

# Je Me Souviens



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COVER: "New England Factory Life - Bell Time" by Winslow Homer,  
*Harper's Weekly*, Vol. XII, July 23, 1868.

*Courtesy of Museum of American Textile History.*

## FORTUNATE FINDS FROM FRANCE

by Rev. George E. Christian, Jr.

and Wilfrid E. Varieur

Several issues ago in *JE ME SOUVIENS*, we requested from our membership that if, by any chance, anyone might have located any records which would help link up any of our Canadian ancestors with their roots in France, to please share them with our readers. Until recently, this request went without a response. However, in the following pages, due to the diligent research efforts of those not satisfied with ending in Canada's marriage registers, some of our readers have turned up several documents, which up till now, have lain dormant, gathering dust in the departmental archives of France.

No doubt, many of us are familiar with the published works of the late Père Archange Godbout, O.F.M., treasures of original research which have helped many of us to go beyond the bounds of Cyprien Tanguay's *DICTIONNAIRE GÉNÉALOGIQUE*, and to replant our genealogical trees deeply into the rich soil of our ancestral land on the continent of Europe, especially in the areas of Perche and La Rochelle and Normandie. Among his works included:

*VIEILLES FAMILLES DE FRANCE EN NOUVELLE-FRANCE.*  
(in the *Rapport des Archives Nationales du Québec*, 1975, *Tôme 53*).

*ORIGINE DES FAMILLES CANADIENNES-FRANÇAISES*  
(Editions *Elysée*, 1979)

ÉMIGRATION ROCHELAISE EN NOUVELLE-FRANCE  
(Editions Elysée, 1980).

Certainly, these were among his major contributions to the realm of French-Canadian genealogy, for which most of us will always be grateful, for they have catapulted us from the seaport of Québec back to the busy harbors of St-Malo and La Rochelle, and have unearthed for us the lives and times of our earlier ancestors. Equally of importance is the work by Mme. Pierre Montagne, *TOUROUTRE ET LES JUCHEREAU*, another resource worth our examination and study.

Not all of us have been fortunate enough to travel to France to do research for ourselves, nor have we bothered to truly take the time and trouble to communicate with our French colleagues who are interested in the same search for knowledge as ourselves. However, some of us have made this effort and have turned up successful in their endeavors. These we share with you in the following pages.

This past summer, a letter from Rev. George E. Christian arrived, relating the following:

Two years ago, my brother and I made a trip to Loches (near Tours in France), to consult records. The lady in charge at city hall (la mairie) was not a librarian, but she was very gracious and allowed us to spend time alone (with no supervisor) perusing the registers on hand. After about a half hour, adjusting our eyes to the spelling and styles

of writing, we began in earnest. It was my good fortune to find the baptismal record for Michel (CHRÉTIEN) within the next half hour. Lucky for us, the office had a copying machine so that we could come home with an authentic copy. Although we had intended to stay only a few hours, our success impelled us to stay two more days. We were able to find baptismal records for two sisters, Elisabeth and Jehanne (which we copied), but none for Vincent (CHRÉTIEN). We noted also that Michel was actually two years older than indicated on the census of 1677 (Québec). Also, we could find no marriage register covering the period in question, to obtain the date of marriage of the parents: Jacques Chrétien and Catherine Nivard.

Earlier this month, we made a return trip to Loches, to review the sources and possibly gain new information. We found nothing. The same office lady who had been so kind to us two years ago asked us if we were familiar with the 1983 publication: "Repertoire de mariages- Commune de Loches". Since we weren't, she obligingly let us peruse a copy. Perhaps the research was in progress at the time of our 1982 visit and accounts for why we had no access to a marriage register. In any case, we were surprised to find the date of marriage of Jacques Chrétien and Catherine Nivert as: le 5 juillet 1651.

This is considerably later than the dates of birth/baptism of the children, viz.: 1634, 1637 and 1640. Unfortunately, we were not

able to consult the marriage register itself, so as to verify the marriage date. The year 1651 may be a typographical error, or a misreading of the original document. We may never know. By the way, two other repertoires are projected, one on baptisms, the other on deaths. The work has not yet begun, nor has any publication date been set.

In commenting on this letter, the present Editor agrees with Father Christian that the date of marriage he found may be a typographical error, or perhaps a misreading of the original record. Perhaps the marriage occurred in 1631, and not in 1651. This would fit in more likely with the baptismal records. It should likewise be known that in France, two ceremonies of marriage was and still is the custom; a civil ceremony at the town/city hall, and a blessing in a church. This would rule out the possibility of a rehabilitation being recorded at the city hall; thus, a mistake on the part of the copyist of the document. The other baptismal information retrieved by Father Christian for the Chretien ancestry was:

27 août 1634 - baptism of Elisabeth Chrétien  
d/o Jacques & Catherine Nivard  
p. Anthoyne Moreau  
m. Elisabeth Parent  
performed by Y. Charpentier, prêtre.  
at the church of St-Ours de Loches  
Indre-et-Loire, France

13 mai 1637 - baptism of Jehanne Chrétien  
d/o Jacques & Catherine Nivard  
p. Gilbert Chretien  
m. Jehanne Joseph  
performed by Y. Charpentier, prêtre  
at the church of St-Ours-de-Loches,  
Indre-et-Loire, France.

9 mars 1640 - baptism of Michel Chrétien  
[Canadian Ancestor]  
s/o Jacques & Catherine Nivard  
p. Louis Dollard  
m. Anne Nivard  
performed by N. Pouffier, prêtre  
at the church of St-Ours-de-Loches  
Indre-et-Loire, France.

To date, no record of baptism has been found  
for Vincent Chrétien, another brother of the  
above, who likewise came to Canada, and  
founded a large progeny on this continent.  
Another record which he found was:

22 mai 1638 - baptism of François Baillon  
s/o Claude & Marie Meunier  
p. François Lemoine  
m. Perrine Luger  
performed at St-Ours de Loches by J. de la Haye,  
prêtre.

[Note: Anyone wishing to write for copies of  
these documents, can do so to:  
Bibliothèque de la Mairie  
rue St-Antoine  
Loches 37600 (Indre-et-Loire)  
France]



Another of our members, Mr. Wilfrid E. Varieur, has had success in locating many records for his ancestor Nicolas VERIEUL, ancestor of the Verieul, Veilleux, and Varieur families in North America. He has likewise, through contacts in France, and through much correspondence with many genealogical societies there, turned up the baptismal data on Marguerite YERDAIN, the wife of Nicolas, and a Fille du Roi. Here follow his findings:

17 octobre 1632 - baptism of Nicolas Verieu  
[Canadian Ancestor]  
s/o Nicolas & Colette Roussel  
p. Thomas Sco  
m. Catherine Guerinot  
baptism performed at St-Jacques de Dieppe,  
Normandie, Fr.

26 sept. 1638 - baptism of Catherine Vidieu  
d/o Nicolas & Pierrette Roussel

25 octobre 1640 - baptism of Thomas VERDRIEUL  
s/o Nicolas & Pierrette Roussel  
p. Thomas Guigon  
m. Françoise \_\_\_\_\_

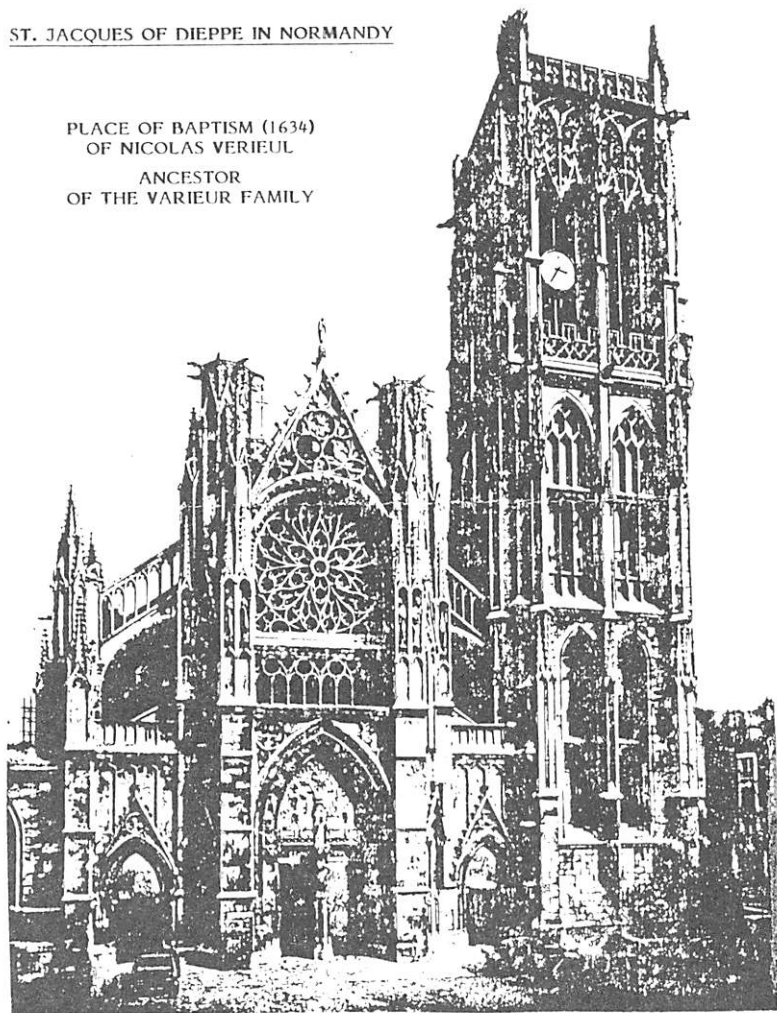
25 avril 1642 - baptism of Marie VERDRIEUL  
d/o Nicolas & Colette Roussel

all performed at St-Jacques de Dieppe,  
Normandie, France.

Their mother, Pérette Verieul was likewise buried there in the following account:

ST. JACQUES OF DIEPPE IN NORMANDY

PLACE OF BAPTISM (1634)  
OF NICOLAS VERIEUL  
ANCESTOR  
OF THE VARIEUR FAMILY



27 décembre 1673 - Pérette (Vve) Verieul.  
aged 72 years,  
died 25 décembre (of present  
month)

and was buried in this said church, in the presence  
of the undersigned witnesses.

(no signature)

recorded at St-Jacques de Dieppe, Normandie, Fr.

Pérette Verieul (née Roussel) was the  
mother of the Canadian ancestor, Nicolas  
who settled on Ile d'Orleans. Mr. Varieur  
writes:

I've also had great help about the ancestress,  
[Marguerite Hyardin]. You'll note that in his  
"Filles du Roi", Silvio Dumas claimed her born  
in Ile de France (Paris) with no year. I got  
many "negatives" from there. Finally, through  
an "all points bulletin" (in genealogical soc-  
ieties) and more dedicated cooperation, they  
found her for me in Haute-Marne. I know all  
my places and dates are correct because I have  
all the documents to confirm them. I am quite  
proud of my "data package" on our ancestor and  
ancestress. I have documents of both, for  
birth, marriage, death and a bird's eye view  
of their cemetery resting place on the Isle  
of Orleans. Now, I'm digging in Normandy for  
details on the ancestor's parents. So far I  
have his mother's death record, and I expect  
more data any day now.

The data found on Marguerite HYARDIN was  
also sent to us as:

30 août 1645 - baptism of Marguerite Yardin

d/o René & Jeanne Sarrey  
p. François Garraud  
m. Marguerite ? idan

performed at Joinville, Haute-Marne, France.

And finally, as Editor of this periodical, I too would like to report some of the French findings which I was fortunate enough to turn up while doing research on the recently re-published repertoire of marriages for the Iles-de-la-Madeleine. The first concerns the DARRASPE/DÉRASPE/DÉRAPS family, fishermen found in the Maritime area at the end of the years of Acadian exile. The following marriage and baptism extracts were sent to me from Reynald Deraspe, by way of Renée Tetreault, both descendants of this family.

23 janvier 1732 - marriage of François DARRASPE  
and Jeanne DERRECA  
performed at St-Jean-de-Luz, Bayonne, France.

Le vingt-troisième jour du mois de janvier de l'année mil sept cent trente-deux, après la publication d'un ban faite au prône de notre messe paroissiale du dimanche dernier vingtième de présent mois, sans qu'il y ait eu aucune sorte d'empêchement, vu la dispense de deuxième autres dans accordée par Monsieur Jean Dartaque, vicaire-général, en date de vingt-deuxième du présent mois, signée Dartaque, vicaire-général, et contresignée Th. Le.; j'ay soussigné vicaire célébré mariage avec bénédiction nuptiale et autres formalités requises entre François Darraspe et Jeanne Derreca, nos paroissiens; le dit François fils de Dafernancia

et la dite Jeanne, fille de Costaco Etcheberriya;  
en presence de Pierre Darraspe, frère de l'époux;  
Joannis Deforsans, neveu de l'époux; Joannis de  
Derreca, père de l'épouse; Petri Derraca, oncle  
de l'épouse; Mtre. Philibert de Laborde, Prêtre,  
Docteur en théologie, et parent de l'épouse, ont  
signé et non les autres lesquels interpellés avec  
l'époux et l'épouse ont déclaré ne savoir.

Joannis Derreca

Laborde, ptre.  
Doyansabal, vicaire.

25 janvier 1748 - baptism of Pierre Darraspe  
s/o François & Louisa Derrecart  
[Jeanne Derreca]  
p. Pierre Hyriat  
m. Françoise Lisandy

performed by Garrainendy, vicaire  
at St-Jean-de-Luz, Bayonne, France.

Pierre Darraspe, born in 1748, later married  
Anne Mancel in Acadia, leaving grandchildren  
and further descendants on the Madeleine  
Islands.

And also the following documents on the  
HUET family of the Madeleine Islands, who  
are not to be confused with the Huet dit  
Dulude family in the Varennes/Vercheres area.  
The Huet family here heralds from Pleudihen-  
sur-Rance, near the city of Dinan, in the  
Cote-du-Nord department of France, Diocese  
of St-Brieuc.

29 juin 1813 - marriage of Pierre HUET, son of  
Bernard Huet and Dame Lecointe, married to  
Henriette RUÇET, major daughter of Jacques Ruçet

and Henriette Le Bourgeois. Witnesses: Joseph Desvaux & François Lecoïnte.

performed by Gilbert, vicaire at Pleudihen-sur-Rance, Côte-du-Nord, France.

Baptismal data on their children:

6 novembre 1815 - baptism of Pierre-Jean Huet  
s/o Pierre & Henriette Ruget  
p. Jacques Ruget  
m. Jeanne Ruget  
performed by Gilbert, vicaire.

13 avril 1820 - baptism of Jacques-Pierre Huet  
s/o Pierre & Henriette Ruget  
p. Jacques Ruget  
m. Anne Huet  
performed by Cormao, vicaire.

27 novembre 1822 - baptism of Pierre-François Huet  
s/o Pierre & Henriette Ruget  
p. Pierre Lecoïnte  
m. Françoise Ruget  
performed by Cormao, vicaire.

16 janvier 1829 - baptism of Aime-Marie Huet  
s/o Pierre & Henriette Ruget  
p. Aime Biard  
m. Marie Huet  
performed by Gilbert, vicaire.  
all at Pleudihen-sur-Rance, Côte-du-Nord, France.

Pierre-François Huet above, according to a family legend, swam ashore during a fishing expedition in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and eventually settled at the Madeleine Islands, marrying in 1841 at

Havre-aux-Maisons, Anne DÉRASPE, a twin, and a granddaughter of the aforementioned Pierre and Anne (Mancel) Darraspe of St-Jean-de-Luz, France.

These are but just a few of the more successful finds in making that connection back across the Atlantic. Others have the advantage of Godbout's collections. But for many of us, there are still more hidden documents awaiting our discovery. You may ask yourself, "what can I do?" Perhaps the best start is to brush up on your French and start writing letters to the various departmental archives, to see what they can come up with. Another avenue is to join or correspond with the various local genealogical societies which are presently springing up all over France, sending queries for their journals. These are the normal means of getting results.

If you are a travel buff, then check around for a trip to your ancestral homeland, to get a taste of the countryside from which your ancestors ventured forth to New France. And for those of you who have finished tracing your Canadian lineage, there are always plenty of books to read on French history, another means of expanding our horizons.

I would like to extend a sincere thank you to Rev. George A. Christian, Jr. and to Mr. Wilfrid E. Varieur, who have so generously shared their findings with us. May what they have done, inspire in us, the call to keep digging!!!

## **\*EDELIN/DELISLE Genealogy\***

Compiled by:  
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552 South Main Street  
Woonsocket, RI 02895

-I-

**David EDELIN:** Married to Noelle  
LAMBERT; parents of first colonist.

-II-

**Charles EDELIN:** First colonist;  
churchwarden. Born ca 1641 in or near the  
parish of St. Jacques-la-Boucherie, Paris,  
France. Married on 16 October 1675 to  
Jeanne BRACONNIER, widow of Crespin  
THUILLIER, at Boucherville. Died at the  
hospital of Montreal at the age of  
approximately 73 years. He was buried at  
Montreal on 27 October 1711.

Neither the census of 1666 nor of 1667  
mentions Charles EDELIN. However, he was  
present at a marriage which took place in  
Montreal on 2 december 1669. An entry in  
the 1681 census shows that he was residing  
at Longueuil, along with his wife and three  
children. Notarial acts dated 1687, 1696,  
1697, 1702 and 1711 also show that he was a  
resident of Longueuil.

Civil records from that period show  
several variations of the EDELIN name:  
Deline, Delisne, Debine, and Edline.

Jeanne BRACONNIER was born at Paris,  
France in 1653, the daughter of Nicolas and



Clauda BRUNET. She arrived in Quebec in 1673 as a *Fille du Roi*. On 10 September 1673, she entered into a marriage contract before Notary Becquet, with Louis CHAPACOU. This contract was soon nullified. Six days later, before the same notary, she entered into a marriage contract with Crespin THUILLIER dit LATOUR, widowed husband of Madeleine CANARD. They were married at Notre Dame de Quebec on 18 September. The marriage contract mentions that she brought into the marriage an estate with an estimated value of 200 *livres*.

Jeanne BRACONNIER died at the hospital of Montreal at the age of 59. She was buried in Montreal on 20 February 1711. The record of her burial gives her name as Jeanne BRACOGNE.

#### CHILDREN:

1. Catherine: Born 15, baptized 16 February 1677 at Boucherville. Married 27 July 1697 to Bertrand DE BLUCHE dit LASERRE (Jean & Marguerite DE LAFITTE), 22, soldier from France.

2. Charles: Born 15, baptized 16 November 1678 at Boucherville. Married 7 February 1701 at Longueuil, to Helene CHARON (Pierre & Catherine PILAT). Buried 3 April 1726 at Montreal.

3. Francois: Born 3, baptized 4 August 1680 at Boucherville. Married to Francoise LATOUCHE.

4. Pierre-Jean: Born 9, baptized 10 December 1681, at Montreal. Died 15, buried 16 December 1681 at Montreal.

5. Pierre: (Follows).

6. Marie-Anne: Born 26, baptized 29 July 1685 at Boucherville. Married 16

October 1702 to Etienne PARSEILLE at Laprarie.

7. Marie: Born ca 1686. Married 20 November 1715 at Repentigny to Louis DOUIE.

8. Angelique: Born 6, baptized 20 April 1687 at Boucherville. Died at Longueuil, 8 June 1687, buried the same day at Boucherville.

9. Agathe: Born 11, baptized 15 August 1688 at Boucherville. Buried 23 August 1741 at Montreal.

10. Louis-Antoine: Born and baptized 22 September 1690 at Boucherville. Married 15 January 1720 at Longueuil to Madeleine DROUSSON (Robert & Marie-Jeanne TARDI dit GEOFFROY). Buried 6 May 1758 at Detroit, MI.

11. Jean-Baptiste: Born 3, baptized 4 January 1693 at Boucherville. Married 29 May 1712 at Longueuil to Marguerite BENOIT (Laurent & Francoise TETREAU). Buried 14 August 1715 at Montreal.

*NOTE: Tanguay (Vol. 3, Page 587) reports an additional child of this couple, Madeleine, married to Guillaume LALONDE. In actuality, she was Sarah ALLYN, daughter of Edward and Mercy PAINTER. She was captured during an Indian raid on Deerfield, MA in 1704, and brought to Canada, where she was baptized as Marie-Madeleine. She married Guillaume LALONDE (Jean & Marie Barban), 27 April 1710 at Bout-de-l'Ile, Montreal. As far as I have been able to determine, there was no connection between this woman and the EDELINE family. Tanguay is in error. See the article Guillaume Lalonde dit Lesperance and Related Families by Lucille F. Rock (JMS, Vol. IV, #3, Autumn 1981).*

**Pierre EDELIN:** Born 30 June, baptized 1 July 1683 at Boucherville. Married 21 February 1718 at Longueuil to Louise PATENAUDE (Pierre & Catherine BRUNET).

**CHILDREN:**

1. Pierre: Born 24, baptized 25 May 1718 at Longueuil. Married 11 January 1740 at Varennes to Catherine ROCH

(Jean-Baptiste & Anne DESLAURIERS). An entry in the census of 1765 shows that his household in Longueuil consisted of: "1 house, 1 man, 1 woman, 25 *arpents* of land (10 under cultivation), 1 cow, 1 bull.

2. Francois (1): (Follows).

3. Louise-Catherine: Baptized 15 April 1721 at Longueuil. Buried 22 May 1722 at Longueuil.

4. Angelique (1): Born and baptized 26 August 1722 at Longueuil. Died 2 November, buried 3 November 1722 at Longueuil.

5. Charles: First marriage 29 July 1748 to Agathe MARIER (Jacques & Angelique DESROCHES) at St. Charles-sur-Richelieu. Second marriage 19 August 1776 at St. Denis-sur-Richelieu to Francoise LEBEL (Ignace & Marie-Joseph DUBE). Died and buried 20 June 1799 at St. Charles-sur-Richelieu.

6. Francois (2): Born 13, baptized 14 July 1725 at Longueuil. Buried 19 July 1725 at Longueuil.

7. Joseph (1): Born and baptized 8 July 1726 at Longueuil. Buried 21 May 1730 at Longueuil.

8. Etienne: Born and baptized 26

December 1727 at Longueuil. Buried 6 April 1733 at Longueuil.

