of Québec. One finds them still in Baie-Comeau, Sept-Iles, Natashquan, and Havre-St-Pierre, as well as a score of other localities. Others went to the Beauce region, settling at St-Côme, St-Théophile, and St-Zacharie. Another group went to the Matapédia Valley, newly-opened by the government for farming, where they settled at Amqui, Lac-au-Saumon, and St-Edmond. Others found themselves settled in the Madawaska region, Québec City, Cap-de-la-Madeleine, and the Verdun district of Montréal. In all of these regions, their descendants were very numerous. Another significant grouping also went to Halifax in 1875, but were shipwrecked before arriving there.

Also in the United States, Island descendants found themselves like other Canadians, working in the mills of Fall River and New Bedford, or employed in "Gros Pierre" Arseneau's rubber shop in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Some came here to Rhode Island, settling in North Providence and Smithfield, where they worked in the mills at Alledale, Esmond and Greenville. Among this last grouping are my grandparents (and Charles Gaudet's parents). The Gaudet family were the first Islanders to settle in Centredale; they were quickly followed by the Boudreau, Cormier, Cyr, Arseneau, Doucet, Doyle, Lapierre, Petitpas, Renaud, and Vigneau families. Also, the Leslies of Cap-aux-Meules, settled in near-by Georgiaville. A strong Acadian population was established- it was like growing-up on the Islands ourselves. In fact, at one time, one favorite warning to us as we grew-up, was: "Don't ever fall in love with anyone from Centredale- they might be your cousin, and you won't be able to marry them." That's how many of us there were. The migrations from the Islands continued to all of these places, until well into the 1930's.

AN END TO ISOLATION

Until the beginning of this century, the Magdalen Islands have remained virtually isolated from the mainland. After a terrible winter in 1910, when most of the Gulf had frozen-over, communication with the mainland had become impossible. The Islanders had an idea; they filled a barrel full of mail, and took it to the edge of the ice where they kicked it off into the Gulf waters. Some days later, it landed on a beach on Cape Breton Island, telling the mainland of *their* plight. Very soon afterwards, the Islands received its first telegraph system, run by Mr. Auguste LeBourdais, whom we mentioned earlier. The first telephone was installed in 1915- a very crude system, at that. Although it was a modern convenience, it did have its drawbacks. At any time of the day, anyone from one part of the Islands could pick-up their phone and eavesdrop on someone else's conversation, as there were multiple parties on a single line. And we get upset at wire-tapping! To illustrate this further, my Aunt Harriet Gaudet and Sadie Boudreau went to visit the Islands in 1916. One day, her cousin Raymond Gaudet's wife called her at her grandfather's home at Cap-aux-Meules, and during their conversation, invited her over to their house that evening for dinner. My aunt replied that their other cousin, Amelia, had also invited her to dinner that ~~same~~ evening, and she already said she'd be there. There was suddenly a lull in the conversation, which was broken by Amelia's voice, which said: "And you'd better be there too!"

The first automobile made its appearance in 1917, and the first flight to Islands was in 1928. The birth of the fishermen's cooperatives took place in 1933, and electricity was first introduced in 1953- can you believe it? Today, the total population is 14,00, and the Islands have become the summer "hot-spot" for the Québécois,

and more principally, for Island descendants living in Montréal.

VACANCE

After hearing about this place all my life, this past summer I finally got the chance to visit our ancestral home. I still have two paternal great-aunts who live there, and many cousins. I said it was a work-holiday, and indeed it was that, because although I met relatives I had never seen or met before, I did a lot of research, and made many discoveries. I went there especially to visit our ancestral homesteads, walk the lands our families owned, stop at the cemeteries, say Mass in their parish churches (especially in the new Church at Havre-Aubert, because the first wooden one which replaced the primitive chapel of 1793 was built by my great-great-uncle, Père Charles-Nazaire, pastor there from 1849 to 1888). I did all of this and more; saw the Islands top to bottom, east to west; spoke with many local inhabitants, most of whom were related to me in some fashion, or were childhood friends of my grandparents; listened intently each evening to the familiar and not-so-familiar tales my great-uncle Elphège told me to refresh my memory; spent four days of intense research in the Island's maritime museum's genealogical archives, returning home with over 1200 marriage records, 500 baptisms, and over 200 dates of death- "sheer genealogical heaven". I was also able to take pictures of old snapshots, as well as, the beautiful countryside that my grandparents and relatives once called with affection, "mon Ile".

The high point of the whole trip was the morning I walked from my great-aunt Gertrude Vigneau's home at Portage-du-Cap, a little under three miles, to Havre-Aubert. It was very early, and quite crisp, with a bag of notebooks under my arm, I headed out for the museum, an hour and a half's walk away. On the mainroad, I passed my great-grandfather Doucet's house, stumbled on a sign that read "Chemin Boudreau", then decided to take the winding road that ran by the sea uphill to the three hills, known since the foundation of the Islands as "Les Demoiselles". The highest of these hills was owned by my great-grandfather as his backyard, and which plunges some 200 feet into the sea below. As I climbed the road, I stopped often to just stare and take-in the beautiful scenery of this place. As the road rounded one of the hills, it began to descend into Havre-Aubert. To the left was the cemetery, where I stopped first to visit the graves of Père Charles-Nazaire, and my great-grandparents, Nectaire and Esther (Cormier) Boudreau. After jotting down a lot of information, I continued my journey, meeting my cousin Robert Boudreau who had rented my great-grandfather's house for his family's summer vacation. I got the grand tour of the house, built by his father (Nectaire's), Hyppolite Boudreau in the 1860's. My cousin gave me a ride the rest of the way to the museum. I'll never forget that morning. It seemed as if past, present and future had all merged into one unforgettable moment. Now we will move on to the slides- a mixture of old and

new: some, I've recopied from old photographs, others from this past summer.

I'm also glad to announce that the répertoire of marriages for the Magdalen Islands is almost ready to be printed. It's one of the last counties of Québec to be done, and I'm proud, as one of its descendants to have brought it out of hiding. The marriages in it are of the Islands from 1794 to 1900 inclusive, and it includes many ancestral lines back to Acadia and Canada, as well as, many descending lines as I could find in other répertoires, and that's beaucoup. Publication date and price to be announced.

Rev. Dennis M. Boudreau #58
Woonsocket, RI

Ambassade de France

SERVICES
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TRACING ONE'S FRENCH ANCESTRY

872 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10021
REGENT 7-9700

Tracing one's French ancestry is no easy task because there is no real central office in France keeping records for the entire country. Any available information can solely be obtained at local archives, or eventually through the channels set by the rule of the four C's, namely Court, Church, Cemetaries, and Civil records. Therefore, in order to trace one's family roots, one must have the name of a place of origin in France.

At first, inquiries should start here in the United States. The Dictionary Catalog of the Local History & Genealogy Division (Boston; G.K. Hall & Co., 1974) may be consulted at many libraries throughout the country. The Catalog comprises extensive collections on the origin and meaning of family and personal names, including names which may have been misspelled, shortened or changed upon arrival in the United States, as well as available information on heraldry, flags and the genealogy of American families of basically European origin. Organizations dealing with the records of ship passengers' lists during the main periods of immigration could also be checked.

Correspondants who are unable to personally consult resource centers and who desire to employ a genealogist for such research may select a name from the list of genealogists in the Directory of Historical Societies & Agencies in the United States & Canada, published by the American Association for State & Local History (10th Edition, 1400 Eighth Avenue S., Nashville, Tenn. 37203). Other sources of information may be found as well at the New York Genealogical & Bibliographical Society, which, together with the Huguenot Society of America, is located at 122 East 58th St., New York, N.Y. 10022.

After all possible centers have been checked and precise information been gathered, the second step consists in writing to a record office in France. Given the place of origin, one may select the appropriate Archives Départementales (county records) which location in France is listed in the following pages, according to counties.

A typed letter, in French, will greatly improve the chances of receiving an answer, provided one includes a self-addressed envelope together with two International Reply Coupons which can be purchased at any Post Office.

Should an individual be willing to pay a fee, the private genealogists, whose names are listed below, names provided and recommended by "Le Centre Généalogique de Paris", could conduct extensive research throughout the country of France. They are:

- Monsieur Joseph Valynseele
8, rue Cannebière
75012 - Paris - France
- Monsieur Gérard de Villeneuve
11, boulevard Pershing
78000 - Versailles - France
- Monsieur Hubert Lamant
51, rue des Robinettes
95600 - Eaubonne - France

These genealogists are authors of several genealogical works and particularly specialized in this matter. They charge an approximate fee of 3,000 francs (\$600) for research as well as travelling expenses.

ARCHIVES DEPARTEMENTALES

Ain: Préfecture, 01000 Bourg.
 Aisne: Préfecture, 02000 Laon.
 Allier: Bellevue, 03400 Yseure.
 Alpes de Haute-Provence: rue des Archives, 04000 Digne.
 Alpes (Hautes) : route de Rambaud, 05000 Gap.
 Alpes-Maritimes: Avenue Edith-Cavell, 06000 Nice.
 Ardèche: rue de la Recluse, 07000 Privas.
 Ardennes: B.P. 10, 08000 Charleville-Mézières.
 Ariège: Avenue du Général-de-Gaulle, 09000 Foix.
 Aube: 21 rue Etienne Pédrion, 10000 Troyes.
 Aude: 48 rue Bringer, 11000 Carcassonne.
 Aveyron: 11 rue Oustry, 12000 Rodez.
 Bouches-du-Rhone: Préfecture, 13006 Marseille.
 Calvados: route de Lion-sur-Mer, 14000 Caen.
 Cantal: rue du 139ème Régiment-d'Infanterie, 15000 Aurillac.
 Charente: 24 avenue Gambetta, 16000 Angoulême.
 Charente-Maritime: Préfecture, 17000 La Rochelle.
 Cher: 9 rue Fernault, 18000 Bourges.
 Corrèze: rue Souham, 19000 Tulle.
 Corse du Sud: Les Salines, 20000 Ajaccio.
 Haute-Corse: Préfecture de la Haute Corse, 20298 Bastia.
 Côte d'Or: rue Jeannin, 21000 Dijon.
 Côtes-du-Nord: 8 rue du Parc, 22000 St-Brieuc.
 Creuse: 4 rue des Pommes, 23000 Guéret.
 Dordogne: 2 Place Hoche, 24000 Périgueux.
 Doubs: Préfecture, 25000 Besançon.
 Drôme: 2 rue André-Lacroix, 26000 Valence.
 Eure: rue Verdun, 27000 Evreux.
 Eure-et-Loir: 9 rue Cardinal-Pie, 28000 Chartres.
 Finistère: 4 rue du Palais, 29000 Quimper.

Gard: 20 rue des Chassaintes, 30000 Nîmes.
 Garonne (Haute) : 11 boulevard Griffoul-Dorval, 31000 Toulouse.
 Gers: 6 rue Edgar-Quinet, B.P. 6, 32000 Auch.
 Gironde: 13 rue d'Aviau, 33000 Bordeaux.
 Hérault: 40 rue Proudhon, 34000 Montpellier.
 Ille-et-Vilaine: 20 avenue Jules-Ferry, 35000 Rennes.
 Indre: 32 rue Vieille Prison, 36000 Châteauroux.
 Indre-et-Loire: 6 rue des Ursulines, 37000 Tours.
 Isère: boulevard des Adieux, 38000 Grenoble.
 Jura: Préfecture, 39000 Lons-le-Saunier.
 Landes: 26 rue Victor-Hugo, 40000 Mont-de-Marsan.
 Loire: 164 c. Fauriel, 42000 St.-Etienne.
 Loire (Haute) : B.P. 113, 43000 Le Puy.
 Loire-Atlantique: 8 rue Bouillé, 44000 Nantes.
 Loir-et-Cher: rue Louis Bodin, 41000 Blois.
 Loiret: 9 rue Minimes, 45000 Orléans.
 Lot: 14 rue des Cadourques, 46000 Cahors.
 Lot-et-Garonne: 14 Place de Verdun, 47000 Agen.
 Lozère: 7 Place Urbain-V, 48000 Mende.
 Maine-et-Loire: 64 rue Saint-Aubin, 49000 Angers.
 Manche: B.P. 110, 50000 St.-Lô.
 Marne: 1 rue Just-Berland, 51000 Châlon-sur-Marne.
 Marne (Haute): B.P. 167, 52000 Chaumont.
 Mayenne: rue Ernest-Laurain, 53000 Laval.
 Meurthe-et-Moselle: 1 rue de la Monnaie, 54000 Nancy.
 Meuse: 44 rue du Petit Bourg, 55000 Bar-le-Duc.
 Morbihan: 12 Avenue Saint-Symphorien, B.P. 51, 56000 Vannes.
 Moselle: Préfecture, 57000 Metz.
 Nièvre: 1 rue Charles-Roy, 58000 Nevers.
 Nord: 22 rue Saint-Bernard, 59000 Lille.
 Oise: Préfecture, 60000 Beauvais.
 Orne: 6 à 10 avenue Basingstoke, 61000 Alençon.

