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**AMERICAN FRENCH GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
FRANCO-AMERICAN HERITAGE CENTER**

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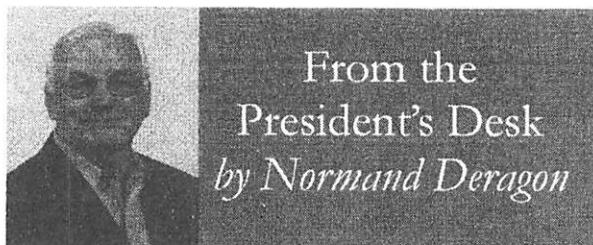
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July 2018



The dog days of summer are upon us. It's the time of year when folks take vacations and enjoy the nice (albeit torrid here in New England) weather and take the opportunity to be with family and friends in the great outdoors.

Here at AFGS our volunteers are enjoying the summer as well. However, we have a committee that has been quite busy redesigning the members-only section of our website. This is a project that has been long overdue. This group is making tremendous progress toward unveiling a site that I believe our members will find useful and will want to visit often. I want you to know who these dedicated volunteers are and the fine work they are doing to provide more value for your AFGS membership. The committee is chaired by our librarian and past president, Janice Burkhart. The committee members include Francis Fortin, Larry Rainville, Roger Bartholomy, Fran Tivey, Roger Beaudry, Annette Smith, and Tom Allaire. Francis and Larry are providing us with their expertise in computer software programming and have dedicated hundreds of hours testing and retesting the postings and programs to make certain they display properly and are easy to search. Annette, Fran and Roger Bartholomy have been busy reformatting and indexing the past issues of our publication, *Je Me Souviens*. We will have all of the JMS issues on the site dating back to 1978, indexed by names, article titles, and keywords for easy searching. Annette has developed a database of our submitted funeral home prayer cards. You will be able to search by name and click on a link that will display the funeral card. Larry, Jan, and Roger Bartholomy have been working on our massive collection of submitted obituaries to compile a searchable database that our members will be able to access. We will have some of our marriage repertoires on the site to start, with more to be added soon. We also will have some family histories that have been made available for our members to use in their research. After its debut, our "Members Only" page will continue to have new material and be a work in progress for the foreseeable future. I know we've told you about our plans for the "Members Only" area for some time. I never realized how much goes into preparing materials for the website that are user friendly and of value to those researching their family histories. Based on what I've seen so far, it will definitely be worth the wait.

As you know, we have been raising funds and working with the Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission, our architect, and various contractors with the goal of having an elevator installed in our nearly 100-year old building. The initial projection was for construction to start in early April with a completion date in mid-July of this year. Well as is the case with many construction projects, there have been "issues" that caused a delay. It is expected that those "issues" will be resolved soon with construction starting in August with a completion date by the end of this year. We will keep you posted on our progress. Although there have been delays with the construction, we are still raising funds to help pay for the elevator. As always our members have been most generous. And we have raised funds through other organizations. If you have donated to our campaign, thank you again for your generosity. If not, could you please see your way to lend a helping hand? We still have not reached our goal of \$150,000 but are confident that our members will contribute to reach it. Visit the AFGS web site at www.afgs.org to learn how you can help.

Enjoy the rest of the summer.

A Tip From Your
"Bookie"

by Janice Burkhart
Librarian



**MILITARY HISTORY BOOKS
IN OUR LIBRARY**

by Jan Burkhart

Most of our AFGS members have, at one time or another, studied American History. We know about the French and

Indian War, the American Revolution, the Civil War and of course our country's involvement in the more recent conflicts such as World War I and World War II. But few of us know a lot about the history of Canada, even though it is such a close neighbor.

Did you know that many of our French Canadian cousins fought by our side during the American Revolution and the Civil War? And they did it at the risk of punishment from their government and church. In the early days soldiers fought up and down the Mississippi defending French forts. These battles took place in what we called the French and Indian War but the English called The Seven Years War. There were unfriendly interactions with the Native tribes and men of the Carignan Regiment were called upon to fight in them. There was the famous battle on the Plains of Abraham where French Quebec was forced to surrender to the British. The Patriots of 1837 and 1838 staged an ill-fated revolt which resulted in hangings, exiles and some people being transported to other countries. This issue of *Je Me Souviens* is dedicated to our French-Canadian cousins who fought in these and other conflicts.

Since the military is the focus of this issue, I thought it would be a good time to highlight our wonderful military history collection. I must admit that many of these great books are written in French but a number are written in English. If you would like to know about the rebellion of 1837-1838 you might try *"The Patriots and the People of 1837,"* *"Canadian Exiles in Bermuda,"* or *"The Rebellion of 1837 in Upper Canada."* The American Revolution is well represented. Try *"Canadian Participants in the American Revolution - An Index."* You might find some of your ancestors listed. We have several books on the Carignan Regiment. I would suggest *"The Good Regiment."* *"A Clash of Cultures on the Warpath of Nations,"* will give you a nice overview of the Colonial Wars and *"Seven Years French and Indian War in New England and Parts Adjacent,"* is another good choice. *"La Marine - The French Colonial Soldier in Canada 1745-1761,"* would be interesting if you had an ancestor who served in the military. Check out the books on the siege of Quebec and the battles of the Plains of Abraham and of Ste-Foye.

I know that many genealogists like to collect names and dates. When you are putting your family story together you should incorporate some history too. Historical events shaped the lives of our ancestors just as historical events have affected our own lives. I think that some of these books will give you an insight into the events that our ancestors experienced and lived through. Check out the entire list in our card catalog or in the library section on our website.

THE SOLDIER AND THE PELICAN GIRL

Compiled by Jan Burkhart

One of the early families of Nouvelle France was the Saucier family. According to the *Dictionnaire généalogique des familles du Québec des origines à 1730*, by René Jetté, Louis Saucier or Saussier married Marguerite Gaillard on January 12, 1671 in Quebec City. Louis was the son of Charles Saucier and Charlotte Clairret from St-Eustache in Paris. Marguerite Gaillard was a “Filles du Roi”. Together they had two children, Charles and Jean. Son Charles stayed in Quebec. He married three times and raised a large family. Jean on the other hand joined the French military. He is the soldier of our story.

Jean served with Pierre Lemoyne d'Iberville, Canadian soldier and explorer. He took part in the Hudson Bay Expedition which included land and sea victories over the British. King William's War lasted from 1689-1697. Afterwards, Jean accompanied d'Iberville on the Gulf Coast Expedition which established the French Louisiana Colony.

Eventually, Jean settled in Mobile when the garrison moved to Fort Louis. At that time the area was part of Louisiana. Once released from the army, Jean remained in Mobile. He had been awarded a large tract of land and became a farmer and merchant. He was the first settler in the colony to establish a successful plantation.

We know that King Louis XIV sent young women to Quebec with the object of marrying the settlers there and having children. These women, the Filles du Roi, sent between 1663 and 1673 were sponsored by the King, given a dowry and protected until they chose a husband and married. This program was very successful and the King was encouraged to initiate a similar program in Mobile. Thus we are introduced to the “Pelican Girls.” But who were the “Pelican Girls?” Before we meet these young women, we will take a quick look at conditions in the Mobile colony.

Represented on maps as early as 1507, the Gulf of Mexico inlet now known as Mobile Bay, was navigated by European seafarers. In 1519 ships under the command of Spanish Admiral Alonso Alvaraz de Pineda sought a safe harbor in which to undertake repairs. The bay area was not really explored, however, until 1558. It was included in the vast region that was claimed for France's King Louis XIV and was named Louisiana by French explorer Robert Cavelier de LaSalle in 1682. France authorized two brothers, Pierre Le Moyne d'Iberville and Jean-Baptiste Le Moyne de Bienville, to explore territories in Louisiana. They arrived at the gulf inlet that is now called Mobile Bay in 1699. The area was subsequently considered crucial to establishing French occupation of Louisiana and the brothers were ordered to colonize the region, which was inhabited by the Mobile, or Maubila, tribe. Bienville was appointed as Royal Governor of French Louisiana in 1701.

French settlers had come to the area with dreams of gold and silver to be found in America. They were not willing to learn methods of agriculture or to perform the heavy toil required to grow crops for food or export. By all accounts, conditions in the colony were dismal. There were food shortages and extreme poverty. Sometimes the Native people were unfriendly. Many of the colonists were considered unfit as family men. The Louisiana Territory, with Massacre Island the most important port, soon began to feel suffering from famine. Settlers depended on trade with Indians and ships from France to get supplies and food. Disease was common. Iberville reported to the Marine Minister Ponchartrain in Paris that the idle colonists were bringing the downfall of French settlements. Iberville and LaSalle both requested better selection of immigrants - only those willing to work for their own survival.

In 1702 Bienville established Fort Louis de la Mobile, named to honor France's king and to acknowledge the native tribe at Twenty Seven Mile Bluff on the banks of the Mobile River, just north of present-day Mobile. It was the first French town in the gulf region. Mobile's Roman Catholic parish was established on July 20, 1703, by Jean-Baptiste de la Croix de Chevreux de Saint-Vallier, Bishop of Quebec. The parish was the first French Catholic parish established on the Gulf Coast of the United States and in 1704 Father Henri Roulleaux De la Vente was installed as the first pastor of the Church of Fort Louis de la Louisiane (Mobile).

In 1704, Bienville wrote to France asking for girls of marriageable age to be sent to the colony of Mobile (Dauphin Island) to marry the single French settlers who were living there. King Louis XIV approved the plan as he finally agreed that it was not helpful for the colonists to be living alone. He felt brides would help promote a more stable situation.

Let's take a look at these young women who became known as "Pelican Girls." They were twenty-three respectable, convent girls chosen by the Catholic Church for the French Government. Advertising these marriage opportunities as a type of contest or "Lottery" each girl had to endure a battery of examinations to insure they were of the highest moral value. Letters of recommendation were also required to apply for the Lottery. Winners would be given the opportunity to marry French Patriots who needed wives and families to care for in the new colony of Mobile.

These young women were very carefully chosen and were required to undergo many tests to insure their virtue and fitness for the positions they were to hold. Here is a portion of a letter written to Jean Baptiste Le Moyne de Bienville by Louis Phelypeaux de Pontchartrain, the Chancellor of France. "His majesty sends by that ship 20 girls to be married to the Canadians and others who have begun habitations at Mobile in order that this colony can firmly establish itself. Each of these girls was raised in virtue and piety and know how to work, which will render them useful in the colony by showing the Indian girls what they can do, for this there being no point in sending other than of virtue known and without reproach. His Majesty entrusted the Bishop of Quebec to certify them, in order that they not be suspect of debauch. You will take care to establish them the best you can and to marry them to men capable of having them subsist with some degree of comfort".

The girls were between the ages of 14 and 19. They left Paris in wagons on a three hundred mile journey to the port of Rochefort. They were delayed in Rochefort for a number of months. During this time, the girls heard many frightening stories about life in the colonies. Some of the girls decided to change their minds about the trip but they were persuaded by gifts and allowances to continue. They finally sailed from the Port of Rochefort for the Port of La Rochelle. After more delays, the party left for Mobile on April 19th 1704. The ship was called La Pelican. Now you know how they came to be called the "Pelican Girls!"

Conditions on board La Pelican were less than ideal. In addition, many of the passengers were seasick from the time the ship set sail until its eventual arrival. The ship encountered a violent storm which made many think that the ship would not survive. You can imagine the relief when the passengers were finally able to disembark in Havana, Cuba for a short break before continuing on to Mobile. Unfortunately, mosquitoes proved to be a great discomfort and little did they know that yellow fever would soon prove to be an unwelcome passenger on board La Pelican as it once again set sail for Mobile. The fever killed half the crew, one of the girls, 30 of the soldiers, and several island residents including Henri de Tonty, an invaluable officer.

Finally the “Pelican Girls” arrived. Here are their names: Francoise Marianne de Boirenaud; Jean Catherine de Berenhard; Jeanne Elisabeth le Pinteux; Marie Noel du Mesnil; Gabrielle Savary; Genvieve Burel; Jeanne Burel; Marguerite Burel; Marie Therese Brochon; Angelique Drouin; Marie Briard; Marguerite Tavernier; Elisabeth Deshayes; Catherine Christophe; Catherine Toussaint (did not make the trip); Marie Philipe; Louise Marguerite Housseau; Marie Madeleine Ouanet; Marie Dufresne; Marguerite Guichard; Renee Guilbert; Louise Francoise Le Fevre (died of yellow fever on the day of arrival); and Gabrielle Bonet.

Even upon arrival, life in Mobile was a challenge. Hardly Paris or Versailles, what must the girls have thought when they greeted their ragged suitors in the outpost on Dauphin Island? Regardless of first impressions, many girls did make good matches and went on to marry men who presumably loved and cared for them as the birth records show. Within the first month, all of the girls except one were married. But things did not go smoothly for the Pelican Girls. Some lost their new husbands due to yellow fever or simple abandonment. Some of them died of the fever themselves. The harsh poverty and food shortages took a toll also. Despite the horrible conditions, these brave, young girls endured. Their offspring established families in the Southern Gulf Coast area and in communities up and down the Mississippi River. They were the true French pioneers of the South.

Now let’s learn a little about the “Pelican Girl” who married our soldier, Jean-Baptiste Saucier. Her name was Marie Gabrielle Savary. She was born in Paris on January 28, 1684. She was the daughter of Rene Savary and Jeanne Fautier. Together, they had five children.

Jean-Baptiste was fairly affluent compared to the other Mobile settlers. He had been granted a large tract of land on which he established a plantation. Marie Gabrielle Savary had received some formal education in France and was able to read and write. She taught her children these same skills. After her husband’s death, she would marry two more times and have two more children. She was also a capable business woman, established a second hand shop and was a midwife. She endured all the hardships presented in this harsh environment and her family flourished. Jean-Baptiste Saucier and Marie Gabrielle Savary are two of our ancestors of whom we can surely be proud.

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**ACADIEN CONGRESS
AUGUST 10 TO 24, 2019
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND AND
SOUTHEAST NEW BRUNSWICK**

August 2019 will mark the 25th Anniversary of the Acadian Congress. Every four years, Congrès Mondial Acadien takes

place in a location where the Acadians settled as a result of "Le Grand Dérangement. In 2019, the 6th edition of the Congrès Mondial Acadien will be held on Prince Edward Island and in Southeastern New Brunswick. Planning is ongoing and updates to their website will keep you informed as the event approaches. For information on the event program, family reunions, the host region, and other topics see: <https://www.cma2019.ca/en/>



SEND US YOUR STORIES

We would love to receive and publish your stories. Tell us about your ancestors, memories of traditional family celebrations, customs that you remember your grandparents celebrating, brick walls you have "smashed", even trips you have taken to explore where your family came from. We would love to hear from you. Please send your stories to us at JMSeditor@afgs.org.

SEPTEMBER 13, 1759: THE DAY QUEBEC CITY WAS LOST THE BATTLE OF THE PLAINS OF ABRAHAM

Compiled by Janice Burkhart

The Battle of the Plains of Abraham, also known as the Battle of Quebec (Bataille des Plaines d'Abraham, or Première bataille de Québec in French), was an important battle in the Seven Years' War (referred to as the French and Indian War in the United States). The battle, which began on 13 September 1759, was fought by the British Army and Navy against the French Army on a plateau just outside the walls of Quebec City, on land that was originally owned by a farmer named Abraham Martin, hence the name of the battle. The battle involved fewer than 10,000 troops between both sides, but proved to be a deciding moment in the conflict between France and Britain over the fate of New France, influencing the later creation of Canada.[4] The culmination of a three-month siege by the British, the battle lasted about an hour. British troops commanded by General James Wolfe successfully resisted the column advance of French troops and Canadian militia under General Louis-Joseph, Marquis de Montcalm. Both generals were mortally wounded during the battle; Wolfe received three gunshot wounds that ended his life within minutes of the beginning of the engagement and Montcalm died the next morning after receiving a musket ball wound just below his ribs. In the wake of the battle, the French evacuated the city; their remaining military force in Canada and the rest of North America came under increasing pressure from British forces. France ceded most of its possessions in eastern North America to Great Britain in the Treaty of Paris.

Below, you will read an account of the battle and the days leading up to it. Here is a list of the main participants of the battle. Louis-Joseph de Montcalm-Gozon, Marquis de Saint-Veran was a French general best known as the commander of the forces in North America during the Seven Years' War; Major General James Wolfe was a British Army officer, known for his training reforms and remembered chiefly for his victory in 1759 over the French at the Battle of the Plains of Abraham in Quebec; Pierre de Rigaud, Marquis de Vaudreuil-Cavagnial rose quickly through the New France military and civil service, in part owing to his father's patronage but also due to his own innate ability. He was appointed by King Louis XV as governor of New France in 1755; Louis-Antoine, Comte de Bougainville was a French admiral and explorer who took part in the Seven Years' War in North America and the American Revolutionary War against Britain; Sir Charles Saunders commanded the English fleet in support of Wolfe's troops; Louis Du Pont Duchambon de Vergor was a French military officer who served as a member of the French Army during the Seven Years' War and reached the rank of Captain in 1750. Two years later, Vergor was a part of the defense of Quebec under Louis-Joseph de Montcalm during the siege prior to the Battle of the Plains of Abraham. On the night of September 12, 1759, Vergor was in command of a small encampment tasked to guard the upper portion of a road leading from the St. Lawrence River to the plains; his command was the first to contact the British under General James Wolfe. The French encampment was caught by surprise, and Vergor was shot and captured. After repatriation to France, Vergor was apparently unable to continue in the military, and apparently died in poverty sometime after 1775.

Here then is the account of the days leading up to the battle and the battle itself written by William Wood. *L'Encyclopédie de l'histoire du Québec / The Quebec History Encyclopedia Battle of the Plains of Abraham*. This text was written in 1915 by William WOOD. (For the precise citation, see the end of the document.)

September 3rd looked like July 31 over again. One brigade of redcoats came in boats from the Point of Levy and rowed about in front of the left of Montcalm's entrenchments. The two others

marched down the hill to the foot of the Falls of Montmorency. But here, instead of fording the mouth and marching along the beach, they entered boats and joined the first brigade, which was hovering in front of the French lines. Meanwhile, the main squadron of the fleet, under Saunders himself, was closing in before these same lines, with decks cleared for action. Montcalm thought that this was likely to be Wolfe's last move, and he felt sure he could beat him again. But no attack was made. As the ships closed in towards the shore the densely crowded boats suddenly turned and rowed off to the Point of Levy. Wolfe had broken camp without the loss of a single man.

Now began for Montcalm ten terrible days and nights. From the time Wolfe left Montmorency to the time he stood upon the Plains of Abraham, Montcalm had no means whatever of finding out where the bulk of the British army was or what it intended to do. Even now, Vaudreuil had not sense enough to hold his tongue, and the French plans and movements were soon known to Wolfe, especially as the Canadians were beginning to desert in large numbers. Wolfe, on the other hand, kept his own counsel; the very few deserters from the British side knew little or nothing, and the fleet became a better screen than ever. For thirty miles, from the Falls of Montmorency up to above Pointe aux Trembles, the ships kept moving up and down, threatening first one part of the north shore and then another, and screening the south altogether. Sometimes there were movements of men-of-war, sometimes of transports, sometimes of boats, sometimes of any two of these, sometimes of all three together ; sometimes there were redcoats on board one, or two, or all three kinds of craft, and sometimes not. It was a dreadful puzzle for Montcalm, a puzzle made ten times worse because all the news of the British plans that could be found out was first told to Vaudreuil. Gradually it seemed as if Wolfe was aiming at a landing somewhere on the stretch of thirteen miles of the north shore between Cap Rouge, nine miles above Quebec, and Pointe aux Trembles, twenty-two miles above. Camp gossip plus the reports from Bougainville, who was still watching Holmes up the river, and whatever other news could be gathered, all seemed to point the same way. But Saunders was still opposite the Beauport entrenchments; and the British camps at the island of Orleans, the Point of Levy, and the Levis batteries still seemed to have a good many redcoats. The use of redcoats, however, made the puzzle harder than ever at this time, for Saunders had over 2000 marines, who were dressed in red and who at a distance could not be told from Wolfe's own soldiers.

Perhaps Wolfe was only making a feint at Pointe aux Trembles, and might, after all, come down against the entrenchments if he saw that Montcalm had weakened them. Perhaps, also, he might try to land, not at either end of the French line, but somewhere in the middle, between Cap Rouge and Quebec. Nothing could be found out definitely. Certainly the British were looking for the weakest spot, wherever it was. So Montcalm did the best he could to defend nearly thirty miles of shoreline with the reduced army of 13,000 men which he now had. Sickness, desertion, losses in battle, and the reinforcements for Lake Champlain had taken away a good 4000. Again he reinforced Bougainville, and told him to watch more carefully than ever the menaced thirteen miles between Cap Rouge and Pointe aux Trembles. He himself looked after the garrison of Quebec. He made sure that the bulk of his army was ready to defend the Beauport entrenchments as well as before, and that it was also ready at a moment's notice to march up the river. He sent a good battalion of French regulars to guard the heights between Quebec and Cap Rouge, heights so strong by nature that nobody else seemed to think they needed defending at all.

This French battalion, that of La Guienne, marched up to their new position on the 5th, and made the nine miles between Quebec and Cap Rouge safe enough against any British attack. There were already posts and batteries to cover all the points where a body of men could get up the

cliffs, and the presence of a battalion reduced to nothing the real dangers in this quarter. By the 7th Vaudreuil had decided that these real dangers did not exist, that Montcalm was all wrong, especially about the Plains of Abraham, that there could be no landing of the enemy between Quebec and Cap Rouge, that there was not enough firewood there for both the Guienne battalion and the men at the posts and batteries, and that, in short, the French regulars must march back to the entrenchments. So back they came.

On the 8th and 9th the British vessels swarmed round Pointe aux Trembles. How many soldiers there were on board was more than Bougainville could tell. He knew only that a great many had been seen first from Cap Rouge, that later a great many had been seen from Pointe aux Trembles, and that every day bodies of soldiers had been landed and taken on board again at St Nicholas, on the south shore, between the two positions of Cap Rouge and Pointe aux Trembles. The British plan seemed to be to wear out their enemy. Daily the odds against the French grew; for shiploads of redcoats would move up and down with the strong tide and keep Bougainville's wretched, half-starved men tramping and scrambling along the rough ground of the heights in order to follow and forestall this puzzling and persistent enemy.