9. Marie-Louise: Born 9, baptized 10 April 1729 at Longueuil. Buried 11 April 1733 at Longueuil.

10. Jean-Baptiste: Baptized and buried 21 September 1730 at Longueuil

11. Unnamed: Baptized and buried 8 August 1731 at Longueuil.

12. Angelique (2): Baptized 15 May 1735 at Longueuil.

13. Marie-Amable: Baptized 1 July and buried 21 July 1736 at Longueuil.

*NOTE: All of the children baptized at Longueuil before 1730 are entered in the parish records under the name EDLINE.*

-IV-

**Francois EDLINE:** Journeyman. Born 15 and baptized 16 March 1720 at Longueuil. First marriage at Vercheres on 7 May 1742 to Marie-Francoise LATOUCHE (Marien & Marguerite DAUDELIN). Second marriage at Vercheres, 23 November 1750 to Marie VALET (a.k.a. VALLEE) (Jean-Baptiste & Marie-Joseph THUOT). Died 29 June 1802, buried at Longueuil on 1 July. An entry in the census of 1765 shows that his household consisted of: "1 house, 1 man, 1 woman, 1 boy of less than 15 years, 1 girl, 90 arpents of land (10 under cultivation), 1 cow, 2 sheep.

**CHILDREN of 1st marriage:**

1. Francois: (Follows).

2. Joseph: Married 13 May 1771 to Marie-Catherine BARDET (Louis & Magdeleine LATOUR) at Vercheres.

3. Marie-Francoise: Married 20 October 1760 to Michel NASPLAISE (Francois & Rose EUSTACHE) at Vercheres.

*CHILDREN of 2nd marriage:*

4. Marie-Joseph: Buried 24 December 1751 at Vercheres.

5. Marie-Victore: Baptized 9 March 1753 at Vercheres. Married 2 March 1772 at Boucherville to Michel L'HUISSIER (LUSSIER) (Louis & Marie-Anne MEUNIER).

6. Marie-Desanges (a.k.a. Archange): Baptized 19 October 1754 at Vercheres. Married 8 January 1776 at St. Charles-sur-Richelieu to Antoine PLAMONDON (Antoine & Marie MARTEL).

7. Antoine: Married 31 January 1785 at Boucherville to Charlotte ROUSSEAU (Jean-Baptiste & Catherine LERICHE).

8. Charlotte: Married 9 January 1797 at Boucherville to Francois GAUTHIER (Antoine & Marguerite CHARRON).

9. Etienne: Baptized 3 February 1760 at Vercheres.

10. Josette: Married 3 February 1800 at Boucherville to Joseph LAROCHE (Augustin & Jeanne Petit).

11. Marguerite: Married 24 February 1800 at Boucherville to Toussaint RENAUD (Louis & Jeannne AUBERTIN).

-V-

**Francois EDELINE:** Married 24 September 1770 to Marie BOYER (Antoine & Marie AGUENIER) at Vercheres.

**CHILDREN:**

1. Francois: (Follows).

2. Jean-Baptiste: Married 2 February

1801 at Chateauguay to Josephthe GREGOIRE (Nicolas & Catherine GUERIN).

3. Joseph: Married 2 February 1801 to Louise GREGOIRE (Nicolas & Catherine GUERIN).

-VI-

Francois EDELINE (dit DELIGNE): m. 27 January 1794 to Elisabeth DERCY (Barnabe & Elisabeth FEUILTAU) at St. Denis-sur-Richlieu.

CHILDREN:

1. Pascal: (Follows).

2. Gabriel: Married 10 August 1829 to Marie-Emilie RACINE (Charles & Sophie-Josette DUROCHER) at St. Marc-sur-Richlieu.

3. Marie: Born ca. 1808. Married 6 September 1825 to Jean BRAU (Jean-Baptiste & Theothiste BELOUIN) at Notre Dame de St. Hyacinthe.

4. Elizabeth: Married 12 August 1823 to Charles HUOT/ST. LAURENT (Etienne & Louise CHOPIN) at St. Charles de Rouville.

-VII-

Pascal DELISLE: Journeyman farmer. Born ca1801. First Marriage 11 October 1825 to Amable GUYON (Joseph & Marie-Anne LAVASSEUR) at St. Marc-sur-Richlieu. Second marriage 27 September 1830 to Clemence GUYON (Ignace & Suzanne GERVAIS) at St. Marc-sur-Richlieu (mother of next generation). Died (in combat) 24 November 1837 at St. Charles-sur-Richlieu; buried 30 November 1837 at St. Marc-sur-Richlieu. Family tradition states that he was found

on the battlefield, fatally wounded in the neck by a British bayonet.

**CHILDREN of 1st marriage:**

1. Marie-Adele: Born 10 July 1826, died 2 August 1826, buried at St.

Marc-sur-Richlieu on 4 August 1826.

2. Augustin: Born 10 September 1827, died 20 September 1827, buried at St.

Marc-sur-Richlieu.

3. Elise: Born 10 September 1827, died 21 September 1827, buried 22 September 1827 at St. Marc-sur-Richlieu.

**CHILDREN of 2nd marriage:**

1. Augustin: Born 1832, died 7 December 1838, buried 9 December 1837 at St. Marc-sur-Richlieu.

2. Joseph: (follows).

3. Henri: Married 27 July 1852 to Leocadie SENECAI (Jerome & Eloyse MARTIN) at St. Marc-sur-Richlieu. *NOTE: Two of Henri's children were married in Manitoba: Albert, 8 January 1894, St. Francois; Marie-Josephine, 7 September 1880, St. Eustache.*

**-VIII-**

**Joseph DELISLE:** Farmer, millworker.

Born 9 December 1837 at St.

Marc-sur-Richlieu. First Marriage 28

September 1858 to Marie-Hermine MUIR

(Toussaint & Julie DUVERNAY) at St.

Mathieu-de Beloeil (mother of next

generation). Second marriage 29 December

1880 to Aurelie MUIR (sister of 1st wife)

at North Grosvenordale, CT. Died 16 May

1914 at Putnam, CT. Buried at N.  
Grosvenordale, CT.

*CHILDREN of 1st marriage:*

1. Henri: Born ca 1863 at St.  
Marc-sur-Richlieu. First marriage to Agnes  
(a.k.a. Esther) BARRETTE. Second marriage  
9 October 1916 at Montmorency to Mathilde  
HUNAULT (Francois-Xavier & Rose-de-Lima  
BOUGIE). At some time during his second  
marriage he was employed as a foreman at  
Dominion Textile near Montmorency. However  
the record of his death has not been found.  
There is evidence that he was living in  
the New Bedford, MA area at the early part  
of this century.

2. Clodia: Born ca 1864, St.  
Marc-sur-Richlieu. Married 13 September  
1880 to Pierre PHANEUF at North  
Grosvenordale, CT.

3. Marie-Louise: Born ca 1868 at St.  
Marc-sur-Richlieu. Married 11 August 1884  
to Philias CHOINIERE at North  
Grosvenordale, CT.

4. Alphonse-Joseph: (Follows).

5. Albany: Born 25 August 1871 at  
St. Marc-sur-Richlieu. Married 30 May 1893  
to Anna DAIGLE at Putnam, CT. Died 25  
December 1925 at Putnam, CT.

6. Joseph: Born 7 October and died 8  
October 1879 at North Grosvenordale, CT.

*CHILD of 2nd marriage:*

7. Marie-Aurelie: Born 11 December  
1882 at North Grosvenordale, CT. Died 1  
September 1883 at North Grosvenordale, CT.

-IX-

**Alphonse-Joseph DELISLE: Loomfixer.**



Born 5 June 1870 at St. Marc-sur-Richlieu. First marriage 7 January 1892 to Alphonsine LECLAIR (Norbert & Philomene LAUZON) at Putnam, CT. Second marriage 10 April 1898 to Marie-Marguerite GINGRAS (Augustin & Delima LAMOTHE) at Putnam, CT (Mother of next generation). Died 9 April 1955 at Woonsocket, RI.

*CHILDREN of 1st marriage:*

1. Marie-Louise: Born 27 December 1892 at Putnam, CT. Married 27 January 1915 to Francis V. JOHNSON (Charles & Christine DANIELSON) at Putnam, CT.
2. David-Joseph: Born 23 January 1894 at Putnam, CT. Married 2 February 1920 to Delia PEPIN (Joseph & Elizabeth BAYLE) at Putnam, CT. Died 9 March 1940 at Putnam, CT. Veteran of U.S. Army, WW I.

*CHILDREN of second marriage:*

3. Marie-Virginie: Born 31 January 1900 at Putnam, CT. Not married.
4. Alphonse-Joseph: Born 18 May 1901 at Putnam, CT. First marriage 23 May 1921 to Jeanne-Marie (a.k.a. Parmelia) HAUGUE (HOGUE) (Adelard & Georgianna GIRARD) at Woonsocket, RI. Second marriage 2 December 1946 to Marie GROSLOUIS (Aime & Nelida LAMARQUE) at Woonsocket, RI. Died 8 July 1962.
5. Virginie-Rosalie: Born 24 March 1903 at Putnam, CT. Married 4 August 1924 to Alphonse BERNARD (Alex & Armina LAMDOUREUX) at Woonsocket, RI. Died January 1982 at Warwick, RI.
6. Valmore-Joseph: (Follows).
7. Unnamed: Born and died 20 October 1910 at Putnam, CT.
8. Philip-Joseph: Born 17 February

1913 at West Warwick, RI. Married 12 August 1933 to Florence DEBROISE at Woonsocket, RI.

-X-

**Valmore-Joseph DELISLE:** Mechanic, machinist. Born 9 January 1907 at Putnam, CT. Married 14 November 1936 to Anita CLOUTIER (Napoleon & Rose-Alba GARNEAU) at Old Orchard Beach, ME. Died 10 March 1982 at Woonsocket, RI. Buried 12 March 1982 at Bellingham, MA.

**CHILDREN:**

1. Paul Philip: (Follows).

-XI-

**Paul Philip DELISLE:** Mechanic, machinist. Born 25 February 1945 at Woonsocket, RI. First marriage 28 June 1968 to Harriet Alida PARLIN (Silas & Marie DUBOIS) at Bristol, CT. Second marriage 4 July 1980 to Pauline Therese CAZEAULT (Victor & Rita REMILLARD) at Blackstone, MA.

**CHILDREN of 1st marriage:**

1. Anita Anne-Marie: Born 20 October 1968 at Woonsocket, RI.
2. Paul Philip: Born 17 July 1970 at Woonsocket, RI.
3. Douglas Marc: Born 18 December 1972 at Woonsocket, RI.

*NOTE: I would like to acknowledge the assistance of Mr. Roch Delisle of Quebec in preparing this genealogy. His research spared me many, many hours of work.*

## A MARRIAGE LICENSE OR A DEATH CERTIFICATE?

*by Rev. Dennis M. Boudreau*

Something one readily learns from the study of genealogy is that human nature down through the ages remains the same in every generation, complete with its dreams and defeats, its noble aspirations and foibles, its deeds of mercy and its sins. "There is nothing new under the sun..." once wrote the Biblical writer, and truer words have never been expressed.

It is difficult to imagine opening a door upon your ancestors' skeletons, and having all the bones fall out, haphazardly before you, waiting for your detective sense and ingenuity to put them all back together again, to piece together the fragments of an enormous puzzle. Without some knowledge of biology, of genealogy, and of the workings of the human being, it would seem an almost impossible feat to accomplish, but it need not be.

It is often our tendency to think of our ancestors as saintly men and women, courageous pioneers, who gave the founding of this continent the best qualities they had to offer. For the most part, this may be true, but not always. Crimes did exist then, as they do now. If anything, two factors have enlarged our scope on the subject of crime over the centuries: the growth of our culture with its basic humanity, and the expanding means of communicating the ills people have caused or committed towards one another. It is no longer simply by word of mouth. Newspapers and television, as well

as radio, now give us as almost eye-witness account of the atrocities which plague our world.

In researching the various branches of my maternal lineage this past summer, I stumbled upon a murder story, which not only shocked the Montreal branch of our family, but also that of the whole city as well. This ill-fated love story, which occurred there in the spring of 1833, can only be compared to the Lizzie Borden ax murders which likewise shook Fall River, Massachusetts towards the end of the last century. Certainly, it must have been a horrifying event to have received so much publicity.

Thanks to Mr. Alfred Berube of Montreal for unearthing the necessary documents and newspaper accounts, and to Mr. William Marquis of Plattsburgh, NY for locating further journalistic evidence, the full story, from both sides of the border, can now be told. I offer it to the readers of JE ME SOUVIENS as proof of the veritability of my opening statements, and to help us all grow in a realistic approach to who we are and are capable of, as well as in compassion and forgiveness of our ancestors' weaknesses.

### FAMILY BACKGROUND<sup>1</sup>

Louis Martineau, the son of Pierre and Marie-Catherine Dasilva dite Portuguese, was born in Montreal on the 1st of April 1789. He was a carpenter/joiner by profession. He married for the first time on the 8th of July 1811 at Notre-Dame-de-Montreal to Euphrosine Delorme, born also at Montreal on the 15th of December 1790, the daughter of Charles-

GENEALOGY OF EUPHROSINE MARTINEAU-DEWEY

- I. Mathurin MARTINEAU & Marie-Madeleine Fiset  
2nd mg. 16/7/1690-Ste-Anne-de-Beaupré, PQ  
(Mathurin was from St-Fraigne, Poitou, FR.)
- II. Joseph MARTINEAU & Marie-Anne BOUCHER  
mg. 4/2/1727 - St-Nicolas, PQ  
(Maternal ancestors of the author)
- III. Etienne MARTINEAU & Marie-Josette DEMERS  
mg. 14/11/1757 - St-Nicolas, PQ  
(Maternal great-grandparents of Sir  
Wilfrid Laurier, first native Prime  
Minister of Canada)
- IV. Pierre MARTINEAU & Marie-Catherine DASILVA  
1st mg. 16/10/1786-N.D. de Montréal, PQ
- V. Louis MARTINEAU & Euphrosine DELORME  
1st mg. 8/7/1811 - N.D. de Montréal, PQ
- VI. Euphrosine MARTINEAU & Adolphe DEWEY  
mg. 8/1/1833 - N.D. de Montréal, PQ  
(Murdered less than three months after  
her wedding by her husband)

Simon and Catherine Roy. Of their marriage were born the following six children:

1. Euphrosine, b. 16/6/1812-Montreal, PQ;  
mg. 8/1/1833-N.D. Montreal to Adolphe  
Dewey; d. 30/3/1833-Montreal, PQ.  
(The subject of this article.)
2. Louis, b. 17/12/1813-Montreal, PQ;  
d. 8/6/1814-Montreal, PQ.
3. Louis, b. 20/8/1815-Montreal, PQ;  
d. 19/4/1816-Montreal, PQ.
4. Marie-Delphine, b. 13/4/1817-Montreal, PQ;  
mg. 11/11/1834-N.D. Montreal to Felix  
Goguet; d. 24/4/1854-Montreal, PQ.
5. Pierre, b. 10/11/1818-Montreal, PQ;  
d. 24/5/1820-Montreal, PQ.
6. Marguerite, b. 20/4/1821-Montreal, PQ;  
d. 30/4/1821-Montreal, PQ.

Less than a month after the death of their last daughter, Marguerite, on the 24th of May 1821, Louis' wife Euphrosine Delorme also passed away, leaving him a widower with two young daughters to care for. Thus it was that Euphrosine Martineau was sent to live with her maternal uncle, Charles-Simon Delorme, who not only raised her, but gave her an education well-above that received by the average person of that time? She was greatly cherished by her uncle, whom she likewise idolized. On the 24th of October 1826 at Notre-Dame-de-Montreal, Louis remarried Marie-Angelique Terrien, the daughter of Toussaint and Marie-Madeleine Mignier-Lagace. No further children were born from this second marriage.

## THE VILLAIN



Adolphus Dewey, born before 1812 in Sorel, the son of Thomas Dewey, a doctor, and Clary Searles, had moved to Montreal to begin his life as a shopkeeper. He was a man, despite his name, more French than English. Towards the 1830's, he ran a store on rue St-Paul, in a building rented from Charles-F. Roy<sup>3</sup>. The store was divided into two rooms, about the same size in area, and Dewey had

his lodging in the back apartment. The owner, Roy, lived upstairs. Just exactly how Adolphe and Euphrosine met is not known, except that at the start of 1832, he had made her acquaintance, and the two fell in love.

## THE WEDDING

Towards the summer of 1832, Euphrosine's family became aware of the diligence Dewey manifested in his courtship, for he was ambitious to win her hand in marriage. Louis Martineau, her father, as well as her uncle, Charles-Simon Delorme, in chatting among themselves, disagreed in their opinions regarding the young man and his intentions. Louis found the choice one of fate, and did not have anything which would object to such an alliance, yet, on the contrary, although he too had nothing precise with which to object to it, her uncle was repugnant

Notre-Dame-de-Montréal

8 January 1833

M. 11

Adolphe

DEWEY

et

Euphrosine

MARTINEAU

Le huit Janvier, mil huit cent trente trois, après la publication d'un ban de mariage sans empêchement en opposition, la dispense de deux bans ayant été obtenue de Messieur Jacques Roque, Grand vicaire de l'Evêque de Québec, je soussigné prêtre, autorisé a cet effet ayant pris le mutuel consentement par parole de présent de sieur Adolphe Dewey, marchand, fils majeur des defunts Thomas Dewey, médecin, et de Clary Serles, de cette paroisse d'une part; et d'Euphrosine Martineau, fille mineure de sieur Louis Martineau, menuisier, et de defunte Euphrosine Delorme, de cette paroisse d'autre part; les ai marié suivant les lois et coutumes observées en la Sainte Eglise, en présence de sieur Charles Simon Delorme, de sieur Louis Martineau, père de l'épouse, lequel nous a donné son consentement au dit mariage, de François Mercure, et de plusieurs autres dont les suivants signé avec les époux, et les autres ont déclaré ne savoir signé.

Adolphe Dewey Charles S. Delorme

Euphrosine Martineau

François Mercure/Marie-Marguerite

Louise Lacroix

Dufresne

Jos. Léandre Brault

J.M. Roy

C. Fay, ptre.

Lucie Dubuc

Zoé Dubuc



at seeing his neice marry the young suitor.

Euphrosine was now over 18 years of age, and as she manifested a deep inclination to marry, the event was decided upon, with the total agreement of the family. It was celebrated at Notre-Dame Church on the 8th of January 1833.



Meanwhile, Dewey had already rented an apartment on rue St-Vincent, at the house of Bernard Hendrick, a few steps away from Dewey's store. It was a modest dwelling, composed of only two rooms, with its own entryway which opened onto a new marketplace. It was here that the newlyweds lived immediately after the wedding ceremony.

### A LOVE SHORT-LIVED

Each day, her father and her uncle would come to visit the young bride. From that first week, at each visit, they were stupified to find her so sad.

When either of them arrived, they were surprised to find her crying. That week had not passed when Delorme was informed by Hendrick that Dewey often maltreated his wife. The uncle was stunned, and immediately went to consult with his brother-in-law. In their common affection and concern for the girl, they judged it preferable not to interfere, at least not for the moment. They did however multiply their visits, and this convinced them unquestionably that Euphrosine was not happy, that each day her husband had insulted and brutalized her<sup>4</sup>

After many warnings, Delorme finally confronted Dewey directly, stating that if he was not satisfied with his wife, that he [Delorme] was prepared to bring her home. "Take her away, if you want!" was his response. At first, the young bride refused to leave, but after being prodded by her uncle, gathered her belongings and went with him. Some days later, Dewey, showing signs of sorrow, appeared at Delorme's home, promising to treat his wife more tenderly. The two began anew in the surroundings of the uncle's dwelling. But it was soon perceived that Dewey had not changed.

Each time her uncle was absent, as he was often called away by his work, the young bride again had to submit to the insults, violence and ill treatment of her husband. Delorme had never witnessed any scenes of violence, except that, whenever he returned home, he noticed that his neice's hair was dissheveled and that she had been crying. He then obtained from Euphrosine the promise that she would never see her husband again. Yet, two days later, seeing her leave, he had no doubt that she went to meet him, despite his looking for her in vain to dissuade her.

In the several weeks that passed, Delorme had convinced himself that despite all the vigilance he had exercised, he was incapable of stopping his neice's unhappiness. He was unable to thus defend her from these attacks. Since her father was less busy during the day, Delorme suggested to him that he retrieve his daughter, and that he did. Euphrosine returned home, where her husband soon followed after her.

All during this time, since their marriage, only one scene from the young couple's life together was related by an eye-witness, Bernard Hendrick, their landlord<sup>5</sup>. Hendrick, who lived upstairs from the couple, one day heard the loud burst of Dewey's furious voice, as well as the terrified cries of his wife. Having descended the stairs quietly, since the door between the two rooms was not perfectly closed, Hendrick noticed Dewey pacing the room, his arms crossed, and his features contorted with anger. His wife had collapsed in an armchair, her figure drowned in tears. Suddenly, she rose, ran to her husband, and throwing her arms around his neck, cried out in a tone of deep distress: "My God! My God!" At this spectacle of effusion, Hendrick left discretely. But all the scenes did not end in this fashion, since the girl was able to produce on her shoulders marks left by his blows.

At Louis Martineau's home, things did not naturally go any better than before. On Saturday, the 23rd of March, two and one-half months after their wedding, Dewey seemed to be pensive and critical. That evening, he had become better disposed and conversed amicably with his wife. They then decided to both go to an early Mass the next morning at Notre-Dame Church.

## THE FATEFUL DAY

It wasn't seven o'clock in the morning when Adolphe and Euphrosine left for church. All who saw them were surprised to see them together, especially since the disagreements of the couple were already public knowledge. They were still more suprised at the fact that Dewey would not walk with his wife afterwards, but quite literally, he was carried away on a course in the direction of rue St-Paul. His pace was so strange that a woman by the name of Angelique Cusson, peaked by curiosity, followed them, and watched them stop in front of Dewey's store.<sup>6</sup> With a key which he took from his pocket, Dewey opened the door, which he and his wife entered. The door was then closed, leaving Madame Cusson to her conjecture.

What then happened, Euphrosine told in confidence to Doctor Daniel Arnoldi, called an hour later to give her medical assistance. In essence, here is what she declared:

When they entered the store, Dewey, after having lit two candles, went into the backroom. He then returned and said: "We have lived unhappily for too long; let's finish our sorrows here".

Then, brandishing an ax, he attempted to strike her, but she averted or believed to avert the blow. At that moment, she had, from fright (or from the effect of the blow she believed to have avoided) lost consciousness. She came to, when she heard the sound of

the door to the main street close. She also heard the key turn in the lock. Alone, she noticed that she was covered with blood, and that she didn't have the strength to get up. Suddenly, she remembered that the store would remain closed all day, and also the next day, which was a feastday.

She succeeded to drag herself to the front door, which naturally, she could not open. Finally, she crawled to the back door, and after infinite efforts, having broken a pane of glass, she succeeded in getting out. Bravely, and leaving behind her a trail of blood, she climbed the staircase which led to the lodging of Charles-F. Roy, the proprietor, and crept into his kitchen.