Pas-de-Calais: 14 place de la Préfecture, 62000 Arras.
Puy-de-Dôme: Préfecture, 63000 Clermont-Ferrand.
Pyrénées-Atlantiques: Palais du Parlement, bvd Tourasse, 6400 Pau.
Pyrénées (Hautes): rue des Ursulines, 65000 Tarbes.
Pyrénées-Orientales: rue du Bastion-St-Dominique, B.P. 948,
- 66000 Perpignan
Rhin (Bas) : 5,9 rue Fischart, 67000 Strasbourg.
Rhin (Haut) : Cité administrative Léon-Maher, 3 rue Fleischhauer,
Rhône: 2 Chemin Montauban, 69000 Lyon. 68000 Colmar.
Saône(Haute): rue Mirodoux-St-Fargeux, 70008 Vésoul.
Saône-et-Loire: Préfecture, 71000 Mâcon.
Sarthe: rue des Résistants-Internés, 72000 Le Mans.
Savoie: Préfecture, 73000 Chambéry.
Savoie (Haute) : 12 rue du 30ème R.I., 74000 Annecy.
Paris: 30 Quai Henri IV, 75004 Paris.
Seine-Maritime: Préfecture, c. Clémenceau, 76100 Rouen.
Seine-et-Marne: Préfecture, 77000 Melun.
Sèvres (Deux): 26 rue de la Blanderie, 79000 Niort.
Somme: 88 bis, rue Gauthier-de-Rumilly, 80000 Amiens.
Tarn: Cité Administrative, avenue du Général Giraud, 81000 Albi.
Tarn-et-Garonne: 5 bis, cours Foucauld, 82000 Montauban.
Var: 1 boulevard Foch, 83000 Draguignan.
Vaucluse: Palais des Papes, 84000 Avignon.
Vendée: Préfecture, 85000 La Roche-sur-Yon.
Vienne: 14 rue Edouard-Grimaud, 86000 Poitiers.
Vienne (Haute): Square Alfred-Leroux, 87000 Limoges.
Vosges: 4 rue de la Préfecture, 88000 Epinal.
Yonne: 37 rue St. Germain, 89000 Auxerre.
Territoire-de-Belfort: Préfecture, 90000 Belfort.
Yvelines: Grandes Ecuries, avenue de Paris, 78000 Versailles.
Essone: 7 rue Lafayette, 91100 Corbeil
Hauts-de-Seine: 99 route de l'Empereur, 92500 Rueil-Malmaison.
Seine-St.-Denis: ave. Paul Vaillant Couturier, 93000 Bobigny.
Val-de-Marne: rue des Archives, 94000 Créteil.
Val-d'Oise: Centre administratif, Batiment D, 95300 Pontoise.

Départements d'Outre-Mer:

Martinique:Préfecture, B.P. 649,97200 Fort-de-France.
La Réunion: Le Chandron, B.P. 289,97400 Saint-Denis.
Guadeloupe: Préfecture,B.P. 74, 97100 Basse-Terre.

THE FRENCH IN RHODE ISLAND--RELIGION AND EDUCATION

BY Reverend Edward St. Godard

It would not be stretching the point to claim that the original Catholic Church in Rhode Island was French Catholic. For in 1780 the first Catholic Mass for Rhode Island was celebrated in Newport by Father de Gleanon the chaplain of the French army under Rochambeau. The second recorded Mass was also "French" when in 1789 Father de la Poterie, a French priest, celebrated the Eucharist in Providence.

The actual organization of the Franco-American Church in Rhode Island is due, remotely at least, to Bishop Louis de Goesbriand of Burlington, Vermont. He published an article in 1869 in which he declared:

"The Canadians need missionaries from their own country. They need separate churches. God, in His Providence, desires that nations be evangelized, at least in general, by apostles who speak their language, who understand their customs and attitudes."

There already existed a few Franco-American parishes in New England--St. Joseph's in Burlington, founded in 1851, being the oldest--but Bishop de Goesbriand's initiative is what sparked the founding of National parishes all through New England.

The first French National parish in the Diocese of Providence was founded when this diocese included the area now covered by the present Diocese of Fall River. The parish in question was the famous shrine of St. Anne of Fall River, founded in 1870 by Fr. M. de Montaubricq from France. Approximately two years later Fr. James A. Fitzsimmons organized a territorial parish which in 1874 became a Franco-American parish--with a French pastor--St. James, Manville. And so, in a sense, St. James can be traced back as the oldest French parish in R. I.

The fact that the first "French" pastor was indeed "Irish" points to an interesting fact in R. I. Church history. The Irish immigration, in general, preceded the French influx by a quarter of a century. Thus the Hibernians had already established a church system before their Canadian confreres arrived.

The Canadians had no choice but to attend "la Messe" at the "Irish" (as any territorial church would be called) Church. This is especially true of the three great centers of Canadian migration in our state--Woonsocket, Pawtucket, and West Warwick.

In Woonsocket the original parish was that of St Charles. By 1866 this parish had enough French-speaking communicants that Bishop McFarland decided to give them a parish of their own and so the ill-fated church of "St. Joseph of the Village of Woonsocket" was planned. The Reverend Eugene Vygen, a Belgian, was to be pastor. Together with the Bishop, the Vicar-General and two trustees, Fr. Vygen filed papers for incorporation. This caused problems for the Canadians. First they wanted a Canadian, not a Belgian pastor. Secondly, they wanted lay control of the parish as they had in Canada. This, of course, did not set well with the Bishop and so he stopped the formation of this parish. Instead, he sent Fr. Lawrence Wash, who spoke fluent French, to minister to the Canadians at St. Charles until 1873 when Precious Blood parish was formed to better serve the French community.

In the Pawtucket area at this time, all Catholics attended St. Mary's parish whose pastor was the Reverend Patrick Delaney. In 1872 a young Canadian priest from the diocese of St. Hyacinthe was sent by his bishop to Pawtucket. Fr. Charles Dauray was seriously ill and the bishop thought he could recuperate better at the home of his brother Hypolite. While in Pawtucket, the young priest approached Fr. Delaney seeking permission to say Mass at St. Mary's. The French people flocked to these Masses to hear sermons in their own language. This so impressed the bishop that he was able to persuade Fr. Dauray to stay and found Notre Dame parish in Central Falls in September of 1873.

The third area of Canadian migration witnesses to the same story. The original parish in what is now West Warwick was the Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel in Crompton. The pastor, the Rev. James Gibson, was aware of the great number of Canadians attending his church and so in 1872 he petitioned Bishop

McFarland for an assistant who could speak French. In response the Bishop assigned Fr. James Berkins to the parish. One Sunday Fr. Berkins did not appear for his scheduled French service and so that very afternoon the leaders of the Franco-American community assembled and decided to ask for the formation of their own parish. The bishop was favorable and acquired the services of Fr. Henry Spruyt, a recent arrival from Holland who was fluent in French, as the founding pastor of St. John the Baptist parish in Centreville (Arctic).

The question naturally arises as to why the Franco-Americans required their own parishes. Why did they not just assimilate themselves to the American or "Irish" culture which predominated in the existing churches? At the risk of oversimplifying, we could give the answer in a pithy French saying, "Qui perd sa langue, perd sa foi!" (He who loses his language, loses also his Faith). This is questionable sociology, but may be responsible for the fact that of all the nationalities, at least up till now, the French have clung to their language the longest. There are still parts of the state, e.g. Manville, Central Falls, Woonsocket, where French is heard throughout whole neighborhoods. When the liturgy of the Church changed into the vernacular, most of the Masses in the traditionally French parishes went from Latin to French. This is changing as more and more parishes either abolish the French or leave just the one early-morning "token" French Mass.

The bishops and leaders of Quebec were alarmed when the Canadians in ever-increasing numbers began migrating south to New England--fully 1/3 of the province of Quebec migrated. They were concerned about the Protestant ethos and influence their people would face. They also felt that the migrators were being slightly traitorous to both their country and their Church, hence the battle-cry "Qui perd se langue, perd so Foi".

If we look at things from the perspective of the newly-arrived New Englanders, we can sympathize with their situation. They arrived in parishes which, to them at least, spoke a foreign tongue. The people, and even the priests, did not understand the culture and customs of the Canadians; the seats were all rented out to

the parishioners who had built these parishes and so the Canadians had to stand at the rear of the Churches; the parishioners resented these new-comers who insisted on speaking French thus keeping the "Irish" slightly in awe. We can understand indeed the need, at least for a time, of having French National parishes. Canonically in the Diocese of Providence we have 16 parishes listed as "French" National parishes. But there are many more which, even though considered "Territorial" parishes are basically French and even have French Masses.

The various "Councils of Baltimore"--assemblies of the nation's Bishops to discuss the situation of the Church; and held in Baltimore, the primatial See--stresses the need for Catholic schools to "protect the children from secular and Protestant influence." At least at that time the public schools were not too favorable to Catholicism and operated out of the Protestant Ethic. If this were true, it was doubly true for the children of French immigrants. Not only were Protestants inimical, but the English-speaking Catholics were often just as unfriendly. And so we see the beginnings of the French parochial school system from grammar school to the College level. The French may have trailed their Hibernian brothers and sisters in the matter of building churches, but not in that of building schools. This was to be the problem in the 1920's when the Diocese of Providence initiated a drive to build Catholic High schools. The French interpreted this to mean "Irish" Catholic high schools and were thus very sparing in their pledges.

The Canadians had an adequate school system throughout the state, especially in the Blackstone Valley area, and so they did not want to contribute to a competitive school system. This was the beginning of the infamous "Sentinel Movement" which pitted the majority of French against Bishop William Hickey and his "Irish" institutions.

Nevertheless, the French school system served the Church well. It both preserved the Canadian culture and eased the immigrants into the American system. Most schools adopted the plan suggested by Msgr. Charles Dauray of Woonsocket--the same sickly priest who had come to Pawtucket many years before. Fr. Dauray directed

that his schools be bi-lingual--for half the day subjects were taught in French; for the remainder of the day, classes were held in English. Thus, Fr. Dauray transformed, albeit gradually, a Franco-Canadian institution into a Franco-American one.

In order to run efficient bi-lingual schools, pastors had to acquire the services of Nuns and Brothers who if not actually French, were at least bi-lingual. A case in point is St. Charles in Woonsocket where a group of Irish Sisters of Mercy spoke and taught in French. But in most parishes religious communities were called in either from Quebec or directly from France. Some of the more famous Orders are the Brothers of the Sacred Heart; the Religious of Jesus-Marie; the Presentation of Mary Sisters; the Sisters of Ste. Anne; the Sisters of the Holy Union of the Sacred Hearts; the Sisters of Ste. Chretienne. All of these congregations are still vital elements in the school system of the Diocese of Providence. It might be interesting to add that there are two congregations of French Sisters who do domestic work in R. I. in French rectories; the Sisters of Joan of Arc and the Sisters of Our Lady, Queen of the Clergy.

Thus far we have been speaking of French Roman Catholics in R. I. But not all of the French were or are Catholic. Rhode Island is famous for its colony of Huguenots, many of whom eventually settled in and around the area called "Frenchtown". The Huguenots were French Calvinists who suffered much at the hands of Louis XIV of France, particularly when this monarch revoked the "EDICT of Nantes". This edict had given the Protestants a bit of freedom. With this liberty removed, approximately 1/4 million Huguenots left their homes in France and migrated to other countries.

Among these people were the family of Gabriel Bernon, who together with the Leroy's, the Tourtellots, the Ayraults, and others came to Newport in search of religious freedom. In the City-by-the-Sea, Bernon helped establish Trinity Church. He soon moved to Providence and helped establish King's Chapel, now the Cathedral of St. John. The Cathedral still displays some of Bernon's possessions.