On the 10th a French officer near the Foulon, one of the posts on the heights between Quebec and Cap Rouge, saw, through his telescope, that six British officers on the south shore were carefully surveying the heights all about him. When he reported this at once, Montcalm tried again to reinforce this point. He also tried to send a good officer to command the Foulon post. The officer stationed there was Vergor, one of the Bigot gang and a great friend of Vaudreuil's. Vergor had disgraced himself by giving up Fort Beausejour in Acadia without a fight. He was now disgracing himself again by allowing fifty of the hundred men at the post to go and work at their farms in the valley of the St Charles, provided that they put in an equal amount of work on his own farm there. It was a bad feature of the case that his utter worthlessness was as well known to Wolfe as it was to Montcalm.

On the 11th and 12th the movements of the fleet became more puzzling than before. They still seemed, however, to point to a landing somewhere along those much threatened thirteen miles between Cap Rouge and Pointe aux Trembles, but, more especially, at Pointe aux Trembles itself. By this time Bougainville's 2000 men were fairly worn out with constant marching to and fro; and on the evening of the 12th they were for the most part too tired to cook their suppers. Bougainville kept the bulk of them for the night near St Augustin, five miles below Pointe aux Trembles and eight miles above Cap Rouge, so that he could go to either end of his line when he made his inspection in the morning. He knew that at sunset some British vessels were still off Pointe aux Trembles. He knew also that most of the British vessels had gone down for the night to St Nicholas, on the south shore, only four miles nearer Quebec than he was at St Augustin. Bougainville and everybody else on both sides except Wolfe and Montcalm themselves thought the real attack was going to be made close to Pointe aux Trembles, for news had leaked out that this was the plan formed by the British brigadiers with Wolfe's own approval. Down the river, below Quebec, in his six miles of entrenchments at Beauport, Montcalm was getting more and more uneasy on the fatal 12th. Where was Wolfe's army? The bulk of it, two brigades, was said to be at St Nicholas, thirteen miles above Quebec, facing the same thirteen miles that Bougainville's worn-out men had been so long defending. But where was Wolfe's third brigade? Saunders remained opposite Beauport, as usual. His boats seemed very busy laying buoys, as if to mark out good landing-places for another attack. He had redcoats with him, too. Which were they? Marines? Soldiers? Nobody could see. There were more redcoats at the island of Orleans, more at the Point of Levy, more still near the Levis batteries. Were these all soldiers or were some of them marines? Why was Saunders beginning to bombard the entrenchments at Beauport

and to send boats along the shore there after dark? Was this a feint or not? Why were the Levis batteries thundering so furiously against Quebec? Was it to cover Wolfe's crowded boats coming down to join Saunders at Beauport?

Montcalm was up all night, keeping his men ready for anything. That night Bougainville reported much the same news as for several days past. He expected to see Holmes and Wolfe back at Pointe aux Trembles in the morning. If occasion arose, he was, however, ready to march down to Cap Rouge as fast as his tired-out men could go. His thirteen miles were being well watched.

What, however, about the nine miles of shore under his guard between Cap Rouge and Quebec? About them Vaudreuil was as stubborn as ever. They were a line of high cliffs, seemingly impregnable, and Vergor who defended them was his friend. Surely this was enough! But Montcalm saw what a chance the position offered to a man of such daring skill as Wolfe. Again he tried to have Vergor recalled, but in vain. Then, in the afternoon of the 12th, he took the bold but the only safe course of ordering the Guienne four hundred strong, to go up at once and camp for the night at the top of the Foulon, near Vergor. The men were all ready to march off when Vaudreuil found out what they were going to do. It was no order of his! It would belittle him to let Montcalm take his place! And, anyhow, it was all nonsense! Raising his voice so that the staff could hear him, he then said: "The English haven't wings! Let La Guienne stay where it is! I'll see about that Foulon myself tomorrow morning!"

Tomorrow morning began early, long before Vergor and Vaudreuil were out of bed. Of the two Vergor was up first; up first, and with a shock, to find redcoats running at his tent with fixed bayonets. He was off, like a flash, in his nightshirt, and Wolfe had taken his post. He ought to have been on the alert for friends as well as foes that early morning, because all the French posts had been warned to look out for a provision convoy which was expected down the north shore and in at the Foulon itself. But Vergor was asleep instead, and half his men were away at his farm. So Vaudreuil lost his chance to, "see about that Foulon himself on that tomorrow morning." Saunders had been threatening the entrenchments at Beauport all night, and before daylight the Levis batteries had redoubled their fire against Quebec. But about five o'clock Montcalm's quick ear caught the sound of a new cannonade above Quebec. It came from the Foulon, which was only two miles and a half from the St Charles bridge of boats, though the tableland of the Plains of Abraham rose about three hundred feet high. Montcalm's first thought was for the provision convoy, so badly needed in his half-starved camp. He knew it was expected down at the Foulon this very night, and that the adjacent Samos battery was to try to protect it from the British men-of-war as it ran in. But he did not know that it had been stopped by a British frigate above Pointe aux Trembles, and that Wolfe's boats were taking its place and fooling the French sentries, who had been ordered to pass it quietly. Yet he knew Wolfe; he knew Vergor; and now the sound of the cannonade alarmed him. Setting spurs to his horse, he galloped down from Beauport to the bridge of boats, giving orders as he went to turn out every man at once. At the bridge he found Vaudreuil writing a letter to Bougainville. If Vaudreuil had written nothing else in his life, this single letter would be enough to condemn him forever at the bar of history. With the British on the Plains of Abraham and the fate of half a continent trembling in the scale, he prattled away on his official foolscap as if Wolfe was at the head of only a few naughty boys whom a squad of police could easily arrest. I have set the army in motion. I have sent the Marquis of Montcalm with one hundred Canadians as reinforcement.

Montcalm took up with him a good many more than the 'one hundred Canadians' Vaudreuil ordered him to take, and he sent to Bougainville a message very different from the one Vaudreuil

had written. What hero was ever more sorely tried? When he caught sight of the redcoats marching towards Quebec, in full view of the place where Vaudreuil was writing that idiotic letter, he exclaimed, as he well might: 'Ah! There they are, where they have no right to be! 'Then, turning to the officers with him, he added: 'Gentlemen, this is a serious affair. Let everyone take post at once!'

The camp was already under arms. Montcalm ordered up all the French and Canadian regulars and all the militia, except 2000. Vaudreuil at once ordered a battalion of regulars and all the militia, except 2000, to stay where they were. Montcalm asked for the whole of the twenty-five field guns in Quebec. Vaudreuil gave him three. Wolfe's 5000 redcoats were already on the Plains when Montcalm galloped up to the crest of ground from which he could see them, only six hundred yards away. The line was very thin, only two-deep, and its right did not seem to have come up yet. Some sailors were dragging up a gun, not far from the Foulon. Perhaps Wolfe's landing was not quite completed? Meanwhile half the 5000 that Montcalm was able to get into action was beginning to fire at the redcoats from under cover and at some distance. This half was militia and Indians, 2000 of the first and 500 of the second. The flat and open battlefield that Wolfe had in his front was almost empty. It was there that Montcalm would have to fight with his other 2500, in eight small battalions of regulars, five French and three Canadian.

These regulars wasted no time, once they were clear of Vaudreuil, who still thought some of them should stay down at Montmorency. They crossed the bridge of boats and the valley of the St Charles, mounted the Heights of Abraham, and formed up about as far on the inner side of the crest of ground as Wolfe's men were on the outer side. Montcalm called his brigadiers, colonels, and staff together, to find out if anyone could explain the movements of the British. No one knew anything certain. But most of them thought that the enemy's line was not yet complete, and that, for this reason, as well as because the sailors were beginning to land entrenching tools and artillery, it would be better to attack at once. Montcalm agreed. In fact, he had no choice. He was now completely cut off from the St Lawrence above Quebec. His army could not be fed by land for another week. Most important of all, by prompt action he might get in a blow before Wolfe was quite ready. There was nothing to wait for. Bougainville must have started down the river bank, as hard as his tired-out men could march. To wait for French reinforcements meant to wait for British ones too, and the British would gain more by reinforcements than the French. The fleet was closing in. Boats crowded with marines and sailors were rowing to the Foulon, with tools and guns for a siege. Already a naval brigade was on the beach. Montcalm gave the signal; the eight battalions stepped off, reached the crest of the hill, and came in sight of their opponents. Wolfe's front was of six battalions two-deep, about equal in numbers to Montcalm's eight battalions six-deep. The redcoats marched forward a hundred paces and halted. The two fronts were now a quarter of a mile apart. Wolfe's front represented the half of his army. Some of the other half were curved back to protect the flanks against the other half of Montcalm's, and some were in reserve, ready for Bougainville. Montcalm rode along his little line for the last time. There stood the heroes of his four great victories: Oswego, Fort William Henry, Ticonderoga, Montmorency. He knew that at least half of them would follow wherever he led. The three Canadian battalions on his right and left might not close with an enemy who had bayonets and knew how to use them, when they themselves had none. The Languedoc battalion of Frenchmen was also a little shaky, because it had been obliged to take most of the bad recruits sent out to replace the experienced soldiers captured by the British fleet in 1755. But the remainder were true as steel.

Don't you want a little rest before you begin?' asked Montcalm, as he passed the veteran Royal Roussillon. No, no; we're never tired before a battle!' the men shouted back. And so, Montcalm

rode along, stopping to say a word to each battalion on the way. He had put on his full uniform that morning, thinking a battle might be fought. He wore the green, gold-embroidered coat he had worn at court when he presented his son to the king and took leave of France forever. It was open in front, showing his polished cuirass. The Grand Cross of St Louis glittered on his breast, over as brave a heart as any of the Montcalm's had shown during centuries in the presence of the foe. From head to foot he looked the hero that he was; and he sat his jet-black charger as if the horse and man were one.

He reined up beside the Languedoc battalion, hoping to steady it by leading it in person. As he did so he saw that the Canadians and Indians were pressing Wolfe's flanks more closely from under cover and that there was some confusion in the thin red line itself, where its skirmishers, having been called in, were trying to find their places in too much of a hurry. This was his only chance. Up went his sword, and the advance began, the eight six-deep battalions stepping off together at the slow march, with shouldered arms. "Long live the King and Montcalm!" they shouted, as they had shouted at Ticonderoga; and the ensigns waved the fleurs-de-lis aloft. Half the distance was covered in good formation. But when the three battalions of Canadian regulars came within musket-shot they suddenly began to fire without orders, and then dropped down flat to reload. This threw out the line; and there was more wavering when the French saw that the Canadians, far from regaining their places, were running off to the flanks to join the militia and Indians under cover. Montcalm was now left with only his five French battalions' five short, thick lines, four white and one blue, against Wolfe's long, six-jointed, thin red line. He halted a moment, to steady the men, and advanced again in the way that regulars at that time fought each other on flat and open battlefields: a short march of fifty paces or so, in slow time, a halt to fire, another advance and another halt to fire, until the foes came to close quarters, when a bayonet charge gave the victory to whichever side had kept its formation the better.

A single British gun was firing grape-shot straight into the French left and cutting down a great many men. But the thin red line itself was silent; silent as the grave and steadfast as a wall. Presently the substitutes in the Languedoc battalion could not endure the strain any longer. They fired without orders and could not be stopped. At the same time Montcalm saw that his five little bodies of men were drifting apart. When the Canadian regulars had moved off, they had left the French flanks quite open. In consequence, the French battalions nearest the flanks kept edging outwards, the ones on the right towards their own right and the ones on the left towards their own left, to prevent themselves from being overlapped by the long red line of fire and steel when the two fronts closed. But this drift outwards, while not enough to reach Wolfe's flanks, was quite enough to make a fatal gap in Montcalm's centre. Thus the British, at the final moment, took the French on both the outer and both the inner flanks as well as straight in front.

The separating distance was growing less and less. A hundred paces now! Would that grim line of redcoats never fire? Seventy-five!! Fifty!! Forty!!! The glint of a sword-blade on the British right! The word of command to their grenadiers! "Ready! Present! Fire!!!" Like six single shots from as many cannon the British volleys crashed forth, from right to left, battalion by battalion, all down that thin red line.

The stricken front rank of the French fell before these double-shot volleys almost to a man. When the smoke cleared off, the British had come nearer still. They had closed up twenty paces to their front, reloading as they came. And now, taking the six-deep French in front and flanks, they fired as fast as they could, but steadily and under perfect control. The French, on the other hand, were firing wildly, and simply crumbling away before that well-aimed storm of lead. The four white lines melted into shapeless masses. They rocked and reeled like sinking vessels. In a

vain, last effort to lead them on, their officers faced death and found it. All three brigadiers and two of the colonels went down. Montcalm was the only one of four French generals still on horseback; and he was wounded while trying to keep the Languedoc men in action. Suddenly, on the right, the Sarre and Languedoc battalions turned and ran. A moment more, and Béarn and Guienne, in the centre, had followed them. The wounded Montcalm rode alone among the mad rush of panic-stricken fugitives. But over towards the St. Lawrence cliffs he saw the blue line of the Royal Roussillon still fighting desperately against the overlapping redcoats. He galloped up to them. But, even as he arrived, the whole mass swayed, turned, and broke in wild confusion. Only three officers remained. Half the battalion was killed or wounded. Nothing could stay its flight.

On the top of the crest of ground, where he had formed his line of attack only a few minutes before, Montcalm was trying to rally some men to keep back the pursuing British when he was hit again, and this time he received a mortal wound. He reeled in the saddle, and would have fallen had not two faithful grenadiers sprung to his side and held him up. His splendid black charger seemed to know what was the matter with his master, and walked on gently at a foot's pace down the Grande Allée and into Quebec by the St Louis Gate. Pursuers and pursued were now racing for the valley of the St Charles, and Quebec itself was, for the moment, safe.

Never was there a greater rout than on the Plains of Abraham at ten o'clock that morning. The French and Canadians ran for the bridge of boats, their only safety. But they came very close to being cut off both in front and rear. Vaudreuil had poked his nose out of one of the gates of Quebec when the flight began. He then galloped down to the bridge, telling the Canadians on the Côte d'Abraham, which was the road from the Plains to the St Charles, to make a stand there. Having got safely over the bridge himself, he was actually having it cut adrift, when some officers rushed up and stopped this crowning act of shame. This saved the fugitives in front of the broken army. Meanwhile the flying troops were being saved in the rear by the Canadians at the Côte d'Abraham under a French officer called Dumas. These Canadians had not done much in the battle, for various reasons: one was that the fighting was in the open, a mode of warfare in which they had not been trained; the British, moreover, used bayonets, of which the Canadians themselves had none. But in the bush along the crest of the cliffs overlooking the valley they fought splendidly. After holding back the pursuit for twenty minutes, and losing a quarter of their numbers, they gave way. Then a few of them made a second stand at a mill and bakery in the valley itself, and were killed or wounded to a man. Montcalm heard the outburst of firing at the Côte d'Abraham. But he knew that all was over now, that Canada was lost, and with it all he had fought for so nobly, so wisely, and so well. As he rode through St Louis Gate, with the two grenadiers holding him up in his saddle, a terrified woman shrieked out. "Oh! Look at the marquis, he's killed, he's killed! It is nothing at all, my kind friend," answered Montcalm, trying to sit up straight, "you must not be so much alarmed!" Five minutes later the doctor told him he had only a few hours to live. "So much the better," he replied, "I shall not see the surrender of Quebec."

On hearing that he had such a short time before him his first thought was to leave no possible duty undone. He told the commandant of Quebec that he had no advice to give about the surrender. He told Vaudreuil's messenger that there were only three courses for the army to follow: to fight again, surrender, or retreat towards Montreal; and that he would advise a retreat. He dictated a letter to the British commander. It was written by his devoted secretary, Marcel, and delivered to Wolfe's successor, Townshend:

"Sir, being obliged to surrender Quebec to your arms I have the honour to recommend

our sick and wounded to Your Excellency's kindness, and to ask you to carry out the exchange of prisoners, as agreed upon between His Most Christian Majesty and His Britannic Majesty. I beg Your Excellency to rest assured of the high esteem and great respect with which I have the honour to be your most humble and obedient servant,
MONTCALM"

And then, his public duty over, he sent a message to each member of his family at Candiac, including "poor Mirète," for not a word had come from France since the British fleet had sealed up the St Lawrence, and he did not yet know which of his daughters had died. Having remembered his family he gave the rest of his thoughts to his God and to that other world he was so soon to enter. All night long his lips were seen to move in prayer. And, just as the dreary dawn was breaking, he breathed his last. "War is the grave of the Montcalms."

Source: William WOOD, *"The Plains of Abraham", in The Passing of New France. A Chronicle of Montcalm*, Toronto, Glasgow, Brook & Company, 1915, 149p., pp. 120-142. © 2005 Claude Bélanger, Marianopolis College

The site has become an urban park within Quebec City; the National Battlefields Commission has compared its use to that of Central Park in New York City and Hyde Park in London. It has thus seen various events staged on it, most regularly during the Fête Nationale du Québec, the Quebec Winter Carnival, and the Quebec City Summer Festival. This is certainly a great place to visit the next time you are in Quebec City.

You can search for ancestors who were in the French or British military during the time of the Battle on the Plains of Abraham at The National Battlefields Commission – PLAINS OF ABRAHAM website. This link will take you to a database of the French and British army soldiers in Québec between 1759 and 1760. There are 11,358 entries, 4,079 for French and 7,279 for British fighters: <http://www.ccbn-nbc.gc.ca/en/history-heritage/battles-1759-1760/soldiers/>

8870 FORMULA

If you find your ancestor's gravestone and there is no birthday etched thereon, you may find something like this:

"Here lies John Doe, died May 6. 1889, 71 yrs, 7 mo, 9 dys."

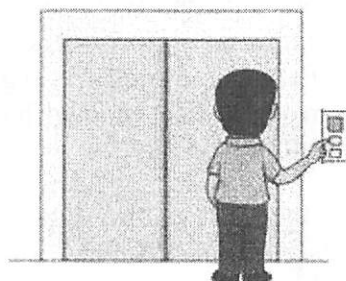
Here is a great way to calculate the date of birth:

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 1. Write the Death date – year, month, day as | 18890506 |
| 2. Subtract the age at death | - 710709 |
| 3. This gives the figure | 18179797 |
| 4. Now subtract 8870 | - 8870 |
| 5. The result is | 18170927 |

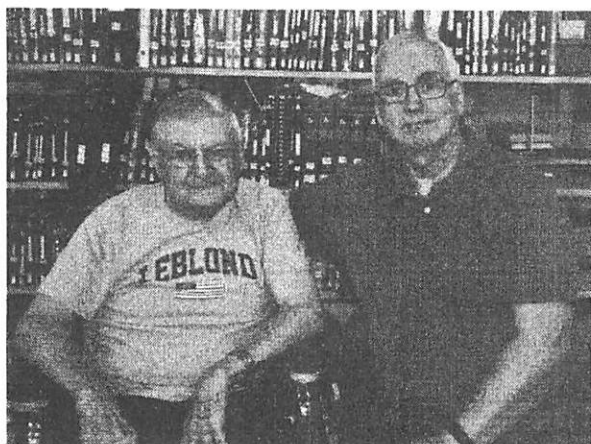
Which reads as 1817, 9th month (September) 27th day
September 27, 1817

AFGS ELEVATOR PROJECT UPDATE

AFGS has been awarded a \$150,000 matching grant from the Rhode Island Historic Preservation and Heritage Commission for the installation of an elevator in our building. As a result of our initial request for donations, we have reached the half-way mark towards our goal. We want to express our thanks to everyone who responded so generously to our request for funding.



If you have not already contributed, please consider making a one-time donation or pledging a recurring amount to the American-French Genealogical Society Elevator Fund on our website at www.afgs.org. You can also mail your contribution to AFGS Elevator Fund, P.O. Box 830, Woonsocket, RI 02895-0870. Your donations and pledges will be gratefully acknowledged with a receipt for your taxes. Every contribution, no matter the size, brings us closer to our goal of future growth and success for AFGS



Henri Leblond, founder of AFGS and
Normand Deragon, current AFGS president

Henri Leblond, a charter member and founder of AFGS (Member #0001-L) visited the AFGS library on June 12th where he met with our president, Normand Deragon. This was Henri's first visit to AFGS since we purchased our building in 2007. Henri was able to tour the lower level which contains our research library. He was thrilled to see how AFGS has grown and prospered and promised to return when our elevator has been installed to see the rest of our three-story building.

Henri reminisced about the beginnings of AFGS in 1978, when all of our holdings were stored in cabinets on wheels that could be easily rolled in and out of closets in the banquet hall of the

LeFoyer Club in Pawtucket, RI. Now the AFGS library has more than 20,000 volumes of marriage, baptism, birth, death, and burial records, genealogies, biographies, and histories, as well as more than 7,000 microfilms of vital records (BMD) in Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont, and New Hampshire from about 1854 to circa 1915. There are many other resources at the AFGS library, including the Drouin Collection that makes our research facility a destination for many travelers visiting New England during the year. A full list of our holdings can be found on our website at <http://afgs.org/site/library/>.



Please "like us" on Facebook at American French Genealogical Society: <https://www.facebook.com/AmericanFrenchGenealogicalSociety/> so that you can receive the very latest AFGS news as it is happening. We will keep you updated with photos and let you know what we are doing.

Beginner's Corner
by Dennis M. Boudreau

USING CENSUS RECORDS

Part 2

by Dennis M. Boudreau

In my last article, I wrote about using the United States census records for verifying and augmenting our genealogies and our collection of vital

records. Many of the same methods can be applied to this segment concerning the census records of Canada. Such records give us an accurate snapshot of an entire family group in a specific location and time. My previous comments in the last article on the difficulties of taking the census (the enumerators and people giving information, finding families, and transcriptional errors in indexing) are also valid in searching these records as well, but it is definitely worth taking the time to seek out and collect these for your genealogical files. Please remember with these as well as with the United States census records that there can be errors in names and ages given to and recorded by the census takers. As in the United States, they will help us find people we missed along the way in our gathering of data and vital records.

By comparing information from one census to another, researchers will have a fairly clear picture of the family, including any changes that occurred in that grouping. The various census records of Canada were compiled by the government to not only determine total population numbers, but also for specific purposes, such as to determine taxes, ethnic groups, religious affiliation, occupations, and so forth. Such censuses were taken in Canada from the early 1600s to the present. The first was enumerated by Intendant Jean Talon in 1666, and that was a nominal one (i.e., naming each person in the household). Subsequent censuses in 1667 and 1681 were also taken, providing us with invaluable information on the early residents of New France. Similar censuses were taken by the missionaries in what was known as Acadia starting in 1671, a complete listing of which can be found on Lucie Leblanc Consentino's web site, Acadian Home at: <http://www.acadian-home.org/frames.html> (Scroll down the navigational sidebar to click on Census Records, then in the drop down menu for specifics.)