Before this bloody apparition, Roy remained in shock. He lifted her onto a sofa and then called Doctor Arnoldi, who after his arrival, discovered that the victim had had her throat sliced, apparently with a razor. There was a wound starting from one ear and going nearly all the way to the other, nine inches long and two inches deep, severing into three quarters, her tracheal artery (windpipe). Another wound began an inch beneath and rejoined the first on the other side of the throat. A third wound, at the back of her neck, extended the width of the neck and rejoined nearly, from each side, the first two wounds. Evidently, Dewey had tried to decapitate his wife.

The victim died the following Saturday, having survived a week in this condition, and after having

Notre-Dame-de-Montréal

2 April 1833

S. 236

Euphrosine

MARTINEAU

Le deux avril mil huit (cent) trente  
trois, je prêtre soussigné ai inhumé  
dans l'Eglise paroissiale Euphrosine  
Martineau, décédée le trente mars,  
agée de vingt ans et dix mois,  
épouse de Adolphe Dewey, marchand.  
Témoins, Jean Baptiste Sancerre et  
Félix Pigeon sousignés, (un mot au-  
dessus de la première ligne, bon).

J.B. Sancer

Félix Pigeon

Gregoire St-Pierre, ptre.

endured the further crisis, that Thursday, of the premature delivery of their expected child. At the autopsy, the doctors discovered that she had received another horrible wound at the top of her skull, which had strangely-enough escaped the attention of the practitioners. This injury, which was considered the immediate cause of death, resulted from a blow given by a contusive instrument, such as an ax or hatchet. The body was, in the end, absolutely bloodless.

A search of the store revealed both a bloody ax and a razor, used by the assailant.

## FLIGHT OF AN ASSASSIN

After Dewey committed this heinous crime, he hastily proceeded to the home of a coachman named Lecompte, who he found working in his barn. Since the coachman was blood-letting one of his horses, Lecompte appeared with bloodied hands before the assassin. Surprised at the sight of this, Dewey said to him: "So you are slaughtering today too, are you?" Dewey then tried to convince him to drive him to Lake Champlain. Lecompte objected at first since he detested driving on Sunday, and because of the bad roads. To end his complaints, Dewey then offered him some money.

Supposedly, the murderer then returned to retrieve some clothes in a trunk at the store, but when he turned the corner onto rue St-Paul, he saw a crowd gathered around the door<sup>7</sup>. He hurriedly ran back to Lecompte's, jumped into the waiting carriage, and were soon crossing the St-Lawrence en route to Laprairie. As soon as they were underway, Dewey admitted that he did not want to be seen, and hiding himself beneath some blankets, he ordered Lecompte to take the back seat, so that it would appear as if he were the only traveler.



At St-Philippe-de-Laprairie, the two men had lunch together at the home of a man named Langevin. While there, Dewey asked Lecompte to examine him and tell him if he had any blood stains on him. There were some small stains on his body, which he washed away, and with a pocket-knife, scraped away others which he had discovered on his pants.

Due to bad roads ahead, Lecompte did not want to drive him any farther, and so procured for him another coach. Before leaving St-Philippe, through Lecompte's efforts, Dewey negotiated with the local hotel owner an exchange of his coat for a top coat of local fabric, with a hood and a movable belt (capot). With this disguise, and without a doubt, because his wife was still not dead, the police would be less apt to pursue him, Dewey set out for New York State. He relied too on the fact that, once within American territory, he would be assured of impunity. If then he thought that there was still any danger, he would continue his flight to freedom. Once over the border, he sensed security.

That Sunday evening, he arrived at Champlain, NY, stopping at a tavern owned by Benjamin Nichols (or Nicholas). His behavior was notably strange<sup>8</sup>. At the bar, he ordered a glass of liquor which he left untouched. Rising, he walked away, only to return and ask for another, the second of which he drank down quickly. He then asked for supper and a room. On entry into the room, he blew out the candle and paced the floor all night. The next morning, the keeper gave him a letter of introduction to his brother who likewise kept a tavern at Plattsburgh, Dewey's next stop.

That day, Dewey descended from the coach at



the Village Hotel<sup>9</sup>; owned and operated by John Nichols, the brother of Benjamin. He had not changed his name. The third day there, Dewey had bought a horse and rode it around the surrounding countryside. One day, he announced that he was returning to Canada, and it seemed that that really was his intention, but he turned around before reaching the border, and returned to his hotel. Towards the end of the week, the following letter arrived in Plattsburgh from Montreal, from one gentleman there to his friend, dated March 24th:

A very shocking circumstance occurred here this morning; a young man who was married about two months since, made an attempt to murder his wife, by cutting her throat. It seems to have been a premeditated design, as he went to church with her this morning, apparently very cheerful and on their return he conducted her to his store, to show her some new goods which he had lately bought, and availed himself of that opportunity to perpetrate his diabolical design.

Thus, you see the direful consequences of jealousy. This young couple, but a few days since, were enjoying the sweet anticipation of a happy union; but alas, how sadly disappointed. In the dawn of life, all hope is frustrated. The one is a wandering fugitive and vagabond; the other, suffering under the brutal hands of one who had vowed to love, honor and cherish her; leaving a lasting example of too many inconsiderate marriages.

The young woman is still living, but  
there is but faint hope of her recovery.<sup>10</sup>

On Saturday, the news of the murder finally reached the ears of the inhabitants of Plattsburgh, and on the witness of another guest at Nichols' hotel, who had recognized the murderer, Magistrate Roberts ordered Sheriff Crook (ironically-named) to apprehend Dewey. He was immediately committed to the Plattsburgh jail. The following week, two Montreal detectives, Malo and Richard, arrived in Plattsburgh to secure the help of Sheriff Crook in capturing the fugitive. One can imagine their surprise to learn that he was already retained by the local authorities.

When Dewey was placed in the presence of the two Canadian policemen, he admitted his guilt and offered to voluntarily accompany them back to Montreal, to stand trial. Although the American authorities at first refused to hand over the prisoner without some formality agreeable to Magistrate Roberts, the detectives promptly obtained an order from the Governor of New York, placing Dewey in their custody.

On the 30th of March, Euphrosine died at the home of her father, as was related in the Montreal Gazette:

It becomes our painful duty to record the death of the unfortunate Mrs. Dewey, which took place at the residence of her father on Saturday night. Notwithstanding the hopes entertained by the family for her recovery, her constitution sunk under the effects of the brutal and sanguinary assault of her

ferocious husband, whose turpitude was also increased by the additional and unnatural crime of infanticide. An inquest was held on Sunday, on the mutilated remains of the deceased, when a verdict of willful murder was returned. We have reason to know that it was in consequence of her most urgent solicitation, that no steps were taken to pursue the murderous fugitive during her lifetime. The restraint being now unhappily removed from those on whom, with the forgiving temper of the dying Christian it was charitably imposed, we trust that such measures may be adopted as will bring to the just punishment of his offenses, the unnatural monster, that, by one premeditated blow, sacrificed the existence of his wife, and the unborn offspring of their fatal union!<sup>11</sup>

Adolphe Dewey was returned to Montreal in the care of officers Malo and Richard, and was placed instantly in jail to await trial at the next criminal court. At an earlier hearing, Dewey had declared that he had seen a man leaving the church that morning with his wife, which had sparked in him such rage, that he decided to finish their relationship once and for all!<sup>12</sup> But was jealousy really the motive?

Adolphe Dewey underwent trial the following month of August, before Chief-Justice Pike and Judge Pierre de Rocheblave. Although Dewey was of English origin, it is interesting to note that the jurors who decided on his verdict were all French-

speaking. Among them were the following:

Théophile Lecuyer of St-Jean, PQ  
François Mandeville of Contrecoeur, PQ  
Joseph Fugère of Beloeil, PQ  
Charles Languedoc of Varennes, PQ  
Toussaint Charron of St-Hilaire, PQ  
Pierre Ménard of St-Jean, PQ  
Ambroise Renois of Beloeil, PQ  
Eustache Chagnon-Larose of Verchères, PQ  
Joseph Auclair of St-Hilaire, PQ  
Nicolas F. Armand of Chambly, PQ  
Louis Lussier of Verchères, PQ and  
Jean-Baptiste Racicot of Longueuil, PQ

In those days, justice was much more expeditious than it is today. Dewey's trial began on the 16th of August 1833; on the 17th of August, he was declared guilty and sentenced to hang on the 19th of that month. However, Dewey obtained a stay of execution, which delayed his hanging until the 30th of August 1833.

Before dying, from the platform of the gallows, he addressed a word, in French, to the multitude who had come to witness his execution, and there, manifested a complete repentance for his crime!<sup>13</sup>

### NOTES

<sup>1</sup> Martineau, Marcel, *sj. GÉNÉALOGIE DE LA FAMILLE MARTINEAU-LORMIER* (Branche du District de Montréal). Montréal, PQ; Imprimerie du Sacré-Coeur, 1902. pp. 7-8.

<sup>2</sup> Translated article from *LA PATRIE*, Montréal, 29 June 1922.

- 3 LA PATRIE, Montréal, 29 June 1922.
- 4 Ibid.
- 5 Ibid.
- 6 Ibid.
- 7 MONTREAL GAZETTE, 4 April 1833.
- 8 Ibid.
- 9 Hurd, Duane Hamilton. HISTORY OF CLINTON AND FRANKLIN COUNTIES, NEW YORK (1880).
- 10 NATIONAL REPUBLICAN ADVOCATE, Plattsburgh, NY, 29 March 1833.
- 11 MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 April 1833.
- 12 LA PATRIE, 29 June 1922.
- 13 Ibid.



# Quiz

## WHERE ARE YOU?

Without looking at a map, correctly identify the following towns with their correct county.

- |                          |                         |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Ste-Gertrude          | A. Matapédia            |
| 2. Rivière-Tonnerre      | B. Wolfe                |
| 3. Les Eboulements       | C. Bonaventure          |
| 4. Havre-Aubert          | D. Richmond             |
| 5. Ste-Anne-des-Monts    | E. Maskinongé           |
| 6. Ristigouche           | F. Drummond             |
| 7. Stratford             | G. Mégantic             |
| 8. Ste-Martine           | H. Nicolet              |
| 9. St-Robert             | I. Berthier             |
| 10. St-Columban          | J. Témiscouata          |
| 11. St-Paul-de-Chester   | K. Joliette             |
| 12. St-David             | L. Chambly              |
| 13. St-Didace            | M. Gaspé-Ouest          |
| 14. Ste-Sophie           | N. l'Assomption         |
| 15. St-Michel-des-Saints | O. Lotbinière           |
| 16. St-Lazare            | P. Saguenay             |
| 17. Lac-au-Saumon        | Q. Champlain            |
| 18. St-Joachim           | R. Arthabaska           |
| 19. St-Germain-Grantham  | S. Yamaska              |
| 20. St-Agapit            | T. Iles-de-la-Madeleine |
| 21. Danville             | U. Montmorency          |
| 22. St-Louis-du-Ha-Ha!   | V. Richelieu            |
| 23. Longueuil            | W. Deux-Montagnes       |
| 24. Ste-Mélanie          | X. Châteauguay          |
| 25. Mont-Carmel          | Y. Charlevoix           |
| 26. St-Paul-l'Ermite     | Z. Bellechasse          |

ANSWERS ON PAGE 80

## OUR FRENCH HERITAGE IN AMERICA

### STE. GENEVIÈVE, MISSOURI

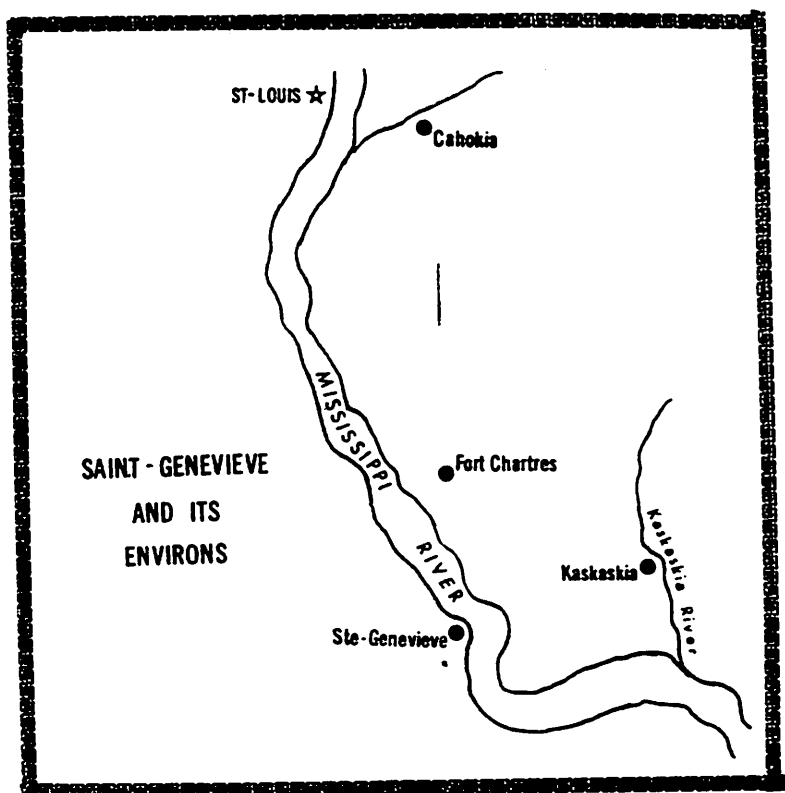
by Armand R. Letourneau

Two hundred years ago this year, the mighty Mississippi River which overflowed its banks during the spring months completely flooded the village of Ste. Geneviève, a community that formed part, at the time, of Upper Louisiana. To this day, 1785 is still known by the descendants of the early settlers as "L'année des grandes eaux" (the year of the flood waters).

The site of the town located approximately sixty-five miles south of St. Louis, Missouri, had been chosen because of the fertility of the soil. The location was referred to as "Le Grand Champ". It was here that fifty years earlier a French nobleman with about twenty miners, some laborers and approximately five hundred slaves founded Ste. Geneviève. In addition to its fertility, the area was also ideal because of its proximity to the Mississippi River, which afforded excellent water transportation. A third consideration, and a prime one at that, made the choice of this site a most advantageous one because it was only a short distance from nearby fields of rich lead deposits.

The nobleman responsible for this venture was Philippe François Renault, a wealthy Parisian banker. Philippe had been appointed Director of the mining operations of the "Compagnie Royale des Indes". Early in the eighteenth century, he had left France accompanied by about two hundred miners and

laborers. On his way to America, his ship had stopped at Santo Domingo, where he acquired up to five hundred negroes of Guinea origin to be used as the working force in his mining operations. From the Gulf waters, Philippe and his ship then cruised up the Mississippi River to Kaskaskia where he may have tarried while looking for a suitable location for his projected mining activities. Renault was quick to recognize the advantages of settling at "Le Grand Champ" and proceeded to bring his complement of men and the slave force to that spot.





Just when did Ste Geneviève get founded? Historians disagree as to the exact year. However, based on the accounts of Theodore Hunt who had been commissioned by the American government to travel the villages and towns of the St. Louis area for the purpose of confirming early Spanish land grants, one can reasonably assume that Ste. Geneviève was first settled circa 1723.

Theodore Hunt, in addition to recording official documentations in line with his duties, also made notes that have proven very valuable to historians. Some of his notes are kept today in the archives of the Missouri Historical Society. In his Book II, page 206, Hunt writes as follows:

Julien Labriere being duly sworn, says He is fifty Six years of age, and that he was born in the old village of S'Geneviève, which place was built about where the lower ferry is at present, that when He first had any recollection, He remembers seeing A man then very old named Baptiste LaRose, who was the first settler in the Old Village (this man died when he was One hundred & three years old) about fifty years ago there was fifty or Sixty Cabens in th old village - about forty one years ago, the Bank having caved in very much, compelled the Inhabitants to think of removing from the Old Village, and A D One Thousand seven hundred and Eighty four three men named Loisel, Maurice Chatillon and Jacques Boyer removed from the old village and established

the present village of S'Geneviève and they built houses on the lots at present occupied by Grifford, Daget and Veuve Leclere, Oro was the then Commandant - the following the year after the commencement of the settlement of the new village was l'anée Des Grand Eaus, the old village was overflowed, so as to be on the top of the houses - A boat of Mr Chouteaus arrived at this time and they made the Boat fast to the Top of one of the Chimneys, and dived on the roof of the house - in the Big field the water in many places was twelve or fifteen feet deep -

his

Julien Labriere

mark

Sworn to before me October 22d 1825-

Theodore Hunt Recorder LT."

Considering the age of Labriere and his statement that he knew Baptiste LaRose when he was of advanced age, presumably around eighty years old, and assuming that Labriere may have been in his very late teens or early twenties when he knew Baptiste does seem to corroborate the founding date of the mining colony as being toward the end of the first quarter of the eighteenth century.

Like many other first settlements of North America, Ste. Geneviève was built around a stockade seven feet high and consisting mostly of cedar or oak logs. Within the compound, the

settlers built log cabins for living quarters and then smaller units to serve as smoke houses or kitchen or outhouses. Of course, numerous wells were also dug for the convenience of the settlers. All cabins had a thatched roof including the well covering that housed the windlass.

The logs used in erecting the structures were placed vertically and not horizontally as is sometimes portrayed on films depicting colonial life. The logs were spaced a few inches apart and for some reason as yet unknown they were slightly tilted inward. The space between the logs was filled with a mixture of clay, animal hair, straw, limestone, gravel and small twigs. This mixture was called "bouzillage".

Generally, the buildings that serve as living quarters were about fifteen feet square. Some were of smaller dimensions and others larger depending on the size of the family. The ceilings in those days were not plastered but some were planked to allow for sleeping quarters in the loft when necessary and to give a vantage point for defense against livestock raids by the Indians.

The primitive life was endured by the populace thanks to the joyous French temperament and the religious encouragement of the Jesuits from the Mission of the Immaculate Conception in Kaskaskia, who visited the settlement of Ste. Geneviève several times a year. No formal church building was erected in the small village until almost thirty years after its founding when a man named François Rivard obtained land in Le Grand Champ and donated a portion of it for a church site.

The first pastor to officially service the community was a Jesuit named Jean Baptiste de la Morinie. The records indicate that he served the Ste. Geneviève flock from November 10, 1761, until October 15, 1763, when he had to leave because that was the year when the Jesuit Order was dissolved and its members expelled from North America. Prior to the arrival of Father Morinie, the only religious act of record was the marriage of André de Guire, dit LaRose and Marie LaBoissière, the widow of Joseph Baron.

Life in the growing community, for the years that followed, kept on peacefully and serenely, sustained by the indomitable spirit of the French and the spiritual nurturing by the Church. The serenity of Ste. Geneviève came to an abrupt end, however, in the spring of 1785 when the waters of the Mississippi River completely submerged the village. The flooding damaged every building in the town and totally destroyed several of them. It also eroded a portion of the eastern part of Le Grand Champ.

Once the water had receded to resume its flow southward between banks that were now markedly altered or flowing through an entirely new course in certain areas, the leaders of the village pondered on the advisability of rebuilding on the present location where floods would continue to pose renewed threats or moving the town elsewhere. Some families had relocated months before to an area one or two miles upstream where the terrain was of a higher elevation. It was no surprise then that the consensus among the leaders was to join those who already had moved to higher grounds. The Ste. Geneviève of "Le Grand Champ" now became Ste. Geneviève of "les petites cotes" (the small

hills).

Construction efforts became the urgent occupation of the community and soon new buildings emerged stronger and better than before. The new buildings conformed to the style of structures common in Quebec and in Normandy, France. There was one big exception, however; Ste. Geneviève, being in a warmer climate and more exposed to the sun than its counterpart in Quebec and Normandy, sought to shelter its buildings by surrounding them with an all around porch. These porches were called "galeries". Many of us who are of French Canadian ancestry may remember this word. It was often used by our parents who referred to the house porches as "la galerie de devant" or "la galerie de derriere" (front and back porch).

As reconstruction progressed, other innovations were also introduced: the thatch was replaced by a more fire resistant material, more rooms were added to the main structure, the kitchen became an integral part of the house and mortar replaced in large measure the previous usage of the logs. The beams, posts and rafters were all cut and adzed by hand.

Evidence of the handiwork of the early French pioneers can still be seen today. When a modern day tourist leans against some of the buildings in Ste. Geneviève, that person is touching the same material that was put in place 200 years ago. The reconstructed villages of Old Sturbridge in Massachusetts and of Williamsburg in Virginia were erected from the bottom-up to portray life of an earlier era but not necessarily defined in a chronological sense. It is not so with Ste. Geneviève. Many

of the houses that were built there after the flood of 1785 are the same ones that exist today. Any structural alterations that may have taken place through the years were negligible. The most evident changes were made in this century; they were made to take advantage of the modern conveniences of plumbing and electricity.

Who were the pioneer leaders responsible for deciding and supervising the resettlement of Ste. Geneviève? Chief among them was François Vallé II, son of the recently deceased commandant. With him were the aged Baptiste LaRose, believed to have been the first settler, Don Sylvio Francisco de Cartabona, J. B. Sébastien Pratte, Louis Bolduc, the merchants Viviat and Datchurut, Jean Baptiste Beauvais and Vital St. Gemme Beauvais.

The decisions of these leaders affected the lives of all the people in the settlement who now numbered more than 600 souls. All were happy to leave the lowland area dubbed by many as "Misère" (Misery). Le Grand Champ now became a cultivated area where fields of herbs and vegetables were planted to furnish food for the villagers.

In its early stage of settlement, the then primitive village had a modest church building, made almost exclusively of logs, which served as the center of religious life for the settlers. It is not known if this church survived the flood of 1785. At any rate, the new Ste. Geneviève had a church a few years later that faced the town square. In 1835, this church was replaced in favor of a stone structure, a massive one at that which was considered immense in light of the standards of those days.

The parish of Ste. Geneviève had yet another church four decades later, the corner stone of which was laid on April 30, 1876. It was consecrated on September 29, 1880. This church still stands today. It was designed in large measure by Francis Xavier Weiss, pastor from 1865 to 1900. Seventy-five percent of the cost was donated by Odile Pratte Vallé, the widow of Félix Vallé, grandson of François Vallé I.

The expulsion of the Jesuits from North America seemed to have created a sort of religious vacuum in the Middle Valley in which Ste. Geneviève was located. Previously, the Jesuits had ministered on both sides of the Mississippi River from the very beginning. It was through their Order that the priests had been recruited and had received their assignments. After their departure, the Middle Valley had only one priest, a Franciscan named Luc Collet. At that time, Father Luc could do little for the inhabitants especially those living in outlying settlements as he was living in hiding in Cahokia, a fugitive from the British. The population was surely at a religious disadvantage. Fortunately for Ste. Geneviève, there was a Jesuit by the name of Sébastien Meurin, who had managed to remain in the area because of his great affection for the people of the village. He sought and obtained ecclesiastical approval from New Orleans to attend to the spiritual needs of the people of the Middle Valley. Permission had been granted only with the proviso that Father Meurin would recognize the head of the Capuchin Order in New Orleans as his superior.

