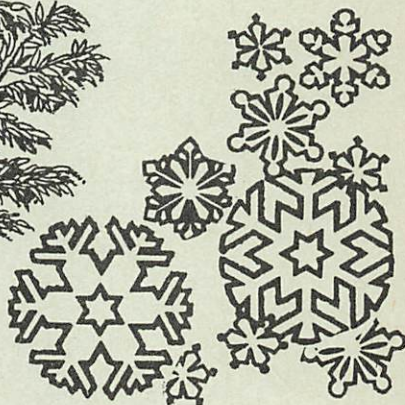


Je Me Souviens



*Winter
1986*



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For people who overflow with stimulating ideas

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[For the Summer 1987
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- A trail-blazing, enthusiastic, knowledgeable Editor for this magazine.
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JE ME SOUVIENS

American-French Genealogical Society
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FROM THE EDITOR

Dear Readers of JE ME SOUVIENS,

Outside, the last leaves of autumn have fallen to the ground, revealing a horizon of what seems like a million family trees. Branches reaching into the sky, stopping and continuing, as far as they can climb. On writing this, Thanksgiving is behind us, and most of us no doubt, are now busy preparing to celebrate the approaching Christmas/New Year's season. Surely, after all the shopping, the reunions, and the festivities of this season are over, there will be plenty of time during these winter months to return to our research.

Over the past five and a half years, it has been my profound joy to write for and edit this fine genealogical publication for you, our readers. But there comes a time in everyone's life to step aside and let new blood surge forth, with fresher ideas, to contribute from their talents to what has already been established. This is a principle of living; it is one which can only enhance our Society, and the goals we are striving to achieve.

Thus it is, that after this issue of JE ME SOUVIENS has been released, I have informed our Officers and Board of Directors that I will be stepping down from my position as Editor of this publication to pursue other avenues of involvement in our Society. This decision was not made lightly. Perhaps too, it can be considered a temporary leave of absence, as I still intend to contribute to this magazine by research and future articles. But there is also a need to get more people started, to point them in the right paths

of where and how and what to search, to locate their Canadian or Acadian ancestries, to discover the treasure of their past heritage. To me, this is certainly a more vital area to be involved in, as it will enable others to share their findings in these pages when they are finished.

It is my hope that, by doing this, someone else from our vast membership will come forward to offer their talents and services in this capacity, and to surpass in quality what has been endeavored during these past years. Certainly, there is someone among you who can give of your time and gifts in this way, and if so, please contact our President.

As always, the strength of this publication depends upon the diligent research and generous sharing of the fruits of your labor. So please, if you have something which you would like to publish in future issues of this magazine, do not hesitate to send your findings and stories in care of the Society. I know from past experience that there are among our membership many fine researchers and writers. We always need interesting material, as well as art work and photography to accompany our articles. If you can send these with your contribution, it can only lead to making this magazine a still more exciting one to read. The quality of our publication, in Franco-American circles as well as elsewhere, is assuredly among the best, and yet it is always in need of improvement and precision. To keep it there, to advance it forward, you, dear readers, have the key.

In closing, I wish to thank all those who have written for JE ME SOUVIENS, and helped in its production during these past few years. Without their valuable assistance, this plus for our Society

would not exist, or add such color to our skeletal family trees. Again, my thanks to all of you.

Rev. Dennis M. Boudreau, Editor

On Behalf of the Staff

Of JE ME SOUVIENS, we wish

Our Membership.... a

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et une

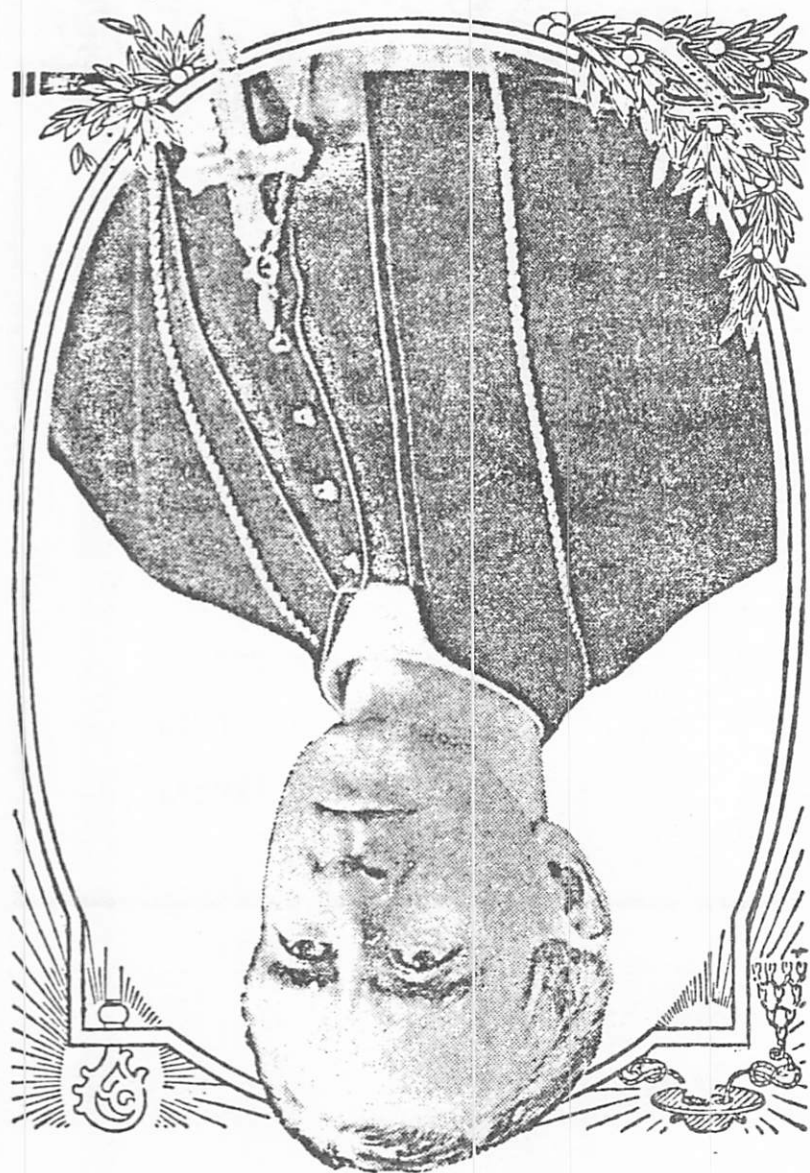
B O N N E e t H E U R E U S E

A N N E E ! ! ! !

Have a truly happy Holiday Season!



Mgr François-Xavier Ross
Vicaire général de Québec



FRANCOIS-XAVIER ROSS

by Roger Ross

The Ross name, which is now common in both Canada and the United States, is Scotch in origin. My first generation Canadian ancestor, Alexander Ross, was one of approximately two thousand members of the Fraser Highlanders (78th Regiment) who were recruited in and around the Town of Tain, Ross-shire, Scotland in 1757 to fight for the English crown in the North American theater of the Seven Years' War. At the end of the hostilities between England and France in July 1762, English troops, including the 78th Regiment, remained on Canadian soil for approximately one year until the signing of the Treaty of Paris in 1763. Under the terms of this Treaty, peace was reached between the two nations. At that time, the Fraser Highlanders were disbanded and the soldiers discharged from military service. Any officer or soldier who wished to remain in Canada rather than return to Scotland could do so and would be rewarded with fourteen days' subsistence pay and a grant of land from the King. The size of the land grant depended upon the soldier's rank and length of service. One hundred fifty-eight Highlanders chose to remain in Canada. Among that number was Alexander Ross, from whom I am a seventh generation direct descendant. Also descended from this Scots highlander is my great, great uncle, Francois-Xavier Ross, about whom

this article is written.

Francois-Xavier Ross was, typically for the times, from a large family. He was the twelfth of fourteen children born of the marriage between Joseph and Marcelline Gendron, who were married on February 19, 1849, at Rimouski. Of the fourteen children born of this union, besides Francois-Xavier, one child died shortly after birth; one died at one year of age; one died at two years of age; and there was one set of twins (one of whom, Pierre, baptized the 1st of May 1859, at Metis, is my great grandfather).

Francois-Xavier was born at Grosses-Roches, a small town in the County of Matane, on March 6, 1869 and was baptized the following day at Ste. Felicite. As was the custom for one who had a religious vocation, he entered the seminary in Quebec at an early age for preparatory studies. Subsequently, he studied at the major Seminary in Rimouski. Upon completion of his seminary studies, Francois-Xavier was ordained in the cathedral at Rimouski by Bishop Andre Albert Blais on May 19, 1894. Only a few months after his ordination, the new priest was named secretary of the Bishop's Palace in Rimouski on October 12, 1894, a post which he held for approximately two years. Then, there were three years spent as a missionary in the Matapedia region.