This tradition of census taking continued in places such as Nova Scotia where we find census records by heads of families enumerated in 1811, 1817, 1827 and 1838. For Quebec, one of the earliest, most complete and important Heads of Household censuses was that of 1831. Again, I would like to assert that the census records of both countries (US and Canada) are springboards for our research, and they are also considered primary sources of information. In our last article, we gave you a link to the [FamilySearch](#) web site where the United States census records could be found.

Here are two links to bookmark to find the existing Canadian censuses:

<http://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/census/Pages/census.aspx> (containing those from 1825-1921 in images)

<http://www.automatedgenealogy.com/census/index.jsp> (containing the 1901 & 1911 census transcriptions, as well as others)

The censuses of Canada (like those of Great Britain) were usually taken the year after the United States censuses and the important ones for our study are those from 1831, 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881, 1891, 1901 and 1911. The 1921 census is also available but by this time most of our families had already settled here in the States. Please note that the earliest of these in 1831 (much like that in the United States) was compiled by heads of household only, but it also included the

number of family members broken down between certain ages, amounts of land cultivated, occupational information and so forth, so it is important.

For this early census, if one has already compiled vital data from the various parish registers for individual family groups, in comparing these to the census returns, the data compiled should match up fairly evenly, unless one missed any vital records along the way such as a birth, death or marriage. This census is important too, especially in areas where there are gaps of information missing in certain parish registers. If one has compiled, for example, six children in a certain family, and the census enumerates the existence of only five, then one either married or died, and you will need to search for that record to complete your family group information.

We are fortunate to have from 1851 forward, the return of nominal censuses; that is enumerating each person in the household by name, as well as their relationship to the head of the house, and their ages. One will also note their condition: married, widowed, or single; their ethnic (French, English, Irish, etc.), these religious affiliations (Roman Catholic, Church of England, Presbyterian or Methodist, etc.), and their occupation. Some censuses also give amounts of land cultivated, rent, income, and also check the final columns for census takers' notes (see my aside comment at the end of this article).

To use these census records, it will be important to first learn your geography of Canada, and especially the names of various counties in those provinces in which your ancestors resided. Knowing for example that your Joseph Tremblay (and there were probably hundreds of them in a given census, since it was the most common surname in Quebec) lived in Yamaska county, rather than Saguenay county, will help you zone in on the desired information much quicker than a general search of all Joseph Tremblays in Quebec. One should first look at the tab entitled: Districts and Sub-Districts (bottom) in sidebar of the various censuses. Also, see exactly how the County or Place (town/city) is spelled or the census search will give you a No Return message. If St-Gabriel de Brandon is spelled St. Gabriel-de-Brandon in the index transcription, follow it to the letter (periods and hyphens where they should/shouldn't be) or again, you will get a No Return message. Another reason for a No Return message is that the family was not living there, so you need to keep the terms of your search very general. For myself, I have developed some research tricks that help me outsmart the database, and I'll share these with you.

First, in any census, if I'm looking for someone in a large city or pretty sure that a person or family is living there (e.g., Quebec, Montreal or Chicoutimi), I will try to find the most "uncommon" first name of a person in their family group. If that person is someone named for example, Alidore, I look for that name alone (no surname), and select/type in the province, county, city/town desired. After typing Alidor into the Given Name field and sometimes, just selecting the Province (from drop down) and in the advanced options link typing in the County name will do the trick. Other times it won't. As for someone named Alidore, how many can there be? If that doesn't work, I then try shortening the given name to the first two-to-four letters (much like a Soundex system): Al, Ali or Alid followed by an asterisk (thus: Al*, Ali* or Alid*). In the first instance, he may pop up between all the Alyres, Alberts, Alphonses, Alphonsines and Alains that appear in a certain location. In the last instance, he may appear among the Alidas; but you should find him, unless he's living elsewhere, or has married and moved. Finding a Jean-Baptiste or Joseph or Marie is perhaps the most difficult search.

In these situations, I will do something similar (for example in the 1871 census): Surname: TREMB* (for Tremblay) + Jos* (for Joseph) (or again take the strangest name found among their children and shorten it), select Province and type in County in Advanced Options and hit

Enter. If you want the Joseph Tremblay, age 30 living in Tadoussac, you will find him as the first result for 1871. Other Joseph Tremblays will follow. When you click on the first one, next to him will be an image; to open it, click on JPG or PDF format beneath the image. The JPG will give you an image page with a (+ or -) magnifying glass to enlarge or reduce the image; with this one can capture a screen shot of just that family group. A PDF will download an entire page, and from there you will need to enlarge/reduce and screen grab on your own. These types of images will appear in all the censuses at this web site on the results page.

When the JPG opens on this page we find the Source info and the top Headings (use these for each column of information), then proceed to Family 108: Joseph Tremblay, male, 30 years old; his wife, Aurelie, female, 25 years old; and their son, Charles, male, 9 years old. All are born in Quebec Province, all are Catholic, French; the father is a farmer, and he and Aurelie are M (married); next we learn that they can read and write. In the last column we learn the date they were enumerated and by whom, 23 August 1871 by John W. Laren, enumerator. (Source information of Province, District #, Sub-district and page numbers are at the top of each page). If your family was enumerated at the bottom of a page, one will have to get the page number, along with this geographical info to continue on to the following page, since there are no clickable continuation buttons at this site. Be sure to collect the entire family group for each family desired. You can repeat this process for every 10 year census to gather your information.

The 1871, 1881 and 1891 censuses are important ones for us in that these precede the time our families permanently removed to the United States. One might also note that if one's family traveled back and forth to Canada from the States for weddings or baptisms during these early immigration years, you will note the births of children born in the US. Thanks to these notations, you don't have to look for a child in Canada if the census says they were born in the US or Etats-Unis. Some families lived in the States for a certain time and moved back permanently to Canada, disillusioned with life here, or because some other family event brought them back. A parent's death or a child's marriage are examples. After a while, a certain family may have decided to remain in Canada, or even to trek south again when times were hard or opportunities were more economically inviting. All situations were possible, so be creative in your thinking as to where to look next.

For those doing entire family researches on various branches of their family here and in Canada, it is good to remember to look for spelling variations, "dit names" and Anglicizations. They are myriad.

The 1901 and 1911 censuses were transcribed, as were the earlier ones, by many people. Some census takers were completely unfamiliar with the correct spellings of surnames and given names. Sometimes, their resulting indices will reflect this. If you know where in Canada to start your search, you can go to the Province, County, and or town (sometimes in multiple sections) to begin your search.

On the 1901 and 1911 home page (at <http://automatedgenealogy.com/census/>), you will find the provinces listed with their lines compiled. Click on the province desired. On the next page click on the County desired. This will open to a page with all the places enumerated. When one clicks on a certain place, at the top will be links for a Surname Index or Given Name Index. The Surname Index is a great place to start. From here, find the Surname you want to research and click on it: all those of a certain surname in that location will be listed. So far I have gone to New Brunswick > Gloucester County > New Bandon (which included Petit-Rocher) > Cormier > 11 matching records. I want Sanford Cormier on Page 14. In clicking on the page number, it will

bring me to that transcription for him and his entire family, numbering the eleven people listed, and starting with his parents: Philip and Maggie. Remember, the birth information listed there may or may not be exact. Oftentimes it isn't, so use his list to gather your vital records from the parish or civil registers. They will have more exact information.

To view the actual census image, at the top of each page is a split screen link. Clicking on it will open an image of the original page, which one will have to enlarge. From the census image we learn that Maggie Cormier was Scottish by ethnicity, but the rest are recorded as French, and all were born in New Brunswick. Vital records at the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick begin in or about 1890 and births only go to 1920, so the later children's birth records of this family may be found there to confirm and augment your vital records collection. A similar scenario is available for the 1911 census found by clicking on the link in the upper right hand corner at the top of the page.

Let us now turn to the censuses of Acadia. The earliest census was a nominal census and gave much information about the persons, occupation of each head of household, and their possessions. Subsequent censuses reduced the amount of information considerably, giving only the head of household's name, whether they were married or widowed, and the numbers of their children, for example from the 1714 census of the Inhabitants of Port-Royal: Jean Emmanuel Hebert and his wife, 3 sons, 2 daughters (no other info).

By 1752, we have the census of Ile Royale (Cape Breton) and Ile St-Jean (PEI) undertaken by the Sieur de Laroque (a person, not a place!). He was extremely thorough in his enumeration of the inhabitants of both areas, and yet still, he missed some people.

An example of his enumeration follows:

Sixton Huiker, ploughman, native of Switzerland, age 42, married to Marie Jeanne Esteruine, native of Dailedan, Switzerland, age 35 years and their children: Joseph, 16 years; Angelique, 9 years; Natives of Louisbourg. The land belongs to M. du Chambon. or: M. Rondeau, situated in middle of said bay. One settler at work. or: Jeanne Baudry, widow of François Clermont, native of Plaisance, age 45 years. Her three children are: Pierre Clermont, aged 27 years, François Clermont, aged 33 years, Jeanne Clermont, aged 15 years; Three hired Fishermen: Etienne Daguerre, native of Louisbourg, aged 33 years; Pierre Tuillier, native of Dieppe, aged 27 years; François Durand, native of Dinant, aged 27 years; The land she is settled is on the creek au Major, a part of the homestead of M. du Chambon.

Such detailed censuses followed for the Acadians in several locations: Exiles in the American Colonies (late 1750s to 1760s), the Baie des Chaleurs, St-Pierre et Miquelon (1767, 1776 and 1784), St-Servan, France in 1766, England, Louisiana, Cheticamp and Margaree, NS (1809). Most of these were nominal censuses detailing the persons belonging to many exiled Acadian families, and sometimes giving their place of origin, sometimes indicating they were invalids, etc. The Massachusetts Bay Colony recorded them for the purpose of keeping track of where they were situated to render public assistance, and so forth. All of these host quite a bit of information on each family and have helped us track their wanderings during this time of great upheaval.

I mentioned earlier that I would comment as an aside from a notation in one of the Nova Scotia censuses. One of the couples who left a large descendance at the Magdalen Islands was William and Sophia (Payne) Cummings. We know from the parish registers of Havre-Aubert that they married there in 1814, and had five children from their union. From further research, it was also

learned that Sophia Payne had previously married a James Gould, Loyalist from New Hampshire, in Sydney, Nova Scotia in 1791. This couple had at least four (perhaps five) children, among whom was a daughter Anne, who also married at the Magdalen Islands. Until recently, it was believed that James Gould had died, and thus Sophia remarried to provide a father for her children. However, the 1815 census of Baddeck, Nova Scotia tells us a different story. In that census, James Gould appears as still alive, and living with him were three children, presumably his daughters, Susan, Sophia, and perhaps a son, Peter. Next door, lived his other son William and his wife, Sophia (Boutilier) Cummings. Except for Susan and Peter, who remained in Nova Scotia, the rest of the family moved back to New England, and daughter Sophia to Wisconsin. In the last column of this 1815 census was found the following notation concerning James Gould: "his wife left him for another man eleven years ago." That person was Sophia Payne, the now-wife of William Cummings. Lacking any further details thus opens an interesting tale concerning the origins of the Cummings family. Presuming that James had died, Sophia went ahead and remarried William Cummings in the Catholic Church. Of course, no one until that time had returned to mainland Nova Scotia to find out if her first husband's death were true or not, and although the second marriage was in fact invalid in the eyes of the Church (per Canon Law since she was not in fact a widow), it remains a "valid" marriage due to the fact that James' death could not be disproven otherwise.

So you can see there is a great deal of wealth in the various census records of Canada if we know how to mine for it. As always, happy hunting!

American-French Genealogical Society

Mission Statement

The mission of the American-French Genealogical Society is to:

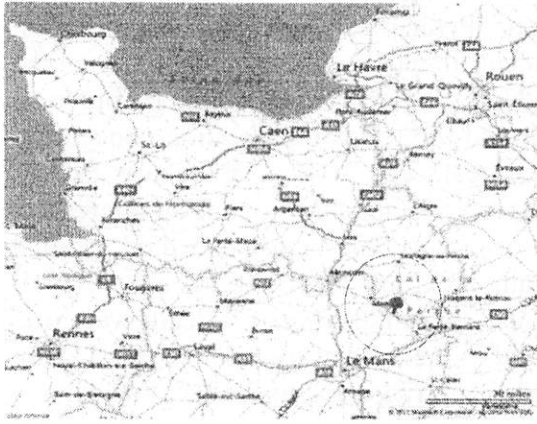
- ✦ Collect, preserve and publish cultural, genealogical, historical and biographical matter relating to Americans of French and French Canadian descent;
- ✦ Play an active part in the preservation of French and French Canadian culture and heritage; and highlight the role that they have played in the history of North America;
- ✦ Maintain an educational, research and cultural center;
- ✦ Conduct periodic educational programs and conferences to explore cultural, genealogical, and historical topics;
- ✦ Disseminate cultural, genealogical, historical, and biographical information to members and the general public.

THE LARGE FOOT PRINT LEFT BY OUR ANCESTORS

by Claude Trottier

Gilles Trottier Gilles begat Antoine, begat Noel, begat Louis, begat Ignace, begat Michel, begat David, begat Lubin, begat Alfred, begat Henri.

I can trace my Trottier ancestors to 1550 where the earlier French records are not discernible. In the Middle Ages documentation was mostly available for the aristocrats or wealthy land owners. Gilles Trottier, our first documented ancestor, came from St Martin, d'Igé Mortagne, Perche France in lower Normandy. He carried all three names: Gilles, Jules or Julien, but Gilles appears in the register d'Igé (1634-1640) and in Trois-Rivières. There is a commemorative plaque in the Church of those men who left Igé to settle in Canada and he is listed as Gilles.



Location of Igé in the Perche area

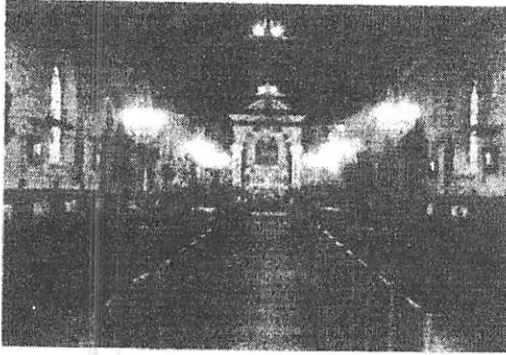
Perche is located about 100 miles west of Paris and is mostly farmland and forests and the land area is about the size of Rhode Island. The Vikings of

Scandinavia invaded and settled Normandy during the period of 800-1050 AD.

I visited Igé in 2004 trying to find St Martin Church, the cemetery where my ancestors were buried and to get an understanding of the area. Igé is a small town that is not very prosperous and the houses are dated. Parts of the cemetery are very old but I did not find any of my ancestors. There was a newer section where the monuments were adorned with flowered ceramics. I found St Martin Church and found it to be very historic and dated but it was closed. Lunch in the only small restaurant in town was an experience. There was only an all-inclusive fixed price menu at a very modest price. I saw an older gentleman reading a newspaper at a nearby table and introduced myself in French and told him of my quest to find my Trottier ancestors and my inability to enter the Church. He asked me where I was from. I told him Rhode Island which is in between Massachusetts and New York. He then responded in perfect English that he is a Chemical Engineer and went to MIT. He knew the Monsignor, but he was not really a



Monsignor and he was called a Colonel but he was not really a Colonel but had served in the French resistance, and we went to the rectory. The priest was not in but he found someone to open the church. St Martin church where Gilles Trottier was married was probably built in the early 1500's or earlier and the ceiling is wood and round like a ship's hull probably due to the Normand influence. The outside of the church showed its age but inside was spotless and had beautiful stained glass windows.



Generation 1

Gilles Trottier was born in 1590 in St Martin d'Igé, Perche France and died May 10, 1655 in Trois-Rivières, Nicolet, Quebec, Canada. He married Catherine Loiseau in St Martin



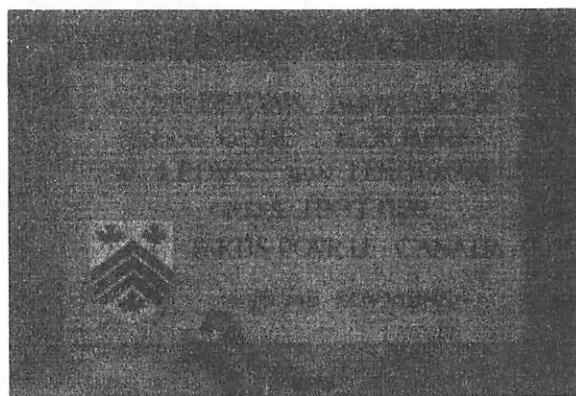
On June 7, 1650, he accepted land from the Governor Louis d'Ailleboust. It was next to the land of Guillaume Pepin in Trois-Rivières between Saint Pierre and Saint Michel Street. He later lost part of the land that he had received because he was unable to build a house as he had contracted to do. On November 24, 1652 he obtained from Pierre Lajeunesse and Nicholas Rivard de la Vigne, the land of Mathurin Guillet on Cap de Madeleine. Mathurin had been killed by the Iroquois on August 18, 1652. Gilles was a man of all seasons: a carpenter, farmer, land owner, an entrepreneur, adventurer and in 1648 and elector in Trois-Rivières. Gilles Trottier died in 1665, and his wife Catherine a few months later, having spent less than 10 years in the New France they left a large footprint. Gilles and his wife Catherine had 5 boys and 1 girl.

- | | | | |
|----|------------------------------------|----|--|
| 1 | Pierre et Mathurin Guillet, frères | 15 | Antoine Desrosiers |
| 2 | Élie Grimaud | 16 | Mathurin Baillargeon |
| 3 | Claude Houssaye | 17 | Le fîel Pachirini |
| 4 | Thomas Godfroy de Normandie | 18 | Jean Véron dit Grandmesnil |
| 5 | Marin Chauvin | 19 | Guillaume Isabel |
| 6 | Pierre Boucher | 20 | Marin de Repentigny |
| 7 | Étienne Seigneuret | 21 | Éméry Caillieteau |
| 8 | Étienne Vien | 22 | La résidence des Jésuites
et la chapelle des Sauvages |
| 9 | Gilles Trottier | | |
| 10 | Sébastien Dodier | 23 | Bertrand Fafard dit Laframboise |
| 11 | Sébastien Dodier | 24 | Pierre Lefebvre |
| 12 | Jean Sauvaget | 25 | Jacques Aubuchon |
| 13 | Claude David | 26 | Jean Houdan dit Gaillarbois. |
| 14 | Guillaume Pépin | | |

A vast number of descendants of Gille Trottier have succeeded in various fields in over three centuries as: Superiors of the community of religious orders, artists, and writers, founders of cities, Seigneurs, officers, businessmen, historians, lawyers and missionaries. Examples of the determination and leadership manifested by this family over centuries are well documented in the publication: *La Nouvelliste*, samedi, 3 mai 1980.

- Joseph Trottier -Desruisseaux son of Antoine Trottier and Catherine Lefevre – Seigneur l'Ile aux Periot (1663-
- Michel Trottier-Beaubien:(1675-1723) – Seigneur de la Riviere du Loup
- Joseph Trottier-(1664-1772) – Seigneur l'Ile aux Heroux
- Marguerite Trottier dite Saint-Joseph (1678-1744) – General Superior of the Congregation Notre-Dame of Montreal (religious order)
- Alexis Trottier-Desruisseaux (1683-1769) – first Captain des Milices de Detroit.
- Pierre Trottier Desaulniers (1700-1735) –one of the pioneers in ship building in Quebec.
- Marie-Joseph Trottier-Beaubien (1701-1749) – first Superior of the Ursuline nuns of Trois-Rivières.
- Jean Noel Trottier-Desrivieres dit Lamornodiere (1721-1763) – churchwarden for the church of Montreal.
- Marguerite-Dorothie Beaubien (1791-1843) – Superior General of the Gray Nuns.
- Pierre Beaubien (1797-1881) – medical doctor
- Jean Baptiste – one of the founders of the city of Chicago.
- Henry Desrivieres-Beaubien (1800-1834) – lawyer and author of the Civil law of lower Canada (1832).
- George-Antoine Belcourt (1803-1874) – missionary
- Joseph-Octave Beaubien (1825-1877) – medical doctor
- Charles-Phillip Beaubien (1843-1914) –.priest and author
- Napoleon-Antoine Belcour (1860-1932). – lawyer, politician and publisher.
- Joseph Beaubien (1865-1949) – founder of the city Outremont and mayor for 40 years.
- Louis de Gaspé Beaubien (1867-1939) – President of the Bank of Montreal.
- Louis Beaubien (1837-1915) – businessman and Agricultural Minister in Canada.
- Joseph-Arthur Labissonniere (1875-1930) – farmer. Mayor of Champlain and Secretary of the Union of Municipalities.
- Louis-Phillippe Beaubien (1903-) – Senator in 1960.
- Pierre Trottier (1925-) – poet and diplomat.

*Commemorative Plaque
in St Martin Church of those
who left for Canada*



PHOTOS WANTED FOR *JE ME SOUVIENS*

We would like to give our journal, *Je Me Souviens* a new look. We think it would be interesting to put meaningful photos on the front cover of the magazine and we are asking for your help. If you have an original photo of something relating to French-Canadians, please consider sending it to us for possible publication. It could be a picture of some place in Québec or the Maritimes. Perhaps it could be a picture of an historic church, a monument or a celebration of some sort. The photo could be of a mill in the United States where your ancestors worked, a French-Canadian organization, or a French holiday celebration. Please include a short paragraph or two explaining what the picture is about and giving us an approximate date of when the picture was taken. Include your name and contact information in case we need to talk with you. You may email it to JMSeditor@afgs.org.



ARE YOU INTERESTED IN SEEING OLD PHOTOS ON OUR MEMBERS ONLY WEBSITE?

GUIDELINES FOR SUBMITTING PHOTOS FOR THE AFGS WEBSITE

AFGS publishes select photographs of interest to people of French Canadian and Acadian descent in our magazine, *Je me Souviens*. We also may post submitted

photos on our website or Facebook page as appropriate. Scenes focusing on history and genealogy are of primary interest.

All submissions must be in electronic form. Do not copy photos directly into email messages. The photo must be submitted as an attachment. All illustrations and photos should be submitted as high resolution JPG files (at least 300 dpi). We will not accept photos saved as PDF files.