Depending upon the source, the French population of Rhode Island is estimated at between 12 and 19% of the total population. Certainly, their contribution in the area of religion and education cannot be fully estimated.

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by Rev. Edward G. St-Godard

JACQUES TURCOT

Jacques Turcot was the only child born from the marriage of Jean Turcot and Francoise Cappelle, from Trois-Rivieres. He made his way into the world on September 4, 1652, three weeks after the capture and massacre of his father by the Iroquois.

He spent his youth with two stepfathers living in Cap-de-la-Madeleine, Trois-Rivieres, l'Arbre-a-la-Croix, and St-Elvy of Batiscan.

When he was nineteen years old, he bought a farm from Jean Pouzet in Ste-Anne-de-la-Perade, but returned it after five months.

Three years later, Turcot signed a marriage contract before notary Larue on April 4, 1674, with Anne Desrosiers, daughter of Antoine Desrosiers and Anne Leneuf du Herisson. On her mother's side, Anne was a descendant of French nobility and her father was well-known and respected in the community. The marriage act has not been found but undoubtedly, they were married soon after the signing of the contract as was customary at that time. Turcot was 22 and Anne was 13.

Antoine was more than generous in his wedding gifts to the young couple. He gave them an uncleared parcel of land called "le Motheux". Moreover, he promised to have a house built for them at his expense, 25 feet long by 18 feet wide and also promised to support the newlyweds for one year. Also, when they would move into their new home, he would give his daughter some new clothing, a cow with its calf, two young oxen with a trimmed cart and a plough. Jacques Le Marchant, Turcot's stepfather, was also generous. He gave them four hundred pounds "tournois" (worth 25% more than regular pounds), necessary linens, a few plates and dishes, a pig, and half a dozen chickens. In this era,

Only children of the more affluent received such gifts.

Turcot spent the next few years clearing his land. In a dozen years, he cleared 24 of his thirty acres. He now felt that it was time to enlarge his farm and on October 17, 1689, he bought a new farm from notary Cusson not too far from his own. He built himself a new home on this land. But Jacques was ambitious, and on three different occasions, he bought more land in Gentilly from Seigneur Michel Pelletier de la Prade. By 1697, he owned a farm five-eighths of a mile wide by six and one-quarter miles deep. This farm was forest except for six acres.

Jacques was a well educated man and appeared a few times before the Tribunal in Trois-Rivieres as a defender. In his first case in 1690, he defended his stepfather, Jacques Le Marchant, in a litigation against his neighbor, Antoine Desrosiers dit Des Ruisseaux, concerning two oxen. Le Marchant's oxen, reputed to be vicious, had long horns which they used to wound Trottier's oxen. Moreover, Le Marchant's daughter, Francoise, had words with Trottier's son concerning the matter, whereby she screamed, "Shut up, small boy, you are but a snot. I care little about what you and your father say". This information was brought to the attention of the judge during the trial. Turcot argued his case, but was only successful in obtaining a postponement. A few months later, the matter was returned to court, but this time Le Marchant had his son-in-law, Louis Fafard dit Laframboise, represent him. This one said that Jacques Turcot was misinformed and that the two oxen were indeed disagreeable. Because Turcot had prolonged the affair, he was made to pay court costs and Le Marchant was sentenced to pay for the wounded oxen.

In 1686, Turcot appeared again before the Tribunal of Trois-Rivi-

eres to defend the society between Francois Lucas, his halfbrother, with Jacques Baillargeon and Foisy. This time, he won his case.

His experiences in the courtroom no doubt helped him attain his commission as seignury judge in 1691. A few months after his nomination, he had to preside in a criminal case. Jean Joubert, miller in Champlain, was accused of having knifed to death Desmarais, soldier for M. de Vallerennes, on New Year's Day in 1692. Because of insufficient evidence, he was acquitted by Jacques Turcot. However, the matter was appealed to the Tribunal of Trois-Rivieres and Joubert was "condemned to be hanged and strangled until death ensued at a scaffold erected in Champlain, place where the assassination had been committed. And that his body would remain there for 24 hours...." Joubert appealed his sentence to the Sovereign Council, which nullified the decision of the Tribunal of Trois-Rivieres and upheld Turcot's decision. It was a great victory. Joubert was apologized to before the entire congregation, but the stigma remained and he moved on to Charlesbourg.

Although Turcot had numerous occupations, he did not neglect his family. His daughters were boarders at the Ursulines in Quebec and his sons were educated by Francois Labernade, a travelling professor from Champlain. In their spare time, the sons worked on the family farm.

Turcot's full and active life was to come to an abrupt end. In the spring of 1669, he died suddenly. The day before, he had signed some legal documents and was apparently well. He was forty-seven years old and he left a thirty-eight year old widow with ten children and another that would be born six months after his demise.

In "La Vie Quotodienne en Nouvelle-France", the author's Ray-

mond Douville and Jacques-Donat Casanova pay him this tribute: "One of the typical examples is furnished us by Jacques Turcot, certainly one of the most meritorious colonists of his time. Jacques started his apprenticeship of life at an early age and died at 48, consumed by work and having become seignorial judge in Champlain. He owned four farms, one in Champlain, two in Batiscan, and another of two hundred acres in the seigneurjry of Gentilly. He was, besides the seigneurs, one of the most important landowners in New France. On the farm where he lived with his family, he had 46 acres under cultivation, a comfortable house with two heated rooms, two closets, a kitchen, a cellar, and an attic, farm buildings, a barn, a stable, a shed, numerous animals of which eight were oxen and one was a horse. Jacques Turcot was a wealthy farmer."

Anne Desrosiers settled her husband's estate by giving each child a portion of their father's property. When the inventory was taken of Jacques' personal property before notary Normandin on March 16, 1700, it was noted that he had owned sixty-two carpentry tools. Other items were: a Bible in eight volumes; four volumes on the lives of Saints; two volumes on French law, "La Coutume de Paris" and "Ordonnances"; a copy of the new testament in French; and a dozen other books for his personal enjoyment. It is interesting to note that a page written in his own hand has been preserved in the minutes of notary Normandin, dated August 22, 1697.

Three years after having become widowed, Anne Desrosiers remarried to Jean Debidabee dit Troyvilles, son of a notary, much younger than she. At this time, she was forty-one and her new husband was twenty-seven. Anne lived twenty-eight more years after this marriage. She died at the age of sixty-nine, on the 23rd of February, 1731, in

Champlain.

Children of Jacques Turcot and Anne Desrosiers:

Etienne; b. Champlain (C) 1/14/1680; d. C 11/1/1692.

Alexis; b. C 3/24/1682; m. C 1/12/1709 to Madeleine Dubord; d. Berthier 4/4/1731.

Madeleine; b. C 7/8/1685; m. Batiscan (B) 2/26/1712 to Francois Rivard; d. C 5/8/1724.

Marie-Madeleine; b. 3/4/1687; m. C 1/30/1703 to Jean Baptiste Toupin; d. Pointe-aux-Trembles, Quebec (PT) 11/16/1723.

Jacques Francois; b. C 12/5/1688; d. C 2/1/1689.

Anne Celeste; b. C 1/24/1690; m. C 11/24/1712 to Jean Baptiste Bigot; d. C 1/31/1744.

Francoise; b. C 12/23/1691; m. C 11/22/1714 to Dominique Dubord; d. C 12/20/1749.

Antoine; b. 1693; m. C 12/30/1725 to Agathe Arsenault; d. St-Pierre des-Becquets 7/3/1753.

Marie Therese; b. C 9/16/1695; m. C 3/2/1715 to Jean Baptiste Toupin; d. PT 4/24/1741.

Marie Jeanne; b. C 7/14/1697; d. C 8/18/1698.

Joseph; b. C 10/8/1699; m. C 2/5/1731 to Madeleine Cailla; d. C 3/18/1778.

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CONTRAT DE MARIAGE

The following marriage contract of Emile Savard (Honore & Therese Baret) and Ides Savard (Moise & Felicite Gobeil) who were married the 29th October 1849 in La Malbaie is a good example of a marriage contract of that period. As it is clearly written it will give you an idea as to the form and legal terms used by the notaries of this time period.

A French and English translation will appear in the June issue of Je Me Souviens as well as an explanation of the terms and symbols used. We have deliberately not translated it here so as to give you a chance to try to translate it yourself. That old dusty French-English High School dictionary will surely come in handy now. Happy translating !!!

Madame la Reine Victoria

à l'occasion de la fête de la Reine

appelée la Reine Victoria

de la Reine Victoria

Madame la Reine Victoria

à l'occasion de la fête de la Reine

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Madame la Reine Victoria

à l'occasion de la fête de la Reine

appelée la Reine Victoria

présent et futur, dérogants et officieux
lois et coutumes à ce contraire.

Ne sont meunrmo luno de
vite putun spray des d'elles et hyper
lune le l'aire forte et c'est avant l'un
est putun mangé, il en a une g. et c'est
avant payé et acquitté par l'élus en cet
qui le aura putait l'aire, non g.
l'aire en de l'aire en avant l'aire.
la putun spray venant l'aire
ont tant bien elle par l'aire
que putun mangé de son l'aire mangé
à l'aire g. et c'est l'aire
au l'aire l'aire.

[illegible]

supérieur qui naissent de leur dit manoir
de venant à la dite Communauté d'en
le cas, de aguerre et en par les autres
qu'ils aura apporté au dit manoir
et ce qui lui sera venu et sera
venant celui, tant en moult -

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LIBRARIAN'S MESSAGE

Many people have asked if there is some possible way that the library can be opened on a week end for those people who cannot possibly make it on Tuesday evenings. Unfortunately, our circumstances at Le Foyer do not permit us to open the library on the weekends. The hall at Le Foyer is solidly booked for weddings, social functions and other events that make it impossible to open the library. Le Foyer has graciously offered us the use of its building for our Tuesday library meetings and our Wednesday night monthly meetings. It would be very inadvisable for us to ask that we receive use of the hall, gratis, on weekends. Until other arrangements can be made we are not able to open up on weekends except for our annual conference (this year April 19,20). Please also keep in mind that our only volunteer librarian, Mrs Menard is going above and beyond the call of duty in making herself available to out of town members who use the library on weekdays. Is there a local member that would like to volunteer to help Mrs Menard open the library to distant members ? If so please contact Mrs. Menard at the following number 726-2004. I am sure that she would appreciate your help.

DONATIONS TO THE AMERICAN FRENCH GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

"Genealogical Sources Outside the National Archives " donated by Paul Morin
 "Family Folklore -- Interviewing Guide and Questionnaire" donated by Paul Morin
 "Genealogical Records in the National Archives" , donated by Paul Morin
 "Memoires" Vol II, #1, January 1946 donated by Jack Valois

The following were all donated by Henri Leblond:

"The New England Historical and Genealogical Register"
 Volume CXXXI, numbers 1-4 1977
 Volume CXXXII, numbers 1-4 1978
 Volume CXXXIII, numbers 1-4 1979
 "RI History" Volume 37:2 May 1978
 Volume 38:1 February 1979
 "Association des Gauvin d'Amerique" bulletin # 10, 11
Les Gauvins d'Amerique 1665-1965. donated by Henri Leblond
 " RI History" Volume 37:3
 Volume 38:3
 "RI Roots" Volume 3, numbers 1-4 1977
 Volume 4, numbers 1-4 1978
 Volume 5, numbers 1-4 1979
 "The Gauvins of the Eighth Generation" donated by Henri Leblond
 "Fifty Years of Saint Jean-Baptiste 1900-1900" (New York City) donated by Reverend Joseph Lamontagne, S.S.S.
 "French Canadian & Acadian Genealogical Review" Volume VII, #1 donated by Jack Valois
 "The Joseph Hance-Eudoxie Gosselin Family" by Kathleen Hance Gnitka, gift of the author
 "Canadian Historical Review: Volume LX, #3 Sept 1974 donated by Jack Valois
 "National Genealogical Society Quarterly" Volu 67, numbers 2 & 3 donated by Paul Delisle
 "Canadian Historical Review" Volume LX, #1 donated by Jack Valois
 "St Joseph's Parish 1850-1975 - 125th Anniversary Album" (Burlington, Vt) donated by John R. Fisher
 "Memoires" Volume I, #2, juin 1944 donated by Jack Valois

"The Detroit Society for Genealogical Research Magazine" Volume 43, #1
donated by Jack Valois

"Memoires" Volume XXX, #3 juil-sept 1979 donated by Jack Valois
Volume XIV, # 11 novembre 1963, donated by Jack Valois

We would also like to acknowledge the gift of the marriage records of
the Forget-Despatis family in the United States as compiled by Dr. Ulysses
Forget of Warren, Rhode Island

PURCHASES OF THE AMERICAN FRENCH GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

Acadian Descendants, Volume III by Janet Jehn

Franco-Americans of Rhode Island, 1880 by Albert Ledoux

Franco-Americans of Connecticut, 1880 by Albert Ledoux

"Journal Historique des Berniers" Volume XIX, #4 decembre 1979

Franco-American Marriages of New Bedford 1865-1920, by Albert Ledoux

Les Mariages Acadiens du Quebec, by Albert Ledoux

"Acadian Genealogy Exchange" Volume VIII, numbers 1-4 1979

GENEALOGICAL WORKS OF OUR MEMBERS

We are pleased to see that Father Dennis Boudreau is nearing completion
of his works on the genealogies of the families of the Iles de la Madeleine.
This untiring worker spent his vacation copying marriages and other records
from the Archives of this series of small islands in the middle of the
Gulf of St Lawrence.