It must be remembered that at that time, because of the extensive explorations and fur

trading by many of its sons, Quebec claimed political jurisdiction over most of the Middle Valley of the Mississippi. So did the Spanish authorities in New Orleans, hence the recognition of authority imposed on Father Meurin.

The absence of priests forced Father Meurin to travel far and wide by canoe and horseback throughout the area. He soon felt the effects of fatigue and strain. And so, disregarding orders, Father Meurin wrote to Bishop Briand of Quebec to ask for some assistance. To this request, Bishop Briand was most receptive. Not only did he send a priest to help Father Meurin, he also appointed the latter as his vicar general for all the territory of Illinois. The appointment enraged the Spanish Commandant at Ste. Geneviève who was Philippe François de Rastal, Chevalier de Rocheblave. The Commandant reacted quickly by putting a price on the priest's head. As the loyalty of the people inclined heavily in favor of the cleric, Father Meurin was promptly made aware of the situation. He escaped quietly during the night to make his way toward St. Louis.

Meanwhile, true to his word, Bishop Briand had ordered a 31 year old priest by the name of Pierre Gibault to be assistant to the aged Father Meurin. The arrival of the new priest was welcome news in many settlements. He travelled far and wide with youthful energy. It was he who blessed the first church in St. Louis which postdated Ste. Geneviève by several decades.

At this period of time, the French and Indian War had ended. Quebec had fallen and by the Treaty of Paris, signed in 1763, France ceded Canada and all of its territory east of the Mississippi to England. The treaty embittered



many inhabitants of the east bank. A good number of them abandoned their homes in Kaskaskia to move to Ste. Geneviève, rather than pay allegiance to the hated British crown. Those who could not or would not move while outwardly resigning themselves to the new political realities secretly nurtured continued loyalty to their French customs and traditions.

Thus it was that several years later when hostilities erupted between the American colonists and England, the people of the area sided with the Americans whom they preferred over the British even if they considered the former rude and lawless.

Father Pierre Gibault performed his priestly functions most dutifully. He also became a leader and a man of admirable persuasion as attested by the anecdote that follows. On July 4, 1778, he was in Kaskaskia when during the night, George Rogers Clark and his Virginians appeared on the scene. Father Gibault lost little time in assembling the townspeople and persuading them to espouse the American cause. Because of him, the Flag of Virginia was made to fly over the town without a shot having been fired.

Aware of the priest's ability to influence people, Clark persuaded him to accompany a detachment of troops to Vincennes, 145 miles east. Upon arriving at Vincennes, Father Gibault and a Dr. Laffont of Kaskaskia spent only forty-eight hours to convince the town authorities to side with the Americans. In the preceding negotiations, Father Gibault was instrumental in delivering to the Americans virtually all of the Southern Illinois Territory.

Yet in most history books, his name does not even appear in a footnote. His political prowess in delivering so vast an area of land to the Americans did receive some recognition by no other than the famous Patrick Henry who said of him, "This country owes many things to Gibault for his zeal and services".

At the time of Clark's military operations in Southern Illinois, Father Gibault had been pastor in Kaskaskia since 1773. In 1778, he was assigned to Ste. Geneviève where he had previously served and where he would remain for the next six years. His actual parish was not confined solely to the village and its immediate surroundings; it covered in fact an immense area, an area that defied delineation. Thus, his mission forced him to travel far and wide. His figure was a familiar one for miles around. He was known as the little man with the big horse. In his saddlebag, he carried a crucifix and certain other religious items and across his saddle laid a long rifle. In addition, he packed two pistols in his belt and a nasty knife that could produce some mean results. It seems that the good padre wanted to assure his safety by relying on both heaven and earth.

What were some of the distinguished names that helped write the early history of Ste. Geneviève? There were many, too many to mention here. Listed below, together with a short biographical sketch are those that may be of interest in a genealogical sense.

PIERRE VALLÉ (VALLÉE) (LAVALLÉE) was the grandfather of the first settlers by that name to go to Ste. Geneviève. He was born in 1645, the son of Pierre and of Madeleine Dumesnil from St.

Jean, Diocese of Rouen, France. After immigrating to Canada, he married Marie Thérèse Leblanc, at Quebec, on January 12, 1665. He died twenty years later leaving behind ten children.

PIERRE VALLÉE, the seventh child of Pierre and of Marie Leblanc, was born in 1679, probably at Beauport, Quebec, where he married Geneviève Marcou on September 12, 1707. Charles died on February 22, 1753, at Beauport.

FRANÇOIS VALLÉ, son of Charles, was born January 2, 1716, at Beauport. At the age of twenty-four, he moved to Kaskaskia. There he married Marianne Billeron and shortly after the marriage, the young couple made their home in Ste. Geneviève where their six children were born and lived. Within fifteen years following his crossing to the new town on the west bank of the big river, François had amassed such a fortune that he was considered the richest man in the village. He was the owner of one hundred slaves whom he put to work cultivating his extensive land holdings. It was he who became the dominant figure when Upper Louisiana changed from a French possession to Spanish rule. During the American Revolution, François was a strong supporter of the rebellious colonists. It is said that he housed American troops and fed the friendly Indians that accompanied them in their fight against the British. He died in 1783, the year when England signed the peace treaty that granted the American Colonies their independence. At the time of his death, he was the civil and military commandant in Ste. Geneviève. François had endeared himself in the hearts of the villagers who familiarly called him "Papa Vallé". Even after his death he was still referred to by that name.

FRANÇOIS JR., son of "Papa Vallée" and husband of Marie Carpentier, carried on in the traditions of his father. He too assumed the civil and military position of commandant. He remained in that post until his death on March 6, 1804, just four days before the United States acquired the Louisiana Territory. (Actually, the American flag had been flying over New Orleans since December 20, 1803, thus representing the authority of the United States over the vast area west of the Mississippi. March 10, 1804 was the date when the formal annexation was finally consummated).

JEAN BAPTISTE VALLÉ, brother of François Jr. became the civil and military leader of the community upon the death of his brother. Jean Baptiste was a successful merchant, mountain man and a fur trader. He was married to Jeanne Barbeau, the daughter of a French Army Engineer who had been responsible for the construction of Fort de Chartres.

It is evident by now that the name VALLE was indeed a prominent name in the history of Ste. Geneviève. Other names, of course, have been etched in the annals of th town. To list them all is beyond the scope of this brief resume of the local history. Some, however, deserve mentioning, especially those whose original properties were passed on from generation to generation. Here are a few:

LOUIS BOLDUC was born on Christmas day in 1734 at St. Joachim, Canada, son of Louis Sr. and of Agnès Leblond. He was a lead miner, a merchant and a planter. His ownership of a substantial number of slaves contributed to his riches by maintaining a large acreage of arable soil under

cultivation. Louis died in Ste. Geneviève in 1815.

MATHURIN MICHEL AMOUREUX (AMOUREAUX) was a French nobleman, presumably a refugee from the French Revolution, who immigrated to Ste. Geneviève late in the eighteenth century. He was a correspondent of Thomas Jefferson and Albert Gallatin. The house that he purchased had originally been built by Jean Baptiste St. Gemme circa 1770. It is still in existence today, an example of French creole construction.

JACQUES GUIBOURD, a native of Angers, France, first went to Santo Domingo as secretary to a prosperous planter. During an insurrection on that island, Jacques was saved by a servant named Moros. Both succeeded in fleeing the island and eventually making their way to Ste. Geneviève. Here, Jacques emerged as a noted farmer, tanner and slave holder.

NICOLAS JANIS, a native of Canada, immigrated to Kaskaskia where he married in 1751. His son, François, a great friend of George Rogers Clark, moved to Ste. Geneviève sometime after 1781. Here, he built a house which he later converted to a tavern and boarding house in order to take advantage of the surge of American settlers who flocked to the area after the Louisiana Purchase.

PARFAIT DUFOUR, a native of Detroit, became a scout for many of the early explorers to the west. It was he who led Clark from Kaskaskia to Vincennes at the time of the Revolution and who later accompanied Lewis and Clark on their expedition to Oregon.

JEAN JACQUES AUDUBON, another notable name to be

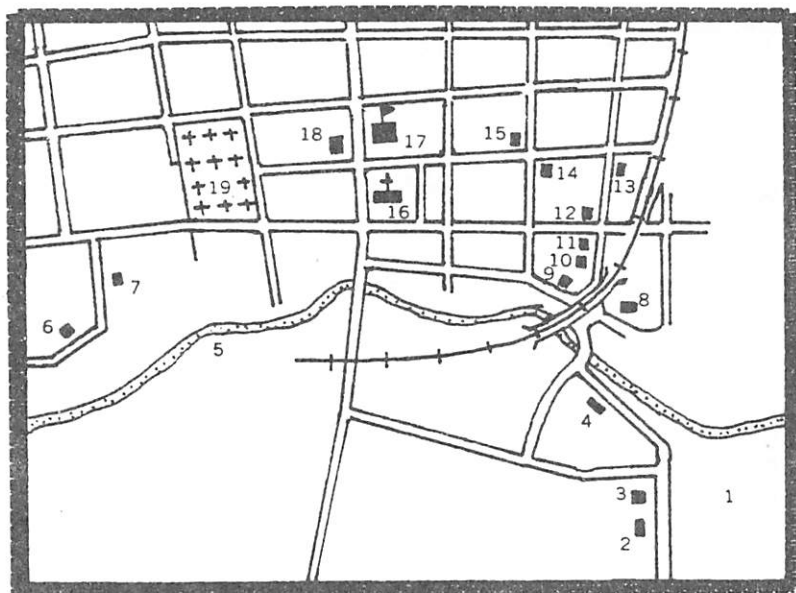
added to the roster of prominent citizens of Ste. Geneviève, from whose name the Audubon Society derives its title. Audubon was born in 1780 in the West Indies. His parents had returned to France when he was but an infant. In his twenties, he became acquainted with a man named FERDINAND ROZIER. Having served a short stint in the French Navy during the Napoleonic Wars and knowing first hand the upheavals caused by these wars, the two young men decided to leave France for America where freedom beckoned. Both arrived in New York in 1806 and then settled in Pennsylvania for a while. Commerce was in their blood. And so, within a few months, they were on the move again. This time, with a keelboat loaded with merchandise they headed for Kentucky, from where they engaged in the retail business for three years. In 1810, they decided to leave Kentucky and in another keelboat loaded with 300 barrels of whiskey and other goods they floated down the Ohio River and then onto the Mississippi where winter soon overtook them. Come spring, they resumed their voyage down the big river to Ste. Geneviève, where they elected to settle because of the seemingly favorable market that the area offered. For Audubon, the stay in Ste. Geneviève was but a brief one. Since his inclinations were not for merchandising, he returned to Kentucky, where he pursued his avocation as an ornithologist. Ferdinand Rozier who found Ste. Geneviève to his liking, chose to spend the rest of his life there. He soon married Constance Roy and together they raised a family of ten children. Ferdinand died in 1864 in his 86th year.

To this day, Ste. Geneviève still sits on "les petites cotes" overlooking the Mississippi River. It beckons the tourists and invites them

to share proudly the French heritage that exists in America, especially in Ste. Geneviève of the Middle Valley.

# MAP OF STE. GENEVIÈVE

Not to Scale



- |                         |                             |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Le Grand Champ       | 10. Bolduc House            |
| 2. Ribault House        | 11. Bolduc-LeMeilleur House |
| 3. Amoureux House       | 12. Jean Bapt. Vallé House  |
| 4. Janis-Ziegler House  | 13. Beauvais House          |
| (Green Tree Tavern)     | 14. Félix Vallé House       |
| 5. South Gabouri Creek  | 15. Dufour-Rozier House     |
| 6. LaLumendiere House   | 16. Catholic Church         |
| 7. Mayotte House        | 17. Vallé High School       |
| 8. LaBruyere House      | 18. Guibord House           |
| 9. François Vallé House | 19. Cemetery                |

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## Recipe

### GATEAU DU PORC

1 lb. fat salt pork, ground	2½ cups flour
2 cups boiling water	2 tsp. clove
2 cups raisins	2 tsp. allspice
1 cup walnuts	1 tsp. cinnamon
2 cups sugar	4 tsp. baking powder

Melt ground salt pork with boiling water.

Let cool. Sift flour and baking powder together.

Mix in raisins, nuts, and spices. Let bake slowly in

a 275°F oven for 2 hours and 15 minutes. Makes 2

loaf-pan cakes or 1 large cast iron fry pan. Grease pan and line with brown paper. Cover with cream cheese frosting.





## PÉPÈRE AND THE GOLD RUSH

by James H. Lague, Jr.

At the height of this nation's Gold Rush, assuredly the lure of a fast fortune, and the availability of open farm country were the calling cards which drew vast numbers to the west coast of our country. Among the pioneers of that region were not only the native citizens of the United States, but also immigrants from both Europe and Canada, who likewise came to seek their fortune. Among them was my grandfather, Dominique-Stanislas Lague.

From information taken from his headstone in the cemetery at Forbestown, California, Dominique-Stanislas Lague was born the 16th of March 1828 in Canada, although the death certificate of his eldest son states he was born at sea. His naturalization papers, dated the 6th of August 1884, which are on file at Oroville, California likewise state that he was a native of Canada. Most likely, his place of birth was at St-Mathias or its near vicinity, as the following facts will corroborate.

The son of Jean-Baptiste Lague and Marie-Desanges Brunet, who married at St-Mathias on the 24th of July 1815, Dominique was one of five children who included:

1. Marie-Zoé, m. 27/1/1835-St-Mathias, PQ to Dominique Racicot.
2. Jean-Baptiste, m. 7/2/1842-Henryville, PQ to Zoé Surprenant.

Charles LAGUE	Charles LAGUE M. 21/8/1746- St-Mathias, PQ	Michel LAGUE M. 2/12/1710- Boucherville, PQ	Claude LAGUE of St-Paul-Orléans, Orléans, Fr. M. 18/11/1710- Boucherville, PQ
	Françoise LITREFIL	Catherine LECLERC Augustin-Pierre LITREFIL (or LIGHTFIELD)	Thérèse HUNAU Moses LITREFIL/LIGHTFIELD of Ireland
		M. 3/2/1717- Boucherville, PQ	Martha LORD Jacques BRUNEL M. 24/11/1677-Boucherville
Marie-Louise STEBENNE	Joseph STEBENNE 1st M. 17/11/1760- St-Mathias, PQ	Isabelle BRUNEL John STEBENNE M. 18/11/1734-	Suzanne BERTAU M. ca 1682-Deerfield, MA Dorothy ALEXANDER
	Marie-Barbe VALLIÈRES	Contrat Loiseau Marguerite SANSOUCY- Laplois	Guillaume LANGLOIS-Sansoucy M. 5/2/1703-N.D. Montréal
		Antoine VALLIÈRES M. 3/2/1733- Longueuil, PQ	Catherine BEAUFORT-Lincousin M. 4/11/1698-St-Augustin
Rene BRUNET	Pierre BRUNET M. 13/7/1767-St-Antoine sur-Richelieu, PQ	André BRUNET of Niort, Poitou, Fr.	Marguerite GABOURY Jean-Baptiste BOURNIS M. 22/10/1686-N.D. Montréal
	Marie-Josette ALLARD	Louise ROY Joseph-Emery ALLARD M. 11/11/1737- Contrecoeur, PQ	Marie DUMETS-DEMERS
		Jeanne GUÉRTIN Jacques CHALIFOUR M. 16/2/1722-Pointe-aux- Trembles, Montréal, PQ	Simon ALLARD M. 12/1/1705-Pre-Trembles Htl. Catherine LACOMBE Paul GUÉRTIN M. 19/3/1702-Contrecoeur Marie-Madeleine PLOUFFE Pierre CHALIFOUR M. 17/10/1689-Charlebourg
Marie-Marguerite CHALIFOUR (Vve Jean-Bte. Gareau)	Jean CHALIFOUR M. 29/1/1753-Rivière- des-Prairies, PQ	Marie ARCHAMBAULT Jean-Baptiste MAGUET M. 30/10/1725-Rivière-des- Prairies, PQ	Anne MIGNIER André ARCHAMBAULT M. 13/11/1702-N.D. Montréal Cécile ADHÉMAR Pierre MAGUET M. 7/1/1686-Pre-Trembles Htl. Catherine PERTHUIS Jean ABEL/CAPEL M. 14/11/1696-Varenes
		Geneviève-Barbe MAGUET (or MAILLET)	Geneviève-Barbe ABEL Madeleine AUBREY

Dominique-Stanislas LAGUE  
B. 16/3/1828-  
1st M. 12/11/1849-Deerfield, PQ to Julie SMITH  
D. 27/12/1897-Fortneville, CA.  
2nd M. 12/11/1887-Marysville, CA. to  
Josephine CONTON

3. Noel, m. 6/10/1846-Henryville, PQ to Isabelle Thibault.
4. Timothée, m. 15/3/1849-Henryville, PQ to Odile Tremblay.
5. Dominique-Stanislas, 1st m. 12/11/1849-Henryville, PQ to Julie Smith; 2nd m. 12/1/1887-Marysville, CA. to Joséphine Compton.

Shortly after their marriage, Dominique and Julie (Smith) Lague made their home near the town of Sutton, Quebec, where family tradition relates that he once operated a store. The historian, C. Thomas, in his book EAST CANADA, published in 1866, offers plausible evidence of this fact when he makes mention of a Mr. Layhue (or Lague) who operated a trading post and general store in the vicinity of Sutton Flats. This, no doubt, was the property and livelihood of Dominique and his wife, Julie. From their marriage were born thirteen children, the first of whom was a son, named after his father, Dominique, born the 9th of September 1850.

Like so many others in both Canada and the United States, Dominique soon became susceptible to the epidemic of the 1850's, known as "gold fever", and leaving behind his wife and young son, on March 2nd, 1852, set sail for California, by way of Cape Horn. On August 27th of that same year, near Marysville, he wrote a letter back to Canada telling his wife of his safe arrival on August 2nd. On that date, the ship Kremlin docked at San Francisco, listing among its passengers, a D. Leque.

This letter, preserved through the generations of our family, has its own mysteries, as it was written in English, rather than French. Also, the main body and the post-script of September 4th were written in two different handwritings. Besides the news of his arrival, the main subject of the missive was to inquire whether their next child was either a boy or a girl, for while Dominique was en route to California, Julie had given birth to a second son, Josaphat, back in Sutton on the 10th of July 1852.

From all evidence, Dominique did not stay much more than six months on the West Coast before returning to Canada, as a third son was born to the couple on the 6th of June 1854, named Thomas-Edmond. Two years later, a fourth son was born on the 9th of April 1856. Ernest-Herménégilde was baptized the following 25th of May, and evidently died as a baby. Their first daughter, Marie-Médérise (also known as Mélanise) was born in Canada on the 19th of March 1858, followed by Joseph-Admore in 1860, and Edwidge in 1862. This second daughter also died as a small child. The rest of the children included: Julia, another daughter, born 15 May 1864, followed by Hubert on 27 January 1866; Hector on 13 March 1869; Stannard on 13 December 1871; Eva on 30 December 1874; and lastly, Ovila on 2 April 1877. Of these, only eleven survived to adulthood.

At the age of sixteen, their daughter Marie-Médérise married on the 2nd of January 1874 at Sutton, PQ to Pierre-Zéphirin Chévalier. The following winter, the first grandchild was born, Eva, on the 6th of December 1875. Pierre-Zéphirin died in an epidemic not long after the birth of their daughter, and it was due to his death that the Lague

family was to be transplanted to the United States. Before his death, Pierre-Zéphirin owned a foundry at Sutton, and in settling his estate, it was learned that his brother, a priest, held the mortgage to the property. In an effort to provide for the welfare of his widowed daughter, Mélanise, Dominique offered to pay the mortgage on the foundry. Wanting the property for himself, however, the priest refused. Being of quick temper, Dominique beat up the priest, and soon after, decided it best to leave Sutton. This event occurred towards 1878.

Dominique did not go directly to California, but seemed to have settled in New Jersey first, where his will mentions ownership of a lot at Mount Holly. But certainly by the 1880 Census, he was established on the New York Flat, near Forbestown, California, where the census record lists him as married, yet living with the Ernest Leyval family, who had come to the area towards 1860. In 1880, Julie, Dominique's wife, had sold the store in Sutton and with her six youngest children, her daughter Mélanise and her daughter, along with the bulk of their furniture, Dominique's books and tools, travelled by train across the vast expanse of wilderness to their new home on the West Coast.

In May of 1881, Dominique bought the Frank Robles Ranch at Forbestown from a Mr. Scott W. Gorbet for the sum of \$100. It consisted of the south-east quarter of Section 10 (T19N, R6E), 160 acres in the Yuba County portion of Forbestown. Since the county line between Yuba and Butte Counties passed through Forbestown, two schoolhouses were erected to furnish education for the town's children. For those in Butte County, there was the Forbestown school; for those living in Yuba

County, there was the school at New York Flat, where Dominique and Julie's children attended and received their education. This first ranch which Dominique bought has been referred to as the Shakespear Place, as my grandfather later sold it to a mining company of that name. In the Oroville Historical Museum, there exists a photograph of the old farmhouse, showing how it stood very close to the tramway and the mine. Besides, managing the ranch, Dominique was a man of many resources and interests, occupying himself as a shoemaker, a wine maker and a bee-keeper in his spare time.

The last fourteen years of his life were marked by joyful as well as tragic moments. In January of 1883, Dominique and Julie's daughter, Julia left home by stagecoach for Oroville, and then by train from there to San Francisco, where she boarded a ship bound for Seattle. Her reason for going there was to marry Peter Luther Plaskett on the 22nd of January 1833. Peter's father, Major William Plaskett operated a sawmill in Forbestown, and no doubt, the young couple had been childhood sweethearts over the years.

On March 6, 1883, tragedy struck the Lague household with the sudden death of Dominique's wife, Julie. She had been sewing and dropped dead unexpectedly when she got up to let the room be used for a card game, a common Canadian past time. One of six children born to Thomas Smith and Marguerite Brouillet of St-Luc, Québec, her brothers and sisters included:

1. Joseph, m. 19/9/1848-Henryville, PQ  
to Lucie Rémillard.

2. Etienne-Lévi, m. 21/8/1849-Henryville, PQ  
to Marie-Dalila Kirouac.
3. Julie, m. 12/11/1849-Henryville, PQ  
to Dominique-Stanislas Lague.
4. Eléonore, m. 18/1/1853-Henryville, PQ  
to Jean-Baptiste Bergeron.
5. Moise, m. 16/11/1863-Dunham, PQ  
to Philomène Lamothe.
6. Marie-Mélanise, m. 14/11/1864-Henryville, PQ  
to Gédéon Fregeault.