Do not send original photographs to AFGS. We are not responsible for loss or damage to originals and they may not be returned. Please include the submitter's name and contact information and a caption for the photo, identifying all individuals and the subject. You are responsible for the accuracy of the information submitted with photographs.

All photos published in *Je Me Souviens* or posted on the AFGS website or our social media pages are copyrighted and become the property of the American-French Genealogical Society.

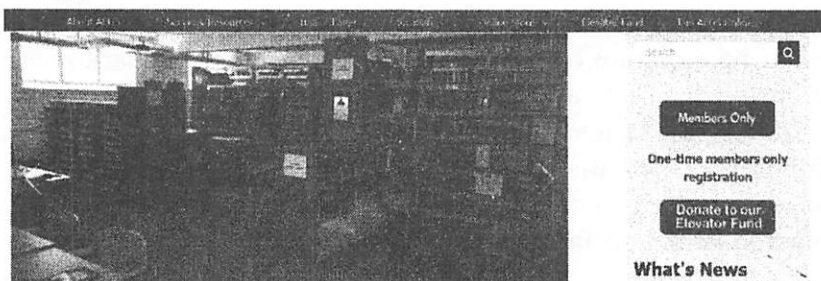
All material submitted for publication must be original. Previously published photos, except those which are in the public domain, will be accepted only if it is submitted with written permission of the photographer. You are responsible for obtaining such permission and including the signed authorization of the owner and/or originator.

Email submissions to photos@afgs.org.



American-French Genealogical Society

Preserving Our French Canadian Heritage...Connecting Generations Since 1978



FIND IT ON OUR WEBSITE

The Hessians of Quebec

Two of the books we have in our library at AFGS regarding German soldiers in Canada are "*The Hessians of Québec – German Auxiliary Soldiers of the American*

Revolution Remaining in Canada" by Johannes Helmut Merz, written in the 1980s and "*German Military Settlers in Canada – after the American Revolution*," by Virginia Easley Demarce. These two books cover the history of the participation of Hessian troops in the American Revolutionary War. From a register totaling over 4,000 entries in Metz's book and over 2,000 entries in Demarce's book, Bill Beaudoin has compiled a list of over 550 marriages performed in Québec during this time period. Also included in this compilation are 100 other marriages uncovered in our library between German nationals and French Canadians. The American-French Genealogical Society has posted this document on our website. It contains the above mentioned list of over 550 marriages performed in Quebec. They are listed alphabetically by male and then by female. You will find the link on our main web page under "*Hessian Marriages in Quebec*".

The committee is working overtime to perfect our Members Only page. The initial work is taxing and requires much effort to ensure that all aspects are working properly. We are getting close to being able to present several data bases for you to use. Our initial submissions will be our obituary collection (50 volumes) with a searchable index, all issues of *Je Me Souviens* with a searchable index, funeral cards with a searchable index and several family histories which can be read. The authors of these family works have given you permission to use any information you find useful. We will be adding vital records, the Laforest books, ancestor pictures and much more. Please make sure you have your Members Only Page password and check in often.

ARE YOU GOING TO BE TEMPORARILY AWAY?

If you are going to be away for an extended time during the summer or winter and you will not be having your mail forwarded to another address, please let us know so we can hold your mail for you.

When we send our issues of *Je Me Souviens* to you and it is returned, we must pay the return postage. Just let us know when you return.

Thank you for helping us to conserve our resources.

FRENCH CANADIAN REVOLUTIONARY WAR PATRIOTS

by Debbie Duay, Ph.D.

Debbie Duay, Ph.D. is the DAR National Vice Chairman of Lineage Research for the French Task Force and the Florida DAR's State Second Vice Regent.

Most people of French Canadian descent are completely unaware that many men residing in Quebec aided the Americans during the Revolutionary War. Following the American invasion of Quebec, Canadian governor Sir Guy Carleton sent three faithful British subjects to parishes throughout Quebec to discover who had assisted the Americans. Francois Baby, Gabriel Taschereau, and Jenkin Williams discharged militia officers who had collaborated with the Americans, replaced them with loyal subjects, and investigated how other habitants (local farmers) had supported the Americans. As they visited each parish in the spring and summer of 1776, they maintained a journal describing specifically who had helped the Americans as well as who had aided the king. Much of the journal survived to the twentieth century and was first published in 1928 in French in the *Rapport de L'Archiviste de la Providence de Québec*. Yet, the journal remained largely unfamiliar to American historians until 2005 when it was translated into English in the book *Quebec During the American Invasion, 1775-1776* edited by Michael P. Gabriel.

Because the journal often describes exactly how an individual assisted the Americans, it gives a unique account of the story behind the person's service. For example, the journal states the following about patriot Augustin Lacroix:

Augustin Lacroix incited several young men from this parish to join the rebels. He stood guard at Sault, always talking of sedition. He opposed the passage of St Joachim's habitants when they attempted to go offer their services to the governor last fall. In short, he was one of the most disloyal subjects in the parish.

Likewise, the journal describes the actions of Louis Fontaine in this manner:

Louis Fontaine was seen bearing arms on the evening of the action at Michel Blay's house. He was coming from St Francois to get powder and a keg of brandy upon the orders of Ayot[te]. On Holy Saturday [April 6], he assembled the parish at his home upon the rebels' orders and asked if any parishioner wanted to enlist for 40 pounds per month. The seven individuals named below accepted this offer. They left for Pointe Levy, where they have served until the moment that the rebels fled.

Because the journal lists individuals as residents of specific parishes, it was possible to identify many of the people who assisted the Americans using resources such as the PRDH database and the Quebec Catholic Church records on Ancestry.com and FamilySearch. Hundreds of Quebec Revolutionary War patriots are listed by name, birth year, death year, birth location, residence during the War, and spouse's name in the online "Index to French Canadian Revolutionary War Patriots" located at <http://www.learnwebskills.com/patriot/frenchcanadianpatriots.htm>.

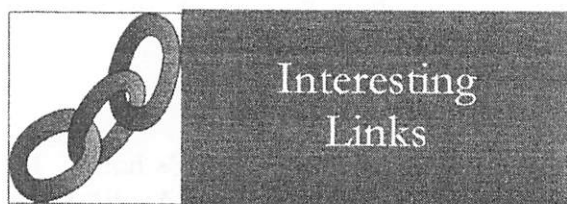
Many men at this link have been approved by the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) as patriots because direct descendants have submitted DAR applications for them. If an individual has been approved by the DAR, the notation "in DAR Ancestor Database" will appear to the far right in the Comments section. For those listed in the Index without this designation, it simply means no one has submitted a DAR application through their lineage.

In addition to people described in the Baby, Taschereau, and Williams journal, the Index lists

over 150 individuals from Quebec with other types of service such as signing an oath of allegiance or enlisting in the Continental Army. For example, Jacques Goyette acted as a guide for the American troops and lost his property as a result. Louis Robert Deforges dit Picard and Antoine Chartier received pensions for their service in the Continental Army. Jean Baptiste Cardinal and Pierre Queret signed the oath of allegiance at Vincennes, Virginia (later Indiana) in 1778. Finally, Augustin Maillot/Mayotte was taken prisoner by the British in Ethan Allen's raid on Montreal.

Although there are over 500 patriots listed in the "Index to French Canadian Revolutionary War Patriots," there are hundreds of other French Canadians who served but could not be specifically identified. For instance, many men who served in the Continental Army do not have records giving their place of residence. Thus, unless they were the only person living in the entire province of Quebec with that name during the War, it is very difficult to identify them. Nevertheless, Virginia Easley Demarce's "Canadian Participants in the American Revolution – An Index" provides a comprehensive list of French Canadians that aided the Americans. Her work can be downloaded from the FamilySearch catalog at <https://www.familysearch.org/search/catalog/209494>.

If you are interested in joining the DAR on a French Canadian patriot, members of the DAR would be happy to help you with your application. Please contact Debbie Duay at debduay@yahoo.com.



WEBSITES YOU MIGHT LIKE

Library and Archives Canada
<https://www.canada.ca/en/library-archives.html>

Access Genealogy <https://familyhistorydaily.com/do-genealogy/free-site/access-genealogy/>
will give you a list of free sites

The Provincial Archives of New Brunswick collects, preserves, and makes available for research, documents and records bearing upon the history of New Brunswick. Search 3,370,584 names from 37 databases in one place!
<http://archives.gnb.ca/Archives/?culture=en-CA>

Here is a website that will tickle your taste buds. You can follow along as an English-Canadian spends a year cooking traditional French Canadian food. The dishes of your childhood are just a click away! <https://myfrenchcanadianyear.com/>

THE CARIGNAN REGIMENT AND THE PEOPLING OF CANADA

by William F. Kane



At the time of its departure from France, the Carignan Salieres regiment was the largest force ever assembled for service across an ocean. Neither the English, the Dutch or the Spanish, all of whom had navies much larger than France had ever even assembled such a large force to defend its colonies. It would be almost a hundred years before the British would put a larger force together to invade and conquer Canada. The logistics required in 1664 and 1665 to put this regiment together, supply it with enough equipment and keep supply lines open, was a formidable task that was almost beyond comprehension at that time. That Louis XIV. was willing to take on this task, which was paid

for out of the royal treasury, is monumental in itself. The twelve to thirteen hundred men that made up the regiment had to be assembled in one place for the departure to Québec. For this task each company had to recruit new members to fill their ranks and march their men across France from their existing posts to La Rochelle the point of departure. All of the troops had to be billeted along the way to La Rochelle and then in that city when they arrived, a major task indeed.

A fleet of ten ships had to be assembled to transport the troops. Because France was not a major naval power at the time, some of the fleet needed to be chartered from foreign owners and at least one of the ships used was not very sea worthy. The two best ships in the navy had already put to sea the year before to carry the Marquis de Tracy, newly appointed as Lieutenant General of all of New France, to the West Indies and then on to Québec to meet up with the troops.

The cost of the supplies assembled in La Rochelle for shipment to Québec came to a total of 218,026 livres, (1) a fortune at that time. In spite of this, when the troops got to Canada, it was apparent that they were ill equipped to fight in the extreme conditions of the cold Canadian winters, nor did they have the proper equipment to build the forts along the Richelieu River that were their first tasks.

Finally, on 19 April 1665, the first of the ships left for the arduous journey to Québec. Ships continued to depart from La Rochelle until the last one left on 24 May carrying the new governor, Courcelles, and the intendant, Talon. (2)

Of the over 1200 men that set out on this journey, somewhere between three and five hundred are believed to have died in Canada before the regiment was disbanded in Québec in 1668. (3) Some of these died on the voyage to the New World. Estimates of 60 to 300 more died in the ill-fated winter campaign of Governor Courcelles in January of 1666. Finally, another group died of illness, Indian attacks, drownings or other accidents during the two and one half years they were in Canada. More than 400 of those left decided to remain in Canada. Only about 300 to 400 troops actually left Canada to go back to France.

This article is mainly concerned with the 400 soldiers that remained in Canada because many of them became our ancestors. In his book, *The Good Regiment*, Jack Verney seems to point out that few of these 400 remained because they were interested in marriage and settling down in the colony. While looking at the early number of marriages this may appear true, but over time most of the men of the regiment did marry and become habitants in this new land. Verney points to the few who got married before Tracy left Canada in the fall of 1667. There were, he points out, only

three officers who married before then. One was the seventy one year old Captain Antoine Pecaudy de Contrecoeur who became the seigneur of the town named after him. His bride was the fifteen-year-old Barbe Denys and their marriage lasted twenty years and produced three children before he died at ninety one. Another, the thirty-three-year-old Lieutenant René Gaultier de Varennes married the 12 year old Marie Boucher. Verney says that neither of these marriages seemed to be based on love or passion. Marie's father was the governor of Trois Rivières who hoped to resign his position so that he could spend more time in the more lucrative fur trade. After the marriage, he resigned and recommended his new son-in-law for the job of governor. Actually, Boucher resigned his post most likely because he had been granted a large seigneurie on the St-Lawrence opposite Montreal and he went to develop this new town. This is now Boucherville.

Two other officers also married later that year, as did at least four ordinary soldiers in 1667. Interestingly, these four soldiers all married "filles du roi." The first marriage of a Carignan regiment soldier to a fille du roi took place on October 10, 1667 when Antoine Adhémar married Geneviève Sageot. This was quickly followed by Gabriel Gibault and Suzanne Durand on October 30, and Andre Poutre and Jeanne Burel on November 3. Last, but not least, was my ancestor, Bernard Delpeche, who married the fille du roi, Marguerite Jourdain, on November 30. These were the first marriages of "filles du roi" to members of the Carignan regiment. Although these four soldiers are the only ones mentioned by Verney in his book, further research indicates that at least 25 soldiers of the regiment were married by the end of 1667. Many more would follow in the years to come.

It was not unusual that so few married in 1667. Verney indicates that most of them were more interested in becoming coureurs de bois than becoming subsistence farmers. A few of them did take off to try to make their fortunes in the fur trade. While some of the officers became quite rich trading in furs, very few of the ordinary soldiers fared well in this venture. A few went west and were never heard from again.

There were other more compelling reasons why those that stayed didn't marry right away. Most in the regiment had signed on for a three year enlistment in the spring of 1665 and therefore their enlistments did not run out until spring of 1668. Further the men were all asked to re-enlist to man the forts at the new Seigneuries that were being set up to defend the country. Many did and they went to live in the new towns along the Richelieu and St. Lawrence Rivers. To get married before their enlistments ran out, they would have to get the permission of their Captain and also permission to leave the service to start their new lives in Canada although some stayed in the service after their marriages. Most of the regiment had not yet decided whether they would stay or go back to France in the fall of 1667, and no ships would be available to take them back to France until summer of 1668. Even so, many of those that stayed in Canada but did not re-enlist did not get married immediately. Most of these soldiers on discharge, however, received small stipends and parcels of land to clear and farm. This along with the soldiers pay they had received over their enlistment time, gave them a stake to get started. Many of them still did not marry right away. They were not good prospects for marriage until they had cleared and cultivated some land and had built a home, no matter how rudimentary.

Let's look at a couple that was quite typical of the regimental soldier and the fille du roi that got married in Canada. This couple were also my ancestors. The woman was Elisabeth Roy who was born around 1642 in the town of Senlis about 30 miles north of Paris. Her parents were Antoine Roy and Simone Gaultier who were both dead by the time she was 22, leaving her to fend for herself, with little prospects for marriage in France without a dowry. Her parish priest

may have informed her of the fille du roi program and she was recruited to go to Quebec to seek a new life with the promise of a dowry from the king.

She left Dieppe on the vessel *Le St-Jean Baptiste* in the summer of 1665 with 81 other women and 130 male workers (engages) signed up to work in Canada. These 212 people along with the ship's crew and stores, were crammed on this small ship in rather deplorable conditions for the three month trip across the Atlantic Ocean. Elisabeth arrived in Quebec on October 2, 1665 but had little time to prepare herself for a new life. She was taken with the other women to a hall where prospective suitors were waiting to meet them. She met and was looked over by several men and finally, about three months after her arrival, she married the widower Pierre Paillereau who was 15 years her senior. They settled in St-Jean on the Ile-d'Orleans on a plot of land on the south side of the island. In 1669 her husband died leaving her a widow.

Meanwhile, the sixteen year old Antoine Leblanc dit Jolicoeur had landed in Quebec on August 19, 1665, with the Maximy Company of the Regiment de Carignan after a voyage of over three months. He served in the campaign against the Iroquois in the fall of 1666. When his enlistment was up, he decided to remain in Canada. He was mustered out of the regiment, received all of the pay that was coming to him along with a stipend of 50 livres and a year's rations for remaining in the colony. He was also allotted a plot of land to farm on the Ile-d'Orleans. He made the trip from Quebec downstream to the island. At that time no bridge existed, so his first view of his land was after landing by canoe with all his earthly possessions, including the year's rations. His land was on the north side of the island, a long narrow strip of land extending inland to the island's midpoint. We must assume that his land either abutted or was close to that of the Paillereau's on the south side of the island.

Antoine who was only nineteen lived alone, clearing his plot of land and cultivating the land as he cleared. This was backbreaking work without draft animals or any help except what he could exchange with his neighbors. He also had to build a permanent shelter and we can assume that he constructed a small one room cabin or house for himself. For almost two years he did this as a bachelor, but then his neighbor Pierre Paillerleau died and within three months Antoine married his widow Elisabeth Roy. She moved into Antoine's house, which we assume Antoine now expanded to some extent as they produced five children between 1671 and 1683. Two of these children, ages 6 and 3, died on January 5, 1682. We assume that it was some catastrophe, such as a fire, because they died on the same day or it could have been a communicable disease that had hit the area. Many families lost children from ailments like diphtheria that spread through communities quickly. The other three children, Joseph, Marie-Marguerite, and Marie grew to adulthood, married and had children of their own.

Antoine died on December 18, 1687 leaving Elisabeth Roy a widow for a second time. Our ancestors did not remain unmarried for long. A widow had a hard time caring for young children and a farm and a widower needed a wife to care for his home and young family. Remarriages often took place quite soon after the death of a spouse. The same was true for Elisabeth. Six months after Antoine's death, she married another neighbor, Charles Flibot, widower of Marie Rousselot, also a fille du roi. He had six children already, so Elisabeth's three surviving children swelled his household to 11 people.

Her son Joseph Leblanc married Charles daughter Marie Flibot giving me another ancestral link to the filles du roi. Their descendants located further afield, first to the Montreal and Richelieu valley area. My Leblanc branch finally settled in Massachusetts. But from my Leblanc lineage I trace back to three filles du roi and two members of the Carignan regiment.

Many of the members of the regiment that stayed re-enlisted and were assigned to Captains that had been granted a Seigneurie and had also agreed to remain in the military. One of my ancestors, Francoise Chevretil dit Lalime, a member of the St-Ours company did just this. He rejoined his company and was assigned to St-Ours where he spent the next three years. In 1671 after his second enlistment was up he married Marie Lamy, who was a "kings daughter" and he was given a parcel of land to cultivate and live on.

I have identified over 400 members of the regiment that stayed in Canada and of these at least 300 married. Of those, 164 married filles du roi. I have found only 86 that I can find no marriage record for and another 29 who died from various causes (drownings, Indian attacks, accidents and natural causes) and two who became priests.

Actually many of us are descended from the soldiers of the Carignan Regiment that remained in Canada. We are even more indebted to the filles du roi. Almost all of the 800 plus girls that came over from France married, sometimes two or three times, and produced hundreds of children. They truly can be called the mothers of New France. What a pity that they were unable to pass their names on to any of their progeny. In many cases, their names are unknown to those of us who are descended from them. Fortunately, "the Société des Filles du Roi et Soldats du Carignan, Inc." is doing its best to keep these names alive and to make those of French-Canadian ancestry aware that almost all of us are descended from these women.

- 1) *The Good Regiment*; Jack Verney; McGill-Queens University Press, 1991
- 2) See SENT BY THE KING, Spring 2015 issue, 1665; the year in New France, Peter Gagne; pg 17, Ships of the Carignan Regiment.
- 3) *The Good Regiment*

The dates of marriages and deaths in the article came from Dictionnaire National des Canadiens Français, 1608-1760, Institut Drouin; and also PRDH University Montreal

For a list of Members of the Carignan-Salieres Regiment who married Filles du Roi see www.fillesduroi.org.

This article was originally published in Sent by the King Vol VIII, Issue 1.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

RESEARCH ALERT!

AFGS IS A FAMILY HISTORY AFFILIATE. As of September 5, 2017, AFGS now has the capability of viewing records that were previously not available at our library on familysearch.org. The Family History Library has agreed to allow all Family History Affiliates the privilege of being able to view these records just as if we were a Family History Center. This means you will be able to view more records on familysearch.org at the AFGS library than you can if you were using your own computer from home. If you are a member who visits AFGS to research, you will be able to access these records on your personal devices using our Wi-Fi connections. This is a tremendous asset for our members and we must thank Fran Tivey for her hard work on this project.

WHERE DID THEY LIVE?

When doing your family history, you will find references stating where your ancestors originated in France. This map shows the ancient provinces. Over time the boundaries have been changed and new areas added. This map should help you locate the areas mentioned in the old records.





BEFORE THE KINGS DAUGHTERS FILLE À MARIER PIN AND CERTIFICATE PROGRAM

A list of THE FILLES À MARIER AND THEIR SPOUSES 1634-1662 is on our website at <http://afgs.org/site/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/filles.pdf>

By popular demand, AFGS is offering a new pin and certificate program after our successful Filles du Roi program. This time we will be honoring the marriageable girls who came to New France before the Daughters of the King – THE FILLES À MARIER. For those receiving this newsletter electronically, all the necessary information will be found on our AFGS website at <http://afgs.org/site/les-filles-a-marier/> *Verified descendants of a Fille à Marier will receive a pin and certificate.*

According to Peter J. Gagné in his book, *Before the King's Daughters: The Filles à Marier, 1634-1662*, just 262 women answered the call to populate France's colony before King Louis XIV started the government sponsored Fille du Roi program which brought an additional 768 women to New France. These early seventeenth century women, who came alone or in small groups, left behind families in a civilized country, faced the dangerous ocean crossing to arrive in an uncivilized colony with harsh weather and the constant threat of attacks by the Iroquois Indians to marry a settler and raise as many children as possible for the glory of God and King.

Say it in French!

It is summer.

C'est l'été.

The days are warm and sunny.

Les journées sont chaudes et ensoleillées

Pink roses, yellow lilies, and red petunias are blooming in the garden.

Des rosées roses, des lys jaunes et des pétunias rouges fleurissent dans le jardin.

Let's go on a picnic!

Allons faire un pique-nique!

Mother will bring sandwiches.

Maman apportera des sandwiches.

Our sister will bring fruit.

Notre soeur apportera des fruits.

Father will bring the basket.

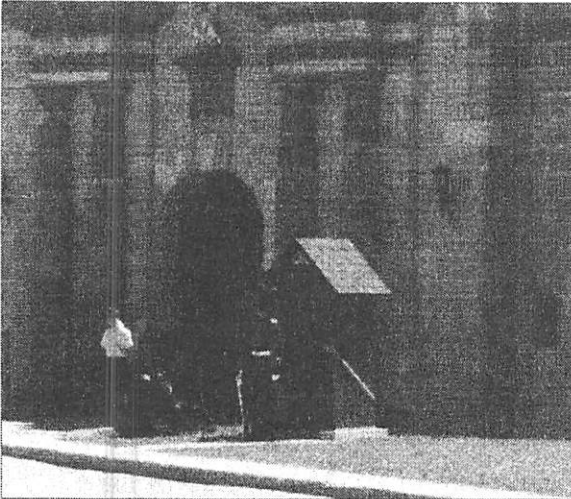
Papa apportera le panier.