Sometime during 1899, Father Ross was assigned to his first parish duty at l'Anne-aux-Gascons, a newly formed parish in the County of Bonaventure. The parish

was small, with few financial resources, but composed of parishioners of devout spirit and religious fervor. The parish had no church or rectory, but within the first year of his tenure, my ancestor, with ample assistance from the parishioners, constructed both of these. On March 6, 1900, Father Ross was appointed the first pastor of the new parish.

After a brief two year stay at this posting, Francois-Xavier was transferred to the parish at St. Louis de Ha! Ha! in Temiscouata County, a position he was to hold for three years. While at St. Louis de Ha! Ha!, Reverend Ross was visited by his parents, a trip which certainly was long in the planning and joyous in the anticipation. The voyage was in excess of one hundred twenty-five miles, a not inconsiderable undertaking at the turn of the century. During this visit, while in the rectory of his son's parish, Joseph Ross died suddenly. His body was returned to Grosses-Roches, where his interment was under the parish church. This was an important, if not singular, honor reserved only for those of some note in the parish community. This honor was doubtless bestowed upon Joseph because in the early years of the parish, before a church had been constructed, or even a priest assigned, the Ross home served the local Catholic community as the place where Mass was celebrated. Joseph and Marcelline took in missionary priests who travelled to the small town, lodged them, and Marcelline did their laundry which had accumulated during their travels. The

Ross home was a large one, and two rooms were always set aside for the transient priests, one to sleep and one in which to commemorate the Holy Sacrifice. Later, as the parish grew in size, these makeshift accommodations became insufficient to the needs of the parish. Under these circumstances, Joseph donated a portion of his undeveloped land for the construction of the first parish church. It is that same church under which he was buried. Later, when Marcelline died she, too, was interred under the church.

In 1904, my ancestor left his parish duties at St. Louis de Ha! Ha! for two years of study in Rome, culminating in the award of a Doctorate in Canon Law. Upon his return to Canada in 1906, Francois-Xavier was to begin a facet of his life which was to remain close to his heart until the day he died: that of education. During his absence from the country, plans were developed to construct and open a school in Rimouski, which specializes in the education and training of future teachers. These schools are called "Ecoles Normale". The plans for the school saw fruition coincidentally with Father Ross's return, with the school scheduled to open in the fall of 1906. Francois-Xavier Ross was named its first principal. The school was staffed by Ursuline nuns from the outset and thus began a close relationship between the priest and the Ursulines which was to endure for nearly forty years.

That Reverend Ross's devotion to education sprang from the wellsprings of

his heart cannot be doubted, as this excerpt from a pastoral letter dated July 26, 1925, eloquently attests:

"The diploma that you covet for your children should not be like a label applied to an empty bottle; rather, it should be the ripe fruit of a cultivated intelligence which heightens the ability to think, fortifies judgement, gives force to the ability to reason, and puts order in thought."

In fact, his dedication to education in general and the "Ecole Normale" in particular was so strong that, through the years, despite his ever-increasing duties and responsibilities in the diocese of Rimouski, he steadfastly retained his position as principal of the school which was so dear to his heart.

In December 1907, Reverend Ross was appointed to the teaching faculty at the major seminary in Rimouski as a professor of theology. This was a post he held for a number of years until other religious and professional duties made it impossible for him to continue teaching. In July 1914, Francois-Xavier Ross received the first of a series of appointments which constituted his steady climb up the ecclesiastical ladder. That month he was named Vicar General of the Diocese of Rimouski. During the ensuing five years other important appointments and assignments came his way. On January 15, 1915, he was named procurator of the Bishop's Palace (due, in part, I assume, to his degree in Canon Law), which

appointment required his taking up residence in the Palace. In early 1919, Bishop Blais (the same bishop who, twenty-five years earlier, had ordained my ancestor) became seriously ill and was, as a result, unable to perform the duties of his office. On January 13 of that year, Francois-Xavier was named Administrator of the diocese for the duration of the bishop's illness. On February 17, 1920, Reverend Ross was appointed Apostolic Prothonotary for the diocese.

During this five and one-half year period (1914-1920), as if the duties of his various offices were not enough to keep one man busy, Reverend Ross continued his active role as the principal of the "Ecole Normale". Incredibly enough, during this same period he found the time to write a book which was to have enormous consequence throughout the Province of Quebec in years to come. That book was entitled "PEDAGOGIE---THEORIQUE ET PRACTIQUE". The first edition of this masterwork was published in 1916 and, through the years, went through five editions, each succeeding edition updated to reflect the necessary changes which evolved and developed within the teaching profession. In due course, the work became the standard text required in all the "Ecoles Normale" throughout the Province. I have briefly perused a volume (4th edition) of this work, and the title succinctly describes the contents. It contains a step-by-step methodology for the teaching professional. The volume comprehensively covers the manner of teaching every subject which was at that

time part of the "Ecole Normale" curriculum, from philosophy and theology to mathematics and French. Given the professional accomplishments of my ancestor in the years 1914 through 1919 (which, incidentally, are a harbinger of things to come), the adage, "If you want something done, give it to a busy man" is once again proven more than mere cliché.

FORMATION OF A NEW DIOCESE

As early as 1849, there arose the question of creating a separate diocese for the district of Gaspé. Nothing came of that ill-fated proposal, however. Rather, in 1867, the diocese of Rimouski was created and encompassed within its territorial borders the Gaspé peninsula. Again, on at least two separate occasions between 1901 and 1904, the issue was raised, but these had no more success than that of fifty years previous.

The realization of a diocese of Gaspé was left to Bishop Leonard of Rimouski. Bishop Leonard assumed that position in 1920 after the death of Bishop Blais (see above). For the hopes of those men and women who dreamed of a separate diocese for the district, Bishop Leonard was precisely the right man at the right place and time. He was born in the area, he loved the district and he always maintained an especially warm place in his heart for the region. In fact, it is said, that it was always his fervent wish to rest his final rest in Gaspé. Alas, this was not to be. His remains lay in the parish cemetery in Carleton in the

county of Bonaventure.

During the summer of 1920, Bishop Leonard travelled throughout the diocese of Rimouski (including the Gaspé peninsula) to administer the sacrament of Confirmation to the faithful. As a direct result of his observations during those travels, the Bishop concluded that the region required the continuing presence of either a Vicar General or a Bishop for a new diocese. Since his inclination was for the latter, a special commission was formed to study the question.

The special commission was appointed by Bishop Leonard on October 13, 1920. The commission was comprised of Francois-Xavier Ross and Canons Fortunant Charron and Victor Cote. The mandate to the group was clear: to explore the desirability of forming a new diocese for the region, as well as the subsidiary questions of location of the seat and territorial limits, assuming the recommendation of the commission was in favor of the establishment of the new diocese. The first meeting of the three men took place on November 5, 1920 and Mgr. Ross was elected both president of and reporter for the group.

From that very first meeting emanated a preliminary report which made certain basic recommendations, the most fundamental of which was that the separation of the Gaspé district from the existing diocese of Rimouski was advisable. Then:

"The new diocese will have a vast

territory, but a very small population. Besides, this part of the country is poorer than any other. There is no foundation of money (on which to draw), nor any institutions. All will have to be created...It is said here that the bishop should assume the modest role of the missionary bishops, living with sacrifice in the midst of his priests and saying, like Saint Paul, 'Provided we have something to eat and some clothes to wear, that will suffice.'

The initial report went on to recommend that the new diocese include the entire counties of Bonaventure and Gaspé. Concerning the site of the diocesan seat, the commission did not hedge: it opted four-square for the town of Gaspé. "It is true", the report stated, "that the present situation for the bishop would be less agreeable, more difficult, in Gaspé than in Saint Bonaventure. He will be isolated from some important parishes for quite some time. (But) it should be there (Gaspé) to prepare for the future, not to enjoy the present. After all, the bishop is for the diocese, and not vice versa."

Contemporaneously with the commission doing its work, Bishop Leonard sought the individual opinions of each of the pastors of the parishes which would be affected by the proposed diocese. The Bishop solicited their views on three separate questions: 1) whether the Gaspé region should be separate from the existing diocese of Rimouski, and, if the sentiment was in favor of separation, 2) what geographical limits should attach to the

new diocese, and 3) where the diocesan seat should be situated.

As to the first question, the pastors were unanimously for separation. As to the second issue, there was near unanimity that the intended diocese should encompass all of the counties of Bonaventure and Gaspé. As to the final point, the parish priests voted along party lines; those pastors from the County of Gaspé voted for the town of that name, while those from Bonaventure voted for the city of Saint Bonaventure. One odd vote was for the city of Chandler, which is in the County of Gaspé.