Julie's father, Thomas, after the death of his first wife, Marguerite Brouillet, remarried also at Henryville, Quebec on the 11th of February 1850 to Marie-Désanges Houle, by whom another daughter was born:

1. Adèle, m. 28/2/1870-Henryville, PQ  
to Augustin Boudreau.

On the 6th of August 1884, Dominique Lague was naturalized as a citizen of the United States at Oroville, California, and his name began to appear on the local voter rolls. This was a proud moment in the life of Dominique. In those days, each county set their own requirements for naturalization, and the record of this event in his life, unfortunately has very little to say concerning him, except for his country of origin.

To this day, no one in our family is sure as to whether or not his eldest daughter, Melanise, lived with her parents or elsewhere, but Dominique did hire a housekeeper named Josephine Compton, a

woman of thirty-three years of age, after the death of his wife. Dominique was then fifty-nine. After working for him a couple of years, she became his second wife on the 12th of January 1887 at Marysville, California. Returning to Shakespear Place, they began to raise a second family, for two sons were born to them there: James Harrison (my father) on the 9th of August 1888, and Edwin on the 9th of March 1890.

In the vicinity of the homestead was an old quartz mine, which the Shakespear Milling and Mining Company, under bond, began to operate towards 1890. In October of 1892, Dominique sold his home to the Company for the sum of \$4000. The following December, he bought another 160 acres in Section 4 of Butte County, on the Lower Forbestown Road, from a J.P. Leonard for a mere \$350. Dominique and his second wife, Josephine, only lived there a few years, for, after his death, she sold this ranch to William Duensing, for whom the property is named today.

Also, in 1892, Dominique's friend, Ernest Leyval, passed away. It appears from county records that Dominique had made a loan to the Leyval's, taking a mortgage out on their ranch, as in March of 1895, he bought the ranch, paying an additional \$1685, besides cancelling the note. That ranch, consisting of the north-west quarter of Section 14, 160 acres in Yuba County, which touched the Shakespear Place on its north-west corner, contained a house, barn, orchard and a vineyard.

On the 5th of August 1891 at Oroville, Dominique's daughter, Eva, married Gabriel Price,



superintendent of the Shakespear Mine. Now that all of his daughters were married, and since his youngest son of his first marriage, Ovila, was nineteen years old, Dominique thought it best to make a will to provide for his two younger sons from his second marriage. In his will, dated the 12th of February 1896, he lists the children of his first marriage, giving us a record of their names: Dominique, Jr., Josaphat, Thomas-Edmond, Melanise, Joseph-Admore, Julia, Hubert A., Hector, Stannard, Eva and Ovila. Among his personal property was reported:

- 1,000 gallons of wine,
- 200 gallons of vinegar
- empty barrels
- 1 wine press
- 2 horses
- 1 wagon
- 1 buggy
- 1 organ
- furniture
- 1 iron safe
- farming implements
- blacksmith's tools
- hay
- hay press
- 10 hives of bees
- 2 cows
- 2 calves
- 2 bob-sleighs

His real property included: The south half of the south half of Section 4, etc., situated in Butte County, California, with the improvements; the north-west quarter of Section 14, etc., situated in Yuba County, California, with improvements;

Lot 13, Block 16, according to a map filed with the county clerk at Mount Holly, Burlington County, State of New Jersey, said land situated in "Brown's Mills Park", Burlington Co., N.J. and about \$1700 in Cash.

On the 25th of July 1897, a daughter Frances Irene was born to Dominique and Josephine. Also, in that month, Dominique must have been informed of the death of his son, Josaphat, who died while crossing the Isthmus of Panama. This son of his first marriage owned a profitable mahogany business in Nicaragua, and during a trip to California towards 1890, had brought with him the gifts of three mahogany canes, crafted from the altar rail of a church which he had torn down. Dominique was the recipient of one of these canes.

As suddenly as his first wife, Julie Smith, had died, so was Dominique's death, except that he made headlines in his passing away. On December 31, 1897, the following boldface print was recorded in the San Francisco CALL: "**KILLS THE COON, THEN FALLS DEAD HIMSELF**". On the evening of December 27th, Dominique heard a disturbance outside near the chicken coop. He probably figured it was a raccoon, so he took his rifle and his son, James Harrison, to investigate. His dog had treed the raccoon, so Dominique mounted a log to get a better shot. He fired and both dropped dead, the raccoon, and Dominique of heart failure. He was buried in the Forbestown Cemetery, beside his first wife, Julie Smith. Thus ended the life of a multi-faceted and multi-talented man, my paternal grandfather, whose ingenuity and pioneer spirit has continued to inspire us, his descendants.

## RESEARCHING IN DETROIT AND VICINITY

by Archdiocese of Detroit Archives

In an effort to be of service to our growing number of correspondents from the Detroit, Michigan area, we present the following pages which have come to us, courtesy of Rev. Leonard P. Blair, Archivist of the Archdiocese of Detroit, regarding the holdings of the archives for the earliest Catholic churches in that area until 1840.

### ORIGINS OF THE EARLIEST PARISHES

#### Ste-Anne Parish, Detroit

The origins of this parish go back to the founding of the city of Detroit in July of 1701. By the latter part of 1702, a log chapel had definitely been built, with Father Constantin Delhalle as the first resident priest. Parish sacramental registers are extant from 2 February 1704. The designation "Parish of Ste-Anne" appears in these registers for the first time on 17 July 1722.

#### St-Antoine Parish, Monroe (now: St-Mary's Parish)

This parish was established for the benefit of the French settle-s along the banks of the River Raisin, and represents the first outgrowth of Ste-Anne's in Detroit. The organizational meeting took place on 18 October 1788, under the direction of Father Pierre Fr  chette. The first resident pastor was Fr. Edmund Burke who arrived in 1794. On 16 November 1794, St. Anthony of Padua was chosen as patron. Parish records date from 1794. In 1845,

the name was changed to St. Mary's.

St. Francis-de-Sales Parish, Mount Clemens  
(now: St. Peter's Parish)

This parish was established for the benefit of French settlers in the area of the "Huron of St. Clair", i.e. the Clinton River. Fr. Gabriel Richard built a chapel as early as 1799 dedicated to St. Francis-de-Sales. The first resident priest was Fr. Pierre Déjean in 1824, who rebuilt the chapel. In 1839 or shortly thereafter, the parish center was moved into the newly-established village of Mount Clemens, occasioning a new building and the new name: St. Peter's. The old river chapel was torn down sometime after 1846.

St. Joseph's Parish, Erie

The origins of this parish are with the "Bay Settlement", otherwise known as Miami Bay, Vienna, and finally, as Erie. In his Michigan census of 1822, Fr. Gabriel Richard mentions a chapel at Miami Bay. Parish records proper to St. Joseph's were begun by Fr. Jean Bellamy on 4 March 1825.

St-Paul Parish, Grosse-Pointe

In 1825, Fr. Francis Badin built a chapel in what is now Grosse Pointe, and dedicated it to St. Paul. From 1834, it was attended by Fr. Ghislanus Bohême, who resided at l'Anse Creuse (St. Clair Shores). After 1842, the chapel was attended to by the clergy in Detroit. Fr. Peter Kindekins served as non-resident pastor from 1846. He began the church registers proper to St. Paul's on 25 October 1846, and also moved the parish site to its present location in 1848. The first resident pastor, Fr.

Francis DeBroux, was appointed in 1857.

St. Agatha (Agnes) Parish, Marine City  
(now: Holy Cross Parish)

A St. Agnes parish along the St. Clair River was first planned by Bishop Flaget of Bardstown circa 1819. A grant of land was secured by Fr. Gabriel Richard for "St. Agatha" parish in 1825 as a result. However, the first church was actually the chapel of Ste-Félicité, built by Fr. Pierre Déjean at another site in 1826 (not to be confused with Fr. Déjean's other chapel of Ste-Félicité at l'Anse Creuse). The first resident priest was Fr. Andreas Viszoczky in 1833. This chapel was later destroyed by flooding. A church dedicated to St. Agatha on the land purchased by Richard finally became a reality in 1846. The change of names to Holy Cross was probably occasioned by remodeling in 1864.

St-Félicité Parish, St. Clair Shores  
(now: St. Gertrude Parish)

The first Ste-Félicité chapel at l'Anse Creuse was built by Fr. Pierre Déjean in 1826. The first resident priest was Fr. Ghislanus Bohême in 1833 who transferred the parish to another site. The third and final site was only secured in 1858. After Fr. Bohême's departure in 1842, St. Félicité relied on rpiests from Detroit, and later from Grosse Pointe, Mt. Clemens, and finally Roseville. It is unclear when the name was changed to St. Gertrude. Sacramental records proper to St. Gertrude Church begin in 1873. The first resident pastor arrived in 1912. The records speak of St. Gertrude's as an independent parish from 1914.

### St. Patrick Parish, Northfield

Irish Catholics are first mentioned in Fr. Gabriel Richard's census of 1822. The increasing number prompted Bishop Fenwick of Cincinnati, Ohio to send Fr. Patrick O'Kelly to Detroit in 1829. Since the drift of Irish immigration was to Washtenaw County, a log chapel was built in Northfield Township sometime before the summer of 1831. The name St. Patrick was probably given when Fr. O'Kelly took up residence there circa 1833.

### Assumption (Grotto) Parish, Dearborn

The origins of a German community in this area (Gratiot Rd. - Clemens Rd.- Connor's Creek) can be traced back as early as 1832 when they were visited by the Redemptorists. By 1838, the existence of a chapel is attested to by the Catholic Almanac. It is first listed as cared for by Fr. Joseph Freigang, then variously attended to until the first resident priest, Fr. Amandus Van Den Driessche, was assigned in 1852. He immediately built a new church dedicated on 1 May 1853. The Lourdes shrine was built in 1881.

### Most Holy Trinity Parish, Detroit

In 1834, Fr. Bernard O'Cavanagh arrived in Detroit and was assigned to begin Detroit's first English-speaking parish. Until then, the Irish congregation worshipped in the basement chapel of Ste-Anne's. A building was purchased from the Presbyterians, renovated, and dedicated to the Most Holy Trinity on 14 June 1835, with Fr. O'Cavanagh as pastor. For a time the parish ceased to exist when the new cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul was dedicated in 1848. But the following year, Holy Trinity was

moved and reopened at its present location. A new church was built in 1855.

### St. Vincent-de-Paul, Rockwood

At the end of 1834, Fr. Vincent Badin supervised the construction of a wooden chapel for the French settlers living near the mouth of the Huron River, and dedicated it to St. Vincent-de-Paul. The locality is mentioned in the Catholic Almanac for the first time in 1844. When the chapel was replaced in 1847, it was dedicated under the new title of St. Mary's.

### St. Joseph Parish, Detroit (now: St. Philip Neri Parish)

At the time of his appointment to the new Diocese of Detroit in 1833, Bishop Rese made plans for new parishes in the vicinity of the city. One of these short-lived parishes was St. Joseph's, opened on the site of the Malcher farm (the old chapelle du nordest of Richard) in 1836. Because of its association with the equally short-lived College of St. Philip Neri, the church was sometimes referred to under that name. Eventually, it fell into disuse, and was burned down on 13 July 1861.

### Holy Cross Parish (Cemetery), Detroit

Another short-lived parish of Bishop Rese's time was Holy Cross parish, erected by Fr. Vincent Badin on 16 June 1835 for the French families living along the Rouge and Ecorse Rivers. The parish never developed and eventually, became the site of the present Holy Cross Cemetery. The chapel was destroyed by fire in 1908.

### St. Mary's Parish, Detroit ("Old St. Mary's")

Originally, the German Catholics likewise worshipped in the basement chapel of Ste-Anne's Church. Father Martin Kundig, who arrived in Detroit in 1833, began keeping a separate sacramental register for the Germans in 1835, and no doubt, planned a separate parish. This became a reality in 1841 when the cornerstone of St. Mary's was laid. The church was dedicated in 1843. The Redemptorist Fathers took over the parish in 1847, followed by the Franciscans in 1872. Later, in 1890, the Redemptorists returned for a time until the Holy Ghost Fathers arrived in 1893.

### St. John Parish, Dearborn

Pioneer Catholic families, all Irish, appeared in Dearborn about 1836. Priests from Detroit visited them occasionally until 1947, when the congregation came under the care of Fr. John Farnan. A frame church dedicated to St. John was completed in 1848. The first resident priest was Fr. James Pulsers in 1852, followed by Fr. Patrick O'Kelly. From 1860 to 1872, Dearborn was once again a mission attended to from Bedford or Ypsilanti. After extensive alterations, the church was renamed Sacred Heart in 1875.

### St. Charles Borromeo, Newport

A chapel at Rivière-aux-Cygnés (Swan Creek-Newport) is first mentioned in the Catholic Almanac of 1839. The name St. Charles was first applied in 1843. A second chapel was constructed in 1847, with a resident priest being assigned there in 1853.



## St. Francis Xavier, Ecorse

The existence of a Catholic congregation at Rivière-aux-Ecorces (Ecorse) is first noted in the Catholic Almanac of 1839. The name of St. Francis Xavier is first applied in 1847. The year 1845 marked the construction of a new church and the appointment of a resident priest, Fr. Casimir Mouret. In 1858, Ecorse became a mission until Fr. Louis Baroux was appointed pastor there in 1871.

## NOTES ON THE SACRAMENTAL RECORDS OF STE-ANNE'S

### PARISH IN DETROIT, MICHIGAN (1701)

The original copies of the registers of this parish for the years 1704 to 1848 are in the custody of the Archives of the Archdiocese of Detroit (1234 Washington Blvd., Detroit, MI. 48226), together with microfilm copies. Two bound volumes of indices are also part of the Archdiocesan Collection: Register of Baptisms, Marriages and Deaths, 1744-1842 and the Register of Baptisms, 1810-1848.

A microfilm copy of these registers is also available at the Bentley Historical Library of the University of Michigan (1150 Beal Ave., Ann Arbor, MI. 48109), and may be used only with the permission of the Archdiocese.

A transcription of records for these same years (1704-1848) is available at the Burton Historical Collection of the Detroit Public Library (5201 Woodward Ave., Detroit, MI. 48202).

All sacramental records created after 1848 are still at Ste-Anne's Parish (1000 Ste-Anne St.,

Detroit, MI. 48216).

On the 5th of October 1703, a fire destroyed the original sacramental register. However, it appears certain that an attempt was later made to reconstruct the record, and it is due only to someone's carelessness that we have lost the valuable information these few pages would have conveyed.

As the records now exist, the third page of the original register should really be the first. Along its top run what are evidently the concluding words of an entry made on a leaf no longer extant: "at the said fort and it is to this that I certify this 13th of [month illegible], 1703. frere constantin delhalle". Cadillac's attestation follows, and it should be noted that he seems not only to be ending a set of entries which has preceded, but also to be authorizing a new register which now begins:

We, Antoine de Lamothe Cadillac, commander for the King at the said fort pontchartrain of detroit certify that the present extract conforms to the book of baptisms that was burned in this fort in the fire which occurred on October 5, 1703, and that the pages comprised in this present book shall serve for the baptisms, marriages and deaths as the rev. father constantin del halle, chaplain of said fort, performing there the parish functions, has declared to us. made at fort pontchartrain the 14th of february 1704.

Lamothe Cadillac

The first entry immediately following on the reverse of this sheet is the baptism of Cadillac's own daughter, Marie-Therese on the 2nd of February

1704. The designation of "Paroisse de Ste-Anne" appeared for the first time on the 17th of July 1722. Until then, Father Delhalle had simply signed himself as chaplain of Fort Pontchartrain.

For further reading, one may consult the following works:

Farmer, Silas. HISTORY OF DETROIT AND WAYNE COUNTY AND EARLY MICHIGAN. (1890).

Detroit, MI.: Gale Research Co., 1969.

Pare, Rev. George. THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN DETROIT, 1701-1888.

Detroit, MI.: Gabriel Richard Press, 1951.

### ARCHDIOCESAN ARCHIVAL HOLDINGS

#### Original Copies:

b = baptisms  
m = marriages  
d = deaths

Register 1 - b,m,d, 1704-1744 (index)

Register 2 - b, 1744-1754

b,m,d, 1754-1780 (separate index)

(includes a translation of b,m,d, from 1779-1882)

Register 3 - b,m,d, 1780-1801 (no index)

Register 4 - b, 1801-1810 (separate index)

Register 5 - b, 1819-1848 New Church of Ste-Anne  
(separate index)

b, 1809-1818 Chapel of Holy Name of  
Mary & Ste-Anne

Register 6 - d, 1801-1842 (separate index)

Register 7 - m, 1801-1842 (separate index)

Register 8 - b,m,d, 1810-1839 Chapelle de Nordest.

Index A - b,m,d, 1744-1842

Index B - b, 1810-1848

Microfilm Copies:

1. I Reg. Ste-Anne, Detroit 1704-1744  
II Reg. Ste-Anne, Detroit 1744-1780
2. III Reg. Ste-Anne, Detroit 1780-1801  
IV Reg. Ste-Anne, Detroit 1801-1810  
baptisms  
V Reg. Ste-Anne, Detroit 1810-1848  
baptisms
3. VI Reg. Ste-Anne, Detroit 1801-1842  
deaths  
VII Reg. Ste-Anne, Detroit 1801-1842  
marriages  
VIII Reg. Ste-Anne, Detroit 1810-1838  
Chapelle de Nordest, b,m,d,



ANSWERS

1-H, 2-P, 3-Y, 4-T, 5-M, 6-C, 7-B, 8-X, 9-V,  
10-W, 11-R, 12-S, 13-E, 14-G, 15-I, 16-Z, 17-A,  
18-U, 19-F, 20-O, 21-D, 22-J, 23-L, 24-K, 25-Q,  
26-N.

**COMPUTER GENEALOGY - A Guide to Research  
through High Technology**  
by Paul A. Andereck & Richard A. Pence

Owing to the popularity of both genealogy and home computing, publication of a book combining these subjects was inevitable. The authors are eminently qualified in both fields, their research was thorough, and the finished product will be a valuable asset to any modern genealogist's library.

The authors have carefully researched over fifty different genealogy programs, and give us a complete overview of the hardware required. They have devoted a full chapter to one of the most popular genealogy data bases on the market, and have given us a firm base from which to work.

This book is well written in simple language and is aimed at educating the genealogist who is a computer novice. It is well documented and indexed, and includes a glossary of computer terms. I could find only one point to criticize. The authors' extensive research into genealogical software would have made it easy for them to compile a chart comparing each program. However, the lack of such a chart does not lessen the value of this book to the genealogist who is looking to computerize his files.

Computer Genealogy is softbound, 280 pages, and is published by Ancestry, Inc., P.O. Box 476, Salt Lake City, UT 84110. The book is priced at \$12.95 plus \$1.50 postage.

Paul P. Delisle (0039L)

## LIBRARIAN'S REPORT

Greetings to all A.F.G.S. members from your library committee. Summer is arriving in New England and at A.F.G.S. headquarters in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, exciting things are happening.

Since January, we have purchased nearly \$3,000.00 worth of new books. Following is a list of new purchases:

Notre Dame des Neiges  
Ste. Thérèse de l'Enfant Jésus  
Notre Dame des Sept Allégreses  
Ste. Cécile des Trois Rivières  
St. Patrick des Trois Rivières  
Très St. Sacrement du Trois Rivières  
Sacré Coeur du Baie Shawinigan  
St. Pie X de Trois Rivières  
Sepulture de Ste. Monique, Nicolet  
Compton County 1951-1970  
Richmond County 1951-1970  
Stanstead County 1951-1970  
Wolfe County 1951-1970  
Mégantic County 1926-1970  
St. Gérard Majella-Yamaska County  
Notre Dame de Québec 1901-1980  
St. Roch de Québec 1901-1980  
Mariages de St. Kieran, Berlin, N.H. 1894-1979  
Mariages de St. Jean Baptiste, Suncook N.H. 1873-  
1979  
Mariages de Guardian Angel, Berlin, N.H. 1917-  
1980  
Acadian Church Records Vol. V, Port Royal 1730-  
1740  
Ste. Mélanie d'Ailleboust 1832-1982  
St. Alphonse, Joliette Co. 1842-1983  
St. Paul de Joliette 1786-1975

Ste. Elisabeth, Joliette Co. 1802-1982  
St. François d'Assise de Trois Rivières, Baptêmes  
mariages, et sépultures  
Baptêmes et sépultures, Cooperville, N.Y. 1843-  
1880  
La Cathédrale de Joliette 1843-1980  
Repertoire de Baptême, Mariage, Sépulture du Qué-  
bec Ancien - Region des Trois Rivières  
Repertoire de Mariages de la Paroisse St. Esprit  
de Montcalm 1808-1982  
Baie des Chaleurs - Parish Registers

#### OTHER BOOKS:

L'Acadie et son Eglise  
Histoire de l'Acadie  
German Military Settlers in Canada After the  
American Revolution  
The King's Daughters  
Annapolis Co. History  
French Occupation of the Champlain Valley  
Lunenburg County History  
History of the French and Indian War  
Colchester Co. History  
Queen's Co. History  
The Acadians in Chatellerauld 1773-1785  
La Petite Histoire de l'Hôpital St. Jean de Dieu  
à Longue Pointe  
The Acadian Exiles in Pennsylvania  
The Belliveau Family 1645-1983  
Généalogie de la Famille Bessette  
Généalogie de la Famille Cardinal-Villeneuve  
True Stories of New England Captives Carried to  
Canada During the Old French and Indian Wars.  
Savoy's of Acadia

The Library Committee is currently compiling  
a list of books, 'repertoires' and journals that  
have been donated to the library. Early records

are sketchy so we are asking our members for help. If you know of someone who has made a donation to the library, please drop us a line. The donors' names and their donations will be entered into a beautiful book which will become a permanent part of our library collection. In addition, a memorial book plate, inscribed with the donor's name will be placed at the front of each book which has been donated to the library. We hope to hear from you soon as we do not want to overlook anyone who has made a library donation.

I want to take this opportunity also to publicly thank Armand and Mary Letourneau for organizing our card catalog. Over 8000 cards have been typed and filed. They have done a magnificent job. This is just one more tool which will help all of us as we do our research.

Al Gaboury, assisted by Noella Boulianne, continue to collect French obituaries from across the country. A special thanks to members who have sent obituaries from as far away as California. If anyone would like to participate in this project, please feel free to clip French obituaries from your local newspaper and send them to A.F.G.S. at P.O. Box 2113, Pawtucket, R.I. 02861.