Brother will bring lemonade.

Notre frère apportera de la limonade.

Let's have fun all summer long!

Amusons-nous tout l'été



A Soldier of the Royal 22e Regiment of the Canadian Army guarding the Citadelle of Quebec

THE ROYAL 22E RÉGIMENT

by Annette Mimeault Smith

The Royal 22e Régiment stands guard at the Citadelle, a national historic site of Canada that forms part of the fortifications of Quebec. The Citadelle is located within the Historic District of Old Quebec which was designated a World Heritage Site in 1985. The site receives some 200,000 visitors annually. You can see the daily changing of the guard at the Citadelle which is based on the changing of the guard at Buckingham Palace.

The regiment is also known as the *Van Doos* which represents an anglicized pronunciation of twenty-two, vingt-deux, or, le vingt-deuxième,

The “R22eR” is comprised of mostly francophone soldiers with three Regular Force battalions, two Primary Reserve battalions, and a band, making it the largest regiment in the Canadian Army.¹ La Citadelle in Quebec City is the “*maison-mère*” or home of the regiment with all three of its regular battalions stationed at Canadian Forces Base Valcartier in Quebec.² The regiment serves as the “local” infantry regiment for Quebec where it draws most of its recruits.

During the First World War, volunteers from all over Canada were being massed for training at Valcartier, Quebec, just outside of Quebec City. The numbered battalions were formed regardless of origin and so Canada failed to create French-speaking units, such as those that had existed in the reserves. Over 1,000 French-Canadian volunteers were scattered into different English-speaking units. This was not an oversight. Ontario was in the process of forbidding teaching in French, or of French in the school system (Regulation 17), which was causing outrage in French Canada and a lack of support for the war of the “King and Country” that was perceived as seeking to destroy the Francophone community in Canada.³ Considerable political pressure in Quebec, along with public rallies, demanded the creation of French-speaking units to fight a war that was viewed as being right and necessary, despite the infamous Regulation 17 in Ontario.

The Van Doos were officially created on October 14, 1914 after the French Canadian pharmaceutical entrepreneur Arthur Mignault offered the government \$40,000 to form a “solely French Canadian regiment.” His offer was welcomed by then Prime Minister, Robert Borden, who was trying to muster the half a million soldiers he had promised to the Allied cause.⁴ Mignault participated in the recruitment campaign, which resulted in a remarkable success. The ranks of the battalion were filled in less than a month. Arthur Mignault is as such considered the founder of the 22nd regiment.⁵

The first such unit was the 22nd (French Canadian) Infantry Battalion, CEF. The 22nd went to France as part of the 5th Canadian brigade and the 2nd Canadian Division in September 1915 and

¹ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal_22nd_Regiment

² Ibid

³ <http://www.vandoos.com/history.html>

⁴ <https://globalnews.ca/news/1449772/6-things-you-may-not-know-about-the-van-doo/>

⁵ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal_22nd_Regiment



Arthur Mignault, founder of the
Royal 22^e Regiment

fought with distinction in every major Canadian engagement until the end of the war. While other French-speaking units were also created, they were all broken up upon arrival in France to provide reinforcements for the 22nd, which suffered close to 4,000 wounded and killed in the course of the war. Two members of the 22nd were awarded the Victoria Cross in that war, Lieutenant Jean Brilliant and Corporal Joseph Kaible.⁶

After the war, the 22nd Battalion was disbanded on May 20, 1919, sharing the fate of the other numbered battalions of the Canadian Expeditionary Force. However, in the post-war reorganizations of the army, public pressure, such as resolutions by the Legislature of Quebec as well as the City Council of Quebec City, demanded that a permanent French-language unit be created in the peace-time Regular Force, and accordingly a new regiment was created, made up of veterans of the 22nd Battalion, on April 1, 1921.

Initially the regiment, which was given the guard of the Citadelle of Quebec, was simply the 22nd Regiment, but in June 1921 King George V approved the renaming of it as The Royal 22nd Regiment. In 1928, the anomaly of a French-language unit with an English name was resolved, and the regiment became the Royal 22e Régiment in both languages.⁷ While in the Canadian Armed Forces, unit names are generally translated into the language of a text, traditional combat arms regiments are identified only in the single language of their troops, either English or French. However, the English version of the Royal 22nd Regiment is still seen occasionally, but strictly speaking it is incorrect. Only "Royal 22e Régiment" has been official in either language since 1928.

In the Second World War, the regiment was part of the 3rd Canadian Infantry Brigade and the 1st Canadian Infantry Division and was involved in intense combat in Italy (where Captain Paul Triquet earned the Victoria Cross) and later in the Netherlands and northwest Germany.⁸

During the Korean War, 1951-1953, the regiment expanded to three battalions, each serving in turn as part of the Canadian brigade in the 1st Commonwealth Division. Thus the "Van Doos" represented one-third of Canada's infantry contingent throughout the war.⁹

During the Cold War the regular battalions of the regiment served, in turn, in West Germany as part of 4 Canadian Mechanized Brigade Group with the 1 Battalion serving permanently from 1967 until the withdrawal in 1993.¹⁰

In 1940, at the request of King George VI, the Royal 22e Regiment stood guard outside Buckingham Palace. A British Pathé newsreel from 1940 noted that "men whose mother tongue was French have taken over the guard of the royal family" – probably something that hasn't happened since Norman days. On July 14, 2014, the Royal 22e Regiment stood guard once again at Buckingham Palace to mark their 100th Anniversary.

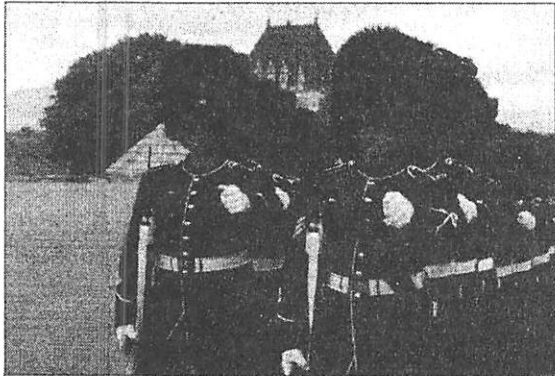
⁶ Ibid

⁷ Bernier, Serge *The Van Doos*, Les Éditions GID 2013 Québec, Canada

⁸ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal_22nd_Regiment

⁹ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal_22nd_Regiment

¹⁰ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal_22nd_Regiment



Members of the Royal 22nd Regiment, better known as the Van Doos, parade at the Citadel in Quebec City last September. Members of the Van Doos' 1st battalion will head to Niger to train military personnel there. (Jacques Boissinot/Canadian Press)

Source:

<http://www.cbc.ca/news/politics/military-training-niger-1.401627> on June 2, 2018

The Van Doos also had a distinct place of pride as being named Parliament Hill's ceremonial guard of honour, mounting parades and dazzling spectators every morning with the changing of the guard ceremony (a tradition that still continues today, although now the changing of the guard is performed by reservists and hobbyists). When heads of state visit Canada, and especially when the monarchy and family visit, the Van Doos are the official regiment designated to greet them.¹¹

The regiment can also be recognized by its insignia, which depicts a beaver inscribed with "22," "Régiment Canadien-Français" and the regimental motto "JE ME SOUVIENS." Appearing on the flag, hats, and all other objects of regimental life, the beaver is yet another symbol by



which the general public and other Canadian and foreign military forces can identify the regiment.¹²



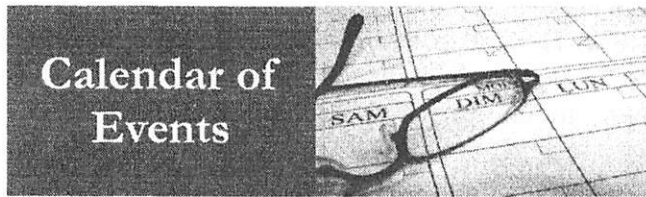
Batisse (a goat) is the official mascot of the Royal 22e Régiment.¹³ After the war, King George V gifted the Van Doos (one of his favorite regiments: he had a soft spot for French Canadians) with the Royal Goat, a direct descendant of a goat given to Queen Victoria by the King of Iran in 1883. The Van Doos renamed the goat "Batisse" and the goat began to appear at all ceremonial guard events. Although at first politicians complained, they couldn't get the soldiers to stop taking this goat with them everywhere, and eventually the goat was incorporated into the greeting and changing of the guard ceremonies. Today, Batisse X, the tenth descendant of that goat, still greets heads of state and tourists alike when they visit Parliament Hill in Ottawa!¹⁴

¹¹ <https://canadaalive.wordpress.com/2013/06/22/the-van-doods/>

¹² <http://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/the-royal-22e-regiment/>

¹³ <https://globalnews.ca/news/1449772/6-things-you-may-not-know-about-the-van-doods/>

¹⁴ <https://canadaalive.wordpress.com/2013/06/22/the-van-doods/>



Events are held at the AFGS Franco-American Heritage Center, 78 Earle Street, Woonsocket, Rhode Island 02895. Admission is **free** for workshops and presentations unless otherwise noted.

We are always adding new speakers and events to our calendar throughout the year and you will want to keep up to date on what is happening. Please check our website at www.afgs.org/site often for new classes on our schedule in addition to the classes listed below:

Sept. 15, 2018 – Rob Gumlaw – **Finding the Pieces of Your Acadian Puzzle.**
9:00 A.M. in the Auditorium

Sept. 22, 2018 – Thomas Allaire – **DNA-Part 1–Getting Started.** Learn about what DNA is, what it will tell you, what tests are available, and how to sign up to have them done.
10:00 A.M. in the Auditorium

Oct. 20, 2018 – Thomas Allaire – **DNA-Part 2–The Next Step.** Prior knowledge of DNA basics is presumed. Attendance at the DNA–Part 1–Getting Started lecture is encouraged.
10:00 A.M. in the Auditorium

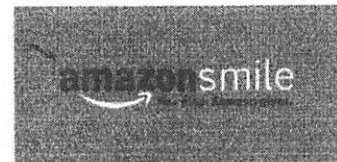
Oct. 27, 2018 – Dennis M. Boudreau – Techniques for Beginning French-Canadian Genealogy. 10:00 A.M. in the Auditorium.

If you have a suggestion about a class that you would like to attend, please let us know at JMSeditor@afgs.org . We are interested in your ideas and needs.

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AmazonSmile is a simple and automatic way for you to support your favorite charitable organization every time you shop, at no cost to you. When you shop at smile.amazon.com, you'll find the exact same low prices, vast selection and convenient shopping experience at Amazon, with the added bonus that Amazon will donate a portion of the purchase price to your favorite charitable organization. You can choose from nearly one million organizations to support.



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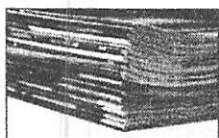
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Periodicals
by Diane Olivier

PERIODICALS PERSPECTIVE

by Diane Olivier

Of the many periodicals previously discussed in this column, *Je Me Souviens* (JMS) (on the shelf as #95), published by our American-French Genealogical Society, certainly does not fall short in its offerings of entertaining and informative articles. Recently, I came across several past issues of JMS which were on the revolving shelf of free publications at AFGS. I took a handful to look through and, of course, I found so much.

As we know, it was mostly men who initially came to New France to build new lives and populate the area. Fortunately, someone had the bright idea that the colony could not increase without women. In addition to women bearing children and tending to all the usual tasks which were expected, they also tackled the not so usual. In JMS Vol. 23, No. 2, Autumn 2000, p. 7, Eugena Poulin, RSM, PhD, contributed her article entitled “Nuns, Wives, Mothers and Much More: The Contribution of Women to the Economy of New France.” Today, it is not unusual for women to be involved in all aspects of finance, business and the legal system. But, as you would expect, our female ancestors met opposition when they stepped out and acted on their own. Dr. Poulin’s excellent article talks about the work and adventures of many specific women.

This same issue of JMS includes an article by Rev. Denis C. Brunelle entitled “The Spirituality of Genealogy” (p. 33). This article comes from a perspective that is not the usual approach that many of us use in our genealogy research. He reveals stories of his own ancestors and the setbacks they encountered and the triumphs they enjoyed.

On page 55 of this issue is Dennis M. Boudreau’s discussion entitled “*Disp. 3-3c. Marriage Dispensations of Consanguinity and Affinity.*” This article gives information regarding the laws of the Catholic Church at the time of our ancestors. No doubt, this information can be helpful in our research.

If for no other reason than curiosity, you may want to pull out this issue to look at the outside back cover which shows a wedding picture of an AFGS member and spouse who have served the society for so many years.

On page 65 of this issue, AFGS member, Janice Burkhart (giving thanks to Lucille McDonald and Dennis Boudreau for their assistance), presents “*Is That My Grandmother or My Grandfather?*”. This article provides a substantial list of first names we will encounter in our research, indicating their gender.

The American-French Genealogical Society, founded in 1978, is a 501c3 non-profit organization. Our mission is to collect, preserve, publish and disseminate cultural and historical matter relating to Americans of French and French-Canadian descent. Donations are tax deductible as allowed by law. Consult your tax adviser or the IRS about how to claim charitable tax deductions.



PINE BRANCHES ON A MAPLE TREE

by James P. LaLone

I am not an expert in DNA, but these are my thoughts about how other nationalities are showing up in a French-Canadian line. It is interesting when people of French-Canadian descent post about their DNA results and are shocked/don't understand why they aren't showing up as pure French. There are a number of reasons, of course the main one being lack of knowledge of the history of the region and of course your particular ancestor. First, France does not allow DNA testing, so there is a large segment of the gene pool missing to compare who was who and what was what. Think of the different groups that invaded or settled in France, bring that forward in time and think about the same happening in Quebec. The following references may help in understanding why your DNA results don't always match up with your beliefs. Besides possibly having First Nation/Native American ancestry, there were also Indian captives which could introduce English, Dutch, German, etc. ancestry, see: <http://www.genealogywise.com/group/frenchcanadiandescendants/forum/topics/indian-captives-non-french-french-canadian-ancestors>. For non-French, "French-Canadian" ancestors see Denis Beauregard's site <http://www.francogene.com/genealogie-quebec-genealogy/places/index.php>, which breaks down by place of origin, not only in France but also the world, of immigrants to Quebec. There is also a Facebook site for one of our ancestors: <https://www.facebook.com/Andre-Robidou-dit-LEspagnol-1643-1678-1612949448977265/>. Then there is the fact that some ancestors can extend back through royalty (see: <http://www.francogene.com/gfna/gfna/998/qrd30.htm>), which can extend back to all sorts of European countries, although the DNA may not show that. In any case it is all interesting.

*Looking to beat the heat?
Interested in your ancestors?
We've got a cool idea for you...*



Stop at the *American-French Genealogy Society* at 78 Earle Street in Woonsocket, RI. We've got air conditioning and helpful volunteers.

You can learn about DNA and take a swim in the gene pool. You can go fishing for your ancestors in our 20,000+ volumes of vital statistics, family genealogies, biographies, reference books, histories, genealogical journals and publications of regional, national and international scope. Cool off in the shade of your family tree, you'll be glad you found us.

Open Mon. 11:00 am – 4:00 pm, Tues. 1:00 pm – 9:00 pm, Sat. 10:00 am – 4:00 pm

LATIN TRANSLATIONS

by Lucile Poulin McDonald

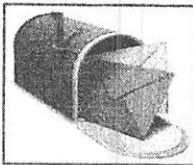
Many genealogical repertoires that cover the early years of French Canada often include Latin terms, as many of the records were created by priests. We are often asked at the library, “What does this mean?” So, here is a list of common Latin terms that you might find while searching through the records.

<i>Latin</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>Latin</i>	<i>English</i>
calendae	1 st of month	hodie	today
cum	with	heri	yesterday
de claro die	by light of day	hesternus	of the day before
de nocte	while still night	hujus mensis	present month
decem anni	decade	idus	15 of Mar, May, Jul, Oct
de die	while still day	idus	13 of other months
demortius	the late	mensis	month
diem natalem	birthday	natam	girl
dies	day, datime	natum	boy
dies mensis	day of marriage	nonae	7 th of Mar, May, Jul, Oct
dies supremus	day of decease	nonae	5 th of other months
dum	while, on condition that	paucis horis	same day
dum sola	while married	postridie	on the day after
djus	this	pridie	day before (before the day)
djus modi	in the same manners	proximo, prox	next
dodem	same as	ter	thrice
ex loco	where they live	ult	last month

<i>Numbers</i>	<i>French</i>	<i>Latin</i>
1	un	unus or prima
2	deux	duo
3	trois	tres/trio 3 rd tertia
4	quatre	quattro
5	cing	quinque
6	six	sex
7	sept	septem
8	huit	octo
9	neuf	novem
10	dix	decem/decimus
11	onze	undecim
12	douze	duodecim/duodecimus
13	treize	tredecim/decima tertia
14	quatorze	quatus decimus
15	quinze	quindecim/15 th quintus decimus
16	seize	sedecim/decima sexta
17	dix-sept	septendecim
18	dix-huit	duodiviginti/octovina
19	dix-neuf	undiviginti/decimal nona
19 th	dix-neuvième	nonagesimus

Numbers	French	Latin
20	vingt	veginti/vigesima
20 th	vingtième	vicesimus
21	vingt-et-un	vigesimal prima
22	vingt-deux	vigesimal duo
23	vingt-trois	vigesimal tertian
24	vingt-quatre	vigesimal quanta
25	vingt-cinq	vigesimal quinta
26	vingt-six	vigesimal sexta
27	vingt-sept	vigesimal septima
28	vingt-huit	vigesimal octavia
29	vingt-neuf	vigesimal nona
30	trente	triginta/trigesimus
31	trente-et-un	trigesimus prima
40	quarante	
50	cinquante	
60	soixante	
70	soixante-dix	
80	quatre-vingt	
90	quatre-vingt-dix	
100	cent	

Latin Terms	English	Latin Months	English	Latin Dates	English
<u>coram</u>	in the presence of	<u>Ianuarius</u>	<u>January</u>	<u>primus</u>	<u>first</u>
<u>cum</u>	with	<u>Februarius</u>	<u>February</u>	<u>secondus</u>	<u>second</u>
<u>die</u>	day	<u>Martius</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>tertius</u>	<u>third</u>
<u>eodem</u>	same	<u>Aprilis</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>quartus</u>	<u>fourth</u>
<u>fuerunt</u>	were	<u>Maius</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>quintus</u>	<u>fifth</u>
<u>heri</u>	yesterday	<u>Iunius</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>sextus</u>	<u>sixth</u>
<u>hodie</u>	this day	<u>Iulius</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>septimus</u>	<u>seventh</u>
<u>hujus</u>	of this month	<u>Augustus</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>octavbus</u>	<u>eighth</u>
<u>inst. (instant)</u>	this month	<u>Septembris</u>	<u>September</u>	<u>nonus</u>	<u>ninth</u>
<u>mater</u>	mother	<u>Octobris</u>	<u>October</u>	<u>decimus</u>	<u>tenth</u>
<u>mensis</u>	month	<u>Novembris</u>	<u>November</u>	<u>undecimus</u>	<u>eleventh</u>
<u>natum/am</u>	born	<u>Decembris</u>	<u>December</u>	<u>duodecimus</u>	<u>twelfth</u>
<u>pater</u>	father			<u>tertius decimus</u>	<u>thirteenth</u>
<u>patrini</u>	godparents			<u>quartus decimus</u>	<u>fourteenth</u>
<u>puella</u>	girl			<u>quintus decimus</u>	<u>fifteenth</u>
<u>tempus</u>	time			<u>sextus decmus</u>	<u>sixteenth</u>
<u>testibus</u>	witness			<u>septimus decimus</u>	<u>seventeenth</u>
<u>ult. (ultimo)</u>	last month			<u>duodevicesimus</u>	<u>eighteenth</u>
<u>uxor ejus</u>	his wife			<u>nonus decimus</u>	<u>nineteenth</u>
<u>vidua</u>	widow			<u>vicesimus or vigesimus</u>	<u>twenty</u>
<u>viduus</u>	widower			<u>tricesimus or trigesimus</u>	<u>thirty</u>



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Jan Burkhart and Annette Smith – JMSeditor@afgs.org

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Regards, Susan Chartier, MA

*I would like to share our upcoming **Guindodn/Yandeau Reunion** in Temecula, California on November 9-12, 2018 with your Genealogy Societies if possible.*

Name: Laverne Aitchison

Email: calreunion2018@gmail.com

Website: <http://www.guindon.myevent.com/>

Your help would be most appreciated.

Thank you so much for sharing.

Laverne Aitchison

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Thanks! Marcel Jussaume, ACGS

Marcel, thanks for your email. We will forward your information to the author of this study for inclusion in his next publication. You can find a downloadable copy of our list of Hessian Soldiers married to Quebec French Women on our website <http://afgs.org/site/>. When you are on the main page, just scroll down to the bottom and you will see a link to the information sheets. You can download the report as a pdf, as the list is not available in Excel.

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LÉO MAJOR, THE ORIGINAL RAMBO

by Annette Mimeault Smith

While researching French-Canadian soldiers on the internet, I came across an intriguing story about Léo Major on a website called, <http://todayifoundout.com>. It was written by Emily Upton on August 7, 2013 and titled *The Canadian Man Who Single-handedly Liberated the City of Zwolle in the Netherlands from German Occupation*.

I was looking for ancestor soldiers, but what I found was amazing!

Léo Major was born on January 23 1921 in New Bedford, Massachusetts to French-Canadian parents. Before his first birthday, he moved with his family to Montreal. Léo had a troubled relationship with his father and went to live with his aunt at age 14. He joined the army in 1940 at 19 years of age. It is surmised that in addition to a lack of available work opportunities, he wanted to prove to his father that he was "somebody to be proud of."

He served in le Regiment de la Chaudière and was among the Canadian forces that landed on the beaches in the Normandy Invasion on June 6 1944.¹ During a reconnaissance mission on D-Day, Major captured a German armored vehicle (a Hanomag) by himself. The vehicle contained German communication equipment and secret German Army codes.²

Days later, during his first encounter with an SS patrol, he killed four soldiers, however, one of them managed to ignite a phosphorus grenade. After the resulting explosion Major lost one eye but he continued to fight. He refused to be discharged due to his injury and continued his service as a scout and a sniper by insisting that he needed only one eye to sight his weapon. According to him, he "looked like a pirate."³ Léo was placed in the scout platoon and earned himself a reputation as an excellent sniper.