Since Bonaventure county was much more populous than Gaspé, was in many important ways more developed than Gaspé, and contained most of the important parishes in what was proposed to become the new diocese, the recommendation of the special committee was not made without a certain level of dissent. Yet, as seen below, the preference for Gaspé was not made without serious thought, nor was it a purely jingoistic one, given the natural predilections of the commission members.

Only a short time after the initial November 5th meeting, the special commission met for a second time and the report that came from this meeting reiterated the choice of Gaspé for the diocesan seat. The report went to great pains to indicate the members' reasons for the choice. Although Gaspé is a small town of only one thousand souls, six hundred of whom are Catholic, the report

asserted:

1) "Gaspé is the geographical center of the new diocese. It is also the terminus of the railroad line which connects the region with all the major cities of Canada."

2) "The future development of the area is assured by its favorable geographical location. It has a natural harbor with deep waters. There has been serious discussion in the community and government concerning the development of an international port with facilities for transatlantic navigation."

3) "Gaspé is the port of arrival from both sides of the peninsula and the terminal point of river routes which handle traffic from Quebec, Montreal and Halifax. Besides, the rivers which run from the center of the peninsula to the Gaspé basin all handle wood and timber flowage for the wood pulp and paper industries."

4) "The other areas which actually are in competition with Gaspé for the site do not offer a single guarantee of importance for the future. They are parishes which are exclusively agricultural and which will never have a secondary important industry, or they are areas of industry which will not survive beyond the forests which surround them and constitute their sole reason for being."

The commission's final report was written by Mgr. Ross and dated October 1,

1921. It was delivered to Bishop Leonard soon thereafter. The Bishop, for his part, wanted to hand-carry the report along with his request for the creation of the new diocese to the Holy Father during a planned trip in the autumn of 1921. This he did, but bureaucratic tendencies towards inertia being what they are, a decision was not reached until May 5, 1922 and that decision did not reach Bishop Leonard until six days later. The word came from Monsignor Pietro DiMaria, the Apostolic Delegate to Canada, who wrote: "I am pleased to communicate that the Holy See has just sent me a cablegram announcing the erection of the new diocese of Gaspé." The new diocese was not approved as recommended, however. The entire county of Bonaventure was not included in the Gaspé diocese. Excluded were the parishes of St. Andre, St. Alexis, and Matapédia, all of which were to remain in the diocese of Rimouski.

On August 12, 1922, Cardinal Begin of Quebec transmitted to Bishop Leonard the Apostolic Bull which created the new diocese. On Sunday, August 20, Mgr. Sylvain read the declaration in the cathedral at Rimouski. Pending the nomination of the new Bishop for the Gaspé diocese, Bishop Leonard acted as Administrator for the district.

On December 6, 1922, the Apostolic Delegate notified Bishop Leonard by telegram, in the briefest possible way, that, "Gaspé election official". This news was all well and good, but raised more questions than it answered. The

remaining important answers were forthcoming by cable from Cardinal Cagiano in Rome dated December 11. On that date the Cardinal signed four separate Apostolic Bulls which, in order, stated the following:

1) Francois-Xavier Ross was named the first bishop of the diocese of Gaspe;

2) Prescribed that the bishop-elect be consecrated and make his profession of faith;

3) That the joyous news be announced to the diocese at large;

4) That Cardinal Begin of Quebec execute the prescriptions of the Bulls.

A general sense of joy exuded throughout the district, not only at the attainment of ecclesiastical autonomy, but also as the name of the new bishop. Francois-Xavier Ross, as has been demonstrated above, was born and raised within the region and he spent virtually all his ministry there. He was well known and revered by all. According to one source, his being named bishop, above all, guaranteed the spiritual and material success of the new diocese.

THE EARLY YEARS

It would not be overstating the situation by much to describe the area comprising the new diocese as a vast wilderness. To be sure, there existed in 1923 rudimentary signs of economic

development. From the point of view of the Church, however, there was much to be done. Yet, as the bishop wrote in his "Mandements d'entree", published two days after his consecration, "We have here all the necessary elements to assure the prosperity of Gaspé; it is to us to want to succeed".

Paramount in the bishop's order of priorities was the construction of a diocesan seminary. He addressed the issue initially on May 3, 1923, in his first "mandements". Only one month later, he began the preparatory work towards achieving that goal. On June 9, 1923, the bishop wrote to Reverend R.A. Fillion, the Jesuit Provincial for Canada in an attempt to secure assistance at that order in the staffing of the faculty of the new school. In response, the bishop received a firm commitment of three men for the fall of 1924, the anticipated opening date for the seminary.

Alas, the plans for the seminary were not without major obstacles which needed to be overcome. Notable among these were the necessity of obtaining land on which to situate the seminary and the need to raise the approximately \$200,000.00 projected for the erection of the building. By late 1923, it was apparent that the construction would be delayed for at least one year. Therefore, on January 22, 1924, Bishop Ross once again wrote to the Jesuit Provincial informing him of the delay and seeking assurance that this development did not jeopardize the earlier agreement between them. It did not.

As the months passed inexorably on, one year's delay became two year's delay. Nonetheless, the Jesuits held to their earlier commitment to the bishop. Finally, Bishop Ross was compelled to turn to the clergy and the faithful of the diocese for funds to help build the seminary. The response was encouraging, if not overwhelming: the priest of the diocese contributed \$23,000.00 among themselves and the laity donated or pledged an additional \$18,500.00.

With this sum in hand, or committed to the use of the diocese, plans for construction of the seminary were begun. Plans were drafted by Pierre Levesque, a Quebec architect. On August 4, 1924, construction began with Elzear Filion and Victor Labrecque the general contractors. The building was completed in late spring 1926. It measured 132 feet by 54 feet and consisted of five stories in height. Accommodations were available to lodge the Jesuits on the faculty (they were assisted in the teaching by parish priests for whom lodging was not required), the Sisters of Ste. Marthe who performed the domestic duties, and approximately seventy students. The new seminary opened its doors on September 11, 1926. There were sixty nine students enrolled.

Financial problems beset the institution almost immediately. The general economic crisis of the late 1920's did not spare the region. To the contrary, the Gaspe peninsula was as economically depressed at this time as any

other region in the country. In the first year of its existence the seminary operated a deficit in excess of \$30,000.00. A ray of hope shone into the life of the seminary, however, as the provincial government passed a law under which all colleges within the Quebec province were to receive a grant to subsidize their operations. That hope was soon extinguished. Article 2 of the law limited the eligible institutions to those which had been in existence and operating as of March 8, 1922, some four and one-half years prior to the opening of the diocesan seminary. Additionally, the purpose of the law was to provide a subsidy for traditional, public institutions of higher learning. Bishop Ross, a man of some influence and authority in the region, both by the nature of his office and the force of his personality, was not about to permit such details to stand in the way of the very survival of his seminary. On January 10, 1927, the bishop wrote to the First Minister of the Province, Louis-Alexandre Taschereau, urging him to:

"...amend the law or take whatever other measures are necessary in order that the seminary may benefit from the grants afforded every other college in the Province, (said grant) to begin with the year ending in June 1927."

Minister Taschereau apparently realized that in the bishop (whom he had never met) he was confronted with a force to be reckoned with. On January 21, 1927, only eleven days after the date of the bishop's

letter to him, the First Minister replied, "I am pleased to announce that at a Cabinet meeting held this morning, it was decided.... to vote your college an annual grant of \$10,000.00..."

While this amount did not fully ameliorate the seminary's financial situation, it did go a long way towards making the institution self-sufficient.

After overcoming early financial hardships the seminary grew and flourished. In 1939, the first addition to the original structure was built. As the enrollment figures grew, so, too, did the need for enlarged facilities to educate and house the student body. With a one-time grant in the amount of \$250,000.00 from the provincial government the seminary was again enlarged in 1952. Nonetheless, the demand for enrollment far exceeded the school's ability to supply an education for the boys of the region. The 1955 academic year, for example, saw a total enrollment of 250 students, but that many again were refused admission for a want of facilities.

In the summer of 1957, the last major addition to the seminary was begun. Two new wings were added to the existing structure at a cost of approximately \$1.4 million, \$1.2 million of which was again obtained from the Quebec government. The capacity of the school at this time was 350 students, a level of enrollment which the seminary was never to exceed.

The days of the seminary were numbered.

After much protracted politicking and intramural squabbling among the area college administrators and various factions within the provincial government (the details of which are long and complex and not relevant to this narration), the seminary was sold to the government on December 20, 1969. The buildings which formed the diocesan seminary were to become part of the newly formed public college system in the region.