A special thanks to Simone Goitz, Pauline Bourassa, and Jeannette Penochi, who are helping us type the obituary notices. We are still seeking help with this project. If you would like to help us type, please let us know.

Since we are on a campaign of copying as many parish 'repertoires' as possible, we are looking for members who would be willing to type



them out. We are also looking for members who own computers and printers, who would be willing to print out complete 'repertoires'.

Your library committee really appreciates your constructive comments and words of encouragement. We want to serve YOU. Please continue to write to us. We want to know if there are other ways we can serve you.

Respectfully submitted,  
Janice Burkhart  
Librarian

### GIFTS TO THE LIBRARY

We have received the following gifts which we would like to acknowledge with deep gratitude:

Les Asselins èt Brochure - No. 1 donated by Leon Asselin.

Tadoussac Then and Now - donated by Raymond Bleau.

Les Filles du Roi - donated by Lea Berard.

L'Ancêtre - Vols. 4-10 - donated by Al Gaboury

Bulletin de l'Association des Familles Gagné et Bellavance en Amerique - donated by Jan Burkhart.

Ancestors of Exzelia Elizabeth Boudreau and Branch Lines of the Boudreau, Senezague, Senet and Menard Ancestors - Vol. 1 by Betty Lou Madden - donated by Betty Lou Madden.

Descendants of Exzelia Elizabeth Boudreau's Paternal and Maternal Grandparents: Cyprien Boudreau I and Mary Louise Senesac and Basile Senez and Marie Adelaide Menard - Vol 2 - by



Recently you received a questionnaire by mail requesting information for a WHO'S WHO in the A.F.G.S. Please do not forget to return 1 ancestral chart beginning with your father and 1 ancestral chart beginning with your mother when returning the questionnaire to the society. These charts should be 5 generation charts with as much information as you have been able to obtain. If you have returned the questionnaire without the charts, it is not too late to mail them in, as it will be months before the book is ready to go to press.

### IMPORTANT NOTICE



Betty Lou Madden - donated by Betty Lou Madden.  
Centenaire 1878-1978 - Paroisse Notre Dame de Lourdes de St. Armand Ouest - donated by Gisele Vigieant.  
A Notre Dame Ca se Fête en Famille - donated by Gisele Vigieant.  
Dictionnaire Généalogique des Familles de Charlesbourg - Vol. I and II - donated by Henri Paradis.  
Rhode Island History - Vol. 41-43 - donated by Henri Leblond.  
Mémoires de la Société Généalogique Canadienne Française - Vol. 33, Nos. 3 and 4 - donated by Cecile Martens.

## MEMBERSHIP REPORT

I am happy to report that renewals for this membership year have exceeded seventy-five percent. This is an all-time high for the Society. Our membership gains continue to be impressive. We have added 50 new members since the last issue of *Je Me Souviens* went to press. Another membership drive is being prepared and we expect to launch it about the time this issue is mailed.

The 1985-1986 renewal notices will be mailed in early August, and you should receive it by the 15th of the month. I urge you to renew promptly.

Changes are being made in our mailing list to accomodate the new seven-digit zip code. Many thanks to those of you who have sent in their new zip code. The sooner we have these, the sooner we can avail ourselves of the savings promised by the U.S. Postal Service.

The new member listing which follows is in a slightly different format than what has been used in the past. The list has been arranged in alphabetical order for your convenience. Past listings were prepared on a word processor; we are now using a new data base program which allows us to sort in any order that is needed.

Paul P. Delisle (0039L)  
Membership Director

1239	Florence M. Anderson	
2653	Pine Tree Dr., SE	Port Orchard, WA 98366
1212	Rosemary Benson	
407 N.	22d Ave. W.	Duluth, MN 55806
1195	Ann M. Benz	
3684	Diamond Hill Rd.	Cumberland, RI 02864
1196	Paul N. Bernier	
37 E.	Bowery St.	Newport, RI 02840
1236	Lee E. Blanchard	
Rt. #1,	Box 234	Cornell, WI 54732
1235	Helen Bogue	
61 S.	Chrisman Ave.	Ventura, CA 93001
1217	Robert A. Bolduc	
358	Lincoln St.	Worcester, MA 01605
1227	Diane Bonhomme	
C.P. 514		Magog, P.Q. J1X 4W3 CANADA
1206	T. Raymond Bouley	
30	Chestnut Hill Rd.	N. Oxford, MA 01537
1215	Edsel C. Bourque	
30 S.	Murphy St.	Campbell River, B.C. V9W 1Y4
1203	Elenore B. Chamberland	
946	Jasper Ave.	Kamloops, B.C. V2B 2S7 CANADA
1232	Jean-Baptiste Cinq-Mars Jr.	
6	Harley St.	W. Warwick, RI 02893
1211	Philip A. Cochran	
106	Water St., Apt. 312	Leominster, MA 01453
1224F	Lucille Creamer	
17	Stephanie Dr.	N. Providence, RI 02904
1240F	Alfred J. Doherty	
158	Pine St.	Walpole, MA 02081
1231	Arlene Dubuc	
2684	Irene Way	Bishop, CA 93514
1233	Jean-Raymond Fontaine	
4	Inman Rd., Nasonville	Harrisville, RI 02830
1208	George S. Gadbois	
141	Maple Lane	Lancaster, PA 17601

1223 Robert L. Gaudreau  
 171 Chaplin St. Pawtucket, RI 02861  
 1204 Madeleine R. Gray  
 34 Bayview Lane Amityville, NY 11701  
 1213 Michael F. Guillet  
 P.O. Box 206 Southbridge, MA 01550  
 1222 James P. Hanratty  
 P.O. Box 1534 Loomis, CA 95650  
 1200 Florence C. Houle  
 43 S. Prospect St. Putnam, CT 06260  
 1193F Doris LaBarre  
 2481 Sheridan Dr., Apt. 10 Tonawanda, NY 14150  
 1214 Michelle Lambert  
 120 Country Rd. Woonsocket, RI 02895  
 1226 Mrs. Albert R. Laroche  
 Box 213 Hope Valley, RI 02832  
 1210 Juliana Losaw  
 26 Eaton St. N. Haven, CT 06473  
 1205 Mary Sue Lyon  
 201 Pine Welsh, LA 70591  
 1242 Gloria Maiorano  
 25 Lyman Hill Rd. Norwich, CT 06360  
 1199F George Marceau Jr.  
 P.O. Box 132, 72 Tickle Rd. Westport, MA 02790  
 1194 Barbara McCarthy  
 2815 Diamond Hill Rd. Cumberland, RI 02864  
 1219 Mrs. Leslie McCrary  
 203 Windcrest Ct. Woodstock, GA 30188  
 1228 Joan Megie  
 34120 Greentrees Sterling Hts., MI 48077  
 1197 James Mossey  
 73 Seascape Ave. Middletown, RI 02840  
 1225 Joan D. Moussaw  
 6 State St. Canton, NY 13617  
 1207 Mary A. Olliver  
 R.D. #1, box 570A Saltsburg, PA 15681  
 1234F Judith A. Pacheco  
 182 Canonicus St. Tiverton, RI 02878

1220	Aurore Pelchat	
140	Essex St.	Fall River, MA 02720
1221	Paulette C. Richard	
1149	Globe St.	Fall River, MA 02721
1230	Robert A. Richer	
631	Hornbeam Rd.	Edgewood, MD 21040
1241	William G. Roberge	
418	Smithfield Ave.	Pawtucket, RI 02860
1216	Anne M. Schlaf	
6219	Hamm Rd.	Lockport, NY 14094
1229	Janice Sweet	
91-918	Ahona	Ewa Beach, HI 96706
1238	Mrs. Norman Terando	
2804	Saturn Dr.	Indianapolis, IN 46229
1198	Norman A. Tougas	
31	Monica Dr.	Cumberland, RI 02864
1202F	Armand Vallieres	
119	Claybrook Dr.	Silver Spring, MD 20902
1209	David J. VanBramer	
821	Ashberry Dr.	Belpre, OH 45714
1218	Blanche Vogel	
8040 N.	Lazy Trail	Crystal River, FL 32629
1201F	Walter F. Whitney	
78	Sagamore Rd.	Cranston, RI 02920
1237	Eugene A. Zeller,	c/o Venture
1901-17	W. Bay Dr.,	Largo, FL 33540
	Suite 187	



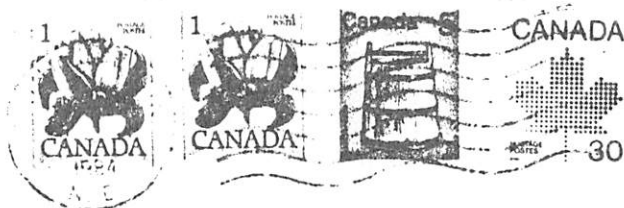
## Q U E S T I O N S

200. Seeking parents of John (Jean) McCullough/McAuley m. to Anne-Praxède Saulnier of Salmon River, NS and Cape Breton Island, ca. 1755-. Would like his place of origin in Scotland, as well as other data. (Donald McCauley, 6226 Pacific Coast Hgwy., Redondo Beach, CA. 90277)
201. Seeking parents & mg. of François Labbé and Marie Landry. Their d. Marcelline Labbé mar. Théophile Labonté on 8/4/1850 at Ste-Luce, ME. (Blanche Vogel, 8040 N. Lazy Trail, Crystal River, FL. 32629).
202. Seeking parents & mg. of Alexis Dupras and Marie Jacques. Son Ubald Dupras mar. Estère (Esther?) Proux 12/8/1844-Ste-Geneviève de Pierrefonds, PQ (Carol Dillon, 6983 Walling Ln., Dallas, TX. 75231).
203. Seeking parents & mg. of Abraham Bodo (Fleury) and Jane (Jeanne?) Galipeau. Their son Abraham Bodo mar. 16/12/1845-West Boylston, MA. (Dee Dupuis, P.O. Box 562, Simsbury, CT. 06070).
204. Seeking parents & mg. of Jean-Bte. Plante and M-Marguerite Labrecque. Their daughter Marie-A. Plante mar. Henry Brouillette (Boulette) on 17/4/1871-St-Germain-Grantham, PQ. (Robert Edwards, 4856 Kingridge Dr., San Jose, CA. 95124).

205. Seeking parents & mg. of Raphael Giroux and Marguerite Richer. Their son Abraham Giroux mar. Josette Ribou-Locas on 6/11/1815 at St-Eustache, PQ (Adrian Gravelle, c/o Research).
206. Seeking parents & mg. of Louis-Laurent Duhault and M-Suzanne Asselin. Louis' parents were Louis & M-Madeleine Ducorps. Louis & Suzanne were married in 1790's near Laprairie, and moved to Dubois-de-Savage ca. 1796. (Janice Sweet, c/o Research).
207. Gabriel Roulleau, b. 15/7/1665 (s/o Gabriel & Mathurine Leroux) mar. 25/11/1687 to Jeanne Dufresne (vve. René Ménard), b. 24/11/1666 (d/o Pierre & Anne Polin). Need places of birth of both Gabriel & Jeanne; places & dates of death Gabriel & Jeanne; place of their mg.; and all data and parents of Pierre Dufresne, Anne Polin, Gabriel Roulleau, Sr. & Mathurine Leroux (Beatrice Couture-Sawyer, 23 Bermuda Rd., Westport, CT. 06880).
208. Thomas Labranche (Laforest) bp. 16/1/1685-Ste-Anne-Beaupré, mar. 8/8/1712-Berthier, PQ to Rosalie (Rose) Duchesne dit Lapierre, b. 30/10/1683 (d/o Pierre & Catherine Rivet). Need birth-places of Rosalie, Pierre & Catherine; dates & places of death for all, and parents of Pierre Duchesne & Catherine Rivet (Beatrice Sawyer).
209. Charles Grenier (s/o Joseph & Jeanne Maheu) mar. 13/6/1728-Beauport, PQ to Madeleine Tardif (d/o Michel & Catherine L'Espinay). Need b/d dates and places for all; dates & places of mgs. & parents of Joseph & Jeanne, Michel & Catherine. (Beatrice C. Sawyer).



210. Need mg. & par. of Trefflé Auclair and Anastasie Daunais (Donais). Their son Trefflé mar. 8/9/1890-Larochelle, PQ to Adélia Massé. (Robert Gaudreau).
211. Need mg. & par. of Joseph Lemieux ca. 1850's to Philomène Bergeron. Their daughter Sophie mar. 22/4/1879-St-Aimé to François Turgeon. (Joseph Turgeon).
212. Need mg. of Jean-André Fortin (s/o Jean & Delphine Chabot) mar. to Caroline Préfontaine (Fournier) (d/o Joseph & Marie Desautel) ca. 1870. (Carolyn F. Doherty, 158 Pine St., Walpole, MA. 02081).
213. Need mg. & par. of Antoine Mousset to Thérèse Chenevergue (Chenevert? Chefdevergue?). Their son Pierre mar. 18/10/1798-N.D. St-Hyacinthe to Louise Gaudet. (Henry Paradis).
214. Need mg. & par. of Théophile Paradis & Mathilde Lessard ca. 1840's. Their son, Odilon mar. 10/4/1874-St-Guillaume d'Upton/Yamaska to Eugénie Larivée (d/o Pierre & Felicite Lamontagne) (Bill Roberge).
215. Need par. & mg. of Louis Taillon-Lataille and Geneviève Lafranchisse. Their son Louis mar. 20/1/1807-St-Pierre-de-Sorel to Judith Martin.



(Hermas Asselin, 220 Fisher St., Woonsocket, RI 02895).

## A N S W E R S

(Courtesy of Mr. Al Bérubé of Montreal)

175. Abraham PELLETIER/Marthe ANCHEMAN-HENCHEMAN  
mg. 16/8/1864 - St. Joseph, Cooperville, NY  
wit. Pierre Hencheman & Alex Pelletier

(Also: Alexis Pelletier (s/o Antoine & Elisabeth Lemire) mar. 30/1/1844-Cooperville, NY to Marie Ancheman (d/o Jacques & Marie Berger).

(Also: Marie Ancheman (d/o Pierre & Marie Chevalier [mg. ca. 1830]) mar. 4/10/1853-Cooperville, NY to Francois Mailloux)

It is possible that Alexis Pelletier & Marie Ancheman were the parents of Abraham; and Pierre Ancheman & Marie Chevalier were the parents of Marthe Ancheman.

(Thanks also to Barbara Hebert of Indian Orchard, MA. who also sent info on this question).

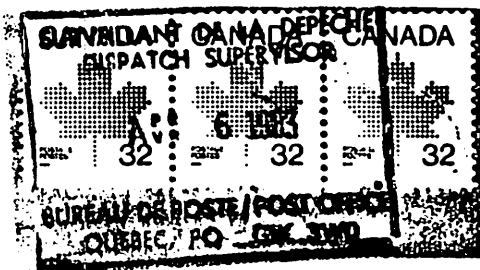
190. (J. Bédard) Please contact the following ladies:  
Mme. Liliane Paquin, 325- 11e Avenue, Iberville,  
P.Q. J2X - 1G7. and Mme. Renée Bédard-  
Thiffault, 287 De Clairvaux, Laval, PQ H7N-5K2.  
They are doing research on the Bedard family.

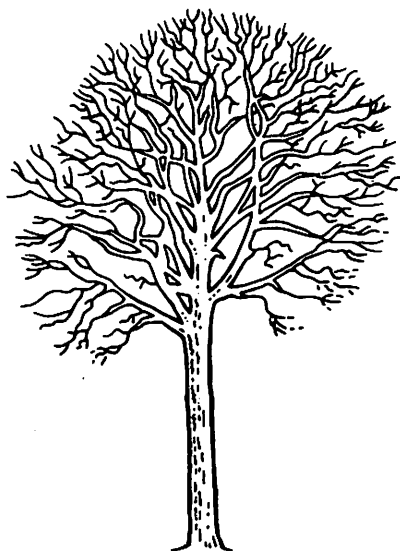
191. (P.K. Davis) Before being able to seek information, it is of the utmost importance to have the last marriage info found.

192. (H. Fontaine) David MONFAIT and M-Anne FOUCHER probably never came to Canada. When their son Christophe-André married 9/10/1786 at Yamachiche to Louise Roy, his marriage record said that he was from Braunschweig (Brunswick), Germany. Also, when his widow, M-Louise Roy, remarried on 29/9/1800-Yamachiche to Charles Thénault (v.f. de M-Anne Larrivée, maitre d'ecole, de Chatellereault, France), she was said to be (vve. d'Andre-Christophe Monfatte, tailleur [tailor], natif de Brunswick, Allemagne). Most likely the name was deformed or changed. Christophe-André could very well have been another of "Der Braunschweiger Soldaten" from the Baron Von Riedesel's regiment, for as you know already, the Germans were hired by the English in order to fight the Yankee Americans.

193. (P. Landry) · This could well be your answer: Germain TALON-L'Esperance (s/o Jean-Bte. & Dorothee Bacon) mg. 19/9/1791-St-Denis-sur-Richelieu to Marie-Geneviève CHENET (d/o Alexis & Marguerite Brault). Their children included:  
 Simon m. 1819-Terrebonne to Justine Auger  
 Pierre-Augustin m. 1824-St-Marc-Rich. to Julie Fontaine  
 Alexis m. 1823-St-Hyacinthe to Julie Maillet  
 Angela m. 1832-N.D. Montreal to Léon Fournier  
 Perhaps Germain m. to M-Geneviève Chenet is the father of your Germain mar. to Helene or Ellen       ? ca. 1820.

195. (V. Palombit). This may be your answer:  
Jean-Bte. Coiteux (Ruel/St-Jean, etc.) (s/o  
Jean & Angélique Bonin) mar. ca. 1775 to  
Marie Barrière (Jeunesse/Génest/Allard) (d/o  
René & Françoise Gareau).
197. (S. Moore) Try the Bureau of the Registrar  
General, B.P. 157, Halifax, N.S. or the  
Yarmouth County Historical Society, 22 Collins  
St., Yarmouth, N.S.
198. (D. Langill) Also try the first address above,  
or the Pictou County Historical Society, 86  
Temperance St., New Glasgow, N.S.
199. (G. Maiorano) Benjamin Duquette (Louis & Marie  
Marchand) mar. 12/9/1859-St-Etienne-des-Gres,  
PQ to Emilie Clement (Louis & Emérence Latreille).  
Louis Duquette (Basile & Catherine Dubois) mar.  
4/7/1811-L'Acadie, PQ to M-Anne Marchand  
(Joseph & M-Anne Bisailon). Louis Clément-  
Lallemant (Jean & Marie Landry) mar. 13/2/1809-  
Maskinongé, PQ to Marie Ostroute (Ostrod)  
(Desicle & Marie Ossem).
- etc. Michel Patenaude (Joseph & Mgte. Achim) mar.  
25/11/1776-Longueuil to Angélique Bardet  
(Lapierre/Toupin/Dussault) (Ls. & Mad. Latour).





A. F. G. S.  
Publications  
and  
Supplies



The American French Genealogical Society proudly presents its publications and genealogical supplies. We are happy to announce that there have been no price increases again this year. However, the postage charges on some items have been increased to reflect our actual costs.

Our goal is to ship all orders the same week they are received. Please bear in mind that we must rely on volunteer labor and some delays are unavoidable. Additional delays can also be encountered during the summer months because of vacations. Your patience will be appreciated.

## A.F.G.S. PUBLICATIONS

**JE ME SOUVIENS** - Vol. II, No. 2, September 1979 -- Genealogy in the Province of Quebec; The Acadians in New England; The History of the Franco-Americans in Rhode Island; Jean de Brebeuf; Other Wars, Other Valois: The War of 1812. Price: \$2.50 plus \$.25 postage.

**JE ME SOUVIENS** - Vol. III, No. 1, December 1979 -- James N. Williams, Baptist Missionary to the French Canadians in New England; Joseph Gravelines and the Lewis and Clark Expedition; Robert Rivard; Research in France; Dr. Ulysse Forget; Members' Charts. Price: \$2.50 plus \$.25 postage.

**JE ME SOUVIENS** - Vol. III, No. 2, March 1980 -- The Feast of St. Jean; James N. Williams (Concl.); The Magdeleine Islands; Tracing Your Roots in France; The French in Rhode Island; Jacques Turcot; Forget Marriages in Rhode Island. Price: \$2.50 plus \$.25 postage.

**JE ME SOUVIENS** - Vol. III, No. 3-4, October 1980 (Double Issue) -- Photography, A Tool for Genealogists; The Catholic Parishes of Quebec; Translation of a Marriage Contract; Christophe Crevier; Sophie, La Petite Misere; Where to Write for Vital Statistics in New England; The Boudreau Family Reunion; Poesie par Pierre; Les Cartes Postale du Quebec; Forget Marriages of Rhode Island (Cont'd). Price: \$5.00 plus \$.25 postage.

**JE ME SOUVIENS** - Vol. V, No. 1, Spring 1982 -- Pierre Boucher; The Canadian Presence in North Providence, R.I.; Amended Lines: Genealogy and Adopted Children; Photography, A Tool for Genealogists, Part 2; Genealogy and Family History; A Genealogist's Prayer; Laurent Salomon Juneau;

Consanguinity and Affinity. Price: \$3.50 plus \$.25 postage.

JE ME SOUVIENS - Vol. V, No. 2, Autumn 1982 -- Tracing our Genealogies; Napoleon Lajoie; Francois Pinsonneau; The First Acadian Murder; Match the Spouses; Pepin Ancestry; Jean Baptiste Laberge; Immigrants to the U.S. at the End of the 19th Century; French Canadian Recipe; Research in France. Price: \$3.50 plus \$.25 postage.

JE ME SOUVIENS - Vol. VI, No. 1, Spring 1983 -- On Humble Beginnings; A Genealogical Problem; Joseph E. Barrette and Marie Louise Adam; Then The Sea Gave Up The Dead...; A Love Story or Taken In; Antoine Lavallee - Take Your Pick; Franco American Achievements: Brother Andre; Geographical Dictionary of the Province of Quebec. Price: \$3.50 plus \$.25 postage.

JE ME SOUVIENS - Vol. VI, No. 2, Autumn 1983 -- A Journey Inward, Toward Home; David Letourneau; Louise Cloutier; The Gill Family; In Keeping With a Religious Tradition; Calixa Lavallee; A Remarkable Woman; La Cuisine de Ma Grandmere; My Last Holiday on the Farm...; Antoine Lavallee; The Final Puzzle Piece; Rassemblement des Belliveau - Beliveau; The Chartier Family Reunion; Catholic Parishes of Southern New England; Ancestor Charts. Price: \$3.50 plus \$.25 postage.