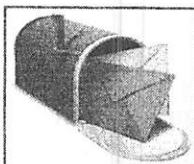
In the summer of 1944, Léo Major single-handedly captured 93 German soldiers during the Battle of the Scheldt in Zeeland in the southern Netherlands.⁴ During a reconnaissance, while alone, he spotted two German soldiers walking along a dike. He captured the first German and quickly killed the second one. He had the captured soldier take him to his commanding officer where Major told him to basically – surrender or die. Some nearby SS officers observed this exchange and misinterpreted it. They thought the commander was surrendering and opened fire on Major and the German soldiers surrounding him. The Germans being fired upon decided surrendering to Major was better than being killed by the SS, so they went with him, with the SS hot in pursuit, killing some of them along the way. Despite the heavy fire, Léo continued to escort his prisoners to the Canadian front line and then ordered a passing Canadian tank to fire on the SS troops. He

¹ "Leo Major | Canadian soldier". *Encyclopedia Britannica*. Retrieved 2017-02-23.

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marched into camp with 93 prisoners of war and was chosen to receive a Distinguished Conduct Medal for gallantry in the field. He refused to accept the medal.

In February 1945, Major was helping a military chaplain transport corpses from a destroyed Tiger tank. Their vehicle struck a land mine and he was thrown into the air and smashed down hard on his back. He had broken his back in three places, as well as four ribs and both ankles.⁵ Major was told again that due to his wounds, he would be discharged from the military. Unbelievably, after a week in the hospital, he fled to Nijmegen and stayed for almost a month with a family he had met there. Technically, Private Major would have been "Absent Without Authority" and it is unknown how he escaped punishment when he returned to his unit in March 1945.

In April 1945, Major's regiment was approaching the city of Zwolle. His commanding officers asked for two volunteers to do a reconnaissance run and report on the number of German troops patrolling the city. If possible, the volunteers were also asked to get in contact with the Dutch resistance as the Chaudière Regiment was to start firing on the city the next day. At the time, Zwolle had a population of around 50,000 people and it was likely that innocent civilians would number among the casualties.

Along with his friend Willy Arseneault, Major started to creep toward the city. Willy was killed by German soldiers around midnight after the pair ran across a roadblock. Reportedly, Willy was able to kill his attacker before dying himself. Understandably angry, Major picked up his friend's machine gun and ran at the enemy, killing two of the remaining German soldiers; the rest fled in a vehicle.⁶

Having disarmed the German soldiers, Major continued to head toward Zwolle to warn the Dutch resistance. He stumbled upon a German staff vehicle and captured the driver who he forced to lead him to an officer who was drinking with some German soldiers in a nearby tavern. With nerves of steel, Léo informed the officer that Canadian forces would begin firing heavy artillery on the city, resulting in the deaths of many German soldiers and Zwolle civilians alike. Léo didn't mention that he was alone.

Afterwards, Major released the driver knowing that seed of knowledge would soon be spread throughout the German troops. Léo then began running up and down the streets shooting a machine gun and tossing grenades. The grenades made a lot of noise, but he made sure to place them where they wouldn't cause much damage to the town or its citizens.⁷

As Major continued his campaign of terror throughout the night, the German soldiers began to flee thinking they were under attack by a large Canadian military force. By the morning, an entire German garrison – estimated to have been made up of several hundred soldiers – had been so deceived by a single, one-eyed man that they fled the town. The city of Zwolle had been liberated without the death of civilians or soldiers who would have fought this battle.

Without hesitation and with the help of a group of Dutch civilians, Major immediately retrieved the body of his friend, Willy Arseneault. He then returned to his commanding officer and

⁵ "Who is Leo Major? *HINT: A war hero from Canada*"

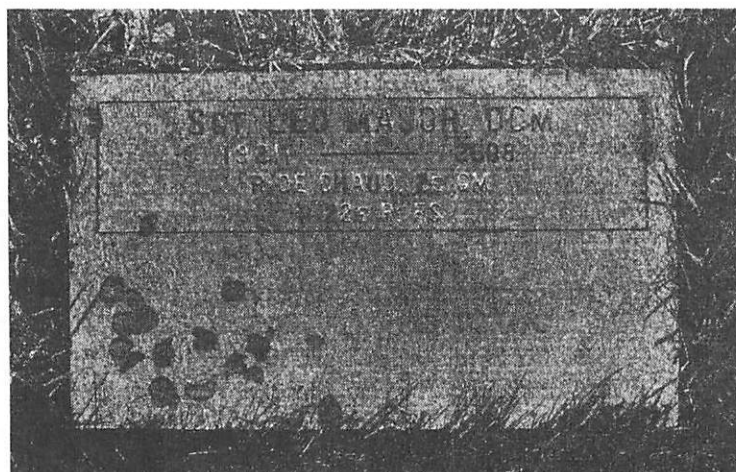
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reported that there were no enemy soldiers in the city. The Canadian army marched into Zwolle to the sound of cheers instead of gun shots. Léo Major received a Distinguished Conduct Medal for his actions in liberating Zwolle.

Léo Major also performed heroically in the Korean War where he was awarded his second Distinguished Conduct Medal. Around 40,000 Chinese soldiers had successfully dislodged a large body of U.S. soldiers from a key hill (Hill 335 to be exact). Unable to retake the hill, Major and a small group of other snipers were sent in. Their job was to sneak up onto the hill, in the midst of all those Chinese soldiers, and then open fire. After doing this and throwing the Chinese soldiers into a panic, rather than retreat, Major had his men continue firing and managed to do what thousands of U.S. troops had been unable to do, re-take the hill.⁸

Of course, the Chinese soon regrouped and two divisions, totaling over 14,000 soldiers, were sent to retake the hill from Major and his tiny band of snipers (20 men total). Again, rather than retreat as ordered, Major and his band decided to hold the hill. After three days of repeated attacks from over ten thousand soldiers using every manner of weaponry, reinforcements arrived and relieved Major and his men, who had successfully held the hill during that span.



Léo Major's headstone at Last Post Fund National Field of Honour, Pointe-Claire, Quebec, Canada

By Dirac (Miguel Tremblay) - Own work, CCO,

<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=15404419>

Léo Major was a humble man who did not boast of his achievements. His story is told in the city of Zwolle, in the Netherlands where he is considered a hero and annual celebrations are held in his memory to acknowledge how he saved their town. He was a French-Canadian soldier and a man of great courage – Rambo before the movies!

Léo Major died in Longueuil on 12 October 2008 at the age of 87 and was buried at the Last Post Fund National Field of Honour in Pointe-Claire, Québec. He was survived by: Pauline De Croiselle, his wife of 57 years; four children; and five grandchildren.⁹

⁸ <http://www.todayifoundout.com/index.php/2013/08/the-man-who-single-handedly-liberated-the-city-of-zwolle-in-the-netherlands-from-german-occupation/>

⁹ Murphy, Jessica (October 19, 2008). "Decorated hero dies at 87". *The Toronto Star*. Toronto, Canada.

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Afterwards, Major released the driver knowing that seed of knowledge would soon be spread throughout the German troops. Léo then began running up and down the streets shooting a machine gun and tossing grenades. The grenades made a lot of noise, but he made sure to place them where they wouldn’t cause much damage to the town or its citizens.⁷

As Major continued his campaign of terror throughout the night, the German soldiers began to flee thinking they were under attack by a large Canadian military force. By the morning, an entire German garrison – estimated to have been made up of several hundred soldiers – had been so deceived by a single, one-eyed man that they fled the town. The city of Zwolle had been liberated without the death of civilians or soldiers who would have fought this battle.

Without hesitation and with the help of a group of Dutch civilians, Major immediately retrieved the body of his friend, Willy Arseneault. He then returned to his commanding officer and

⁵ “Who is Leo Major? *HINT: A war hero from Canada*”.

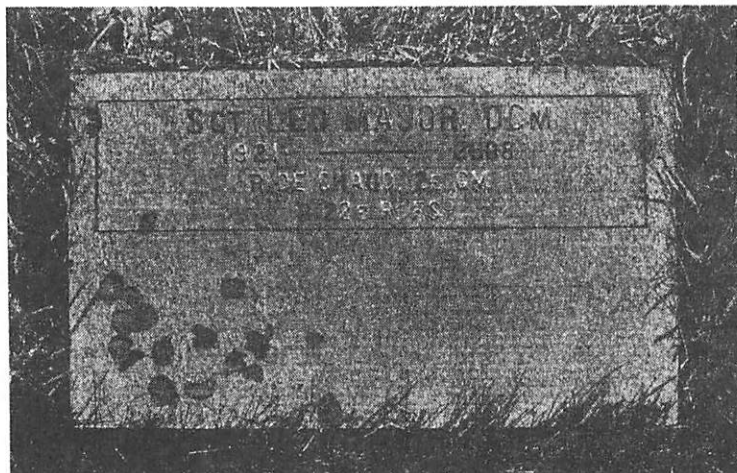
⁶ <http://www.todayifoundout.com/index.php/2013/08/the-man-who-single-handedly-liberated-the-city-of-zwolle-in-the-netherlands-from-german-occupation/>

⁷ <http://www.todayifoundout.com/index.php/2013/08/the-man-who-single-handedly-liberated-the-city-of-zwolle-in-the-netherlands-from-german-occupation/>

reported that there were no enemy soldiers in the city. The Canadian army marched into Zwolle to the sound of cheers instead of gun shots. Léo Major received a Distinguished Conduct Medal for his actions in liberating Zwolle.

Léo Major also performed heroically in the Korean War where he was awarded his second Distinguished Conduct Medal. Around 40,000 Chinese soldiers had successfully dislodged a large body of U.S. soldiers from a key hill (Hill 335 to be exact). Unable to retake the hill, Major and a small group of other snipers were sent in. Their job was to sneak up onto the hill, in the midst of all those Chinese soldiers, and then open fire. After doing this and throwing the Chinese soldiers into a panic, rather than retreat, Major had his men continue firing and managed to do what thousands of U.S. troops had been unable to do, re-take the hill.⁸

Of course, the Chinese soon regrouped and two divisions, totaling over 14,000 soldiers, were sent to retake the hill from Major and his tiny band of snipers (20 men total). Again, rather than retreat as ordered, Major and his band decided to hold the hill. After three days of repeated attacks from over ten thousand soldiers using every manner of weaponry, reinforcements arrived and relieved Major and his men, who had successfully held the hill during that span.



Léo Major's headstone at Last Post Fund National Field of Honour, Pointe-Claire, Quebec, Canada

By Dirac (Miguel Tremblay) - Own work, CCO,

<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=15404419>

Léo Major was a humble man who did not boast of his achievements. His story is told in the city of Zwolle, in the Netherlands where he is considered a hero and annual celebrations are held in his memory to acknowledge how he saved their town. He was a French-Canadian soldier and a man of great courage – Rambo before the movies!

Léo Major died in Longueuil on 12 October 2008 at the age of 87 and was buried at the Last Post Fund National Field of Honour in Pointe-Claire, Québec. He was survived by: Pauline De Croiselle, his wife of 57 years; four children; and five grandchildren.⁹

⁸ <http://www.todayifoundout.com/index.php/2013/08/the-man-who-single-handedly-liberated-the-city-of-zwolle-in-the-netherlands-from-german-occupation/>

⁹ Murphy, Jessica (October 19, 2008). "Decorated hero dies at 87". *The Toronto Star*. Toronto, Canada.

CELEBRATING OUR NEW MEMBERS

Leo & Marieann Du Charme, RI
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Leo & Pamela Lariviere, RI
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Sheila, Talia, Don Martin, RI
Nancy Allen, TN
Jeff Grenier, TX
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Welcome!
Enchanté!
Bienvenue!

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Marie Lebon, FL
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Kerry Walker, RI
Michelle Martel, MA
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Membership renewal will be starting soon – watch for your renewal notice in your mailbox.

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- Access to a members-only section of our website containing genealogical research resources, archives of the *Je Me Souviens*, and other useful material.
- The right to attend the annual business meeting where members are informed of Society activities.
- New members who visit our library receive individual assistance and training from experienced and highly competent staff members.
- Members unable to conduct their own research may use the library resources through the Research Committee. A staff of experienced researchers is available to conduct research at low member rates.

For more information visit our website at www.afgs.org/site.

OCTOBER IS FAMILY HISTORY MONTH

This is the last installment of Family History Month. I hope some of you will participate in this celebration and let us know what activity you planned.

Summer is a great time to celebrate. We have so many summer gatherings. Chances are you will host at least one BBQ or picnic, attend a wedding or participate in a birthday party. What a wonderful opportunity to share a few family facts. Perhaps you could make a little handout for people with some interesting facts about their ancestors such as who they were, what they did, or where they lived. Maybe family guests could be invited to bring some family photos along which could be copied. A portable scanner or your phone would be good ways to copy the photos. Be sure to make note of who the people in the photo are!

Did you ever consider making some thank you notes with a picture of your grandparents on the front and a few facts on the back? One of my relatives used a family photo of her grandparents and all twelve of the children as her Christmas card one year. All the names were listed on the back. One of the children was my grandfather and his parents were my great grandparents. It was a very big hit. Remember, if you want your family to be interested in your research, you have to make it interesting and fun for them. Otherwise, your family may not find a list of names and dates to be particularly inspiring.

HAVE YOU USED OUR AFGS RESEARCH SERVICES?

Did you know that AFGS will help you do genealogy research? The members of our AFGS Research Committee have over 70 years of combined experience in genealogy research. If you have a brick wall or just don't have the experience or extra time to really dig into your research, let us help you.

You can find our helpful volunteers in the AFGS Library at 78 Earle Street in Woonsocket, RI. We are open on Monday from 11:00 am to 4:00 pm, Tuesday from 1:00 pm to 9:00 pm and Saturday from 10:00 am to 4:00 pm. If you are not a member of AFGS, there is a fee of \$5.00 for your visit to the library. There is no charge for the help you may receive from our expert research team in person.

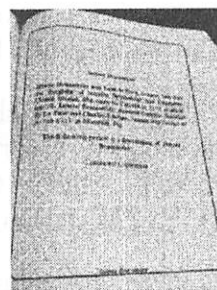
If you live too far from our library to visit for help, we also have a research service where you can request help for specific lines. You can submit your information to us on line at our website, <https://afgs.org/site/>. On our main page, click on "Services/Resources" on the blue bar and select "Request Research" and "French Ancestors/Vital Records Request." This will take you to the "Research Options and Fees" page where you will find a link to a downloadable order form or you can scroll further down the page to an on-line order form for Birth/Baptism, Marriage, Death/Burial, 5 Generation Chart, Direct Lineage, or Other (specify). You may also request photo or microfilm copies of original records, if available. DO NOT send payment in advance, you will be billed when the research is completed. AFGS members receive reduced rates for this research service.



ARE YOU STRUGGLING WITH A BRICK WALL?

*Members who have purchased this four volume set have contacted us to let us know that they have discovered cousins they didn't know they had and **new information that has helped them break down a brick wall in their research.***

As part of the “Daughters of the King” celebration, AFGS has published a four volume, hard covered set of books containing straight line charts submitted to the Society. The books have a blue binding and the spine and cover are stamped in gold. Each “daughter” for whom a chart was submitted has her own page with a brief biography and a list of descendants who submitted a chart. Following this will be the charts that were submitted. *(In order to avoid identity theft all subsequent marriages between the first marriage and 1930 have been eliminated. Further, the marriage following the first marriage has been eliminated in order to protect the parents.)* **There are over 1,000 AFGS verified charts of descent in this collection.** In addition, there are interesting historical facts sprinkled throughout the book. The four volume set is \$200.00. Please add an additional \$20.00 for shipping in the United States. Orders to be shipped to Canada must include an additional \$90.00 per set for shipping.



Our first printing of books has sold out. We would like to do a second printing and would need a minimum of 25 orders to do so. If you place an order, your checks will not be cashed nor will your credit cards be accessed until your books ship. If we do not sell enough books to merit a second printing, you will be notified and your checks will be returned to you.

I wish to purchase _____ set(s) of books @ \$200.00 per set. Total \$ _____

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RHODE ISLAND FRANCO-AMERICANS IN THE CIVIL WAR

by Paul Delisle

Reprinted from Vol. 15, No. 1, Spring 1992 *Je Me Souviens*

Many of us, whose families immigrated to the United States in the latter part of the previous century, have not given much thought to the Franco-American role in the Civil War. Indeed, the role of most ethnic groups has been largely ignored by historians. Our own local historian, Marie-Louise Bonier, devotes less than two pages of her book to French-Canadians who served in the Civil War.

For this article, I have compiled a list of individuals with French names who served in the Civil War. These individuals either served in Rhode Island volunteer units, or enlisted in the regular U.S. Army or Navy. Each gave Rhode Island as their place of residence, or it can be proved that they lived in Rhode Island at the time of enlistment. A small number of individuals from other states who were temporarily assigned to Rhode Island units are also included. Some individuals who were Rhode Island residents and served in Massachusetts volunteer units are included.

I have deliberately omitted the names of BALLOU and VOSE. These families, of Huguenot ancestry were very numerous in Rhode Island during that era, and would have doubled the size of this article. Certain other families with both Huguenot and Canadian ties, such as BLANCHARD and JACQUES, were included.

Records kept by the U.S. Navy on enlisted personnel during the war were very poor. The Rhode Island Adjutant General's Report of 1865, from which most of these names were taken, does not mention the criteria which were used to determine the residence of these men:

ALGER, James A. was a Private in Company A, Third Rhode Island Heavy Artillery. He enlisted on 1 March 1862, mustered-out on 4 August 1865. He was a resident of Johnston, RI

ALLARD, William H. was a resident of Moultenboro, NH. He enlisted as a Private in Company I, First Rhode Island Cavalry on 4 November 1861. He was taken prisoner on 31 October 1862, and later paroled. He was transferred to a New Hampshire Cavalry unit on 7 January 1864.

AMBROISE, George was a private in Company B, Fourth Rhode Island Infantry. He enlisted on 20 December 1862 and deserted at Norfolk, VA on 13 March 1863.

BACON, (Name omitted from the record) was a private in Battery H., First Rhode Island Light Artillery. This individual was a New York resident temporarily assigned from the 14th New York Heavy Artillery on 3 May 1864.

BACON, Charles H. was a Private assigned to Battery B, First Rhode Island Light Artillery. He was

a New York resident temporarily assigned from the Fourth New York Heavy Artillery from 19 April 1864 to 21 April 1864.

BACON, Henry B. was a Corporal in Company A., Third Rhode Island Heavy Artillery. He enlisted on 20 August 1861 in Providence, and was discharged at Beaufort, SC on 6 June 1863 on a Surgeon's Certificate.

BAPTISTE, Andrew was an Ordinary Seaman in the US Navy. He served aboard the "Ohio" and the "Circassian". He enlisted on 14 January 1865 and deserted on 28 August of that year.

BASTIEN, William J. swerved as a Sergeant in Battery F, First Rhode Island Light Artillery. He enlisted on 3 April 1862 and was discharged on 4 April 1865 in Richmond, VA. He was a resident of Carolina Mills, RI.

BATISSE, August was a Private in Company G., Second Battalion, Fifteenth US Infantry. He enlisted on 22 February 1865, and deserted on 2 June of that year.

BENOIST, Charles served as a Corporal in Company K, Fifth Rhode Island Heavy Artillery. He enlisted on 5 August

BERNARD, Dosite was a Private in Company B, Second Rhode Island Cavalry. He enlisted on 11 October 1862 in Providence, and was transferred to the Third Rhode Island Cavalry on 14 January 1864. He was originally a member of First Louisiana Cavalry. He was listed as hospitalized at New Orleans in July 1864 and was discharged there in October 1865.

BLANCHARD, Augustus was a Private in Company A, Third Rhode Island Heavy Artillery. A resident of Cranston, RI, he enlisted on 20 August 1861. He was wounded by an explosion on the steamer "George Washington" on the Coosaw River on 9 April 1863. He was transferred to Company M, Third V.R.C. on 29 June 1863 and mustered-out on 24 August 1864,

BLANCHARD, Charles E. was a First Lieutenant in Company C, First Rhode Island Cavalry. He enlisted in Newport on 28 October 1861 and was originally assigned as a Sergeant in Company A. He was promoted to Second Lieutenant and transferred to Company C on 31 July 1863. He was promoted to First Lieutenant on 19 September 1864 and honorably discharged in 18 December of that year.

BLANCHARD, Charles H. was a Private in Company H, Second Rhode Island Infantry. He was a Warwick resident and enlisted on 5 June 1861. He was captured at Malvern Hill on 6 August 1862, and paroled at Aiken's Landing, VA in May of 1863. He was assigned as a brigade guard until December 1863. He mustered-out on 17 June 1864.

BLANCHARD, Henry T. was a resident of Providence. He enlisted on 26 May 1862 and was assigned as a Private in Company K of the Second Rhode Island Infantry. He was killed in action during the battle of Wilderness, VA.

BLANCHARD, Horace K. was a resident of Providence. He enlisted on 26 May 1862 and was assigned as a Private in Company B, Tenth Rhode Island Infantry. He mustered-out on 1 September 1862.

BLANCHARD, Isaac was a Corporal in Company H, Seventh Rhode Island Infantry. He enlisted on 15 August 1862, and was assigned to Company G. He transferred to Company H on 1 February 1865 and was mustered-out on 9 June 1865. Isaac was a

resident of East Greenwich, RI.

BLANCHARD, John E. was a resident of Warwick, RI. He enlisted on 7 August 1862 and was assigned as a private in Company E, Seventh Rhode Island Infantry. He was temporarily assigned to Battery D, First Rhode Island Light Artillery from 15 January 1863 to 1 February 1865 and was mustered-out on 9 June 1865.

BLANCHARD, John H. was a resident of Providence, RI. He enlisted on 20 September 1862 and was assigned as a Private in Company K, Eleventh Rhode Island Infantry. He was mustered-out on 13 July 1863.

BLANCHARD, Joseph was a resident of Scituate, RI. He enlisted on 24 September 1862 and was assigned as a Private in Company C, 12th Rhode Island Infantry. He deserted at Providence on 21 October 1862.

BLANCHARD, Matthew was a resident of Foster, RI. He enlisted on 26 May 1862 and was assigned as a Private in Company K, Tenth Rhode Island Infantry. He mustered-out on 1 July 1862.

BLANCHARD, Thomas was a resident of New York. Originally a member of the Fourth New York Heavy Artillery, he was temporarily assigned to Battery A, First Rhode Island Light Artillery, as a Private, on 13 July 1864. He was reported missing in action on 25 August 1864.