PUBLICATIONS OF OUR MEMBERS

The marriages of St Mathieu's, Central Falls, Rhode Island is, at last in
print. It is available from Quintin Publications, 28 Felsmere Avenue,
Pawtucket, Rhode Island, 02861. Price \$20.00 plus 10% postage and handling.
Also available from the same source: Sabrevois and St Sebastien marriages
from Iberville County-- \$3.30 and St Enfant Jesus in Montreal 1864-1910,
\$10.00. Lastly, a reprinted version of Les Anciennes Familles du Quebec
originally printed by Labatt Breweries in Quebec. \$6.95 plus postage.

Members are reminded that if they have any book published to let the
Society know and we will publicize it in this column.

NEW MEMBERS

- 449. Dyer, Pearl, 847 Richmond, N.W., Grand Rapids, Michigan 49504
- 450. Briggs, Florence Perre, 20 Cleveland Road, Taunton, Mass 02780
- 451. Tillyer, Tim, 1129 Viewmont Drive, Escondido, California 92027
- 452. Bertrand, Helen, 320 West College Ave, Marquette, Minnesota 49855
- 453. Renaud, Pauline, 435 Transit Street, Woonsocket, Rhode Island 02895
- 454. Murray, Mr & Mrs, Hill Street, Blackstone, Massachusetts
- 455. Richer, Estelle, 17 Lake Shore Drive, Bellingham, Massachusetts 02019
- 456. Bellavance, Ralph, 73 Peck Street, Attleboro, Massachusetts 02703
- 457. Bellavance, Peter, 96 East Hodges Street, Norton, Massachusetts 02766
- 458. Hunt, Mrs Elaine, 11 Willington Road, Pawtucket, Rhode Island 02861
- 459. Rizzolo, Jill, PO Box 30074, Chicago, Illinois, 60630
- 460. Ballard, Barbara J., 5642 Springbrook Road, Rockford, Illinois 61116
- 461. Proulx, Dorothy, Box 276, Warren, Rhode Island 02885
- 462. Proulx, Marcel, 112 Bagley Street, Central Falls, Rhode Island 02863
- 463. Leavitt, Robert, 193 Rusty Lane, Rochester, New York, 14626
- 464. Choquette, Donna M., 57 Oriole Drive, Whitinsville, Massachusetts 01588

LIFE MEMBERS

- 2241. Reverend Clarence D'Entremont, 71 Center Street, Fairhaven, Mass 02719

MELANGES

- * We would like to thank Madeleine Lapointe for the beautiful quilt that she made and donated to the Society. We will raffle this quilt at our Second Annual Convention April 19, 20 1980. All proceeds will go to the Book Fund. Again, thank you.
- * Our obituary file is growing by leaps and bounds but we could use more clippers. If you would like to clip Franco-American obituaries from your local newspaper please contact the Society to see if anyone is doing the paper in your area. We presently need clippers in the Southern New Hampshire region as well as upstate New York. Any volunteers?
- * Our cookbook is off the ground with a few members sending in recipies. I am sure that we have many members who have not sent any in. Please send the recipies to Diane Duprey, Myriks Street, RFD #5, Lakeville, Massachusetts 02346.
- * Please send in your five generation charts for our files so that we can aid other members of the Society who are tracing the same line and are having difficulty. These charts do not have to be on any special chart and Zerox copies are welcomed.
- * Our Conference will be held April 19, 20 1980 at Le Foyer. The guest speakers will be Dr. Claire Quintal from Assumption College, Paul Delisle from Woonsocket speaking on photography and genealogy and Adrien Ringuette from Bristol Indiana speaking on his family history using a slide-tape format. Please send in the enclosed registration form if you wish to attend.
- * We thank all those who purchased raffle tickets for the \$100.00 prize, We raised over \$300.00 through your generosity. The winner was Arthur Tessier 168 Greely Street, Pawtucket.

QUERIES

56. Need parents and birthplace of Oliver Morin, born 1 April 1855, Possibly in Winooski or Burlington, Vermont. He married Eveline Charpentier, Their second child was Henry Charles Morin born 15 Feb 1880 in Willimantic, Connecticut (Helen Morin Maxson, MacGregor Drive, RFD #1, Mahopac, New York. # 439)
57. Birth place of Cezarie Duchesneau (Ducharme) born 3 mars 1810, dau of John Duchesneau and Theresa Gladu possibly in Dorchester County. She married Oliver Dupuis (place and date unknown) and died 18 fev 1922 in Danielson, Conn (#439)
58. Need any information on Abraham Thebodeau and Adel Galipeau who married and had 7 childre, Two were Adeline Thebodeau (Bodo) who was born 20 March 1851 possibly in Lonsdale, Rhode Island and Frederick Thebodeau who was born 14 jan 1858 in Gardner, Mass (#439)
59. Am compiling a genealogical guidebook on the surname Thibault (all variations of spellings) anyone wishing their Thibault connection (past or present) included are invited to data to me (Denise M. Thibault, 30 Castlewood Drive, Pleasanton, California, 94566 #433)
60. Need marriage and parents of Michel Giguere and Elisabeth Perault. Their daughter Marguerite married Jean-Baptiste Beland 20 jan 1800 in Louiseville. (Prescille Boucher MacCay, 14707-40th N.E., Seattle, Washington 98155 # 379)
61. Need marriage and parents of Francois Palin and Suzanne Marcil (Mercille) their daughter married second time to Benjamin Thibault 25 nov 1835, Napierville. (379)
62. Who were the parents of Ann Melancon who married Joe Landry 11 jan 1733 Port Royal (# 379)
63. Will search the records of Trois Rivières region and Archives for any person interested. L'Arbre Historique, Enr. 610 Prevost, Trois Rivières, Quebec G8Y 4A5.
64. Need parents and marriage date of the parents of Elmire Lemire (born 1834, died 13 juil 1909, St Alexandre, Iberville) She married Narcisse Suprenant 11 fev 1852 at Iberville. (David Seibert, PO Box 60, Colchester, Connecticut 06415 # 339)
65. Need parents of Marie Marcotte who was married 24 nov 1734 to Joseph Paquin at Cap Sante, would also like the marriage date for them (#339)
66. Would like to locate the marriage and parents of Abraham Fournier and Angelique Fontaine, When their son, Jean-Baptiste, married Salome Paquin (20 nov 1838, St Georges d'Henryville) their parents were from the St Georges district) (#339)
67. Marriage date and palce of the parents of Catherine Naud who married 26 oct 1767, Deschambault. (#339)

68. Need marriage of Antoine Belleau born 10 juin 1818 at Quebec City. He married Julia Carter possibly in New England, possibly Brooklyn. need information on brothers and sisters also. (Esther Belleau Markielewski, 7651 Townline Road, West Bend, Wisconsin 53095 #337)
69. Did Irving Richard (Mederic & Marie Anne Boucher) marry a second time to Alica Gardner ? When Where ? He was first married 14 oct 1904 to Edna Carriere Gamache in Pascoag, Rhode Island (Frere J. M. Laliberte, 7979 est, rue Sherbrooke, Montreal H1L 1A6)
70. Need all information concerning children of above marriage as well as information concerning the parentage of Mederic in question above..
71. Need marriage of Jean-Baptiste Robidoux and Emelie Lambert. Their daughter married 4 mars 1878, St Marcel (Marielle Beausoleil, 917 Tarbox Road, Plainfield, Connecticut 06374 # 269F)
72. Need marriage of Louis Lataille & Judith Martin or St Martin) daughter married 13 oct 1829 at St Ours (#269F)
73. Need marriage of Noel Dauphin & Marie Celste Denomme. Son married 18 oct 1802, St Cuthbert (#269F)
74. Need marriage of Joseph Velle-Sansoucy and Marie Anne Pichet. Daugh. married 12 juil 1791 at St Ours. (#269F)
75. Marriage of Michel Brouillard and Agathe Robidoux, daughter married 26 jan 1836, St Michel d'Yamaska (#269F)
76. Need marriages of Christophe Blanchard and Marie Anne Beauchemin as well as Athanase Paquette and Theotiste Sansouci. Their children married 7 jan 1879 at Ange Gardien (Rouville) (# 269F)
77. Need marriages of Michel Demarias-Denoyers and Catherine Gatien as well as Charles Comeau and Catherine Plouf. Their children were married 11 oct 1803 at Marieville (#269F).
Rep. Charles Comeau (Alexandre & Marie Blanchard) married Marie Catherine Plouffe (Joseph & Ursule Rondeau) 2 mars 1772 at St Ours.
78. Need marriage of P. Bouin-Dufresne and Genevieve Lafrance. Daughter married 2 fev 1801, Marieville . (269F)
79. Need marriage of Flavien Dion and Julie Labonte, possibly in Beloeil area (Rene Bernier, 12 Corey Lane, Niantic, Ct 06357 #231)
80. Need marriage of Francois Dupre and Isabelle St Onge in the Richelieu County area (#231)
81. Need marriage of Louis Augustin Fontaine and Genevieve Dalpe before 1825, poss in St Pie de Bagot area. (#231)
82. Need any information concerning Jacob Richards and Julia Gregoire who settled in Chazy, New York after 1830. Julia's parents might have been Joseph & Loretta Laplante. (Donna Choquette, 57 Oriole Drive, Whitinsville, Mass 01588 #464)
83. Need birth of Carmelice Payette born in Connecticut on 16 aout 1874. Need names and dates of birth of brothers and sisters (names unknown) Her parents were George & Elise Charland who were married 11 fev 1861 at Lanoraie, PQ. They settled in Somerset Wisconsin. (Mrs James Crotteau, Rte 3, Cumberland, Wisconsin 54829 # 445F)
84. What was the first name of _____ Frazier who married Joseph York ca. 1830 in Dartmouth, Nova Scotia and who were their parents. (Tim Tillyer, 1129 Viewmount Drive, Escondido, Calif 92027 #451)
85. What was the maiden name of Sarah who married Robert Tillyer ca. 1830 in Nova Scotia. She was born in either St Johns, NB or Nova Scotia (#451)
86. Who were the parents of Joseph St Pierre and Rose Daudelin who were married ca 1830 in Quebec Province. They had at least one child , Rachel who was born 1832 in Canada. (# 451)

ANCESTOR CHART NO. 1

Date Oct. 4, 1979

Name of compiler ROSE LAMICINE
Address Box 435
City SUMAS State B.C.

Person No. 1 on this chart is identical to person No. on chart No.

b Date of Birth
p Place of Birth
m Date of marriage
d Date of death
pl Place of death

1 DOSSINE LAMICINE
b 30 MAR 1856
p ST GUILLOTINE, QUE.
m 23 SEPT 1878 ST HUBERT
d 20 JUL 1920
pl ST FELIX DE VALOIS, QUE.