JE ME SOUVIENS - Vol. VII, No. 1, Spring 1984 -- Francois Gaulin; Early Marriages in Canada; French Canadian Exiles in Bermuda; A Story Worth Retelling; The Habitant; Two Canadian Heroes; Lightning Can Strike Twice (So Can Love); An Evaluation of the Tanguay Dictionary; Genealogy of Mgr. Cyprien Tanguay; Willa Cather's Quebec; French and Indian Marriages; A Special Breakfast;

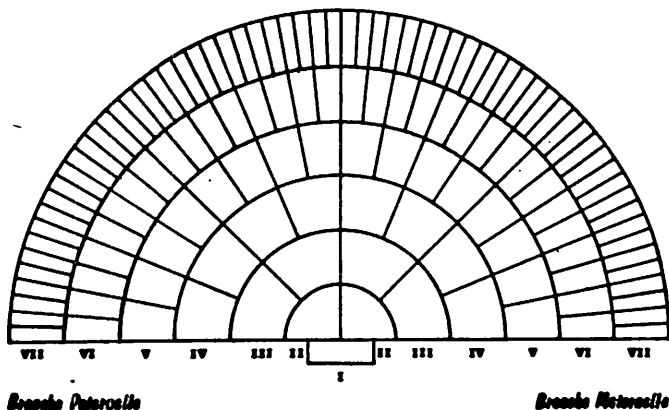
Repertoire News; Questions and Answers; plus 10 pages of straight-line and 5-generation charts submitted by our members. Price: \$3.50 plus \$.25 postage.

## OTHER GENEALOGICAL MATERIALS

### SEVEN GENERATION FAN CHART



American Tourist Handograph Company  
P.O. Box 208  
Pawnee, Okla. 74053



### SEVEN GENERATION FAN CHART

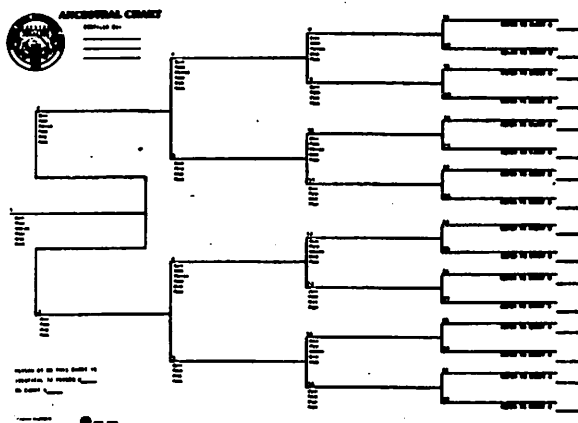
10" x 16", folded and punched for 3-ring binder. This form is designed to be used as a worksheet in conjunction with the five-generation chart and gives you an overall view of seven generations. Price: \$.50 each; Postage: \$.50 minimum up to 50 charts, \$.25 for each additional 25 charts.



**STRAIGHT LINE CHART** - 12" x 18", handsomely decorated borders printed in color on a parchment-like paper. Shipped rolled in a mailing tube. Price: \$2.00 plus \$.75 postage.

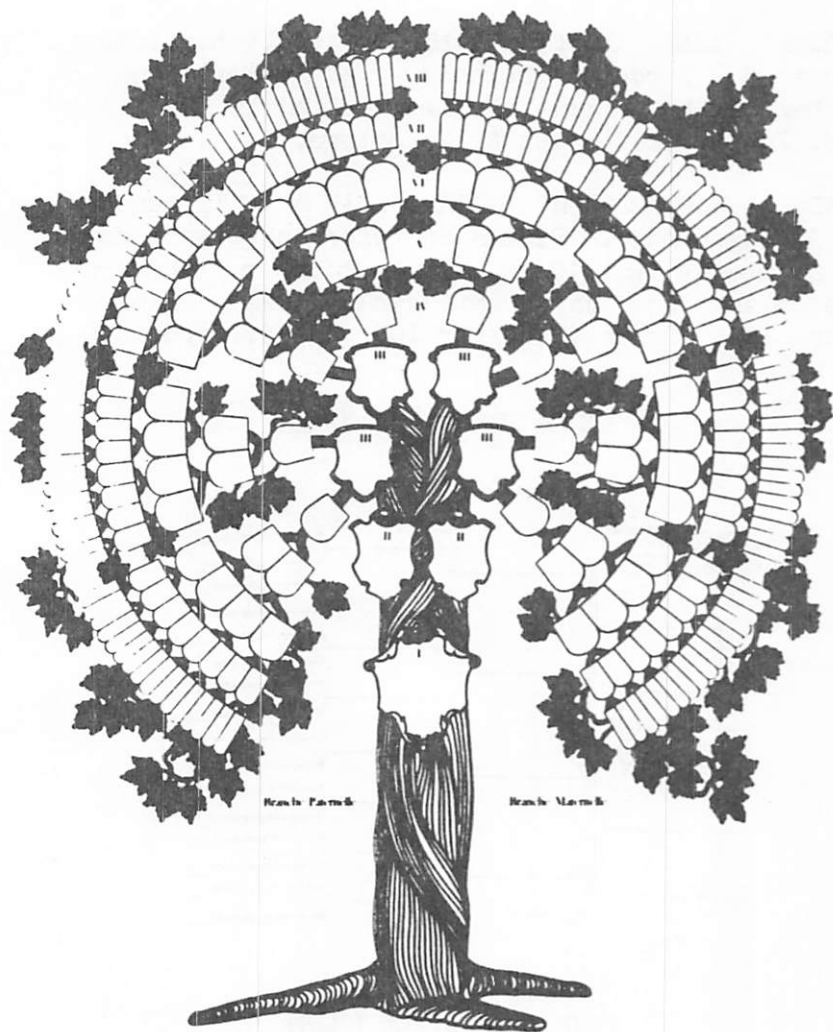
**STANDARD FAMILY GROUP SHEET** - 8½" x 11", punched for 3-ring binder. Places to record pertinent data for a couple and 10 of their children. Reverse side blank for notes and references. Minimum order, 100. Price \$3.00 per 100 plus \$.75 postage.

### FIVE GENERATION CHART



### FIVE GENERATION CHART

8½" x 11", standard pedigree chart, punched for 3-ring binder. This improved version is designed to be either handwritten or typed. Minimum order, 100. Price: \$3.00 per 100 plus \$.75 postage.



### EIGHT GENERATION FAMILY TREE CHART

23" x 28", printed on heavy parchment-like stock. Designed exclusively for A.F.G.S. by Nancy Kinder. Shipped rolled in a mailing tube. Price \$4.00 plus \$.75 postage.

## REPERTOIRES

What is a "Repertoire"? A "Repertoire" is a compilation of all the marriages performed in a given parish from the first marriage in the parish up to a given year. The "Repertoires" that we have for sale are all in alphabetical order.

**LES MARIAGES DES ILES DE LA MADELEINE, PQ -**  
Compiled by Rev. Dennis Boudreau. First published in 1980, the first printing soon sold out. This second printing expands and corrects the first. The repertoire includes a brief overview of the Islands' history, its priests and parishes, an extensive reference bibliography, as well as the marriages of its inhabitants of Acadian, Canadian, French, English, and Irish origin. Contains all the marriages of the Islands from 1794 to 1900, as well as many from other places in Canada and the U.S. where the Madelinot families settled, extending many lines elsewhere beyond 1900. Also contains a complete listing of Madelinot Boudreaus and their marriages from 1794 to 1980. 380 pages. Price: \$21.00 plus \$1.50 postage.

**THE FRANCO-AMERICAN MARRIAGES OF ST. LAWRENCE, CENTERDALE, R.I. -** Compiled by Rev. Dennis Boudreau. Founded in 1907 as a French parish, St. Lawrence is now heavily populated by Italo-Americans. Centerdale was the cross-road town of the Woonasquatucket Valley and thus important as a textile center. Marriages of Franco Americans to 1970 are included, along with THE CANADIAN PRESENCE IN NORTH PROVIDENCE, first published in JMS, Spring 1982. Approximately 135 pages. LIMITED EDITION - FIRST PRINTING. Price \$10.00 plus \$.90 postage.

**LES MARIAGES DE NOTRE DAME DE LOURDES ET DU SAINT SACREMENT, FALL RIVER, MA. -** Compiled by Father Leo

Begin, O.P. Fall River can be considered the center of French Canadian settlement in south eastern Massachusetts. Notre Dame Church, one of the oldest in this city, and once the jewel of the Franco American churches of New England was destroyed by fire not too long ago. The registers of this parish were disappointing in that many of the parents' names were omitted. Nevertheless, the researcher has at the very least located the marriage he or she was looking for and has recourse to other sources such as civil records and newspaper announcements. This repertoire also includes marriages of Saint Sacrement parish. It will be a valuable asset to your library. 384 pages. LIMITED EDITION - FIRST PRINTING. Price: \$20.00 plus \$1.50 postage.

#### COOKBOOK

LA CUISINE DE MA GRANDMERE - 250 pages, 400 French Canadian recipes. Edited by Diane Duprey, illustrated by Jeanne Theberge. Many traditional recipes handed down from mother to daughter for generations. Printed in English. Now in its second printing. Price: \$6.50 plus \$.75 postage.

## OTHER ITEMS FOR SALE

The American French Genealogical Society has recently purchased for resale, a few repertoires, plus several other genealogical publications which are listed below.

**ST. JEAN BAPTISTE OF FALL RIVER, MA. (1901-1979).** A small, but important parish. Includes many baptismal dates. Spiral bound, 134 pages. Price: \$9.00 plus \$ .90 postage.

**NOTRE DAME DE LA CONSOLATION, PAWTUCKET, R.I. (1895-1977).** One of the oldest French Catholic parishes in Pawtucket. Includes many baptismal dates. Spiral bound, 207 pages. Price: \$15.00 plus \$1.25 postage.

**FRENCH CIVIL AND PROTESTANT MARRIAGES OF CENTRAL FALLS, R.I.** A compilation of French marriages registered in the City of Central Falls, R.I. from 1850 to 1950. Includes some marriages from Cumberland, Woonsocket, and other localities, with index of women's names. Spiral bound, 81 pages. Price: \$5.00 plus \$ .90 postage.

**MARRIAGES OF NOTRE DAME, CENTRAL FALLS, R.I. (1873-1979).** An important parish for those researching in this area. Includes many baptismal dates. Paper bound, 415 pages. Price: \$25.00 plus \$1.50 postage.

**MARRIAGES OF ST. CHARLES, WOONSOCKET, R.I. (1842-1977).** The oldest Catholic parish in Woonsocket. French marriages only. Spiral bound, 97 pages. Price: \$6.50 plus \$ .90 postage.

**PRECIEUX-SANG, WOONSOCKET, R.I. (1872-1977).** Oldest and most important French Canadian parish in

Woonsocket. Spiral bound, 339 pages. Price: \$25.00 plus \$1.50 postage.

**MARRIAGES OF SABREVOIS AND ST. SEBASTIEN.**

Two small parishes of Iberville County, Quebec: Sabrevois (1886-1935) and St. Sebastien (1864-1940). Paper bound, 43 pages. Price: \$3.00 plus \$ .75 postage.

**MARRIAGES OF ST. ENFANT JESUS DE MONTREAL (MILE END) (1864-1910).**

Compiled by Bro. Julien Hamelin, s.c. Spiral bound, 136 pages. Price: \$10.00 plus \$ .90 postage.

**FRANCO-AMERICAN BURIALS OF RHODE ISLAND.**

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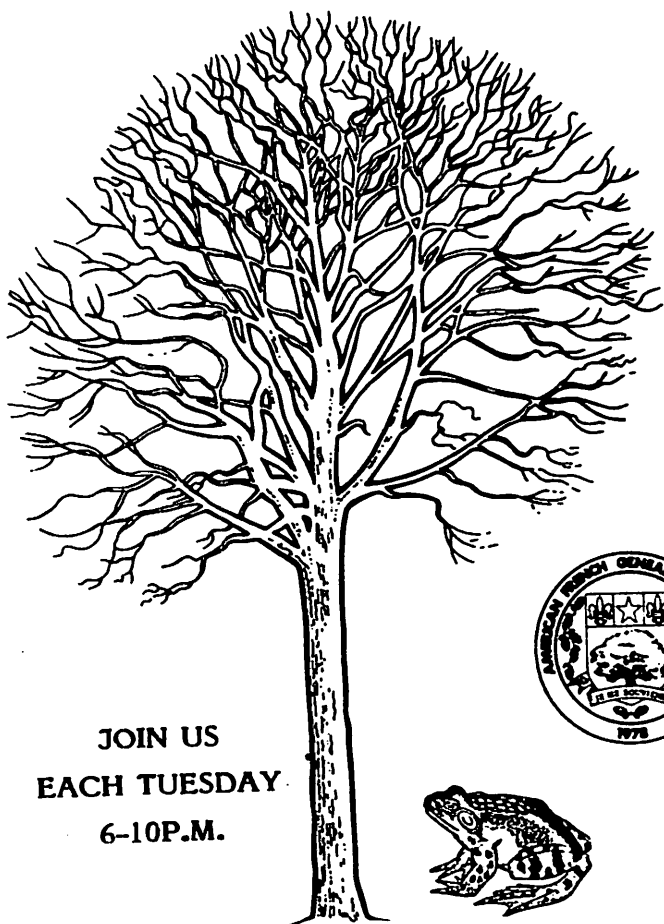
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 Date \_\_\_\_\_

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

Chart No. \_\_\_\_\_  
 10 Jean-Baptiste CHARPENTIER  
 (Father of No. 1)  
 m. 10/1/1814-Lanorale, PQ  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_

4 Donat CHARPENTIER  
 (Father of No. 3)  
 b. 5/3/1871  
 p.b. 1'Epiphanie, PQ  
 m. 21/5/1895-St-Roch-  
 d. 11/3/1940 1'Achigan, PQ  
 p.d. Chicopee, MA.

8 Jean-Baptiste CHARPENTIER  
 (Father of No. 4)  
 b. 7/2/1822  
 p.b. 1'Assomption, PQ  
 m. 31/7/1852-1'Assomption, PQ  
 d. 1/1901

17 Josette PLOUFFE  
 (Mother of No. 8)  
 b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_

18 Laurent ARCHAMBAULT  
 (Father of No. 9)  
 m. 12/10/1824-1'Assomption, PQ  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_

19 Sophie RIOPELLE  
 (Mother of No. 9)  
 b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_

2 Joseph A. CHARPENTIER  
 (Father of No. 1)  
 b. 5/3/1896  
 p.b. 1'Epiphanie, PQ  
 m. 3/6/1911-Holyoke, MA.  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.d. \_\_\_\_\_

10 George TELLIER-Lafortune  
 (Father of No. 1)  
 b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 m. 16/2/1863-St-Roch-1'Achigan, PQ  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.d. \_\_\_\_\_

20 François TELLIER  
 (Father of No. 10)  
 m. 21/10/1822-St-Roch-1'Achigan  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_

21 Eulalie ARCHAMBAULT  
 (Mother of No. 10)  
 b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_

5 Augustine LAFORTUNE  
 (Mother of No. 2)  
 b. 1/1874  
 p.b. St-Roch-1'Achigan, PQ  
 d. 8/11/1908  
 p.d. 1'Epiphanie, PQ

11 Parmélie BEAUDRY  
 (Mother of No. 2)  
 b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.d. \_\_\_\_\_

22 Narcisse BEAUDRY  
 (Father of No. 11)  
 m. 11/2/1822-St-Roch-1'Achigan  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_

23 Charlotte BEAUCHAMP  
 (Mother of No. 11)  
 b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_

1 Robert R. CHARPENTIER  
 b. 18/12/1935  
 p.b. Northampton, MA.  
 m. 8/7/1961-West Springfield, MA.  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.d. \_\_\_\_\_

12 Férel ROY  
 (Father of No. 12)  
 b. 27/5/1827  
 p.b. St-Gervais, PQ  
 m. 21/10/1851-St-Gervais, PQ  
 d. 11/8/1887  
 p.d. St-Gervais, PQ

24 François ROY  
 (Father of No. 12)  
 m. 10/4/1826-St-Gervais, PQ  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_

25 Marquerite BISSONNETTE  
 (Mother of No. 12)  
 b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_

6 Désiré ROY  
 (Father of No. 3)  
 b. 6/9/1868  
 p.b. St-Gervais, PQ  
 m. 11/10/1892-St-Gervais, PQ  
 d. 6/4/1903  
 p.d. St-Gervais, PQ

13 Eulalie LABRECOUE  
 (Mother of No. 3)  
 b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.d. \_\_\_\_\_

26 Joseph LABRECOUE  
 (Father of No. 13)  
 m. 23/9/1811-St-Gervais, PQ  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_

27 Hadeleine NADEAU  
 (Mother of No. 13)  
 b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_

3 Graziella ROY  
 (Mother of No. 1)  
 b. 16/7/1895  
 p.b. St-Gervais, PQ  
 d. 20/5/1981  
 p.d. Holyoke, MA.

14 Joseph CORRIVEAU  
 (Father of No. 7)  
 b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 m. 13/7/1866-St-Henri-Lauzon, PQ  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.d. \_\_\_\_\_

28 Guillaume CORRIVEAU  
 (Father of No. 14)  
 m. 25/6/1838-N.D. Québec, PQ  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_

29 Charlotte RATTÉ  
 (Mother of No. 14)  
 b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_

7 Adéline CORRIVEAU  
 (Mother of No. 3)  
 b. 24/1/1874  
 p.b. St-Gervais, PQ  
 d. 2/11/1950  
 p.d. Holyoke, MA.

15 Caroline ROUILLARD  
 (Mother of No. 7)  
 b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.d. \_\_\_\_\_

30 Auséline ROUILLARD  
 (Father of No. 15)  
 m. 7/1/1840-St-Charles-Belle-  
 chaise, PQ  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_

31 Catherine AUDET  
 (Mother of No. 15)  
 b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_

(Spouse of No. 1)  
 b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.d. \_\_\_\_\_

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# Ancestor Chart

Name of Compiler Diane Lemoine  
 Address Rustic Dr.  
 City, State Woonsocket, RI 02895  
 Date \_\_\_\_\_

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

Chart No. \_\_\_\_\_

a. Date of Birth  
 b. Place of Birth  
 c. Date of Marriage  
 d. Date of Death  
 p.d. Place of Death

## 4 Jean-Baptiste MORIN

(Father of No. 2)  
 b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 m. 20/2/1764-Montmagny, PQ  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.d. \_\_\_\_\_

## 2 Antoine MORIN

(Father of No. 1)  
 b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 m. 4/8/1794-St-Sulpice, PQ  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.d. \_\_\_\_\_

## 5 Marie-Angélique TALON

(Mother of No. 2)  
 b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.d. \_\_\_\_\_

## 1 Jean-Baptiste MORIN

b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 m. 2/8/1819-St-Ésprit, PQ  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.d. \_\_\_\_\_

## 6 Joseph CODERRE

(Father of No. 3)  
 b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 m. 10/10/1763-St-Sulpice, PQ  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.d. \_\_\_\_\_

## 3 Marie CODERRE

(Mother of No. 1)  
 b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.d. \_\_\_\_\_

## 7 Marie CUSSON

(Mother of No. 3)  
 b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.d. \_\_\_\_\_

## Angélique PARISEAU (Dalpe)

(Spouse of No. 1)  
 b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.d. \_\_\_\_\_

## 8 Charles MORIN

(Father of No. 9)  
 b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 m. 21/10/1731-Contrat Michon  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.d. \_\_\_\_\_

## 9 Marie-Claire PICARD

(Mother of No. 9)  
 Destroismaisons

b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.d. \_\_\_\_\_

## 10 Germain TALON

(Father of No. 10)  
 b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 m. 22/1/1732-Montmagny, PQ  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.d. \_\_\_\_\_

## 11 Françoise FOURNIER

(Mother of No. 11)  
 b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.d. \_\_\_\_\_

## 12 Pierre CODERRE

(Father of No. 12)  
 (Vf. Jeanne Héault)

b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 m. \_\_\_\_\_  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.d. \_\_\_\_\_

## 13 Marie-Louise FÉRON (FAVRON)

(Mother of No. 13)  
 b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.d. \_\_\_\_\_

## 14 Charles CUSSON

(Father of No. 14)  
 b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 m. 1/10/1742-St-Sulpice, PQ  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.d. \_\_\_\_\_

## 15 Thérèse CHANPOUX

(Mother of No. 15)  
 b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.d. \_\_\_\_\_

## 16 Pierre MORIN

(Father of No. 16)  
 m. 8/11/1682-Beaubassin, Acadia  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.d. \_\_\_\_\_

## 17 Françoise CHIASSON

(Mother of No. 17)  
 b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.d. \_\_\_\_\_

## 18 François PICARD-Destroismaisons

(Father of No. 18)  
 m. 3/11/1700-Montmagny, PQ  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.d. \_\_\_\_\_

## 19 Françoise DAGNEAU-Laprise

(Mother of No. 19)  
 b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.d. \_\_\_\_\_

## 20 Etienne TALON

(Father of No. 20)  
 m. 27/10/1698-Rivière-Ouelle, PQ  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.d. \_\_\_\_\_

## 21 Jeanne LAVERGNE

(Mother of No. 21)  
 b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.d. \_\_\_\_\_

## 22 Joseph FOURNIER

(Father of No. 22)  
 m. 25/6/1684-Contrat Ragéot  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.d. \_\_\_\_\_

## 23 Barbe GIRARD

(Mother of No. 23)  
 b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.d. \_\_\_\_\_

## 24 Antoine CODERRE

(Father of No. 24)  
 m. 5/6/1688-Contrecoeur, PQ  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.d. \_\_\_\_\_

## 25 Marie-Anne FAUREAU

(Mother of No. 25)  
 b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.d. \_\_\_\_\_

## 26 Jean FÉRON (FAVRON)

(Father of No. 26)  
 m. 27/11/1696-N.D. Montréal, PQ  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.d. \_\_\_\_\_

## 27 Elisabeth PATENÔTRE (PATENAULDE)

(Mother of No. 27)  
 b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.d. \_\_\_\_\_

## 28 Nicolas-Charles CUSSON

(Father of No. 28)  
 m. 15/10/1708-N.D. Montréal, PQ  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.d. \_\_\_\_\_

## 29 Marguerite BÉNAUD

(Mother of No. 29)  
 b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.d. \_\_\_\_\_

## 30 Pierre CHANPOUX

(Father of No. 30)  
 m. 17/8/1716-St-Sulpice, PQ  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.d. \_\_\_\_\_

## 31 Thérèse GELINEAU

(Mother of No. 31)  
 b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.d. \_\_\_\_\_

# Ancestor Chart

Name of Compiler Diane Lemoine  
 Address Rustic Dr.  
 City, State Woonsocket, RI 02895  
 Date \_\_\_\_\_

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

Chart No. \_\_\_\_\_

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

4 Jean-Baptiste DALPÉ (DELPEÉ)  
 (Father of No. 3)

b.  
 p.b.  
 m. 15/1/1742-1'Assomption, PQ  
 d.  
 p.d.