So it was, without fanfare, that Bishop Ross's cherished dream died a quiet death at the age of 43 years.

L'HOTEL DIEU OF GASPE

Bishop Ross was quick to understand the temporal, as well as the spiritual, needs of the people of his diocese. In the vast, rugged, sparsely populated area that was the Gaspé peninsula, even as recently as the late 1920's, there existed a desperate need for adequate medical facilities. To be sure, there was usually a physician either in the immediate area, or nearby. However, a long-term care facility was notable in its absence.

Bishop Ross addressed this need soon after his consecration. On August 21, 1924, he wrote to l'Hotel Dieu in Quebec, the original Hotel Dieu established in Canada by the nuns from Dieppe, France in 1639, with a view towards building and operating a counterpart in the Gaspé region. The bishop had by this time already received two offers from French religious communities to staff the

proposed hospital; but his heart lay elsewhere:

"I dream of establishing with the Ursulines, who are already here, and with the Jesuit nuns, who will be here in 1926, together with the Augustinian hospital sisters, who should be available sometime in 1925, to begin in Gaspé the organizational work as in old Quebec..."

So it was that the bishop hoped to staff his hospital. As in most matters in that particular time and place, the conception was always less difficult than the realization. In this instance, for the want of a suitable location for the hospital, the bishop's plans were delayed for nearly two years. The long cherished dream finally came to fruition in July 1926. At that time, the diocese purchased from one Charles Le Boutillier an old property known in the region as "Fort Ramsay". The building was not, in fact, a fort, but a personal residence. It was built by John LeBoutillier in 1865 on the site of the actual Fort Ramsay which had been destroyed by fire.

On September 25, 1926, two Augustinian nuns from l'Hotel Dieu in Quebec arrived in Gaspé joining the Ursulines who were already there. Approximately one month later, four additional Augustinians joined the group and thus was completed the founding staff of the hospital. The founding nuns had, as their first task, the supervision of the renovation of the residence into the hospital. This completed, the twenty bed hospital,

together with living quarters for the medical and domestic staffs, was ready to be opened in early 1927.

On January 3 of that year, the first patient was admitted to the new facility. In the course of the first year of operation 525 patients were treated at the Hotel Dieu. This does not strike one today as a particularly large number of patients, being only a 7 per cent census, while today hospitals normally operate at 75 to 85 per cent censuses. Nonetheless, the number was sufficiently large to demonstrate the need for the hospital. This need was further borne out by the fact that less than two years after the opening of Hotel Dieu, the addition of a new wing became necessary. It was clear that the original 50 feet by 70 feet building was inadequate to meet the medical needs of the communities it served. Thus, in September 1928 the cornerstone was laid for an addition which was completed in January 1930. The completed project nearly quadrupled the capacity of the original hospital. It had 75 beds. Also added as part of the addition were a pharmacy, an operating room, X-Ray facilities, a laboratory, and an out-patient tuberculosis clinic.

The population of the Gaspé region continued to grow at a rapid rate, much more rapidly than the hospital's ability to meet the increasing medical and surgical needs of the people. Accordingly, in 1940 a new wing was added to provide maternity and pediatric services. Again, in 1950, a new 50 bed

tuberculosis center became part of the hospital. The latter addition was named in posthumous honor of the founder of the hospital. It was called Ross Sanatorium.

At about this same time, specifically in 1948, the hospital obtained the requisite approval from the provincial government to open a hospital affiliated nursing school. Soon, to enhance the professional standing of the school, as well as to broaden the medical proficiency of its students, the nursing school became affiliated with the medical school at the University of Laval. To date, hundreds of students have graduated from the school of nursing.

Clearly Bishop Ross was perspicacious in his vision in 1924. The many additions to the original structure, as well as the new hospital built in 1972 stand, one into the memory, one in fact, as living monuments to that vision.

THE LIVES OF THE PEOPLE

Just as with people everywhere, the lives of the people of Gaspé were no different: their lives had more than a spiritual component. Also of concern to the populace was the fundamental question of eeking out a day-to-day existence, the ability to adequately provide food and clothing for the children. This was a major concern to Bishop Ross, too.

In this regard, it was fortunate that due to the combination of a very sparse population and a high percentage of

Catholics in the region, the bishop, whomever he may have been, wielded a great amount of influence by the nature of his office. Coupled with this, was the singular influence and moral suasion exerted by Bishop Ross by the very nature of his personality, as his dealings with First Minister Taschereau earlier had shown. Nowhere was this force perhaps more effectively applied than in the resolution of the predominant problem of long standing which existed in the workplace.

At the time of the founding of the diocese in 1922, and from that time forward, for that matter, the most important natural resource in the region was its waters. Consequently, the prevalent occupation among the workingmen in the district was commercial fishing. The fishing industry was large and lucrative -- but only for some. So abundant were the catches that the region became a large exporting market, selling much of its product to various European and Scandanavian countries, mostly to Italy and Norway, respectively.

The fishermen, who were largely independent, reaped little of the economic harvest. The principal problem from the fishermen's point of view (and, not co-incidentally, from that of the bishop) was that by the very nature of their independent status, the fishermen were economic captives to the owners of the local markets. These markets were controlled by a small, tightly-knit group of people. In short, since the fishermen

had no other market for their catch, the buyers could, and did, effectively set the price. The rules of supply and demand which function admirably well in a perfect marketplace did not operate at all well in the Gaspé peninsula for one fundamental reason: this market was anything but perfect. The sellers had no reservoir of buyers, but only a single one. This state of affairs was deplored by Bishop Ross.

The following excerpt from a conference convened and chaired by Bishop Ross in 1934 succinctly states the situation faced by the local fishermen:

"The truth compels us to say that the conditions of the fishermen who are tied to the companies without competition marks them with the stamp of bondage which only time will erase. It is the Company that supplies the fishing boats, then limits the times the men can fish, fixes the price of fish as well as the goods the Company barter for the fish. The poor devil who tries to resist loses all means of livelihood. The Company advances foodstuffs in the winter against the summer catch; continually in debt and his property mortgaged, the fishermen have no choice but to submit and to seek, hopelessly, for the means to free themselves."

All in all a scenario worth of Machiavelli himself!

More than merely deplore the plight of the fishermen, the bishop acted in a forceful manner to remedy the situation.

At the bishop's insistence, the fishermen organized a co-operative among themselves, adhering strictly to the following formula for success which the bishop had counseled.

1) The fishermen must, at all costs, stand together as one in a spirit of co-operation;

2) They must demand payment on account for the fish delivered to the company pending sale from exports;

3) They must take particular care in the preparation and classification of their fish for sale.

These few basic ideas strike us today as anything but radical; yet to the Gaspesian fisherman they constituted the dawn of a new era in their dealings with the Company. The notion of a co-operative germinated and developed to the point that by 1938 the fishing co-operative was firmly established upon the peninsula. Through sheer force of numbers and a firm unity of spirit, the fishermen's lives improved immeasurably, never again to return to the state of exploitation endured for so many years.

THE END OF AN ERA

After a lengthy illness, Francois-Xavier Ross died on July 5, 1945 at the Hotel Dieu in Quebec. He was buried five days later in the Ursuline cemetery in Gaspe.

This brief narrative attempts to sketch the important facets of and events in my ancestor's life; yet, I am afraid, it does not well reflect the essence of the man. Perhaps an accurate assessment is not possible at so far a remove in both time and place. That shall be for others to judge.

The final word, it is said here, shall be left for a pen more facile than mine to try to capture the man who was the first bishop of the diocese of Gaspé:

This prelate with traits fine and delicate, gentle and gracious (one would have thought he ran as he walked), austere and dignified, solitary and a bit expansive, talkative with the rare gift of being able to listen, as he was possessed of a singularly curious mind. At once, ever the practical man, yet a dreamer...truly a man of quality in his courtesy and his charity... Frank, delicate, a redoubtable polemicist, but charitable, a born diplomat, he truly could have been a great statesman. History will well remember his name."

NOTE: All quotations appearing in this article are translations from the original French by the author who takes sole responsibility for their accuracy.

JOSEPH ROSS and MARCELLINE DUBOIS

Joseph Ross was born January 9, 1820, in Pointe au Pere. He was the son of Joseph and Julie Giguere. On February 19, 1849, he married Marcelline Gendron, daughter of Germain and Adelina Dube. They had the following children:

AURORE; born 7/12/1851, Rimouski; married Francois Turcotte, 15/2/1870, Ste. Felicite, Rimouski.

VICTORIA; born 31/5/1853, Ste. Flavie, Rimouski; married Paul Turcotte, 13/2/1872, Ste. Felicite.