2 LOUIS DUDE LAMICINE
b 14 APR 1867
p ST GUILLOTINE, QUEBEC
m 29 JUL 1907 AGENA
d 4 SEPT 1940
pl INNISFAIR, ALBERTA

3 MARIE-LOUISE VIKING DUBOIS
b 24 MAY 1861
p ST HUBERT, QUE.
d 7 FEB 1943
pl ST BONIFACE, MINNISTON

4 PIERRE LAMICINE
(Father of No. 1)

5 MARIE-LOUISE LAMICINE
(Mother of No. 1)

6 GERMAIN DUBOIS
(Father of No. 3)

7 MARIE-LOUISE DUBOIS
(Mother of No. 3)

8 MARIE-LOUISE LAMICINE
(Father of No. 4)

9 MARIE-LOUISE LAMICINE
(Mother of No. 4)

10 PHILIPPE LAMICINE
(Father of No. 5)

11 MARIE-LOUISE LAMICINE
(Mother of No. 5)

12 LOUIS DUBOIS
(Father of No. 6)

13 MARIE-LOUISE DUBOIS
(Mother of No. 6)

14 MARIE-LOUISE LAMICINE
(Father of No. 7)

15 MARIE-LOUISE LAMICINE
(Mother of No. 7)

16 MARIE-LOUISE LAMICINE
(Father of No. 8)

17 MARIE-LOUISE LAMICINE
(Mother of No. 8)

18 MARIE-LOUISE LAMICINE
(Father of No. 9)

19 MARIE-LOUISE LAMICINE
(Mother of No. 9)

20 MARIE-LOUISE LAMICINE
(Father of No. 10)

21 MARIE-LOUISE LAMICINE
(Mother of No. 10)

22 MARIE-LOUISE LAMICINE
(Father of No. 11)

23 MARIE-LOUISE LAMICINE
(Mother of No. 11)

24 MARIE-LOUISE LAMICINE
(Father of No. 12)

25 MARIE-LOUISE LAMICINE
(Mother of No. 12)

26 MARIE-LOUISE LAMICINE
(Father of No. 13)

27 MARIE-LOUISE LAMICINE
(Mother of No. 13)

28 MARIE-LOUISE LAMICINE
(Father of No. 14)

29 MARIE-LOUISE LAMICINE
(Mother of No. 14)

30 MARIE-LOUISE LAMICINE
(Father of No. 15)

31 MARIE-LOUISE LAMICINE
(Mother of No. 15)

AS LOUIS LAMICINE
IS MY DAD

Date 8 November 1979
 Name of compiler Lionel V. DeRagon 727
 Address 728 Penn Drive
 City W. HARTFORD State CT-06111
 Person No. 1 on this chart is identical to person
 No. _____ on chart No. _____

b Date of birth
 pb Place of birth
 m Date of marriage
 d Date of death
 pd Place of death

DERAGON Sylva

(Father of No. 1)
 b 18 May 1872
 pb St Sebastian P.Q.
 m 23 Oct 1898 New Bedford MA
 d 31 Apr 1937
 pd Hartford CT

DeRagon Lionel V.

b 8 Mar 1920
 pb New Bedford MA
 m 5 Dec 1942 Hartford CT
 d
 pd

MARCOUX Alexina

(Mother of No. 1)
 b 18 Dec 1873
 pb 1berville P.Q.
 d 21 Apr 1972
 pd Hartford CT

DERAGON Narcisse

(Father of No. 2)
 b 24 May 1840
 pb Chembly P.Q.
 m 12 Feb 1866 Henryville P.Q.
 d 5 July 1926
 pd New Bedford MA

DUPUIS Elise

(Mother of No. 2)
 b 1848
 pb
 d 1902
 pd New Bedford MA

MARCOUX Didace

(Father of No. 3)
 b 8 Dec 1851
 pb
 m 26 Nov 1872 St Gregoire P.Q.
 d 8 Apr 1937
 pd Hartford CT

LAREAU Marie

(Mother of No. 4)
 b 15 Sept 1852
 pb St Gregoire P.Q. CA.
 d 10 Aug 1926
 pd New Bedford MA

ANCESTOR CHART NO. 1

DERAGON Francois

(Father of No. 4)
 b 30 Apr 1808
 pb Chembly P.Q.
 m 3 Nov 1829 Chembly P.Q.
 d
 pd

VIAU Agathe

(Mother of No. 4)
 b 18 May 1808
 pb Chembly P.Q.
 d
 pd

DUPUIS Pierre

(Father of No. 5)
 b
 pb
 m 1 Aug 1831 Leprairie P.Q.
 d
 pd

PAYANT Catherine

(Mother of No. 5)
 b
 pb
 d
 pd

MARCOUX Isidore

(Father of No. 6)
 b 10 Jan 1830
 pb Manicville P.Q.
 m 24 Sept 1849 Manicville
 d 21 Jan 1915
 pd Eagle Lake ME.

VIGEANT Adele

(Mother of No. 6)
 b
 pb
 d
 pd

LAREAU Pierre-Benoni

(Father of No. 7)
 b
 pb
 m 14 June 1845 St Gregoire P.Q.
 d
 pd

SYLVESTRE Odile

(Mother of No. 7)
 b
 pb
 d
 pd

DERAGON Francois

(Father of No. 8) Continued on chart 2

LEVREAU Therese

(Mother of No. 8) Continued on chart 3

VIAU Joseph

(Father of No. 9) Continued on chart 4

GRISE Marthe

(Mother of No. 9) Continued on chart 5

DUPUIS Pierre

(Father of No. 10) Continued on chart 6

MARTIN Marie-Apolline

(Mother of No. 10) Continued on chart 7

PAYANT Louis-Joseph

(Father of No. 11) Continued on chart 8

HEBERT Cecile

(Mother of No. 11) Continued on chart 9

MARCOUX Joseph

(Father of No. 12) Continued on chart 10

MICLET Angelique

(Mother of No. 12) Continued on chart 11

VIGEANT Jean-Bte

(Father of No. 13) Continued on chart 12

MASSE Judith

(Mother of No. 13) Continued on chart 13

LAREAU Benoni

(Father of No. 14) Continued on chart 14

SPOONER Marguerite

(Mother of No. 14) Continued on chart 15

SYLVESTRE Alexis-Amable

(Father of No. 15) Continued on chart 16

VOLIGNY Angele

(Mother of No. 15) Continued on chart 17

Date Jan. 25, 1980
 Name of compiler Alice Bergeron Comp. Sturtevant
 Address 523 Winchester St.
 City Rum State N.H. C 3431

Person No. 1 on this chart is identical to person
 No. _____ on chart No. _____

b Date of birth
 pb Place of birth
 m Date of marriage
 d Date of death
 pd Place of death

THEODORE HELAIRE BERGERON

(Father of No. 1)
 b 20 FEB. 1859
 pb KEENE, N.H.
 m 17-OCT. 1910 - Springfield, MASS.
 d 5 JUNE 1974
 pd KEENE, N.H.
 (MARIE Packard Monihan Boutin)
 m. 25 JULY 1964

ALICE LILLIAN BERGERON

b 28 DEC. 1921
 pb KEENE, N.H.
 m 29 NOV. 1941 - KEENE, N.H.
 d
 pd

(1) m. 10 JUNE 1961 - KEENE, N.H.
 (WALTER GEORGE STURTEVANT)
 LOWELL - BOSTON, MASS.

- PAUL ANTHONY COMPOS
 TAUNTON, MASS.

CLARA ANNA GERVAIS

(Mother of No. 1)
 b 8 JAN. 1891
 pb AGAWAM, MASS.
 d 25 AUG. 1960
 pd KEENE, N.H.

JULIUS BERGERON

(Father of No. 2)
 b 7 NOV. 1855
 pb ST. CELESTIN, P.R. CAN.
 m 22 NOV. 1881 - KEENE, N.H.
 d 1 JAN. 1936
 pd SWANZEY, N.H.

MARY ROUSSEAU

(Mother of No. 2)
 b 17 MAY 1863
 pb SLATERSVILLE, R.I.
 d 14 FEB. 1949
 pd SWANZEY, N.H.

(THEODORE) HENRI GERVAIS

(Father of No. 3)
 b 1 JAN. 1844
 pb BERTHIERVILLE, P.R. CAN.
 m 8 OCT. 1866
 d 23 MAR. 1895
 pd AGAWAM, MASS.

ELIZA (H) OTTIN

(Mother of No. 3)
 b 15 APR. 1850
 pb STE. ELISABETH, P.R. CAN.
 d 8 JAN. 1916
 pd SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

ANCESTOR CHART NO. 1

HELAIRE BERGERON

(Father of No. 4)
 b JULY 1823
 pb ST. GREGOIRE, P.R. CAN.
 m 27 APR. 1852 - ST MONIQUE
 d 12 FEB. 1904
 pd W. DERRY, N.H.

MARIE (GUEVIN-CLÉMENT)

(Mother of No. 4)
 b 1837
 pb ST. MONIQUE, P.R. CAN.
 d 14 JULY 1905
 pd KEENE, N.H.

CHARLES ROUSSEAU

(Father of No. 5)
 b 1894
 pb STE. MADELINE, P.R. CAN.
 m
 d 1 JAN 1875
 pd KEENE, N.H.

SCHOLASTIQUE TETREULT

(Mother of No. 5)
 b 20 MAR. 1839
 pb BELCEIL, P.R. CAN.
 d 10 OCT. 1904
 pd KEENE, N.H.

ANTOINE GERVAIS

(Father of No. 6)
 b
 pb
 m
 d
 pd

GENEVIEVE GOUETTE

(Mother of No. 6)
 b
 pb
 d
 pd

ANTOINE OTTIN

(Father of No. 7)
 b 22 AUG. 1819
 pb STE. ELISABETH, P.R. CAN.
 m 11 JAN 1841
 d
 pd FALL RIVER, MASS. ?

GENEVIEVE BOYER

(Mother of No. 7)
 b
 pb
 d
 pd

SIM(E)ON BERGERON

(Father of No. 8) Continued on chart

SOPHIE BREault

(Mother of No. 8) Continued on chart

JEAN BAPTISTE GUEVIN

(Father of No. 9) Continued on chart

DESANGES DESLETS

(Mother of No. 9) Continued on chart

JOSEPH ROUSSEAU

(Father of No. 10) Continued on chart

DESANGES LAMARDEIN'S

(Mother of No. 10) Continued on chart

FRANCOIS TETREULT

(Father of No. 11) Continued on chart

MARGUERITE ADAM

(Mother of No. 11) Continued on chart

(Father of No. 12) Continued on chart

(Mother of No. 12) Continued on chart

JOSEPH GOUETTE

(Father of No. 13) Continued on chart

FRANCOISE BEAUGRAND-CHAMPAGNE

(Mother of No. 13) Continued on chart

ANTOINE OTTIN

(Father of No. 14) Continued on chart

CATHERINE MASSE

(Mother of No. 14) Continued on chart

ANTOINE BOYER

(Father of No. 15) Continued on chart

CLAIRE GOULET

(Mother of No. 15) Continued on chart

ANCESTOR CHART NO. ROOTDate _____
Name of compiler RONALD G. HEROUX #203Address 54 ARTHUR ST.City W. WARWICK State R.I.

Person No. 1 on this chart is identical to person

No. _____ on chart No. _____

b	Date of birth
pb	Place of birth
m	Date of marriage
d	Date of death
pd	Place of death

2 George Joseph Heroux

(Father of No. 1)

b	9 Sep 1920
pb	Fall River, Mass.
m	17 May 1944
d	
pd	

1 Ronald George Heroux

b	14 Aug 1951
pb	Fall River, Mass.
m	13 Sep 1975
d	
pd	

5 Mary Bertha St. Onge

(Mother of No. 1)

b	15 Sep 1922
pb	Providence, R.I.
d	
pd	

1 George R. Heroux

(Father of No. 2)

b	26 Aug 1893
pb	Fall River, Mass.
m	
d	4 Mar 1945
pd	Fall River, Mass.

5 Wilhelmine Poirier

(Mother of No. 2)

b	18 Apr 1900
pb	Fall River, Mass.
d	Aug 1973
pd	Somerset, Mass.

6 Theodore Joseph St. Onge

(Father of No. 3)

b	13 Dec 1886
pb	Southbridge, Mass.
m	
d	15 Mar 1941
pd	Providence, R.I.

7 Marie Blanche Laura Rosiers

(Mother of No. 3)

b	24 Sep 1887
pb	Southbridge, Mass.
d	17 May 1974
pd	W. Warwick, R.I.