2 François DALPÉ-Pariseau  
 (Father of No. 1)

b.  
 p.b.  
 m. 19/2/1776-1'Assomption, PQ  
 d.  
 p.d.

5 Marie COITEUX  
 (Mother of No. 3)

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

1 Angélique PARISEAU-Dalpé

b.  
 p.b.  
 m. 2/8/1819-St-Ésprit, PQ  
 d.  
 p.d.

8 Jean-Baptiste DUMONT  
 (Father of No. 3)

b.  
 p.b.  
 m. 6/5/1743-1'Assomption, PQ  
 d.  
 p.d.

3 Marie-Suzanne DUMONT  
 (Mother of No. 1)

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

7 Marie-Geneviève MONTABERT  
 (Mother of No. 3)

b. (Vve. Augustin Pelletier)  
 p.b.  
 d.  
 p.d.

Jean-Baptiste MORIN  
 (Father of No. 1)

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

8 Pierre DELPÉE  
 (Father of No. 4)

b.  
 p.b.  
 m. 5/10/1716-Boucherville, PQ  
 d.  
 p.d.

9 Suzanne GAREAU  
 (Mother of No. 4)

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

10 Jacques COITEUX-St-Jean  
 (Father of No. 5)

b.  
 p.b.  
 m. 24/1/1718-Pointe-aux-Trembles, MTL.  
 d.  
 p.d.

11 Catherine BRICAULT  
 (Mother of No. 5)

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

12 Julien DUMONT  
 (Father of No. 6)

b.  
 p.b.  
 m. 21/11/1702-St-Jean, I.O. PQ  
 d.  
 p.d.

13 M-Angélique TOURNEROCHÉ  
 (Mother of No. 6)

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

14 Etienne MONTABERT  
 (Father of No. 7)

b.  
 p.b.  
 m. 17/2/1711-Ange-Gardien, PQ  
 d.  
 p.d.

15 Geneviève ROTUREAU  
 (Mother of No. 7)

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

16 Jean DELPÉE

b.  
 m. 19/11/1674-N.D. Montréal, PQ  
 d.

17 Renée LORTON

b.  
 m. 2/11/1670-Boucherville, PQ  
 d.

18 Jean GAREAU

b.  
 m. 2/11/1670-Boucherville, PQ  
 d.

19 Anne TALBOT

b.  
 m. 19/7/1677-Contrat Adhemar  
 d.

20 Jean COITEUX-St-Jean

b.  
 m. 19/7/1677-Contrat Adhemar  
 d.

21 Marie-Thérèse PETIT

b.  
 m. 12/11/1674-N.D. Montréal, PQ  
 d.

22 Jean BRICAULT (-LT)

b.  
 m. 12/11/1674-N.D. Montréal, PQ  
 d.

23 Marie CHÉNIER

b.  
 m. 2/11/1667-N.D. Québec, PQ  
 d.

24 Julien DUMONT

b.  
 m. 2/11/1667-N.D. Québec, PQ  
 d.

25 Catherine TOPSAN

b.  
 m. 17/2/1676-Ste-Famille, I.O., PQ  
 d.

26 Robert TOURNEROCHÉ

b.  
 m. 17/2/1676-Ste-Famille, I.O., PQ  
 d.

27 Marie TARGER

b.  
 m. 17/2/1676-Ste-Famille, I.O., PQ  
 d.

28 Barthélemi MONTABERT

b. of  
 m. St-Jean-Parissière,  
 d. Lyonnais, FR.

29 Jeanne LÉONARD

b.  
 m. 11/7/1689-Beaufort, PQ  
 d.

30 Nicolas ROTUREAU

b.  
 m. 11/7/1689-Beaufort, PQ  
 d.

31 Marguerite GALLIEN

b.  
 m. 11/7/1689-Beaufort, PQ  
 d.

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# Ancestor Chart

Name of Compiler Diane Lemoine  
 Address Rustic Dr.  
 City, State Woonsocket, RI 02895  
 Date \_\_\_\_\_

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

Chart No. \_\_\_\_\_

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

4 Claude PERRAULT  
 (Father of No. 7)

b.  
 p.b.  
 m. 9/7/1714-Répentigny, PQ  
 d.  
 p.d.

2 Claude PERRAULT  
 (Father of No. 7)

b.  
 p.b.  
 m. 25/1/1745-St-Sulpice, PQ  
 d.  
 p.d.

5 Marie GOULET  
 (Mother of No. 7)

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

1 Jean-Baptiste PERRAULT

b.  
 p.b.  
 m. 30/1/1775-St-Sulpice, PQ  
 d.  
 p.d.

6 Maurice RIVET  
 (Father of No. 9)

b.  
 p.b.  
 m. 24/11/1722-Répentigny, PQ  
 d.  
 p.d.

3 Marie-Josette RIVET  
 (Mother of No. 9)

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

7 Marguerite LANGLOIS  
 (Mother of No. 9)

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

Louise LAPERCHÉ-St-Jean  
 (Mother of No. 9)

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

8 Nicolas PERROT (PERRAULT)  
 (Father of No. 9)

b.  
 p.b.  
 m. 11/11/1671-Contrat Larue  
 d.  
 p.d.

9 Marie-Madeleine RACLOT  
 (Mother of No. 9)

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

10 Charles GOULET  
 (Father of No. 9)

b.  
 p.b.  
 m. 11/11/1686-Ange-Gardien, PQ  
 d.  
 p.d.

11 Marie-Anne RANCIN  
 (Mother of No. 9)

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

12 Maurice RIVET  
 (Father of No. 9)

b.  
 p.b.  
 m. 7/1/1671-Contrat Ameau  
 d.  
 p.d.

13 Marie CUSSON  
 (Mother of No. 9)

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

14 Jean LANGLOIS  
 (Father of No. 9)

b.  
 p.b.  
 m. 4/11/1698-Varennes, PQ  
 d.  
 p.d.

15 Jeanne GAULTIER (GAULTIER)  
 (Mother of No. 9)

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

16 François PERROT  
 (Father of No. 9)  
 m. Davrées, Bourgogne, FR.

b.  
 p.b.  
 d.

17 Marie SINAT  
 (Mother of No. 9)  
 m. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_

b.  
 d.

18 Idébon RACLOT  
 (Father of No. 9)  
 m. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_

b.  
 d.

19 Marie VIENNOT  
 (Mother of No. 9)  
 m. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_

b.  
 d.

20 Jacques GOULET  
 (Father of No. 9)  
 m. 21/11/1645-La Potherie, Perche, FR.

b.  
 d.

21 Marguerite MAILLIER  
 (Mother of No. 9)  
 m. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_

b.  
 d.

22 Charles RANCIN  
 (Father of No. 9)  
 m. 11/10/1667-N.D. Québec, PQ

b.  
 d.

23 Françoise CONFLANS  
 (Mother of No. 9)  
 m. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_

b.  
 d.

24 Jacques RIVET  
 (Father of No. 9)  
 m. N.D. Cognac, France

b.  
 d.

25 Marie DIEURY  
 (Mother of No. 9)  
 m. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_

b.  
 d.

26 Jean CUSSON  
 (Father of No. 9)  
 m. 16/9/1656-Trois-Rivières, PQ

b.  
 d.

27 Marie FOUBERT  
 (Mother of No. 9)  
 m. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_

b.  
 d.

28 Honore LANGLOIS  
 (Father of No. 9)  
 m. 5/12/1661-N.D. Montréal, PQ

b.  
 d.

29 Marie PONTONTIER  
 (Mother of No. 9)  
 m. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_

b.  
 d.

30 Hathurin GAULTIER  
 (Father of No. 9)  
 m. circa 1671-

b.  
 d.

31 Nicole PHILIPPEAU  
 (Mother of No. 9)  
 m. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_

b.  
 d.

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Name of Compiler Diane Lemoine  
 Address Rustic Dr.  
 City, State Woonsocket, RI 02895  
 Date \_\_\_\_\_

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

Chart No. \_\_\_\_\_

a. Date of Birth  
 b. Place of Birth  
 c. Date of Marriage  
 d. Date of Death  
 p.d. Place of Death

4 Louis BLOUIN  
 (Father of No. 7)  
 b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 m. 1/7/1755-St-Pierre, I.O., PQ  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.d. \_\_\_\_\_

2 Pierre BLOUIN  
 (Father of No. 1)  
 b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 m. 6/10/1794-St-Gervais, PQ  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.d. \_\_\_\_\_

5 Marie-Angélique ROBERGE  
 (Mother of No. 2)  
 b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.d. \_\_\_\_\_

1 Charles BLOUIN  
 b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 m. 21/1/1823-St-Gervais, PQ  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.d. \_\_\_\_\_

6 Pierre MOREAU  
 (Father of No. 3)  
 b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 m. 20/10/1760-St-Jean, I.O., PQ  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.d. \_\_\_\_\_

3 Marguerite MOREAU  
 (Mother of No. 1)  
 b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.d. \_\_\_\_\_

7 Marie-Thérèse LAISNÉ-Laliberté  
 (Mother of No. 3)  
 b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.d. \_\_\_\_\_

Louise MORISSETTE  
 (Spouse of No. 1)  
 b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.d. \_\_\_\_\_

8 Gabriel BLOUIN  
 (Father of No. 9)  
 b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 m. 27/11/1713-St-Jean, I.O., PQ  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.d. \_\_\_\_\_

9 Catherine JAHAN  
 (Mother of No. 9)  
 b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.d. \_\_\_\_\_

10 Charles ROBERGE  
 (Father of No. 10)  
 b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 m. 21/10/1720-St-Pierre, I.O., PQ  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.d. \_\_\_\_\_

11 Marie-Madeleine COTÉ  
 (Mother of No. 11)  
 b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.d. \_\_\_\_\_

12 Pierre MOREAU  
 (Father of No. 12)  
 b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 m. 24/11/1710-St-Jean, I.O., PQ  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.d. \_\_\_\_\_

13 Genevieve FONTAINE  
 (Mother of No. 13)  
 b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.d. \_\_\_\_\_

14 Pierre LAISNÉ-Laliberté  
 (Father of No. 14)  
 b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 m. 30/1/1720-St-Jean, I.O., PQ  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.d. \_\_\_\_\_

15 Marguerite PLANTE  
 (Mother of No. 15)  
 b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.d. \_\_\_\_\_

16 Émeric (Méry) BLOUIN  
 (Father of No. 16)  
 m. 30/11/1669-Château-Richer PQ  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.d. \_\_\_\_\_

17 Marie CARREAU  
 (Mother of No. 17)  
 b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.d. \_\_\_\_\_

18 Jacques JAHAN  
 (Father of No. 18)  
 m. 5/11/1686-Château-Richer, PQ  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.d. \_\_\_\_\_

19 Anne DE TRÉPAGNY  
 (Mother of No. 19)  
 b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.d. \_\_\_\_\_

20 Pierre ROBERGE  
 (Father of No. 20)  
 m. 3/7/1679-St-Famille, I.O., PQ  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.d. \_\_\_\_\_

21 Françoise LOIGNON  
 (Mother of No. 21)  
 b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.d. \_\_\_\_\_

22 Jean COTÉ  
 (Father of No. 22)  
 m. 8/2/1694-Beauport, PQ  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.d. \_\_\_\_\_

23 Marie-Anne LANGLOIS  
 (Mother of No. 23)  
 b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.d. \_\_\_\_\_

24 Jean MOREAU  
 (Father of No. 24)  
 m. 12/11/1665-Château-Richer PQ  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.d. \_\_\_\_\_

25 Anne COUTURE  
 (Mother of No. 25)  
 b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.d. \_\_\_\_\_

26 Etienne FONTAINE  
 (Father of No. 26)  
 m. 8/2/1683-St-Laurent, I.O., PQ  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.d. \_\_\_\_\_

27 Marie CONTIL  
 (Mother of No. 27)  
 b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.d. \_\_\_\_\_

28 Bernard LAISNÉ  
 (Father of No. 28)  
 m. \_\_\_\_\_  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.d. \_\_\_\_\_

29 Anne DIONNE  
 (Mother of No. 29)  
 b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.d. \_\_\_\_\_

30 Pierre PLANTE  
 (Father of No. 30)  
 m. 6/11/1691-St-Famille, I.O., PQ  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.d. \_\_\_\_\_

31 Marguerite PATENÔTRE (Pate)  
 (Mother of No. 31)  
 b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.d. \_\_\_\_\_

# Ancestor Chart

Name of Compiler Diane Lemoine  
 Address Rustic Dr.  
 City, State Hoonsocker, RI 02895  
 Date \_\_\_\_\_

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

Chart No. \_\_\_\_\_

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

4 Nicolas MORISSETTE  
 (Father of No. 2)

b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 m. 20/11/1747-St-Valier, PQ  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.d. \_\_\_\_\_

2 André MORISSETTE  
 (Father of No. 1)

b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 m. 25/7/1798-St-Michel-Bellechasse, PQ  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.d. \_\_\_\_\_

5 Marie BLAIS  
 (Mother of No. 4)

b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.d. \_\_\_\_\_

1 Louise MORISSETTE

b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 m. 21/1/1823-St-Gervais, PQ  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.d. \_\_\_\_\_

6 Jean-Baptiste PÉPIN-Lachance  
 (Father of No. 3)

b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 m. 26/7/1773-St-Michel-Bellechasse, PQ  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.d. \_\_\_\_\_

3 Marie-Louise PÉPIN-Lachance  
 (Mother of No. 1)

b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.d. \_\_\_\_\_

7 Louise BISSENETTE  
 (Mother of No. 7)

b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.d. \_\_\_\_\_

Charles BLOUIN  
 (Father of No. 1)

b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.d. \_\_\_\_\_

8 Nicolas MORISSETTE  
 (Father of No. 4)

b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 m. 28/8/1714-Château-Richer, PQ  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.d. \_\_\_\_\_

9 Anne CLOUTIER  
 (Mother of No. 4)

b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.d. \_\_\_\_\_

10 Antoine BLAIS  
 (Father of No. 5)

b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 m. 10/2/1716-St-Michel-Bellechasse, PQ  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.d. \_\_\_\_\_

11 Marie-Ambroise FOURNIER  
 (Mother of No. 3)

b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.d. \_\_\_\_\_

12 Antoine PÉPIN  
 (Father of No. 6)

b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 m. 15/4/1739-St-Jean, I.O., PQ  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.d. \_\_\_\_\_

13 Elisabeth BIDE  
 (Mother of No. 6)

b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.d. \_\_\_\_\_

14 Jean-Baptiste BISSENETTE  
 (Father of No. 7)

b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 m. 15/11/1751-Beaumont, PQ  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.d. \_\_\_\_\_

15 Marie-Louise ADAM  
 (Mother of No. 7)

b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_  
 p.d. \_\_\_\_\_

16 Jean MORISSETTE  
 (Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

m. 14/1/1669-N.D. Québec, PQ

17 Jeanne CHORET  
 (Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b. \_\_\_\_\_

18 Jean CLOUTIER  
 (Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

m. 14/11/1679-Château-Richer, PQ

19 Louise BÉLANGER  
 (Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b. \_\_\_\_\_

20 Pierre BLAIS  
 (Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

m. 12/10/1669-St-Famille, I.O., PQ

21 Anne PERROT  
 (Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b. \_\_\_\_\_

22 Nicolas FOURNIER  
 (Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

m. 30/9/1670-N.D. Québec, PQ

23 Marie HUBERT  
 (Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b. \_\_\_\_\_

24 Gervais PÉPIN  
 (Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

m. 14/1/1698-St-Laurent, I.O., PQ

25 Madeleine FORTIER  
 (Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b. \_\_\_\_\_

26 Jacques BIDE  
 (Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

m. 13/6/1701-St-François, I.O., PQ

27 Françoise ALLAIRE  
 (Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b. \_\_\_\_\_

28 Jean-Baptiste BISSENETTE  
 (Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

m. 4/2/1726-St-Valier, PQ

29 Thérèse HÉLIE-Breton  
 (Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b. \_\_\_\_\_

30 Ignace ADAM  
 (Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

m. 19/11/1720-Beaumont, PQ

31 Suzanne LACASSE (CASSE)  
 (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

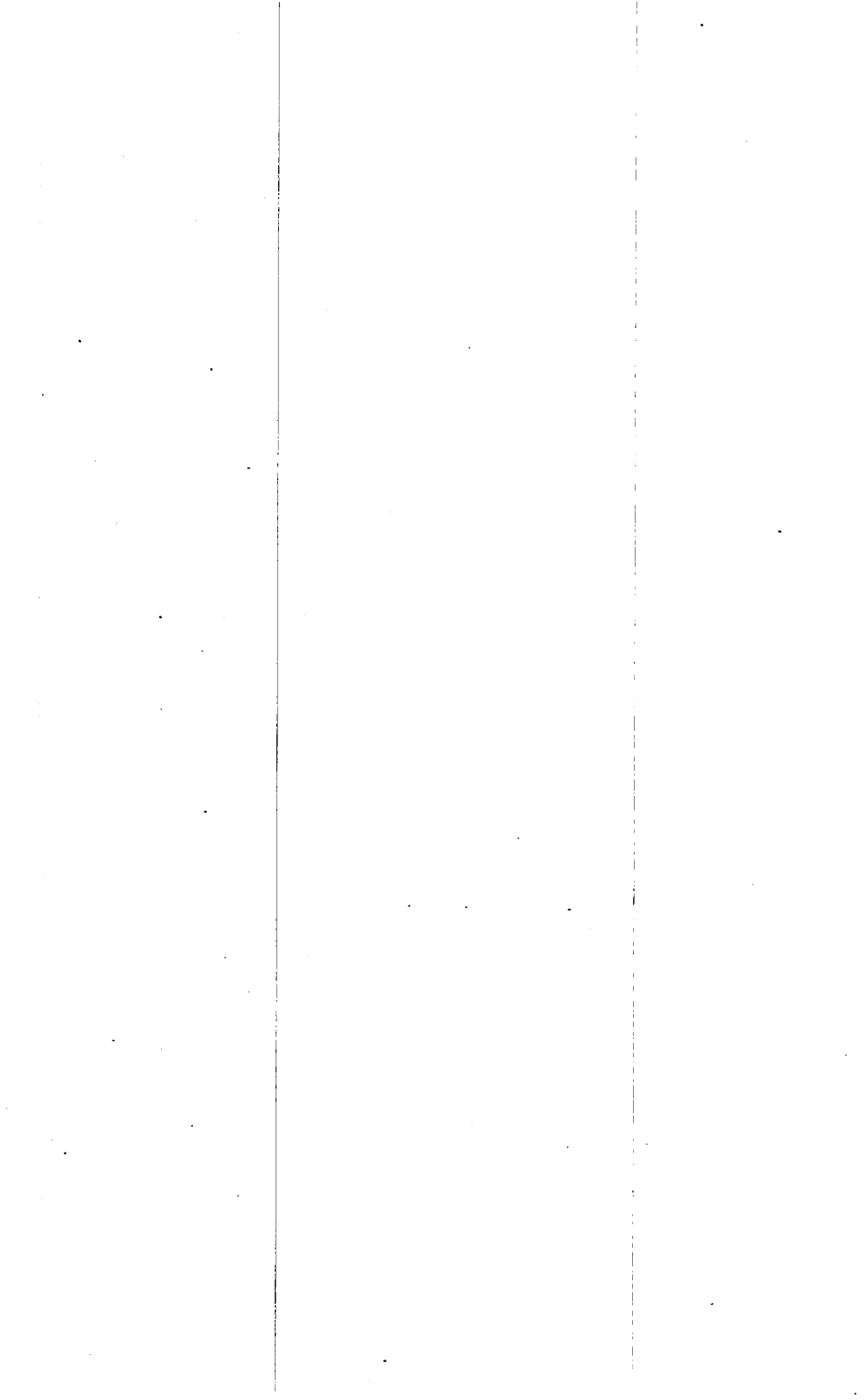
b. \_\_\_\_\_

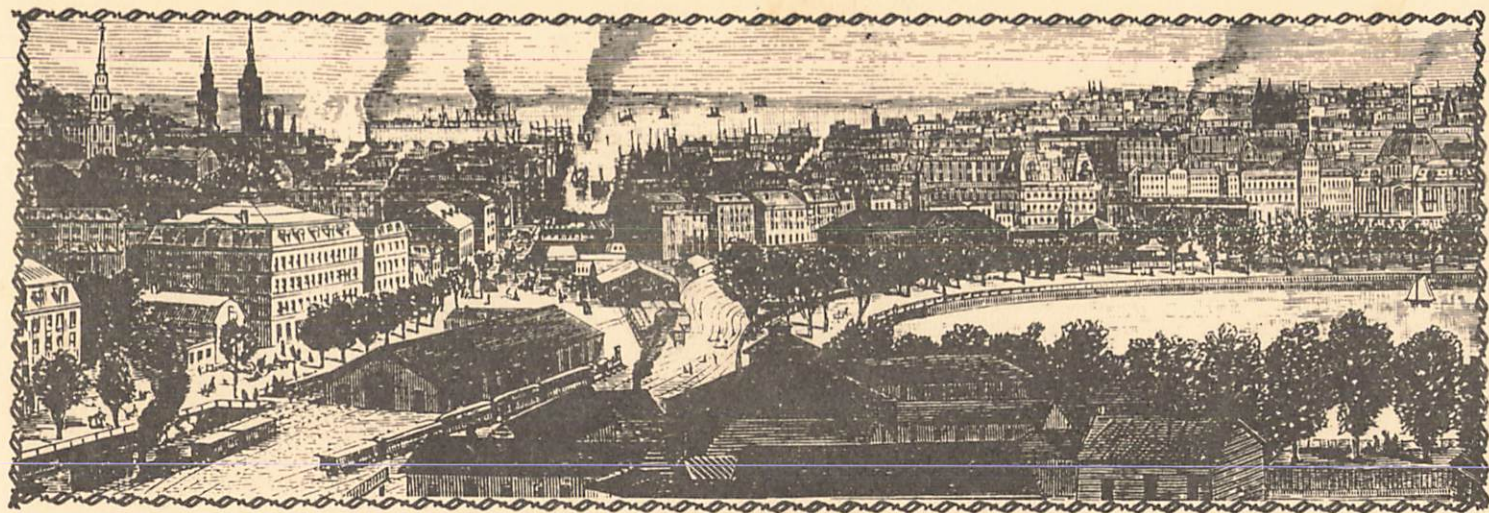
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Providence, R.I. (late 1880's) - A Time of Immigration