BLANCHARD, William was a resident of Warwick, RI. He enlisted on 5 June 1861 and was assigned as a Private in Company H, Second Rhode Island Infantry. He was discharged for disability on 31 August 1861 at Camp Brightwood, near Washington, DC.

BLANCHARD, William was a resident of Warwick, RI. He enlisted on 6 August 1862 and was assigned as a Private in Battery A., First Rhode Island Light Artillery. He was discharged for disability on 5 December 1863 at Stone General Hospital, Washington, DC.

BODOIN, Charles was a private assigned to Company G, Second Rhode Island Cavalry. He enlisted on 31 December 1862 and deserted in March of 1863.

BOULET, Peter was a Private in Company D, Third Rhode Island Heavy Artillery. He enlisted on 19

December 1864 at Providence, RI and was mustered-out on 27 August 1865. Peter joined the Third Rhode Island with prior service. On 1 July 1861, he enlisted as a Private in Company K, Fifteenth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. At the time of his enlistment, he reported his age as 25, and his residence as Blackstone, MA.

Peter was wounded on 21 October 1861 at Ball's Bluff, VA and mustered-out on 28 July 1864.

BURCHARD, Charles was a resident of Cumberland, RI. He enlisted on 23 September 1863 and was assigned as a private in Company C, Third Rhode Island Cavalry. He deserted on 2 August 1865 at Donaldsonville, LA.

BURCHARD, George was a resident of Burrillville, RI. He enlisted and mustered-in on 16 April 1864 at which time he reported his age as 18, and his occupation as farmer. He was assigned as a Private in Company I, 30th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and mustered-out on 5 July 1866.

CARBIER, Andrew was a Private assigned to Battery D, First Rhode Island Light Artillery. He enlisted on 17 December 1862 at Providence, RI and deserted at Camp Belle Plain Landing on 10 February 1863.

CARPENTER, Oscar N. (possibly CHARPENTIER or CARPENTIER) was a resident of Lonsdale, RI. He enlisted on 17 December 1861 and was assigned to Company C, First Rhode Island Cavalry where he earned the rank of Corporal. He was mustered-out on 3 August 1865.

CARRIGAN, Edward was a Private assigned to Company I, Third Rhode Island Heavy Artillery. He enlisted at Providence on 14 August 1862. There is no further record of his service.

CARRIQUE, Thomas H. was a resident of Providence, RI. He enlisted on 17 February 1862 and was assigned as a Private in Company M, Third Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, and later transferred to Company H. He was promoted to Second Lieutenant on 19 January 1863 and assigned as acting Signal Officer from 4 February 1863 to 20 October 1863. On that date, he was promoted to First Lieutenant and assigned to the US Signal Corps. The official date of his commission is 3 March 1863. He was discharged on 21 August 1865.

CARTOUCHE, Charles was a Private assigned to the First Rhode Island Cavalry. He enlisted on 29 September 1862 and deserted while on route from

Rhode Island to join his regiment.

CHAPINT, Dumas was a Private in Company A, Third Rhode Island Cavalry. He enlisted on 8 August 1863 at Providence, RI and deserted on 12 August 1865 at Napoleonville, LA.

CHAPPELL, Charles H. was a Private carried as an unassigned recruit. He enlisted on 13 November 1865 and deserted on 27 November.

CHARRON, Edouard was a resident of Woonsocket, RI. He enlisted in Providence as a Private in Company D, First Rhode Island Cavalry on 10 April 1865. The record gives his name as *Edward F. WRIGHT*. He was mustered-out on 3 August 1865.

CHAUMOLLET, Edgar enlisted on 3 December 1862 in Cranston, RI. He was assigned to the First Rhode Island Cavalry as a Private and deserted en route to join his regiment.

CORTIER (CARTIER), Joseph, a resident of Smithfield, RI, he enlisted as a Private on 10 December 1862 and mustered-in on the 27th. He was assigned to Company H, Fifth Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, and transferred to Company I on 12 January 1863. He deserted from New Berne, NC on 5 May 1863.

CRAPEAU, Edward was a resident of Providence, RI. He enlisted on 8 October 1863 and was assigned to Company C, Third Rhode Island Cavalry. He was taken prisoner on 22 November 1864. There is no further record.

CRAPO (CRAPEAU), H. D. was a Private assigned to Battery C, First Rhode Island Light Artillery. Originally assigned to the Fifth Massachusetts Battery, he was assigned to the Rhode Island unit as a detached person until 13 September 1862.

DACHERE, Rudolph was also known as DACHNE. He enlisted in Providence on 17 January 1863 and assigned to Company G, Second Rhode Island Cavalry. He was discharged for disability on 13 November 1863 at Fort Columbus, NY.

DEBLOIS, Silas D. was a resident of Newport, RI. He enlisted on 17 April 1861. On 12 May, he mustered-in and was assigned as a Private to Company F, First Rhode Island Detached Militia. He mustered-out on 1 August 1861.

DEBLOIS, Stephen was a resident of Newport, RI.

He enlisted and mustered-in on the same dates as Silas D. and William B. and was assigned as a Private to the same unit as Silas. He also mustered-out on the same date.

DEBLOIS, William D. was also a Newport resident. He enlisted and mustered-in on the same dates as Silas D. and Stephen DEBLOIS. He was assigned as a Private to Company D of the same regiment. William was wounded at Bull Run on 21 July 1861 and was mustered-out on 2 August 1861.

DEGLAIRE, Julius enlisted on 18 January 1863 and was assigned to Company G Second Rhode Island Cavalry. On 14 January he was transferred to Company K, Third Rhode Island Cavalry from which he deserted on 4 November 1864.

DELAMALMAISON, Narcisse enlisted as a Private, and was assigned to Company K, Third Rhode Island Cavalry. He deserted in Providence shortly after enlisting and was apprehended in New York in January of 1865. He was tried by Courts-Martial and sentenced to make good all time lost by desertion. There is no further record.

DEMERS, Richard was a resident of Woonsocket. He enlisted as a Private on 9 June 1864. He mustered-in on 18 June and was assigned to Company, Third Rhode Island Cavalry. He died at Napoleonville, LA on 20 January 1865. No cause of death is recorded.

DEMOND, James enlisted in the US Navy on 26 November 1863 as a Landsman. He served aboard the ships "Constitution," "Marion," and "Macedonian". He was discharged on 20 November 1864.

DENIE, August enlisted in Cranston RI as a Private on 2 December 1862. He mustered-in on the same day and was assigned to Company K, First Rhode Island Cavalry. He deserted on 1 June 1863.

DERROSIER, Eugene enlisted in Providence as a Private on 12 July 1864. He mustered-in on the same day and was assigned to the Second Rhode Island Infantry. There is no further record.

DESMARAIS, Joseph was a resident of Woonsocket, RI. He enlisted on 13 January 1864 at Dedham, MA giving his place of residence as Bellingham, MA. He also reported his age as 19 and his occupation as farmer. He mustered-in on 27 January and was assigned as a Private in Company H, 56th Regiment,

Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and received a \$325.00 enlistment bonus. The records of his service show his name as DE MARA.

DESPRES, Albert enlisted in Providence as a Private on 10 December 1862. He was assigned to Company C, Second Rhode Island Cavalry, and deserted before the end of the month.

DESSE, Desire was a resident of Providence, RI. He enlisted on 23 September 1863, and was assigned to Company C, Third Rhode Island Cavalry, where he rose to the rank of Corporal. He deserted in June '864 at Greenville, LA.

DEVEREAUX, James E. was a resident of Pawtucket, RI. He enlisted and mustered-in on 6 June 1861 and was assigned as a Private in Company F, Second Rhode Island Infantry. On 11 July 1861 he was transferred to Battery A, Rhode Island Light Artillery and was wounded in July 1863. He was discharged from Lovell General Hospital, Portsmouth Grove, RI on 6 June 1864.

DEVEREAUX, Thomas enlisted in Providence on 20 January 1863. He was assigned as a teamster in Company G, Second Rhode Island Cavalry. There is no further record.

DEVEUR, Arnold enlisted on 18 August 1862. He was assigned as a Private in Company G, 11th US Infantry, a federal regiment. Although he is listed as a Rhode Island resident, no further information is given. He deserted on 24 December 1861.

DIMOND, Edward was a member of the US Navy, and is listed as a Rhode Island resident. There is no further record.

DIMOND, Hugh enlisted in the US Navy on 18 September 1862 as a landsman. He served aboard the "Teaser" and was discharged on 21 July 1863.

DIMOND, James enlisted in Providence on 2 October 1861, and mustered-in on the same day. He was assigned as a Private in Company C, First Rhode Island Cavalry. He was taken prisoner on 18 June 1863 near Middleburg, VA and later paroled. He was mustered-out on 3 August 1865.

DOUCETT, Augustin enlisted in the US Navy on 30 December 1864 as a Second Class Boy. He served aboard the "Ohio", "E.B. Hare", and the "Princeton". He was discharged on 11 June 1865.

DUPREZ (DUPRE?), Alphonse enlisted on 3 December 1862 in Cranston, RI. He was assigned as a Private in Company C, Second Rhode Island Cavalry, and deserted in January 1863.

DUPREZ (DUPRE???), Joseph was a resident of Woonsocket, RI. He enlisted on 10 September 1861 and mustered-in on 30 October. He was assigned as a Private in Company E, Fourth Rhode Island Infantry and discharged at Fredericksburg, VA on 26 November 1862. On the following day, he enlisted in Company E, Second US Artillery, a federal regiment. He was discharged as a Sergeant on 1 November 1864 at Washington, DC.

DURANT, Edward enlisted in the US Navy on 19 November 1863. He served aboard the "Ohio" and the "Hendrick Hudson". He was discharged on 29 November 1864.

DUVAL Lucius enlisted and mustered-in on 9 July 1863 in Providence, RI. He was assigned to Company K, Fifth Rhode Island Heavy Artillery as a Private. He deserted at New Berne, NC on 22 December 1863.

DUVILLARD, J. Antoin enlisted in Providence on 17 April 1861. He mustered-in on 2 May and was assigned as a Private in Company D, First Rhode Island Detached Militia. He mustered-out on 2 August 1861.

ETIENNE, Charles enlisted in Warwick, RI on 18 December 1862 and was assigned as a Private in Company D Second Rhode Island Cavalry. He was transferred to Company K, Third Rhode Island Cavalry on 14 January 1864.

FELIX, Charles enlisted and mustered-in on 3 December 1862 at Cranston, RI. He was assigned to the First Rhode Island Cavalry and deserted while en route from Rhode Island to join his regiment.

RICHES, Carl enlisted on 8 January 1863 in Providence RI. He was assigned as a Private in Company F, Second Rhode Island Cavalry and promoted to Sergeant on 30 April 1863.

FOLTIER, William J. was a native of Franklin, NH. He enlisted and mustered-in on 29 August 1862 and was assigned as a Private in Company I, First Rhode Island Cavalry. He was taken prisoner on 18 June 1863 near Middleburg, VA and released on 23 July. He was transferred to a New Hampshire Cavalry unit on 7 January 1864.

FOUNTAIN, Peter enlisted on 26 October 1863 in Cumberland, RI. He was assigned as a Private in Company D, Third Rhode Island Cavalry and deserted in Providence on 22 October 1864.

FROIR, Francois (a.k.a. TIORE, Francis) enlisted and mustered-in at Cranston, RI on 4 December 1862. He was assigned as a Private in Company E, First Rhode Island Cavalry. He deserted near Falmouth, VA on 26 January 1863.

GARNIER, Louis enlisted in Providence on 9 January 1863 and was assigned as a Private in Company E, Second Rhode Island Cavalry. He deserted on 18 February 1863.

GIGON, Paul enlisted and mustered-in on 9 July 1863 at Providence, RI. He was assigned as a Private in Company K, Fifth Rhode Island Heavy Artillery and mustered-out on 26 June 1865.

GIRARD, Adolphe enlisted in Providence on 11 December 1862. He was assigned as a Private in Company C, Second Rhode Island Cavalry and transferred to Company D, Third Rhode Island Cavalry on 14 January 1864. On 18 February 1864, he deserted in New Orleans, LA.

GIRAULT, Joseph was a Private in Company K, Third Rhode Island Cavalry. He deserted on 18 February 1864 at New Orleans, LA. No further information is recorded.

GOULET, Emile enlisted at Warwick, RI on 19 December 1862 and was assigned to Company D, Second Rhode Island Cavalry. He deserted on 15 February 1863.

GRAVELIN, Lawrence A. was a resident of Providence, RI. He enlisted and mustered-in on 5 June 1861 and was assigned as a Private in Company D, Second Rhode Island Infantry. He was discharged for disability on 25 September 1862 at Philadelphia, PA.

GUYETTE, George was a resident of Warren, RI. He enlisted and mustered-in on 26 May 1862 and was assigned as a Private in Company I, Ninth Rhode Island Infantry. He was mustered-out on 2 September 1862.

GUYOTT, George was a resident of Warren, RI. He enlisted on 22 September 1862 and mustered-in on 13 October. He was assigned as a Private in Company E, 12th Rhode Island Infantry. He was

hospitalized from 1 December 1862 to July 1863. He mustered-out on 29 July 1863.

GUYOTT, Joseph was a resident of Providence, RI. He enlisted on 24 September 1861 and mustered-in on 30 October. He was assigned to Company I, Fourth Rhode Island Infantry where he rose to the rank of Corporal. He was discharged for disability on 21 October 1862 at Baltimore, MD.

GUYETT, Lewis was a Private in the 175th New York Volunteers. He was assigned to detached service with Battery D, First Rhode Island Light Artillery from 15 October 1864 to 11 May 1865.

JACQUES, George H. was a resident of Woonsocket, RI. He enlisted and mustered-in on 23 November 1861. He was assigned as a Private in Company A, First Rhode Island Cavalry. He was carried on the unit rosters as "absent, sick" from 28 July 1864 to September 1864. He was promoted to Corporal on 6 June 1865 and mustered-out on 3 August 1865.

JACQUES (a.k.a. JAQUETH), George W. was a resident of Woonsocket, RI. He enlisted on 2 September 1861 and mustered-in on 5 October. He was assigned as a Private in Company B Third Rhode Island Heavy Artillery and died of disease on 18 August 1862 at Ladies' Home General Hospital, New York City.

JACQUES, Henry L. was a resident of South Kingstown, RI. He enlisted and mustered-in on 6 June 1861 and was assigned to Company E, Second Rhode Island Infantry as a Private. He was wounded at Bull Run on 21 July 1861 and died of his wounds at Richmond, VA on 12 August 1861.

JACQUES, James was a resident of Smithfield, RI. He enlisted and mustered-in on 26 May 1862. He was assigned to Company E, Ninth Rhode Island Infantry where he rose to the rank of Corporal. He was mustered-out on 2 September 1862.

JACQUES, James M. was a resident of Providence, RI. He enlisted on 3 February 1862 and was assigned to Company K, Third Rhode Island Heavy Artillery. He was promoted to Second Sergeant on 1 March 1862, and promoted to First Sergeant on 8 July 1862. He re-enlisted on 3 February 1864 and was transferred to Company B on 15 September 1864. He was hospitalized at Hilton Head, SC from 22 July 1865 to August 1865 and mustered-out on 27 August 1865.

JACQUES, Nathan was a resident of Kingston, RI. He enlisted and mustered-in on 26 May 1862 and was assigned to Company C, Tenth Rhode Island Infantry. He was mustered-out on 1 September 1862.

JAQUES, James M. was a resident of Newport, RI. He enlisted on 17 April 1861 and mustered-in on 2 May. He was assigned as a Private in Company B, First Rhode Island Detached Militia and was mustered-out on 2 August 1861.

JAQUES, Stephen J. enlisted in the US Navy on 14 July 1864 as a Landsman. He served aboard the "Ohio" and the "Massasoit", and deserted on 13 June 1865.

JERAULT, Alfred, Jr. was a resident of Pawtucket, RI. He enlisted and mustered-in on 26 May 1862 and was assigned as a Private in Company A, Ninth Rhode Island Infantry. He was promoted to Corporal on 20 June 1862 and mustered-out on 2 September 1862.

JOURDAON, Julius L. enlisted in the US Navy as a seaman on 20 January 1865. He is listed as "failed to appear" and there is no further record.

JOUVEAN, Frederick enlisted on 9 January 1863 at Providence, RI. He was assigned as a Private in Company E, Second Rhode Island Cavalry and deserted on 18 February 1863.

JOYEAUX, Augustus enlisted on 17 September 1863 at Providence, RI. He mustered-in on the 24th and was assigned as a Private in Company E, Seventh Rhode Island Infantry. He was wounded at Spotsylvania, VA in June 1864. He was listed in the unit rosters as "absent, sick" from 20 November 1864 until he mustered-out on 29 May 1865 at Washington, DC.

LABINTE, Mitchell was a resident of Providence, RI. He enlisted on 20 August 1861 and mustered-in on 5 October when he was assigned as a Private in Company K, Third Rhode Island Heavy Artillery. He was assigned as a General Hospital attendant in December 1862 and as a nurse from 20 February 1863 to August 1864. He mustered-out on 5 October 1864.

LABOO, Isaac was a resident of Providence, RI. He enlisted on 5 April 1862 and mustered-in six days later. He was assigned as a Private in Company C, Third Rhode Island Heavy Artillery. He was reported sick in Providence on 9 June 1862 and discharged on

a Surgeon's Certificate in Beaufort, SC on 7 June 1863.

LABUCER, Lewis W. was a native of Claremont, NH. He enlisted on 25 November 1861 and was assigned as a Private in Company L, First Rhode Island Cavalry. He was transferred to a New Hampshire cavalry unit on 7 January 1864.

LACOSTE, Auguste enlisted and mustered-in on 10 October 1862 at Westerly, RI. He was assigned as a Private in Company E, First Rhode Island Cavalry and deserted near Alexandria, VA on 23 July 1863.

LADURE, Pierre enlisted on 16 December 1862 at Warwick, RI. He was assigned as a Private in Company D, Second Rhode Island Cavalry and deserted in January 1863.

LAFONT, Louis was a Private assigned to Company C, Second Wisconsin Infantry. In May 1862, he was detached from his unit and assigned to Battery D, Rhode Island Light Artillery. He was killed by a fall in Lexington, KY on 8 June 1863.

LAFOUNTAIN, John was a Private assigned to the 175th New York Volunteers. He was on detached service with Battery D, First Rhode Island Light Artillery from 15 October 1864 to 11 May 1865.

LAGRANGE, Emile enlisted on 19 January 1863 at Providence, RI. He was assigned as a Private in Company G, Second Rhode Island Cavalry and deserted in March 1863 at Baton-Rouge, LA.

LAGRANGE, Peter enlisted on 3 December 1862 at Cranston, RI. He was assigned as a Private in Company C, Second Rhode Island Cavalry and transferred to Company K, Third Rhode Island Cavalry on 14 January 1864. He deserted on 18 February 1864 at New Orleans, LA.

LAMPHIER, Thomas enlisted and mustered-in at Providence, RI on 25 August 1861. He was assigned as a Private in Battery C, First Rhode Island Light Artillery. He re-enlisted on 22 December 1863 and was killed in action at Cold Harbor, VA on 3 June 1864.

LANDRY, Joseph was a resident of Woonsocket, RI. He enlisted and mustered-in on 5 November 1864 at Providence and was assigned to Battery D, First Rhode Island Light Artillery. He was mustered-out on 17 July 1865.

LARAVY, Priest was a resident of Providence, RI. He enlisted on 26 September 1862 and mustered-in on 13 October. He was assigned to Company B, 12th Rhode Island Infantry as a Private and mustered out on 29 July 1863.

LAREAU, Isaac J. enlisted on 24 May 1864 at Jamestown, RI. He was assigned to Company M, Third Rhode Island Cavalry. He deserted in August 1864 at New Orleans, LA.

LAROCK (LAROCHÉ), John enlisted and mustered-in at Providence, RI on 18 August 1863. He was assigned as a Private in Company G, Second Rhode Island Infantry and "deserted in the field" on 16 September 1863.

LAROCKE, John was a Private assigned to the 175th New York Volunteers. He was on detached service with Battery D, First Rhode Island Light Artillery from 15 October 1864 to 11 May 1865.

LAROSE, John was a Private assigned to the 175th New York Volunteers. He was on detached service with Battery D, First Rhode Island Light Artillery from 15 October 1864 to 11 May 1865.

LAROSE, William L. was a resident of Cranston, RI. He enlisted on 9 September 1861 and was mustered-in on 30 October. He was assigned as a Private in Company C, Fourth Rhode Island Infantry. He is listed on unit roster as absent on detached service as a teamster from 24 October 1862 to January 1863. He was mustered-out on 15 October 1864.

LARYBE, Joseph enlisted on 3 February 1865 and was assigned as a Private in Company H, Third Battalion 15th US Infantry, a federal regiment. He deserted on 15 October 1865.

LASURE, Benjamin C. was a native of Stafford, VT. He enlisted on 2 November 1861 and was assigned as a Private in Company I, First Rhode Island Cavalry. He was killed in action on 30 May 1862 at Front Royal, VA.

LATOUR, Ernest enlisted on 2 December 1862 at Cranston, RI. He was assigned as a Private in Company H, First Rhode Island Cavalry and deserted from Washington, DC on 5 July 1863.

LAVALLEY, Calixa was a resident of Woonsocket, RI. He enlisted at Providence on 17 September 1861 and mustered-in on 30 October. He was assigned as a Private in the regimental band of the Fourth Rhode

Island Infantry and mustered-out on 3 October 1862. Calixa LAVALLEY was wounded at the battle of Antietam.

LAVISSE, Lawrence enlisted on 10 December 1862 at Providence, RI. He was assigned as a Private in Company C, Second Rhode Island Cavalry. He deserted in February 1863.

LAVALETTE, Peter enlisted in Providence on 6 December 1862 and was assigned as a Private in Company C, Second Rhode Island Cavalry. He deserted before the end of the month.

LAZELLE, Nathan C. (a.k.a. LASELLE) was a resident of Providence, RI. He enlisted and mustered-in on 30 July 1861 and was assigned as a Private in Battery E, First Rhode Island Light Artillery. He was discharged for disability on 8 February 1862 at Fort Lyons, VA.

LECLAIR, Francis was a resident of Providence, RI. He enlisted and mustered-in on 13 March 1862 and was assigned as a Private in Company A, Third Rhode Island Heavy Artillery. He was mustered-out on 21 March 1863 at Hilton Head, SC.