1 Hormidas Heroux

(Father of No. 4)

b	1858
pb	Nicolet, Quebec
m	18 Nov 1890
d	26 May 1946
pd	Fall River, Mass.

9 Virginie Bourque

(Mother of No. 4)

b	1864
pb	St. Gregoire, Que.
d	25 Nov 1942
pd	Fall River, Mass.

10 Louis Damien Poirier

(Father of No. 5)

b	22 Dec 1861
pb	St. John de Belleville
m	
d	2 Sep 1921
pd	Fall River, Mass.

11 Delphine Belanger

(Mother of No. 5)

b	1861/2
pb	Iberville, Que.
d	11 Sep 1941
pd	Fall River, Mass.

12 Joseph Calix St. Onge

(Father of No. 6)

b	15 Aug 1833
pb	St. Roch, Quebec
m	6 Aug 1866
d	3 Dec 1923
pd	Southbridge, Mass.

13 M. Louise Chapdelaine

(Mother of No. 6)

b	13 Dec 1844 ab.
pb	St. Roch, Quebec.
d	6 Jan 1922
pd	Southbridge, Mass.

14 Onesime Desrosiers

(Father of No. 7)

b	8 Jul 1843
pb	
m	
d	20 Dec 1923
pd	Worcester, Mass.

15 Adele Peloquin

(Mother of No. 7)

b	
pb	
d	3 Apr 1909
pd	Southbridge, Mass.

16 Elie Heroux

(Father of No. 8)

Continued on chart 117 Angele Bellemare

(Mother of No. 8)

Continued on chart 218 Godefroi Bourque

(Father of No. 9)

Continued on chart 319 Marie Girard

(Mother of No. 9)

Continued on chart 420 Jean B. Poirier

(Father of No. 10)

Continued on chart 521 Emile Langlois

(Mother of No. 10)

Continued on chart 622 Michael Belanger

(Father of No. 11)

Continued on chart 723 Clothilde (Belanger)

(Mother of No. 11)

Continued on chart 824 Jean St. Onge

(Father of No. 12)

Continued on chart 925 Marie Leclers

(Mother of No. 12)

Continued on chart 1026 Antoine Chapdelaine-Beaulac

(Father of No. 13)

Continued on chart 1127 Elisabeth Simpson (or Isabelle)

(Mother of No. 13)

Continued on chart 1228 Cevien Derosiers

(Father of No. 14)

Continued on chart 1329 Sophie Vailland

(Mother of No. 14)

Continued on chart 1430 Pierre Peloquin

(Father of No. 15)

Continued on chart 1531 Desange Lavallee

(Mother of No. 15)

Continued on chart 16



American-Canadian Genealogical Society

Founded September 1973

P. O. Box 668
Manchester, N.H., 03105

" SPRING CONFERENCE "

SATURDAY, May 3, 1980

- 8:30 AM : Registration, \$3.00 per person, Perini Science Building
St. Anselm's College, Manchester, N.H.
- 9:00 : Opening of Conference and Short Business Meeting
- 9:30 : Patricia Kennedy, Pre-Confederation Archivist of the
Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa. Subject: (Research in
the Archives.)
- 11:00 : Rev. Julien Deziel, o.f.m., Montreal, President of "La
Societe Genealogique Canadienne Francaise. (Subject:
Genealogical Research in Quebec.)
- 12:00 : Lunch. A buffet lunch will be available for those who
choose at approximately \$4.00 per person payable in ad-
vance to Treasurer, Raymond Lavallee. Deadline for lunch
notification is April 29th.
- 12:30 PM : Beginners Workshop
- 1:00 : Problems Workshop
- 2:00 : Paul P. Delisle, Woonsocket, R.I. Subject: (The preserva-
tion of Historical photographs and their use in genealogy)
- 3:00 : Robert B. Perreault, Manchester, N.H. Author & Librarian
at L'Association Canado-Americaine. Subject: (Others sources
to research when writing Family Histories.)
- 4:00 : Dr. David McDougall, Montreal, member of the Quebec Family
History Society. Subject: (English Quebecers in the
Gaspé Peninsula, Eastern Townships, Trois Rivières and
Quebec City.)
- 5:30 : Question & Answer Session with Speakers
- 7:00 : Research at Library until 9:30 PM. (Due to limited space
at the Library, participants from out of town will be
given first preference.)

SUNDAY, May 4, 1980

- 9:00 AM to 6:00 PM Research at Library, 172 Belmont St. in the
basement of St. Anthony's Church Rectory corner of Silver
st.

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119 Cote Avenue
Woonsocket, R.I. 02895



THE FORGET FILE OF MARRIAGES OF RHODE ISLAND 1856-1900

The American French Genealogical Society takes great pleasure in presenting it members with the first part of a multi-part series which will eventually publish all the Franco-American marriages of Rhode Island from 1856-1900. This work was compiled by Dr. Ulysses Forget of Warren, Rhode Island and donated to the American French Genealogical Society in January of 1980. The starred items are items not found in the Forget File but found in the files of the churches of Rhode Island. If any member has any information that will add to the information that will follow please contact the Society so that we may make the proper corrections.

Abair Emma (Charles & -----) 23, New Brunswick
 Proof (Plouffe ?) (George & Elma -----) 21, Canada
 3 Dec 1886, Pawtucket

Abbott Cushman (Isaac & Elizabeth -----) 24, Dover, NH
 Parent, Leontie Angele (Octave & Eleanor ---) 22, Williamsport, Pa
 8 June 1900, Providence

Martha (John & Louisa -----) 18
 Chabotte, Elie (Peter & Marie -----) 20 Canada
 13 Nov 1882, Woonsocket

Abendroth Amelia (Henry & Pauline -----) 31 England
 Beauregard, Oscar (George & Ellen -----) 29 Canada
 6 Feb 1897, Woonsocket, Baptist

Abrair Thomas (Zephirin & Helen Vincent) 22 Canada
 Frechette, Pamela (Alfred & Elmil (sic) Jouillet) 17 Canada
 10 Jan 1893, Warren

Achim Helen (John & Phebe -----) 17 Canada
 Plante, Peter (Peter & Nellie -----) 25 Canada
 1 May 1880, Woonsocket, Miller, Clergyman
 Horace (Henry & Philomene Carriere) 24 Canada
 Tetrault, Ernestine (Jos & Elmiere Careau) 22 Canada
 24 Oct 1898, Notre Dame, Cf
 Marie (Pierre & Larose ?) 21 Canada
 Chabot, Louis (Cleophas & Sophie -----) 19 Canada
 28 June 1869, Warwick

Adam Albert (Peter & Eliza Vigiant) 18 Canada
 Dorval, Augusta (Urlois & Einchie Cortois) 18
 23 Feb 1882, Lincoln
 Amanda (Peter & Eliz -----) 20 Canada
 Laflamme, Edward Jos (Charles & Louisa) 23
 24 Nov 1886, Scituate
 Celestin (Calie & Dimithil -----) 28 Canada
 Leveque, Evangeline (Thomas & -----) 22 Canada
 2 Jan 1892, Burriville
 Claudia (Isaac & Marie Vadboncoeur) 17 Canada
 Capitte, Victor (Joseph & Catherine Plante) 22 Canada
 20 Nov 1893, St Jean-Baptiste, Warwick
 Cordelie (Alexis & Valerie Verreau) 18 Canada
 McCra, Theophile (Joseph & Julia Boucher) 19 Canada
 26 April 1898, Lincoln
 Evelina, (Pierre & Alodie -----) 26 Canada
 Morin, Ernest (Clovis & Millie -----) 25 Canada
 5 Oct 1896, Pawtucket, St Jean-Baptiste
 Frank (Calice & Julie Flavie ?) 27 Canada
 Tremblay, Emma (Hilaire & Rosalie Gauchou) 24 Canada
 25 Dec 1880, Lincoln
 George (Victor & Olive -----) 28 Pittsburgh, Penn
 Browne, Florence Bucklin (William & Naomi -----) 27 England
 29 April 1896, Providence
 George Emery (William & Maira -----) 43 Bangor, Maine
 Potvin, Sophia (Emmanuel & Genevieve -----) 44 Grafton, Mass
 17 July 1899, Providence, Baptist

2.

Adam

Harriet Emma (John & Charlotte ---) 36 2nd marriage divorce
Martin, Joseph (Charles & Emelie ---) 36 Canada
26 Aug 1889, Providence
Henry, (Pierre & Edridge Viegias) 26 Canada
Cartier, Hermine (JB & Sophie Roy) 25 Canada
7 Jan 1890, Lincoln
Henry, (Peter & -----) 21 Canada
Labonte, Rosie (David & -----) 21 Canada
6 July 1885, Lincoln
John, (Henry & Lucie -----) 23 Canada
Pronovost, Melinda (Xavier & Selina -----) 23 Canada
23 April 1900, Providence
Joseph, (Pascal & Angelie -----) 31 Canada
Rancourt, Mederise (Etienne & Louise -----) 32 Canada
5 Feb 1876, Woonsocket
Louis, (Louis & Emelie -----) 25 Canada 2nd marriage
Hebert, Delia (Francois & -----) 23 Canada
5 Feb 1889, Lincoln
Lucie, (Isaac & Marie ----) 25 Canada
Biron, Frederick (JB & Julie de Biron ? or Bien) 20 Canada
10 Sept 1870, Warwick
Ludger, (Guillaume & M. E. -----) 39 Canada 2nd marriage
Bourgie, Marie Annie (Joseph & Marie Louise Corriveau) 39 Canada
10 Jan 1893, Lincoln
Napoleon-Edmond, (Frederic & Mathilde -----) 24 Canada
Whitney, Maud Evelyn (A.M. & Harriet -----) 20 Portland, Maine
25 Dec 1897, Pawtucket, Congregationalist
Rosanna, (Francois & Marie -----) 21 Central Falls
Nicole, Henri (Joseph & Christine -----) 23 Canada
30 Aug 1897, Woonsocket
Ulderic-Alphonse, (Peter & Elizabeth -----) 21 Canada
Ponton, Annie (Jerome & Julia -----) 20 Canada
11 Jan 1887, Pawtucket
Valerie, (Alex & Valrie -----) 19 Canada
Artel, George (Pierre & Marie -----) 25 France
22 June 1896, Lincoln, St Jacques

Adams

James, (John & Magdalene -----) 29 East Greenwich
Archambault, Philomene (Joseph & Magdalene -----) 20 Canada
12 Sept 1880, Providence, Episcopal
James, (John & Helen -----) 47 East Greenwich
Briere, Marie Louise (Edouard & Marie -----) 30 Canada
30 June 1898, Providence, United Presbyterian
Sarah Anne, (Thomas & Sarah -----) 39 Ireland 2nd marriage
Collin, Godfrey (Henry & Marie -----) 42 Canada 2nd marriage
16 Oct 1886, Scituate

Adeus

Joseph, (Louis & Cleophile -----) 18 Canada
Tellier, Laudina (David & Malvina -----) 23 Pascoag
4 Oct 1898, Burriville

Agnew

Alice Loretta, (Patrick & Bridget -----) 22 Pheonix
Beaudette, Allen J. (Saul & Leonie -----) 24 Canada
16 Nov 1897, Warwick

Alain

Alexandre (Charles & Margaret -----) 19 Canada
Champlain, Mary (Gilbert & Mary -----) 18 Canada
 10 June 1866, Cumberland

John, (Charles & -----) 21 Canada

Airme Perreault (John & Julie -----) 18 Canada
 11 Jan 1867, Smithfield

Leo

Leo, (Joseph & Harriet -----) 24 Canada

Tetu, Myrille (Morguire & Philomene -----) 23 Canada
 18 April 1891, Woonsocket

Normand, (Eugene & Mary Barbour) 26 Canada

Moreau, Laura (Napoleon & Jessie Chabot) 26 Canada
 11 Nov 1896, Cumberland

Paul, (Peter & Mary Cournoyer) 24, Whitinsville, Massachusetts

Peloquin, Delima (Pierre & Mary Tassier) 19 Canada
 18 Oct 1898, North Smithfield