GERMAIN; born 27/9/1855, Metis; married Emillienne Gagne 10/1/1892, Ste. Felicite.

ADELE; born 19/5/1857, Metis; married David Gagne 7/2/1879, Ste. Felicite.

PIERRE; born 1/5/1859, Metis; married Adeline Lavoie 16/2/1885, Cap Chat.

PAUL; born 1/5/1859, Metis; married Delima Richard 19/2/1884.

GEORGIANNA; born 8/9/1864, Matane; married Pierre Lavoie 31/8/1886.

NOEL; born 25/12/1866, Ste. Felicite; married Erminilde St. Amand 9/11/1893.

FRANCOIS-XAVIER; born 6/3/1869, Grosses

Roches; priest; died 6/7/1945, Quebec.

JOSEPH; born 1/3/1850, Rimouski.

ELZEAR; born 1860; drowned 1871.

MARIE; born 1862, Matane; married Samuel
Harrisson 1884.

JOSEPH ARTHUR; born 1872; died 1874

ARTHUR; born 1875; died 1875.

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LA GASPESIE, Conference by Bishop Ross,
1934

LETTERS OF BISHOP ROSS

MANDEMENTS DES EVEQUES DE GASPESIE

GASPE DEPUIS CARTIER, Charles-Eugene Roy

PERSONAL NOTES OF THE AUTHOR

NOTES ON THE BARIL-DUCHENY FAMILY

by Clément Plante

(Translated from the French by the Editor)

For the most part, as researchers, many of us are often too busy going from repertoire to repertoire in search of lost marriages, that we have little time to peruse the many prefaces which give a great deal of background to the history of the people and region which the repertoire covers. While searching for the parents of one of my mother's ancestresses, Charlotte Ducheny, who married at Louiseville the 19th of February 1781 to Joseph Sicard-de-Carufel, little did I realize how closely these families were already allied through marriage as well as in business. Thanks to the following notes on the Ducheny family, compiled by Clément Plante as the preface for his repertoire of the marriages of St-Justin parish in Maskinongé County, which cleared up the identity of many of Charlotte's contemporaries in that area, her "parents omis" from the Louiseville repertoire was no longer a stone wall. Her parents were Joseph Baril-Ducheny and Geneviève Courtois of La Pérade, PQ.

The Ducheny family was the one which replaced the Sicard-de-Carufel family as the seigneurs of the Seigneurie de Carufel (in the region of Maskinongé and Louiseville). From 1741, Jean-François Baril-Ducheny, the first seigneur of that name in the area of Maskinongé, had married Geneviève Sicard, one of the daughters of the first seigneur, Jean Sicard-de-Carufel. Jean-François had bought his seigneurial rights from his brothers and sisters-in-law upon the death of Jean Sicard.

At the death of Jean-François Baril-Ducheny in

1758, he left three children: Pierre, his oldest son who had married at Maskinongé-Louiseville on the 25th of November 1761 to Marie-Anne Ayotte; Louis-André, his second son, who married at Maskinongé to Charlotte Dupuis (the 2nd of February 1778- Contrat Notaire Barthélemy Faribault); and finally, a daughter, Geneviève, who remained unmarried.

Jean-François Baril-Ducheny, similar to the first seigneur before him (Jean Sicard), never actually resided on the Fief Carufel. It was his oldest son, Pierre Baril-Ducheny, the third seigneur, who was the first to settle there. His prior seigneurial home was in the concession of Ruisseau-des-Aulnes, on the land carrying the cadastral numbers of 427 and part of 428. Of Pierre's marriage to Marie-Anne Ayotte were born no less than seven children, of whom only four lived to maturity: a son and three daughters.

Pierre's only son, Jean-Evangéliste Ducheny, who naturally would have become the fourth seigneur upon the death of his father, died at the early age of sixteen, and was buried in Maskinongé on the 27th of March 1780. Since Pierre Baril-Ducheny had no other male heirs to succeed him as seigneur, he sold his seigneurial rights to his brother, Louis-André Baril-Ducheny. Selling his land on the 16th of February 1792, he went to live at the home of his daughters, who were property owners in the neighboring Ruisseau-des-Aulnes. His brother, Louis-André, the husband of Charlotte Dupuis, then became the fourth seigneur of the region. He lived at Maskinongé, at the base of the river. It was there that he maintained his seigneurial home and there that he died in 1795, leaving nine children. His oldest son, likewise-named Louis-André, became the fifth seigneur of the Seig-

neurie de Carufel, buying-up his rights from all of his brothers and sisters. Between 1804 and 1814, he settled on the Fief Carufel, on land carrying the cadastral numbers 230 and 231. His seigneurial manor was once the home of the old mayor Paquin, at the southwest end of the L'Ormière, in the village.

Louis-André Baril-Ducheny married at Maskinongé the 23rd of February 1805 to Marie-Josette Missinakok⁸_é, an Indian originally from the Lac des Deux-Montagnes, and this union, due to the threats of her Indian parents. From the extract of a request for an annulment, made to Bishop P.-F. Turgeon, Archbishop of Québec, one reads the following:

the said Marie-Josette Missinogokoi had threatened the said Louis-André Ducheny of being killed by her parents, savages originally from the Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes, if he did not consent to marry her, and it was in consequence of said sollicitudes and threats, that the said Louis-André Ducheny had received the nuptial blessing, preferring a detestable marriage to the suffering of such terrible evils. That this celebration was held secretly, without the knowledge of his family and friends, without publication of banns or the dispensation of banns, although the contrary seems such due to the extract from the registers of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials from the said parish, this is entirely false.

The said Louis-André Ducheny had been solicited and threatened to be damned if he did not consent to marry the said

Marie-Josette Missinogokoi.

The couple lived together as husband and wife for about twenty years, having eleven children, of whom seven survived to maturity. [Editor's note: Evidently, it seems Marie-Josette was involved in some scandalous activity in the town. Although the particulars are not mentionned, it can be well-imagined what they would include. Did she turn out to be the town harlot? Did she revert back to her savage Indian lifestyle? Or after twenty years of marriage, was the seigneur just looking for any excuse to get out of his marriage? We do not know.] Because the savage had a "scandalous conduct", and since Louis-André was the seigneur (a notable position in the community) of the seigneurie of Carufel and part of the seigneurie of Maskinongé, he left her, and petitioned for an annulment to his marriage. His petition was refused. In anger, in 1827, he had printed a pamphlet against the Bishop of Québec, which gained him no doubt an excommunication from the Church, because for the rest of his life, it seems, he did not practice his religion any more. From the start of 1827, he lived with a woman named Agathe Fleury, by whom four more children were born illegitimately: Norbert, Philomène, Julie-Elisabeth and Eulalie.

- Norbert Ducheny married at Maskinongé
9 Jan. 1855 to Adélaïde Lafrenière.
- Philomène (No Family Name) married at
St-Justin 23 Jan. 1865 to Norbert Paquin.
- Julie-Elisabeth Ducheny married at
Maskinongé 1 Apr. 1856 to Edouard Fleury.
- Eulalie (under Dubé) married at Maskinongé
14 Aug. 1849 to David Martin.

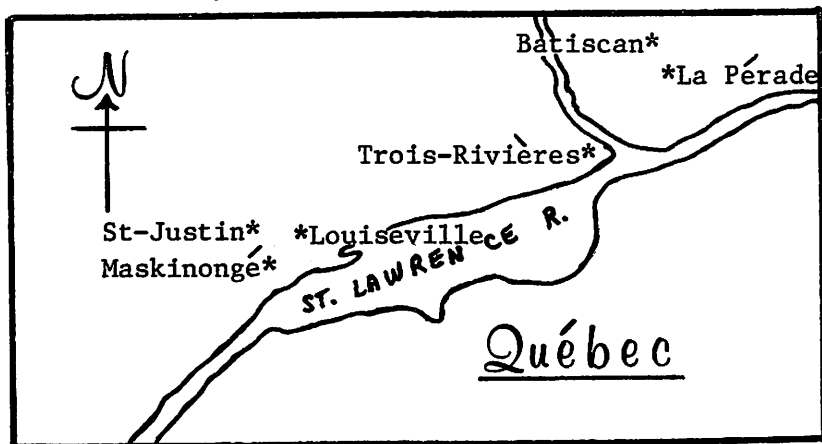
Many documents attest that these four children were the issue of Louis-André Ducheny and Agathe Fleury. Among them are:

1. At the bottom of Philomène's act of marriage at St-Justin, one reads the signature of Philomène Ducheny, of her brother Norbert Ducheny, and of her half-brother, Louis-Joseph Ducheny.
2. During the censuses of 1861 and 1886, Agathe Fleury was recorded with the family of Norbert Ducheny. According to the census of 1861, she was born in 1807; later on, in the census of 1886, she was born in 1804. [Having searched for her act of baptism during these years in the registers of Maskinongé, two were found bearing the name Agathe Fleury. The first was the daughter of François Fleury and Marie-Anne Lemyre. She was born and baptized the 5th of March 1805. The second was the daughter of Jean-Baptiste and Catherine Hubert. She was born and baptized the 23rd of January 1808.... It seems very certain that the Agathe Fleury, consort of Louis-André Ducheny, was the first one, the daughter of François Fleury, because he was the neighbor of the Seigneur, and had numerous encounters with him and his family, in which he was the witness in various acts that were passed by the Seigneur before the local notaries. The other Jean-Baptiste Fleury was an inhabitant of Maskinongé village proper].
3. At the sale of goods of Louis-André Ducheny by the bailiff, the 22nd of November 1843, the most part of the furniture and animals

had been bought by Agathe Fleury.