LFAVOR (LEFEBVRE?), Latimer was a resident of Pawtucket, RI. He enlisted and mustered-in on 2 May 1862 as a Sergeant in Company H, Ninth Rhode Island Infantry. He mustered-out on 2 September 1862.

LEMAY, Peter was a Private in the First Massachusetts Artillery. He was assigned to detached service with Battery D, First Rhode Island Light Artillery on 5 January 1865 and transferred to the Ninth Massachusetts Battery on 16 February 1865.

LERICHE, Jean enlisted and mustered-in at Providence, RI on 20 August 1863. He was assigned as a Private in Company G, Second Rhode Island Infantry, later being transferred to Company C. He was promoted to Corporal on 16 December 1864 and mustered-out on 13 July 1865.

LEROY, Frank enlisted in the US Navy on 4 July 1863 as a Landsman. He served aboard the "Ohio" and deserted on 29 August 1863.

LESAGE, Louis was a resident of Providence, RI. He enlisted and mustered-in on 15 October 1861 and was assigned as a Private in Company I, Second Rhode Island Infantry. He was hospitalized at Yorktown on 4 May 1862 and deserted from there on 24 May.

LEVALLEY, Cromwell was a resident of Warwick, RI. He enlisted on 14 October 1861 and was mustered-in on 16 December. He was assigned as a Private in Company B, Fifth Rhode Island Heavy Artillery and discharged for disability on 12 September 1862 at New Berne, NC.

LEVALLEY, Frederick H. was a resident of Warwick, RI. He enlisted and mustered-in on 14 August 1864 and was assigned as a Private in Company F, Fifth Rhode Island Heavy Artillery. He mustered-out on 26 June 1865.

LEVALLEY, George enlisted on 16 September 1861 in Providence, RI and mustered-in on 30 October. He was assigned as a Private in the regimental band of the Fourth Rhode Island Infantry. He mustered-out on 16 August 1862.

LEVALLEY, Henry J. was a resident of Coventry, RI. He enlisted and mustered-in on 26 May 1862 and was assigned to Company D, Tenth Rhode Island Infantry. He mustered-out on 1 September 1862.

LEVALLEY, John was a resident of Warwick, RI. He enlisted and mustered-in on 5 June 1861 and was assigned as a Private in Company A., Second Rhode Island Infantry. He was detailed for duty in the Quartermaster Department, Washington DC from 3 July 1861 to November 1861. He was discharged for disability on 26 March 1862.

LONGUE, Louis enlisted on 25 May 1863 at Providence, RI. He was assigned as a Private in Battery F, First Rhode Island Light Artillery. There is no further record of his service.

LOVELY, Alfred enlisted and mustered-in on 23 August 1864 at Providence, RI. He was assigned as a Private in Company H Seventh Rhode Island Infantry. He mustered-out on 9 June 1865.

LOVELY, George was a resident of Smithfield, RI. He enlisted on 15 July 1862 and mustered-in on 1 October. He was assigned as a Private in Company F, 11th Rhode Island Infantry and deserted from Camp Metcalf, VA on 2 February 1863.

LOVELY, George enlisted on 17 April 1861 at Providence, RI and mustered-in on 2 May. He was assigned as a Private in Company K, First Rhode Island Detached Militia. He mustered-out on 2 August 1861.

MALLET, Edward was a resident of South

Kingstown, RI. He enlisted on 9 October 1862 and was assigned as a Private in Battery E, First Rhode Island Light Artillery. He mustered-out on 14 June 1865.

MALLETT, Michael enlisted and mustered-in on 18 September 1862 at Portsmouth, RI. He was assigned as a Private in Company D, Fourth Rhode Island Infantry. He was assigned to Brigade Headquarters in October 1864 where he was on duty in the Commissary Department from November 1864 to February 1865. He was assigned to the Seventh Infantry Commissary Department from March 1865 to June 1865. On 21 October 1865 he was transferred to Company G, Seventh Rhode Island Infantry. He mustered-out on 9 June 1865.

MARCHANT, Alexander was a resident of Providence, RI. He enlisted on 28 December 1861 and was mustered-in on 12 January 1862. He was assigned as a Private in Battery E, First Rhode Island Light Artillery. He was discharged for disability on 20 July 1862 at Harrisons Landing, VA.

MARCHANT, Elisha was a resident of Providence, RI. He enlisted on 18 July 1862 and mustered-in on 4 September. He was assigned as a Private in Company B Seventh Rhode Island Infantry and later transferred to Company C. He was wounded at Spotsylvania on 18 May 1864 and mustered-out on 9 June 1865.

MARCOUX, Joseph enlisted on 4 July 1862 at Providence, RI and mustered-in on 10 July. He was assigned to Company A, Seventh Rhode Island Infantry where he rose to the rank of Corporal. He was hospitalized from 17 November to 24 November 1862. He died at Georgetown, DC on 10 January 1863.

MARION, Thomas F. was a resident of Warren, RI. He enlisted and mustered-in on 26 May 1862 and was assigned to Company I, Ninth Rhode Island Infantry. He mustered-out on 2 September 1862.

MARTIN, Joseph was a resident of Woonsocket, RI. He enlisted on 19 November 1861 and mustered-in on 16 December. He was assigned as a Private in Company D, Fifth Rhode Island Heavy Artillery. He was assigned to General Hospital, New Berne, NC from August to November 1863. He was mustered-out on 1 January 1864 and re-enlisted and promoted to Corporal on the following day. He was promoted to Sergeant on 16 June 1865 and mustered-out on 26 June.

MATHEW, Julius (a.k.a. MATHEIR, Jules) enlisted and mustered-in on 27 July 1863 at Providence, RI. He was assigned as a Private in Company K, Fifth Rhode Island Heavy Artillery. He deserted on 22 December 1863 at New Berne, NC.

MERCIER, Joseph A. enlisted on 1 December 1862 at Providence, RI. He was assigned as a Private in Company B, Second Rhode Island Cavalry and promoted to corporal on 1 January 1863. He was transferred to Company K, Third Rhode Island Cavalry on 14 January 1864. Records of the Third Cavalry Regiment show that he was carried on their rolls as a Private. He deserted on 20 November 1864 at Napoleonville, LA.

MESSER, George H. enlisted and mustered-in on 26 May 1862 at Providence, RI. He was assigned as a Private in Company K, Tenth Rhode Island Infantry and mustered-out on 1 July 1862.

MIETT, Joseph, Jr. was a resident of Smithfield, RI. He enlisted and mustered-in on 26 May 1862 and was assigned as a Sergeant in Company E, Ninth Rhode Island Infantry. He mustered-out on 2 September 1862.

MIETT Oliver enlisted on 17 April 1861 at Providence, RI and mustered-in on 2 May. He was assigned as a Private in Company K, Rhode Island Detached Militia. He mustered-out on 2 August 1861.

MIETT, Oliver was a resident of Woonsocket, RI. He enlisted on 31 August 1861 and mustered in on 5 October. He was assigned as a Private in Company B, Third Rhode Island Heavy Artillery and discharged at Hilton Head, SC on 7 May 1863 on a Surgeon's Certificate.

MOIES, John E. was a resident of Smithfield, RI. He enlisted on 24 September 1861 and was assigned as a Sergeant in Company I, Fourth Rhode Island Infantry. He was wounded at Antietam on 17 September 1862. He was discharged to accept a commission in the regular army which was awarded on 16 November 1863. He was assigned as a First Lieutenant in Company A, Tenth US Colored Troops and died of disease on 19 October 1865 at Greenville, LA.

MOLINAIRE, James enlisted on 8 December 1862 at Pawtucket, RI and mustered-in on the 27th. He was assigned as a Private in Company H, Fifth Rhode Island Heavy Artillery and later transferred to Company K. He was promoted to Corporal on 5

December 1863 and to Sergeant on 13 June 1865. He mustered-out on 26 June 1865.

MORIN, Albert, N. enlisted on 24 March 1862 at Providence, RI and mustered-in on 11 April. He was assigned as a Private in Company H, Third Rhode Island Heavy Artillery and deserted on 1 January 1863.

MORREAUX, Joseph was a resident of Foster, RI. He enlisted on 15 November 1862 and was assigned as a Private in Company A, Second Rhode Island Cavalry. He deserted on 15 December 1862 in New York.

MUNIER, Jules enlisted on 11 December 1862 at Providence, RI and was assigned as a Private in Company C, Second Rhode Island Cavalry. He deserted in December 1862 at Staten Island, NY.

MYETTE, William was a resident of Woonsocket, RI. He enlisted on 28 October 1861 at Providence, RI as William E. MYER and mustered-in on 4 December. He was taken prisoner at New Baltimore on 13 November 1863 and released at City Point, VA on 30 April 1864. He was mustered-out on 27 October 1864 at Strasburg, VA.

NAMOUR, Alexander enlisted on 25 November 1862 at Providence, RI. He was assigned to the Second Rhode Island Cavalry and deserted in December.

NIQUET, Paules was a resident of Cranston, RI. He enlisted on 1 November 1862 and was assigned as a Private in Company A, Second Rhode Island Cavalry. He deserted in New York on 15 December 1862.

OGE (AUGER?), Prosper enlisted on 17 December 1862 and was assigned as a Private in Company D, Second Rhode Island Cavalry. He deserted in February 1863.

PAGE, Charles H. was a resident of Glocester, RI. He enlisted on 20 July 1862 and mustered-in on 13 October. He was assigned to Company A, 12th Rhode Island Infantry. He is listed as being hospitalized from November 1862 to May 1863 and was mustered-out on 29 July 1863.

PAIN, Larrette H. enlisted on 24 March 1865 and was assigned to Company G, Third Battalion, 15th US Infantry, a federal unit. He deserted on 7 March 1866.

PAPILLON, Fabien was a resident of Woonsocket, RI. He enlisted on 28 January 1864 as Peter FLY and mustered-in on 4 February. He was assigned as a Private in Company F, Third Rhode Island Cavalry. He died of disease at the Regimental Hospital, Napoleonville, LA on 13 October 1864.

PAPILLON, Joseph was the son of Fabien, above and was a resident of Woonsocket, RI. He enlisted as Joseph FLY on 14 January 1862 and mustered-in five days later. He reported his place of residence as Bellingham, MA, his occupation as Laborer, and his age as 26. He was assigned as a Private in Company G, 56th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. He was wounded in May 1864 and discharged on 12 July 1865.

PARANT, Joseph A. enlisted and mustered-in on 4 January 1865 at Providence RI. He was assigned as a Private in Company A, Second Rhode Island Infantry. He was wounded near Petersburg, VA on 6 April 1865 and was hospitalized at Washington DC until he was mustered-out there on 9 June.

PERRIN, Amos D. was assigned to Company I, Fifth Rhode Island Heavy Artillery.

PERRY, Edwin R. was a resident of Valley Falls, RI. He enlisted on 2 November 1861 and was assigned as a Private in Company F, First Rhode Island Cavalry. He was discharged for disability on 9 March 1862.

PERRY, Ferdinand was a resident of Valley Falls, RI. He enlisted on 11 November 1861 and was assigned as a Private in Company H, First Rhode Island Cavalry. He was discharged for disability on 6 May 1862 at Washington, DC.

PETINA (a.k.a. PITNER), Francois enlisted on 14 December 1862 at Providence, RI and was assigned as a Private in Company E, First Rhode Island Cavalry. He deserted from Potomac Creek station on 27 March 1863.

PICUEUX, Constant enlisted and mustered-in at Providence, RI on 8 July 1863. He was assigned as a Private in Company K, Fifth Rhode Island Heavy Artillery. He mustered-out on 26 June 1865.

PRAIRIE, Narcisse was a resident of Woonsocket, RI. He enlisted and mustered-in as Perry NELSON at Providence, RI on 13 August 1861. He was assigned as an Artificer in Battery B, First Rhode Island Light Artillery. He re-enlisted in December 1863 and deserted while on furlough, 27 March 1865.

PREW, Charles H. was a resident of Warwick, RI. He enlisted on 16 May 1862 and mustered-in ten days later. He was assigned as a Private in Company C, Ninth Rhode Island Infantry and was mustered-out on 2 September 1862.

PREW, Charles H. enlisted on 22 July 1861. He was assigned to Company H, Second Battalion, 14th US Infantry, a federal unit. He was discharged for disability on 22 April 1862 at Philadelphia, PA.

PREW, Mitchell was a resident of Providence, RI. He enlisted and mustered-in on 15 March 1862 and was assigned as a Private in Company A, Third Rhode Island Heavy Artillery. He was killed in action on 17 August 1864 at Gainesville, FL.

PROULX, David was a resident of Woonsocket, RI. He enlisted and mustered-in on 6 June 1861 and was assigned as a Private in Company I, Second Rhode Island Infantry; and later transferred to Company C. On 26 December 1863, he re-enlisted as a veteran volunteer. He was listed as "absent" on the regimental rosters from February to April 1864 and was mustered-out on 13 July 1865.

PROVOST, Joseph enlisted on 23 September 1862 at Providence, RI. He was assigned as a Private in Company B, 11th Rhode Island Infantry. The record shows that he joined his unit at Miner's Hill, VA on 28 October 1862. He mustered-out on 13 July 1863.

QUININ, Thomas was a resident of Lonsdale, RI. He enlisted and mustered-in on 26 May 1862 and was assigned as a Private in Company D, Ninth Rhode Island Infantry. He was mustered-out on 2 September 1862.

RASSINE, Eugene was a resident of Newport, RI. He enlisted on 10 October 1862 and was assigned to the Fifth Rhode Island Heavy Artillery. There is no further record of his service.

ROCHE, John F. enlisted in the US Navy as a Landsman on 30 Ma 1861. He served aboard the "Ohio" and the "Rhode Island" and deserted on 4 December 1861.

ROUCHE, Daniel was a native of Dover, NH. He enlisted on 1 March 1862 and assigned as a Private in Company L, First Rhode Island Cavalry. On 7 January 1864 he transferred to a New Hampshire Cavalry unit.

SANSOUCY, Anselm was a resident of Smithfield,

RI. He enlisted on 26 January 1864 and was assigned as a Private in Company F, Third Rhode Island Cavalry. He deserted on 24 March 1864.

SAULT, Peter was a resident of Woonsocket, RI. He enlisted and mustered-in on 6 June 1861 and was assigned as a Private in Company I, Second Rhode Island Infantry. He was promoted to Corporal on 15 November 1862 and assigned to Conscript Camp, CT from July to November 1863. He mustered-out on 17 June 1864.

SIMPSON, Pierre was a resident of Woonsocket, RI and a native of St. Ours, Quebec. He enlisted on 17 April 1861 in Providence, RI and mustered-in on 2 May. At that time, he was commissioned a Captain as Peter SIMPSON, Jr. and was assigned to Company K, First Rhode Island Infantry. He was mustered-out on 2 August 1861.

SISSON, Alexander B. was a resident of Westerly RI. He enlisted on 18 November 1861 and mustered-in on 2 December. He was assigned as a Private in Battery G, First Rhode Island Light Artillery. On 24 December 1863, he re-enlisted as a veteran volunteer and was granted a 35 day furlough from 26 December. He was wounded on 19 October 1864 and was hospitalized until 4 June 1865. He mustered out 24 June 1865.

SISSON Charles E. was a resident of Westerly, RI. He enlisted on 27 November 1861 and mustered-in on 2 December. He was assigned as a Private in Battery G, First Rhode Island Light Artillery and promoted to Corporal on 9 June 1862. He was wounded on 3 May 1863 and hospitalized until 2 December of that year. He mustered-out on 2 November 1864 as a Corporal assigned to 101st Company, Second Battalion, V.R.C.

TABOUR, Otis was a resident of Providence, RI. He enlisted on 2 December 1861 and was assigned as a Private in Company G, First Rhode Island Cavalry. He was discharged for disability on 2 December 1862 at Washington, DC.

TATRO, Isaac was a resident of Woonsocket, RI. He enlisted on 22 March 1864 and was assigned as a Private in Company L, Third Rhode Island Cavalry. He died of disease at New Orleans on 13 September 1864.

TEBO (THIBEAULT), John enlisted on 26 October 1861 at Providence, RI. He was assigned as a Bugler in Company A, First Rhode Island Cavalry. He was

taken prisoner near Middleburg, VA and later paroled. He mustered-out on 3 August 1865.

THIBAC, Antoine enlisted on 22 November 1862 at Providence, RI. He was assigned as a Private in Company B, Second Rhode Island Cavalry and deserted in February 1863 at New Orleans, LA.

THIBODEAU, Joseph C. was a resident of Cumberland, RI. He enlisted on 31 August 1861 and mustered-in on 5 October. He was assigned as a Private in Company C, Third Rhode Island Heavy Artillery. He was wounded at James Island on 16 June 1862; re-enlisted on 29 January 1864; and deserted while on furlough, 7 April 1864.

TRAHAY, Edward was a resident of Newport, RI. He enlisted on 13 September 1861 and mustered-in on 30 October. He was assigned as a Private in Company H, Fourth Rhode Island Infantry and was promoted to Corporal on 1 August 1862. He was wounded at Antietam on 17 September 1862 and mustered-out on 15 October 1865.

TREMBLE (TREMBLAY?), William was a resident of Providence, RI. He enlisted and mustered-in on 26 May 1862 and was assigned as a Private in Company C, Tenth Rhode Island Infantry. He was mustered-out on 1 September 1862.

VALLET, Edward D. was a resident of Johnston, RI. He enlisted on 3 September 1864 and mustered-in on 31 October. He was assigned to Company D, Second Rhode Island Infantry where he rose to the rank of Corporal. He died at Park Station, VA of typhoid fever.

VALLETT, David was a resident of Providence, RI. He enlisted in October 1861 and mustered-in on 16 December. He was assigned as a Private in Company E Fifth Rhode Island Heavy Artillery and was discharged for disability on 1 January 1864 at

Morehead, NC.

VALLETT, Gilbert P. was a resident of Providence, RI. He enlisted and mustered-in on 26 May 1862 and was assigned as a Private in Company E, Tenth Rhode Island Infantry. He mustered-out on 1 September 1862.

VALLETT, Gilbert P. was a resident of Providence, RI. He enlisted on 12 September 1862 and mustered-in on 1 October. He was assigned as a Private in Company E, 11th Rhode Island Infantry. He mustered-out on 13 July 1863.

VERNEX (a.k.a. VENESE), Jacques was assigned as a Private to Company E, Second Rhode Island Cavalry and later transferred to Company K, Third Rhode Island Cavalry. He was mustered-out on 29 November 1865.

VIALLET, John enlisted and mustered-in on 8 July 1863 in Providence, RI. He was assigned as a Private in Company K, Fifth Rhode Island Heavy Artillery. He was discharged on 21 June 1864 at New Berne, NC for reason of disease contracted before enlistment.

VINCELETTE, Charles was a resident of Woonsocket, RI. He enlisted on 23 February 1865 as Charles VASLETTE, and was assigned to Battery H, First Rhode Island Light Artillery. He was killed in action on 2 April 1865 near Petersburg, VA. He is buried at Fair Grounds Hospital, Petersburg, VA.

VINCELETTE, Napoleon A. was a resident of Woonsocket, RI. He enlisted and mustered-in on 6 June 1861 using the name VASLET. He was assigned to Company I, Second Rhode Island Infantry where he rose to the rank of Sergeant. He was discharged for disability on 25 March 1862 at Washington, DC.

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AUTHOR'S GUIDELINES

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- **Births, baptisms, deaths and burials** will also be researched at the rates listed below.
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- **Five Generation Ancestral Chart** – Standard five generation ancestral chart of 31 ancestors with 8 marriages found. The last column of names will give parents' names only: no marriages as they will start a new five generation chart.

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Please do not send payment with your research request. You will receive an invoice with your completed research.

What we will do in return:

After receiving your request, we will start as soon as possible on your research. Currently, our staff is very busy with a record number of searches to perform, so please be patient. When your research is completed, we will send the requested report with our findings to you along with the invoice for the research performed.

Your payment:

After receiving your research report and invoice, please return the top portion of your invoice with a payment by check payable to AFGS in U.S. funds. We are unable to accept/process foreign checks. Non-U.S. residents must use credit cards. We will accept payment by credit card in the mail or over the phone during our business hours.

You may use the rates listed below as a guide to estimate the cost of your research:

<i>Request</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>AFGS Member</i>		<i>Non-Member</i>	
Birth/Baptism Death/Burial	Price per Act	\$7.00	each	\$12.00	each
Marriage	Price per Marriage	\$5.00	each	\$10.00	each
5 Generation Chart	Price per 5 Generation Chart	\$35.00	each	\$50.00	each
Direct Lineage	Price Direct Lineage Chart	\$35.00	each	\$50.00	each
Other – Specify Below	Price quoted depending on research requested				

Please be patient, the Research Committee is a volunteer group, as is the entire AFGS. There is a backlog of requests, and the group is working very hard to keep up with the demand!

AMERICAN FRENCH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

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WHAT IS AFGS?

The American-French Genealogical Society, founded in 1978, is a 501(c)3 non-profit organization devoted to people of French Canadian ancestry. However, we have many research holdings pertaining to Native American nations, and other nationalities including Irish, English, Italian and German. Its purpose is to assist members in tracing their ancestors and discovering the daily events that shaped their lives, and eventually, our lives.

The Society collects and publishes Franco-American vital statistics, parish registers, burial records, and other data consistent with our culture.

The AFGS is dedicated to the preservation of French Canadian culture in the United States. Long and short-range plans include increasing the Society's capability to direct research and facilitating members' ancestral search.

Library Hours:

Monday from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.	Tuesday from 1 P.M. to 9 P.M.
Saturday from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.	(Closed Saturdays in July)

RESOURCES

The AFGS library has more than 20,000 volumes of marriage, baptism, birth, death, and burial records, genealogies, biographies and histories.

The *Forget Files* – records include thousands of early Franco-American marriages in Rhode Island and other New England states.

A collection of more than 7,000 microfilms of vital records (BMD) in Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire from about 1854 to circa 1915.

Members have internet access to Ancestry.com, NEHGS.org, PRDH and other digital research records and information.

AFGS publications such as our popular cookbook, our quarterly magazine *Je Me Souviens*, local church records, books, maps, journals from other genealogical societies, family histories and other items of interest to genealogists.

The *Drouin Genealogical Collection of Canadian Church and Civil Records* – this unique collection of books and microfilms, available to our members, includes records from the beginning of Quebec through 1935. The films contain images of the actual birth, baptism, marriage, death and/or burial records as they were written.

AFGS is a Family History Affiliate. Therefore, visitors can access information from the Church of Latter Day Saints (LDS) data base from our library facility. This makes researching your ancestors from many countries throughout the world a possibility.