Rosa, (Julien & Marie -----) 22 Canada

Mongeau, Louis Napoleon (Joseph & Marie -----) 20
 30 April 1888, Warwick

Thomas, (Joseph & Mary Mily) 23 Canada

Foster, Mary (Pierre & Adelaide -----) 19 Canada
 8 April 1881, Bristol

Alarie

Amanda, (Delphis & Amanda -----) 17 Canada

Cloutier, Damas (Michel & Delphine -----) 22 Canada
 21 Sept 1891, Providence

Cordelie, (Delphis & Amanda -----) 19 Canada

Grant, John (John & Amelia -----) 24 Canada
 12 Aug 1885, Providence

Edmond, (Alexandre & Olive -----) 29 Canada

Brouseau, Angelina (Joseph & Sophie -----) 23 Canada
 26 Aug 1889, Providence

Jean, (David & Marie -----) 23 Canada

Laurent, Edouardina (Pierre & Eloise -----) 23 Canada
 12 Oct 1893, Providence

Joseph, (Alexis & Olive -----) 32 Canada

Plande (Plante ?) (Xavier & Sophie -----) 21 Canada
 5 Feb 1894, Providence

Leon, (David & Marie -----) 42 Canada 2nd marriage

Laurent, Edouardina (Pierre & Eloise -----) 23 Canada
 12 Oct 1893, Providence

Marie-Jeanne, (Leon & Marie -----) 19 Canada

Bastille, David (Joseph & Philomene -----) 21 Canada
 11 June 1894, Providence

Marie-Louise, (Leon & Marie -----) 21 Canada

Dandeneau, Joseph (Pierre & Louise ----) 21 Canada
 7 Jan 1893, Providence

Napoleon-Joseph, (Napoleon & Marie -----) 19 Canada

Sicard, Georgia (Pierre & Marie -----) 17 Canada
 26 Nov 1894, Providence

Virginie, (Delphis & Manda -----) 18 Canada

Duhaime, Ovide (Joseph & Josephine -----) 20 Canada
 4 March 1889, Providence

Albert

Celina, (Louis & Esther -----) 16 Canada

Charron, Narcisse (Narcisse & Lucie -----) 18 Canada
 27 Jan 1868, Woonsocket

Celina "Albert" is without doubt Jalbert

4.
Aldrich Bertha-May, (Henry & Ada J. -----) 22 New Hampshire
Demorancille, Louis J. (Joseph & Anna -----) 24 Central Falls
11 June 1900, Pawtucket, Methodist-Episcopal
Elizabeth Ellen, (Asa & Sophie -----) 35
Roberge, George-Esdras (Joseph & Emeline -----) 32 Canada
12 Nov 1890, Providence, Congregational
Sadie, (Thomas & Lydia Farney) 38
Jarvis, Joseph (Andrew & Flavia Leandon) 62 Canada 2nd marriage
14 Aug 1892, Charlestown

Alexandre Clara Mary, (Nelson & Clara -----) 23
Bitaut, Thomas (Michel & Mary -----) 21 Canada
29 Oct 1881, Providence

Alix Armenie, (James & Marie -----) 17 Canada
Rocheleau, Belamie (Louis & Sophie -----) 21 Canada
3 Aug 1873, Cumberland
Clara, (Abram & Sophie -----) 21 Canada
Iepierre, Edmund (Louis & Leocadie -----) 24 Canada
25 July 1887, Warwick
Corinne, (Henry & Adeline Rainville) 22 Canada
Dulude, Joseph (Joseph-Louis & Louise Collette ?) 24 Canada
13 Aug 1895, Pawtucket, Registered in Cumberland
Elizabeth, (James & Mary -----) 23 Canada
Fontaine, Maurice (Edward & Rosalie -----) 30 Canada
15 June 1873, Cumberland
Emerentienne, (Dennis & Deline -----) 21 Canada
Vaslette, Donath (Mitchel & Edmire -----) 27 Canada
8 June 1892, Pawtucket,
Emma-Rosanne, (Fred & Eleonore Genore) 24 Central Falls
Gilman, George Didace (Joseph & Julie Maritn) 24 Woonsocket
16 June 1898, Central Falls, Notre Dame
Fabiola, (Jeremie & Cesarie -----) 22 Canada
Monplaisir, Antoine (JB & Aurilie -----) 28 Canada
11 Oct 1896, Fall River, Registered in Providence
Melina, (Toussaint & Aurelia Robert) 24 Fall River
Boulaïs, Adelard (Louis & Malvina Hamel) 23 Canada
3 July 1899, Central Falls, Notre Dame
Moses Joseph, (Jahe & Marie -----) 25 Canada
Carew, Maggie (Thomas & Elizabeth -----) 23 Newfoundland
23 Feb 1886, Scituate

Anger James, (P.E. & Marie Ange) 24 Canada
Gamelin, Leona (Henry & Philomene -----) 17 Canada
21 Aug 1879, Woonsocket

Allaire Clara, (Joseph & Clara -----) 21
Bedard, Wilfrid (Joseph & Clara -----) 22 Canada
11 Jan 1892, Woonsocket, Registered in Smithfield
David, (Olivier & Emilie -----) 24 Canada
Guyon, Virginie (Louis & Emilie -----) 20 Canada
31 Aug 1885, Providence
Emma, (Pierre & Emilie -----) 33 Canada
Racine, Ephrem (Jacques & Sophie -----) 35 Canada
2 April 1894, Woonsocket
Frederic, (Joseph & Eloise -----) 18 Canada
Girord, Marina (Raphael & Phobie -----) 18 Canada
15 Oct 1876, Burriville

Allaire

Georgianna, (Victor & Malvina -----) 20 Woonsocket
Daignault, Eugene (Godfroy & Elmire -----) 21 Woonsocket
 8 May 1899, Woonsocket
Helene, (Peter & Emily -----) 19 Canada
Houle, Magloire (Francis & Marie -----) 23 Canada
 11 Sept 1866, Cumberland
Hermine, (Francois & Aglae Lamoureux) 32 Douglas, Massachusetts
Champigny, Joseph (Paul Champagne & Flore Abbey) 36 Canada
 6 Feb 1897, Central Falls, Notre Dame 2nd marriage
Hermine, (Celestin & Florence Bedard) 32 Douglas, Massachusetts
Laperche, Charles (Vital & Flavie Champagne) 36 Canada
 1 March 1897, Central Falls, Notre Dame
Hermine, (Pierre & Emelie -----) 19 Canada
Lamoureux, Pierre (Pierre & Odille -----) 20 Canada
 13 May 1878, Woonsocket
 Hermine was the daughter of Pierre & Emelie Baillargeon, born
 St Jude, Quebec . She died 27 May 1950 in Woonsocket
Jean-Baptiste, (Charles & Therese -----) 22 Canada 2nd marriage
Bergeron, Marie (Maxime & Therese -----) 28 Canada 2nd marriage
 12 April 1874, Woonsocket
Louis-Francis, (Goerge & Mary -----) 29 Providence
Dolan, Margaret (Thomas & Mary -----) 24
 18 Feb 1896, Providence
Maggie, dit Allen, (Peter & Mary Carnegie) 22 Whitinsville, Mass
Carduc dit Cardin, Delos, (Nelson & Clovis Manilla) 28 Canada
 20 Nov 1900, North Smithfield, St John the Evangelist
Malvina, (Victor & Malvina -----) 21 Canada
Milot, Antoine Leopold (Adolphe & Dorimaiae -----) 29 Canada
 25 Oct 1892, Woonsocket
Marie, (Joseph & Onezyne -----) 20 Canada
Boruin sit Bonin, Remi (Joseph & Emilie -----) 27 Canada
 30 Aug 1874, Ashton, St Joseph
Marie, (Pierre & Marie -----) 21 Canada
Robert, Ernest (Toussaint & Elmire -----) 19 Canada
 6 Jan 1894, Woonsocket, Precieux Sang
Melina, (Olivier & Melina -----) 21 Canada
Mtichell, Thomas (Louis & Oliva -----) 24 Canada
 18 June 1889, Cumberland
Moses, (Edward & Julia -----) 21 Canada
Caron, Adelina (Aime & Mary -----) 22 Canada
 5 Feb 1876, Warwick
Napoleon, (Joseph & Clarice -----) 21
Hebert, Hermine (Elie & Emilie -----) 18 Canada
 8 April 1891, Woonsocket
Rosanna, (Stephen & Clovis -----) 23 Woonsocket
Lefrancois, Joseph (Fabien & Marie -----) Woonsocket
 7 Aug 1899, Woonsocket
Rosanna, (Alexandre & Marie -----) 24 Woonsocket
Ledoux, Louis (JB & Marie -----) 26 Canada
 9 Jan 1892, Woonsocket
Stephen, (Pierre & Melice -----) 19 Canada
Garneau, Clarissa (Louis & Marguerite -----) 18 Canada
 31 Jan 1876, Woonsocket
Victor, (Victor & Malvina -----) 20 Canada
Leveille, Emma (Pierre & Melina -----) 20 Canada
 22 July 1889, Woonsocket

6.

Allaire

Victorine, (Victor & Malvina -----) 19
Jacob, Napoleon (Frank & Clarice -----) 26 Canada
7 Jan 1895, Woonsocket, Precieux-Sang
Victorine was the daughter of Victor & Malvina Aubin

Allard

Adelard, (Henri & Felicite Myre) 24 Canada
Voisard, Louisa (JB & Elizabeth Patineau) 18 Massachusetts
30 Oct 1899, Central Falls, Notre Dame
Agnes, (Francois & Philomene -----) 21 Canada
Laplante, Aldor (Henri & Delphine -----) 28 Missouri
3 May 1897, Pawtucket
Aldea, (Edward & Mathilde -----) 21 Canada
Fagnant, Benjamin (Hercule & Celina -----) 23 Canada
8 Jan 1900, Warwick
Alexander, (Maxime & Amelia -----) 21 Canada
Caroline Genereux (Paul & Adeline -----) 23 Canada
29 July 1865, Burriville
Alexis, (Oliver & Mathilde -----) 25 Canada
Auge, Aurelie (Christopher & Marie -----) 24 Canada
28 Jan 1878, Woonsocket, Precieux-Sang
Alice Winifred, (Frederick & Mary -----) 24 Providence
Brown, George Lewis (Thomas & Maria -----) 26 Providence
14 June 1899, Providence
Amanda, Joseph & Onesime -----) 18 Canada
Martin, Jean-Baptiste (Augustine & Florance -----) 22 Canada
22 Sept 1879, Woonsocket
* Amanda, (Francois & Philomene Cardinal)
Beauvais, Alfred (Joseph & Helene Fontaine)
16 Aug 1898, Pawtucket, Notre Dame de Consolation
Clemence, (Adolphe & Marie -----) 26 France ?
Cunningham, John J. (Thomas & Mary Ann -----) 27 Buriville
11 Feb 1900, Pawtucket
Delphice-Joseph, (Nalbert & Eleonore -----) 21 PC
Giroux, Josephine Ursule (Solomon & Louise -----) 19
15 Aug 1881, Warwick
Delina, (Francis & Philomene Cardinal) 19 Canada
Hachby dit Hachez, Elzear (Elzear & Franoise Benoit) 24 Canada
13 Feb 1882, Lincoln
Edmond, (Peter & Julia -----) 26 Canada
Larondeau, Philomene (James & Mary -----) 19 Canada
15 Nov 1874, Woonsocket
Edmond was the son of Pierre & Julie Fortin and was married at
Precieux-Sang Church
Emma, (Julien & Lucie -----) 17 Canada
Martin, Regis (Pierre & Lucille -----) 21 Canada
17 April 1882, Woonsocket, Precieux-Sang
* Eugene, (Olivier & Donithilde -----)
Lacroix, Olivine (Pierre & -----)
11 June 1883, Woonsocket, Precieux-Sang
Evelina, (Francois & Philomene Cardinal) 24 Canada
Beauvais, Joseph (Treffle & Olive Fontaine) 28 Canada
17 Feb 1890, Lincoln
Francois, (Joachim & Amelie -----) 23 Canada
Dufresne, Merance (Norbert & Rosalia -----) 17 Canada
18 Oct 1874, Woonsocket, Precieux-Sang

Allard

Frank, (Frank & Philomene Gardineau ? Cardinal?) 22 Canada
 Hachby, Delina (Ozias & Francoise Benoit) 26 Canada
 12 Nov 1882, Lincoln

Frank, (Frank & Merance -----) 23 Canada
Plourde, Mary (Venand & Mathilde -----) 20 Canada
 16 Jan 1899, Woonsocket, Precieux-Sang

Frank was really Francois who was the son of Francois & Merentienne
 Dufresne born 21 Nov 1875, Woonsocket and died 13 Jan 1964 in
 Woonsocket

Frederick, (Julien & Marie -----) 24 Canada

Gendron, Jane (Joseph & Emelie -----) 24
 3 Nov 1887, Warwick

Frederick-Danis, (William & Anna -----) 50 Cumberland divorced

Ryan, Jane (Alonzo & Mary Farnum) 34 Providence 2nd marriage
 26 April 1896, Providence, Congregational

Georgianna, (John C. & Jemina -----) 18 Pawtucket

Allard, Louis (John & Mary J. -----) 19 Apponaug

1 Oct 1900, Pawtucket, Notre Dame de la Consolation

* Georgianna is the daughter of Francois & Philomene Allard and
 Louis Allard is the son of Louis & Dina St Anjou.