4. In many notarial acts, the first names of these four children were mentionned usually and overall under the name of Ducheny; at other times, under the name of Fleury, and it is said that Agathe Fleury was not only the mother of these children, but also the tuteur of the natural children of Louis-André Ducheny. (cf. G. Landry, 13 March. 1852; Louis St-Antoine, 2 March 1839; J-D Lebrun, 12 Feb. 1841; G. Landry, 11 Aug. 1849, 10 Sept. 1849, 27 Mar. 1856, 4 Jan. 1855).

Because of the bad example which he gave, Louis-André Ducheny was buried, the 28th of April 1852, at the age of 72 years, in the unblest portion of the cemetery at Maskinongé. This was not a precedent in the family however, because his grandfather, Jean-François Baril-Ducheny, had been accused of murdering a sailor named Guillebert in 1739 (cf. P.-G. Roy, INVENTAIRE D'UNE COLLECTION, Acte No. 1206).



BARIL-DUCHENY LINEAGE

- I. BARIL, Jean (Parentage Unknown)
GUILLET, Marie (Pierre & Jeanne DeLaunay)
1st mg. 1674 - Batiscan, PQ
- II. BARIL-DUCHENY, Jean (Jean & Marie Guillet)
BLANCHET, Judith (René & Marie Sedilot)
mg. 4 Feb. 1704-Batiscan, PQ
- III. DUCHENY, Jean-François (Jean & Judith ^{4/}Blanchet)
SICARD, Geneviève (Jean & Geneviève Ratté)
mg. 9 July 1733-Maskinongé, PQ
- IV. DUCHENY, Louis-André (Jean-Frs. & Gen. Sicard)
DUPUIS, Charlotte (Jacques & Louise Bastien)
mg. 2 Feb. 1778-Contrat B. Faribault
- V. DUCHENY, Louis-André (Ls-André & Charl. Dupuis)
MISSINAKOK8É, M-Josette (Joseph & M-Josette)
mg. 23 Feb. 1805-Maskinongé, PQ
- V. DUCHENY, Louis-André (Ls-And. & Charl. Dupuis)
FLEURY, Agathe (François & M-Anne Lemyre)
union naturelle (1827-1852)
- VI. DUCHENY, Norbert (Ls-André & Agathe Fleury)
LAFRENIÈRE, Adélaïde (
mg. 9 Jan. 1855-Maskinongé, PQ

THE CIRCLE REMAINS UNBROKEN

by Richard Leon Provost

The party of 340 French and Indians struggled through the deep snow, trying to keep the wind and cold from their bodies. They were wrapped in their hooded great coats with woolen scarves wound around their heads and over their woolen caps, while their Indian counterparts were wrapped with bear and moose skins with fur-lined hats, gloves and moccasins.

It had been a long trip for this war party. Most historians give the route of the invaders as up the river to Sorel from Lake Champlain, and down the French (Winooski) River over the Green Mountains and down the Connecticut River to the mouth of the West River. However, the author Donald Read says, the march initiated at St-François-du-Lac on February 3, 1704 and from there, the party crossed Lake St-François, through the Grandes-Fourches, and continued south along the Connecticut River to the mouth of the West River¹. It is possible that there were two war parties; the first, commencing from St-François-du-Lac where the Abenaki Indians lived and meeting at the mouth of the West River with the other party that had started from south of Montréal, where the French Mohawks lived.

At the mouth of the West River, the war party left their sleds, dogs and extra snowshoes with a small group to guard them. The rest pushed onward, using snowshoes. Their commanding officers were Jean-Baptiste Hertel de Rouville and Monsieur Arteil.

The war party came to a halt after skirting the foot of West Mountain, along the bluff overlooking

North Meadows. They were only about a mile and a half northwest of the fort². It was now the evening of February 28, 1704. What lay before them was Fort Deerfield, the most isolated settlement in Massachusetts and in northwestern New England.

Because of the bad weather, the English colonists had become complacent. Certainly, they thought, none of the enemy would be out in such conditions. They also had a new stockade to protect most of the village; twenty men had bivouaced in the stockade; and most of all, there was the blizzard. Who would attack them?

In the cold and wind, the night watchman made his rounds of the village. Walking by one home, he heard the voice of a woman singing to her baby, and as he stopped, leaning up against the dwelling to listen, the song had likewise lulled him to sleep³. The watchman had not noticed, but the snow had by now drifted to the top of the stockade.

Mr. John Catlin and his wife, Mary Baldwin, lay asleep in their home, a dwelling situated between those of Thomas French and Samson Frary, all at the eastern end of the fort. Also, in their home that night were their children: John, Jonathan, Ruth, Elizabeth Catlin-Corse (their widowed daughter), Elizabeth Corse (their grand-daughter) and the older French children. Their other daughter, Mary Catlin-French had just given birth to a new baby, and her older children were staying with their grandparents in the meantime.

Among the other Catlin children were: Hannah, who had married Thomas Bascom about 1691, and who now lived in Northampton; and Esther, who had married Ebenezer Smead about 1694. Ebenezer was a constable, selectman and moderator at the town

meetings in Deerfield. His mother, sister-in-law, niece and nephew were later to be killed in the attack. And finally, there was Sarah Catlin, who had married Michael Mitchell about 1694. No other family was to suffer more in the pending battle.

For some time, the enemy scouts had been watching from a hill northwest of the village. A few hours before dawn on February 29, 1704, the war party crossed the Pocumtuck (now Deerfield) River, on the ice near Red Rocks, and advanced on the fort⁴. By climbing the snow drifts and dropping to the ground inside the stockade, they made their way into the quiet settlement. It is said that the watch awoke in time to fire his weapon and raise the alarm. However, if this was true, very few hear the shot⁵.

Colonists awoke to find Indians and Frenchmen breaking into their homes through both doors and windows. The watch and many colonists were taken prisoner because the attack occurred so quickly. Some did escape in the confusion by jumping out of windows, and over the fortifications. Some even ran to Captain Wells, in his fortified house, and still others escaped to Hatfield, Massachusetts, a distance of about 14 miles away, in their night-shirts and bare feet to obtain help⁶.

The colonists homes in Deerfield were at once ransacked for provisions, money, clothing, drink and anything else the French and Indians could use on the return trip, or that they could sell once they returned to Quebec. After the houses had been emptied, they were put to the torch. Cattle, sheep, and hogs were slaughtered and barns and out-buildings were likewise burned. Some of the fortified houses held out, including that of Benoni Stebbins, where it is believed that Joseph Catlin (another

son of John Catlin) and his family had taken refuge.

John Catlin, Sr., born in 1643, one of the founders of Newark, New Jersey, and Newark's first schoolmaster; one of the founders of Hadley, Massachusetts, and an early settler of Pocumtuck (or Deerfield) was mortally wounded with his son, Jonathan, defending their home. They were burned to death in their house. John's wife, Mary Baldwin-Catlin, her son John, and daughters Ruth and Elizabeth Catlin-Corse and grand-daughter, Elizabeth Corse, were all taken captive. Mary Catlin-French and her husband, Thomas French, Deerfield's town clerk and blacksmith, were captured in their home, and were made captives, along with their children: Mary, Thomas, Freedom, Martha and Abigail. Their newborn child, John, was slain.

According to French sources, the attackers lost eleven men: three Frenchmen, three Abenakis, and five Catholic Mohawks (Macquas). Some reports from later-redeemed captives from Deerfield state that still more French and Indians were killed. According to Rev. Williams, the French and Indians lost about forty men and had many wounded⁷.