Gilbert, (Francis & Philomene -----) 33 Canada 2nd marriage

Mercier, Anna (Norbert & Marie -----) 23 Canada

16 Nov 1892, Cumberland

Henry, (Treffley & Hestine Gilbert) 24 Canada

Rivet, Minnie (Octave & Salanire Coutu) 18 Canada

21 Aug 1888, North Providence

Hermenigilde, (Henri & Facei Miel) 21 Canada

Marceau, Gaudea (Bazile & Marie Turgeon) 21 Canada

8 May 1893, Lincoln

Joseph, (Francois & Philomene -----) 19 Canada

Mercier, Alma (Norbert & Melina -----) 22 Canada

20 Nov 1893, Cumberland

Joseph, (Jule & Lucie -----) 28 Canada

Palardy, Ernestine (Alexandre & Julie -----) 23 Woonsocket

14 Nov 1896, Woonsocket

Leon, (Maxime & Marie -----) 23 Canada 2nd marriage

Brule, Malvina (Joseph & Marie -----) 22 Canada

10 May 1897, Woonsocket, Precieux-Sang

Registered both in Providence and Pawtucket.

* Leandre was the son of Maxime & Marie Caron and Malvina was the
 daughter of Joseph & Marie Courchesne

* Leocadie, (Joseph Octave & Onesime Guertin)

Louis/Loiselle (Louis & Melie -----)

29 Avril 1878, Woonsocket, Precieux-Sang

Lenona, (Dieudonne & Caroline -----) 18

Giroux, Camille (Jean & Louise -----) 20 Canada

1 Oct 1893, Providence

Louis, (John & Mary J. -----) 19 Appanaug

Georgianna Allard (John & Jemina -----) 18 Pawtucket

1 Oct 1900, Pawtucket

Louise, (Jule & Lucie -----) 18 Canada

Duclos, Delphis (Antoine & Philomene -----)

21 Nov 1881, Woonsocket, Precieux-Sang

Maude, (Frank & Philomene -----) 20 Canada

Beauvais, Alfred (Joseph & Helene -----) 22 Canada

18 June 1898, Pawtucket

Narcisse, (Oliver & Malvina -----) 23 Canada

Robillard, Rosanna (Octave & Mary Jane -----) 21 Mass

8 OCT 1900, WARWICK

8.

Allard

Noe, (Maxime & Aronic -----) 21 Canada
Girouard, Emmie (Pierre & Louise -----) 21 Canada
1 Jan 1870, Woonsocket
Pierre, (Charles & Anastasie -----) 24 Canada
Therrien, Eveline (Jules & Phebe -----) 21 Canada
27 Feb 1896, Providence, Reverend Plummer Christian
Rosa, (Frank & Philomene Cardinal) 17 Canada
Gendron, Oscar (John & Esther Dupuis) 22 Canada
6 June 1893, Lincoln
Solime, (Simon & Justine -----) 41 Canada 2nd marriage
Therrien, Esther (Charles & Theotise -----) 42 Canada 2nd marriage
17 Jan 1889, Lincoln
Victor Arthur, (Pierre & Celine -----) 25 Quebec
Favre, Clara Adelaide (Frank & Marie -----) 21 Providence
18 Oct 1898, Providence

Allen

Adolphus, (Eugene & Mary Allen) 24 Canada
Barbeau, Marie (Oliver Vient ? & Celina Beaudry) 26 Canada
7 Jan 1889, Lincoln
Annie-Elizabeth, (William & Emma -----) Providence
Lavigne, Noe J. (David & Virginie -----) 24 Superior, Michigan
11 June 1898, Providence, Christian Clergyman
Asa, (Asa & Marilla Church) 32 Norwich, Connecticut
Martin, Georgianna (John B & Marie Allard) 18 Georgiaville
21 Dec 1894, Lincoln
Charles Henry, (Edward & Agnes -----) 28
Peloquin, Exerile (Allegrans & Marguerite -----) 18
10 Feb 1891, Warwick
Ira, (Ichabod & Abigail -----) 46
Savoie, Victoria (Adolph & Lenora -----) 27 Canada
29 Oct 1893, Burriville
Norman, (Eugene & Marie Barber) 26 Canada
Morreau, Laura (Napoleon & Jessie Chabot) 26 Canada
11 Nov 1896, Lincoln

Allison

Charles Robert, (James & Mathilda Roberts) 27 Pennslyvania
Fountain, Julia Aluetta (William & Carrie Parker) 16 Connecticut
1 Jan 1895, Newport, Methodist
Ejania (Martin & Adeline -----) 19
St Germain, Hermisdas (Benjamin & Marie -----) 24 Canada
29 Sept 1890, Providence

Alton

Ella Ida, (Asa & -----) 26
Joslin, Edward Napoleon (Edward & Mathilda -----) 23 Canada
15 June 1892, Burriville

Amant

Horace, (Joseph & Josephine -----) 24 Canada
Jeanotte, Malvina (Gilbert & Aurellier -----) 24 N. Grosvernordale
1 Jan 1898, Pawtucket

Aneil

Moses, (Farire & Emilie -----) 23 Canada
Pusdean?, Victoire (Abiscis & Seline -----) 18 Vermont
3 July 1872, Warwick, St Jean-Baptiste

Amore

Charles (Charles & Catherine -----) 37 Maryland
Labue, Christian (Peter & Am. -----) Whitinsville, Massachusetts
5 MAR 1896, PROVIDENCE, ADVENT CHRISTIAN

Amyot

Cecilia, (Andre & Aglae -----) 19 Canada
Auger, Theonas (L. A & Matilda -----) 37 Canada
 17 Feb 1890, Woonsocket
Eva Guilbeault, (Charles & Sophronie -----) 24
Auger, Alcibiade Joseph (Louis & Mathilde -----) 24 Canada
 9 Feb 1892, Woonsocket
Jacques-Henri, (Andrew & Aglae -----) 28 Canada
Demers, Virginie (Fardina & -----) 22 Canada
 24 Sept 1894, Woonsocket
Joseph, (Andre & Aglea -----) 23 Canada
Demers, Delia (Fardina & Marguerite -----) 18 Canada
 10 Jan 1893, Woonsocket
Josephine, (John & Marie Bush) 25 Hadley, Massachusetts
Cauvin dit Gauvin, Ovide (Peter & Perpétue Lagasse) 21 Woonsocket
 30 Aug 1897, North Smithfield

Anderson

Christian Adolphe, (Andreast & Anna -----) 29 Norway
Rainault, Rose (Jb & Apoline -----) 26 Canada
 17 Sept 1888, Providence
Emma, (Gustaf & Hannah -----) 23 Sweden
Raymond, Napoleon Francis (Jean & Angeline -----) 23 Canada
 24 June 1895, Providence, Lutheran
William, (Andrew & Mary -----) 27 Norway
Marcile, Ann (Joseph & Victoria -----) 22 Canada
 28 Sept 1899, Pawtucket

Andre

John, (John & Maggie -----) 19 Canada
St Laurent, Edena (Anallee ? & Elizabeth ? -----) 19 Canada
 8 Nov 1871, Warren
Stephen-Levings, (Stephen & Amanda -----) 36 Canada 2nd marriage
Cook, Ida Estella (Charles & Mary Thompson) 34 2nd marriage
 24 Feb 1886, Providence, Universalist

Andrews

Marais Cooper, (Henry & Sarah Handy) 35 Virginia
Taupier, Alice Adelaide (Charles & Ammeta Hazel) 28 West Indies
 25 Dec 1897, Newport, Mount Zion Church
Walter Francis, (Edmond & Adeline Rochford) 19 Canada
Matteson, Nellie Estella (Edward & Tarcile Croteau) 19 Canada
 23 Sept 1899, Coventry

Ange

Eugenie, (John & Julie -----) 24 Canada
Grandpere, Augustus (Augustus & Agnes -----) 23 Canada
 19 Jan 1891, Burriville
Joseph, (Joseph & Lucie -----) 37 Canada 2nd marriage
Robidoux, Marie (Pierre & Lucie -----) 38 Canada 2nd marriage
 27 Feb 1892, Woonsocket

Angel

Marie, (Francois & Marico -----) 18 Canada
Gagnon, Isabert (Maxime & Louisa -----) 17 Canada
 24 Oct 1870, Providence

Anger

(see Ange Above)
Arthemise, (Francois & Zoe Theberge) 26 Canada
Gauvin, Simias (Antoine & Adele Laperche) 29 Canada
 22 May 1894, Lincoln

10.

Anger

Jeffrey, (Xavier & Rosalie -----) 26 PC
Gendron, Flora (Cyriel & Marguerite -----) 24 PC
18 April 1887, Providence
Leonidas, (Joseph & Julie -----) 27 Oswego, New York
Gauthier, Dr. Leon D. (Marc & Hedwidge -----) 33 Canada 2nd marr
12 Sept 1899, Providence
Lucy, (Joseph & Lucy Vealangier) 22 Canada
Grenon, Alexis (Alexis & Marcelina Capllelaine) 22 Canada
Register says Alexis Genro
16 June 1879, North Smithfield, St John the Evangelist
Thomas, (Isene & Elizabeth -----) 21 Canada
Ellemore sit Bellemare, Lena (Daniel & Olive -----) 21 Canada
1 Sept 1884, Pawtucket
Eliza, dit Anqa, (Joseph & Lucie -----) 22 Canada
(Angers) Houle, Marcel (Andrew & Marie -----) 22 Canada
24 Oct 1881, North Smithfield
Joseph, (John & Noimi Dufrend) 25 Canada
Cossette, Edwidge (Randolph & Adi Bourassa) 23 Canada
6 July 1883, Lincoln
(Angier) Joseph, (Joseph & -----) 23 Canada
Parent, Ceraphine (Michael & Ceraphine Cossette)
6 Jan 1879, North Smithfield
Josephine, (Joseph & ----- Vielandry) 21 Canada
Lee, Charles Arnold (Samuel & Eunice Bates) 24
7 Oct 1885, North Smithfield
Marie, (Joseph & Lucy -----) 19 Canada
Cunningham, Joshua (John & Catherine Murphy) 27
21 Nov 1887, North Smithfield

Anneaux

Delia, (George & Delia -----) 14 Canada
Robitaille, Levi (Louis & Clementine -----) 22
23 May 1892, Harrisville, St Patrick

Anotte

Louisa, (Peter & Julia Gautin) 22 Canada
Prevost, Felix (Felix & Mary Prevot) 22 Canada
9 Jan 1876, Warren, St Mary

Antaya

Aglaiie, (Atharose & Caroline -----) 20 Canada
Jolly, Regis (Bruno & Julie Jolly) 25 Canada
28 Jan 1896, Lincoln, St Jacques
Emily, (Jean & Catherine -----) 22 Canada
Meunier, Pierre (August & Justine -----) 23 Canada
7 Jan 1872, Crompton
Registered in Warwick
Eulalie, (Tofiels & Marance -----) 20 Canada
Paul, Albert (Albert & Sophie -----) 23 Canada
7 Oct 1880, Providence, Methodist-Episcopal
Hedwick, (James & Catherine -----) 23 Canada
Beauchaine, Gefroid (Jephain & Adelle -----) 21 Canada
29 Dec 1884, Warwick
Josephine, (Jacques & Catherine -----) 21 Canada
Champaigne, Louis (John-B & Jane -----) 18 Canada
27 April 1885, Warwick
Marcel, (Jacques & Catherine -----) 21 Canada
Patry, Emilie (David & Delina -----) 25 Canada
7 Feb 1873, Warwick