Mrs. Catlin and her children were taken to a house, used as a gathering-place for prisoners. While there, a young wounded French officer, who some say was the brother of Monsieur Jean-Baptiste Hertel de Rouville, was brought in and laid on the floor. He was in great pain, and asked for water, which Mrs. Catlin gave him, while some of the other captives chided her about giving comfort to the enemy. She replied, "If thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him water to drink."

An hour after dawn, the captives were gathered together, and headed north on their long march to

Quebec. Commander Hertel directed that Mrs. Catlin be allowed to stay behind because of her kindness to one of his officers. Shortly after they had left, a young boy who had been hidden in the house, appeared and Mrs. Catlin told him to run back inside and hide again, until they were far away⁸.

About a half-hour later, thirty or so men on horseback from Hatfield and Hadley answered the call to arms, when the night watch had seen fire in the sky. They raced into Deerfield by the southern gate of the stockade, under the command of Jonathan Wells and Ebenezer Wright, and proceeded to engage the retreating rear guard of the French and Indians.

Meanwhile, the captives were taken over the Deerfield River to the foot of Shelburne Mountain. The prisoners comprised about 109 people from the village. At this point, the Indians gave their captives moccasins to wear, and had some of the adults put on showshoes. From there, they climbed the mountain, and the captives could look back to see their homes burning¹⁰.

The relief column asked for volunteers to help pursue the enemy, and perhaps force the release of some of the captives. Some of the men who had survived the massacre volunteered, including Joseph Catlin, who thought that perhaps he could rescue his family. This rescue party pursued the rear guard of the French and Indians to the Deerfield River, killing and wounding many of the enemy. However, the war party had prepared an ambush in a nearby meadow, and the rescue party, in their eagerness, ran right into it. When the English finally retreated, eleven more of their number lay dead in the meadow, including Joseph Catlin, who had been wounded in the original battle.

The rescue party returned to Deerfield to await reinforcements. Mary Catlin was told that her son Joseph had died in the rescue attempt. A few weeks later, Mary Catlin died. Many said that she had just given up the will to live, because she had seen most of her family either killed or taken into captivity.

After the captives had climbed the mountain, they were led down the other side, and camped for the night, about ten miles from Deerfield. One person managed to escape, and Reverend Williams was told to tell his fellow prisoners that if any more tried to get away, the rest would be shot, tomahawked or burned at the stake. The leaders of the war party knew they had to move quickly, to put a lot of distance between them and reinforced rescue party, that was sure to follow them.

Wednesday, the next day, they followed the Green River for two miles, around Bald Mountain. Near Bald Mountain, Reverend Williams' wife was tomahawked. From there, the trail led from Leyden into Bernardston. They had travelled roughly eight miles that day¹¹. That same day back in Deerfield, at about two o'clock in the afternoon, reinforcements arrived from Northampton, Springfield, and the Connecticut townships. Colonists kept coming and by nightfall, there were well over two hundred and fifty men. Without snowshoes, it was quite impossible to chase the enemy, however, and the idea of pursuit, in hopes of rescuing the captives was reluctantly given up the next day.

That following day, the bodies of the victims were gathered from the meadow, homes, streets and cellars, and were buried in a common grave, which can still be seen in the burying ground west of the fort. The surviving women and children were

taken to Northampton, Hadley and Hatfield; all the wounded were taken to Hatfield, where they were placed under the care of a Doctor Hastings. Some men rounded up what was left of the cattle, horses and other property not destroyed by the enemy. A garrison of thirty men was left behind, under the command of Captain Wells in his fort, and Deerfield as a settlement, was once more abandoned temporarily as a settlement!¹²

By the third day, the captives had travelled about eight more miles, taking them through what is now the town of Vernon, Vermont, where they¹³ camped on the banks of the Connecticut River, about where Fort Dummer (Brattleboro, Vermont) now stands.

On the fourth day, the enemy took to the ice of the Connecticut River, until they reached their camp at the mouth of the West River. The captives were divided up as the spoils of war, and some were given to those French and Indians who had been left behind to guard the dogs and sleds.

By Saturday, the fifth day, the enemy had their dog sleds to carry their wounded, packs, and young captives, so they were able to travel much faster, covering over thirty-five miles. That evening, the Indians killed about a dozen elderly captives, who were slowing them down¹⁴.

The next day, the prisoners were allowed to rest, and the Reverend Williams was permitted to pray and preach to them. To this day, the river where they stopped is called the Williams River!¹⁵

As near as can be determined during the seventh day of captivity, the widow Elizabeth Catlin-Corse and Mrs. Belding were both slain. Mrs. Brooks was killed a day later, and on the ninth day, at the junction of the White and Connecticut Rivers, Hertel

de Rouville separated the captives into smaller parties, each to take a different route, some never to see each other again. The Hurons and Abenakis took their prisoners further north along the Connecticut River, and then, up the St-François River to St-François-du-Lac, their main settlement, then to Trois-Rivières and on to Québec City. The Caughnawaga Mohawks and most of the French followed the White River to Lake Champlain, up the Richelieu River to Chambly, and then to the Mohawk Village just south of Montreal, and on to Montreal itself.

Most of the captives from Deerfield began arriving in Montréal, Trois-Rivières and Québec City in about four weeks, but a few trickled in as late as nine weeks later, because some Indian captors had stopped to hunt along the way. From that time, the captives were still divided further, and we know nothing of what happened to young Elizabeth Corse until she reached St-Lambert, Quebec!⁶

Mrs. C. Alice Baker in her book, TRUE STORIES OF NEW ENGLAND CAPTIVES, tells what happened when Elizabeth arrived. She was given to Pierre Roy (& Le Roi), whose seigneurial home was at St-Lambert. The Jesuits, who were in charge of converting the captives, asked the Governor of Québec not to allow Reverend Williams to visit his congregation, and to keep him restricted to Château-Richer, where he was living.

The older captives were also separated from the younger ones as well, thus making it easier for the Jesuits to convert the children. Psychologically, these young children were at an impressionable age, and it was a much simpler task to change them from their Congregational Faith to Roman Catholicism. According to some of the captives who later returned to Deerfield, some of the children joined the

Church willingly, while others were coerced by different means. For instance, some were promised wealth, others were punished, others were told that the ships that would come to pick them up were not safe, and that they would drown. Some children were even threatened with eternal damnation if they did not convert.

Many of these children were sent into hiding in homes, or if they were living with the Indians, they would be sent on camping trips in the forests, so when the English representatives came to ransom them, they were unable to be found. After the English had left, the Jesuits and French families, with whom the children were staying, would tell them that their original parents did not love them, since they did not come looking for them.

Elizabeth Corse was converted to the Catholic faith on July 14, 1705 by Father Meriel, one of the Jesuits responsible for the conversion of the captives¹⁷.

How many times I have heard this story, and stood in the Deerfield museum as a boy, as a man, and thought about what had happened to all those captives, especially the young children like Elizabeth Corse, taken so far from home. All I could think about was how their family circle had been broken. Little was I to know what a part I was going to have in this story.

About 150 years ago, my family came from St-Constant (Laprairie County), Québec to Holyoke, Massachusetts. They came here by way of Winooski and Burlington, Vermont. Five years ago, I decided to write about our family history. In my research, there was one marriage I could not find, and in 1984, I finally wrote to Father Youville Labonte, a

priest and Franco-American genealogist from Lewiston, Maine, seeking his help to find the ancestors of Elisabeth Casse. He sent me an answer that elated me, and has allowed me to finish this story for you. Elisabeth Casse was none other than Elizabeth Corse. The French had changed her name to something easier to pronounce, a common practice used to throw off any English relatives looking for their children. Needless to say, I became interested in filling in as many gaps in her life as I could find.

On November 6, 1712 in St-Lambert she was married to Jean Dumontel/Dumontet. She was 16 years old. In 1729, her first husband died, and on January 6, 1730, she remarried Pierre Monet. She had in all, fourteen children: eight with Jean Dumontet, her first husband¹⁸; and six with Pierre Monet¹⁹.

Elizabeth Corse-Dumontet-Monet named many of her children Marie, perhaps after her grand-mother Mary Baldwin-Catlin and her aunt, Mary Catlin-French, who was also killed on the march to Québec. She named a daughter Elizabeth, after her mother. A son was named Jacques, for her father James, and another son was named Pierre, for the Pierre Roy (Le Roi) who adopted her upon her arrival at St-Lambert²⁰.

About the time of her second marriage, James Corse, her brother, went to Québec to look for her. Whether or not he found her is not known. Elizabeth died at St-Lambert, Québec.

Having completed the lineage of Elizabeth Corse last spring, I knew I had to go to Massachusetts in May to fulfill a promise to myself. After driving to West Springfield, my wife and I turned north and drove to Old Deerfield. I explained to the curator of the Deerfield Museum that I had the lineage

of Elizabeth Corse down to the present generation. He was thrilled and promised that it would be given to the librarian of the Deerfield Library, where all this information is stored.

As I walked back to the car, I was thinking about Elizabeth Corse, her grandparents, mother, aunts, uncles, nieces and nephews. They could all sleep in peace now that the rest of Elizabeth's history was back at Deerfield. The story that had started there, had now finished there. The Catlin family was once more united.

As my wife and I got into the car, she asked me what the tune was that I was humming. Tune? Oh yes, it was that old hymn we sometimes sang in church, "Will the Circle Go Unbroken". What? Did I want to go on to Lake Placid? Yes, I was ready. I had fulfilled my promise to my great-great-great-great-great-great-grandmother, Elizabeth Corse.

NOTES

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- ³ Ibid., p. 307.
- ⁴ Ibid., p. 295.
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[Editor's Note: Elizabeth Corse's cousin, Martha
French, daughter of Thomas & Mary (Catlin) French,
became the grandmother of Bishop Joseph-Octave
Plessis, the 11th Bishop of Quebec. I learned this
this past summer while researching another family.]

JEAN GUYON 1592-1634

by Henri Paradis

Whenever we speak of our Canadian Ancestors, we usually are exceptionally proud of the fact that we can trace our lineage to the early part of the seventeenth century or even to the sixteenth century. The further back we can trace our ancestry, the larger our ego seems to swell. We seem to quickly forget the courage of these brave Frenchmen who left a civilized country to live in a wilderness, in a country unknown to the civilized world. They left the world, as it was known in those days, to brave the challenges of a vast continent, pledging to help populate and christianize an entirely unsurmountable land, inhabited by savages. Our forebears were dedicated individuals, who gave up the ordinary comforts of their day in order to give birth to a new world, knowing full well that they could be martyrs to this cause. As we search through books, such as Tanguay, Drouin and Jette, we hardly give a thought to the dangers our ancestors had to surmount to give us what we claim to be our rightful heritage today. How many of us would have the courage to embark on such an adventure?

Who were these men? Why did they come? What were they looking for? Certainly, they were not malcontents or criminals trying to escape the law. Rather, they were law abiding citizens with

adventuresome spirits who felt that the new land held promise. Many were prominent members of their villages.

In 1608, Samuel de Champlain founded the city of Quebec. Twenty-four years later, in 1632, when the Treaty of St. Laurent-en-Laye was signed, there were only about forty inhabitants in Canada. This treaty was the turning point in the development of a new country. The promoters, or as they have been referred to, the Moses and Joshua of this "Promised Land", were Robert Giffard and Noel Juchereau. They made many return trips from France to Canada during the previous ten years, but it was not until 1634 that Robert Giffard arrived in New France with the people he had recruited. They were: the family of Jean Guyon, mason; the family of Zacharie Cloutier, carpenter; the Henry Pinguet family; the Boucher family and many others. All had been engaged by contract either signed or verbal.

These contracts or agreements remained relatively the same through many decades, although through the years there were many sponsors and companies who recruited men to work in Canada. By the contract, the hired man promised to work at his trade in New France for a specified amount of time, usually three to five years. In return for his labor, the sponsors or companies paid for the ocean crossing to the new frontier and a return trip to France at the end of the engagement. During his stay in Canada, the hired man received a small salary and room and board. At the

end of his tenure of duty, he could elect to remain in New France.

Both Jean Guyon and Zacharie Cloutier had signed a five year contract to work in New France. Because of this five year committment and their subsequent desire to remain in the country, hundreds of thousands of French-Canadians and Franco-Americans now enjoy the freedom of Canada and the United States.

Our hero, Jean Guyon, ancestor to the Dions, Dubuissos, Lemoines, as well as the maternal ancestor to the Paradis, Dufresnes and others, was baptized on September 18, 1592, at the church of Saint Aubin in Tourouvre, Perche, France. Little is known of his parents, Jacques Guyon and Marie Huet. Several times Jacques is mentioned as a witness at the sale of lands in Tourouvre, such as in 1578 and 1581. On September 21, 1588, Jacques and Marie had their daughter, Marie, baptized at the parish in Tourouvre. That is the only record available concerning Jean's older sister.

Jean spent his childhood in Tourouvre. In 1614, at the age of 22, he was an accomplished mason. It was time for him to establish his own home. On June 12, 1615, he married Mathurine Robin at Saint Jean's Church in the village of Mortagne which was situated only a few kilometers from his own village of Tourouvre. In September of that same year, 1615, Jean was hired to build the stairway leading to the bell tower at the church of Saint Aubin in Tourouvre. These stairs are



STAIRCASE BUILT BY JEAN GUYON

still in existence today and can be seen by tourists wishing to visit the Guyon's place of origin.

A few years later, in 1625, he was hired by the city of Mortagne to work on the fortifications surrounding the city. Numerous slabs of this ancient wall are still standing. It was not a pleasant task and Jean had to resort to the courts in order to be reimbursed for the work he had done. He received 101 livres of the 250 owed him in 1627 and it was not until 1633 that he was paid another 100 livres. The records are moot as to whether he collected the remainder. A more profitable undertaking was the teaching of his trade to apprentices. These young men, desiring to become masons would be lodged and fed by the master for a period of two to three years and paid the teacher from 10 to 24 livres per year.

Jean and Mathurine had settled in Mortagne, in the parish of Saint Jean, next to the home of his working associate, Jean Froger. It is in this parish, Saint Jean of Mortagne, where they were married and where the births and baptisms of five of their children were recorded. The eldest, a daughter named Barbe, was born April 18, 1617. She married Pierre Paradis in Mortagne in 1632 and thus became the ancestor to all the French Canadians with the family name of Paradis. She was the only one of the Guyon children to marry in France. The second child was a son, Jean, born on August 1, 1619. He married Elizabeth Couillard in Quebec on November 27, 1645. Also married in Quebec



Église de Tourouvre (Ferche) où a été baptisé Jean Guyon.

was a second son, Simon, born on August 2, 1621. He married Louise Racine on November 10, 1653. Marie, the fourth child, was born on March 18, 1624. She married Francois Belanger in Quebec on July 12, 1637. The next child, a girl, has become an enigma to me. She was also called Marie, born or baptized on January 27, 1627, in Saint Jean of Mortagne. Mme. Pierre Montagne writing the "Cahiers Percherons", in her accounting of Jean Guyon's activities in the 1620's is ambiguous. She lists five children, including the second Marie as a fifth child to the young couple, born in the parish of Saint Jean and then she states that the Guyon family moved to the Notre Dame Parish with four children without any explanation as to the discrepancy. We must therefore assume that no further records concerning this child were found by Mme. Mortagne. Rene Jette in his "Dictionnaire Genealogique des Familles du Quebec" lists the birth of Marie without any further elaboration. I would surmise his information was taken from Mme. Montagne's work.

In September of 1623, Jean returned to Tourouvre, his childhood home, for the unpleasant duty of burying his father. It also became his responsibility to care for his elderly mother whom he brought back to his own home in Mortagne. He was also charged with the duty of selling the paternal home to a neighbor on March 23, 1624, for the sum of 55 livres.

The house that he owned in Mortagne had long ago become inadequate. It had two

lower rooms, an attic and a garden. The family was comprised of a mother, a father, four of five children, and a grandmother. This home was evaluated and sold on April 17, 1632 for 240 livres. The family had relocated some years before to a more spacious dwelling in the Notre Dame parish of Mortagne. This new home had two lower rooms, an upper room, an attic, a cellar, as well as a yard. Three more children were born at this location. Again, the records differ. Mme Montagne in the "Cahiers Percherons" tells us that their home is situated in the parish of Notre Dame and Rene Jette in his "Dictionnaire Genealogique" gives us the place of origin for these three children as Saint Jean of Mortagne. Nevertheless, there are three sons, Claude, Denis and Michel, all born in Mortagne. The first, Claude, was born April 22, 1629. He was married twice. On February 7, 1655, in Quebec, he married Catherine Colin and in Sainte Famille, on December 1, 1688, he married Marguerite Binaudiere. Denis was born on June 30, 1631. He married Elisabeth Boucher on October 21, 1659, in Quebec. Finally, Michel was born on March 3, 1634, barely two months before the family's departure for Canada. He married Genevieve Marsolet in Quebec on September 4, 1662.

It was not until 1645, eleven years after the Guyon family had left France, that this last property was finally sold for 450 livres. The eldest daughter, Barbe, wife of Pierre Paradis, had remained in Mortagne and effected the sale of the family homestead.

Jean Guyon was relatively well off. The earnings from his trade of mason were not lucrative but he had negotiated the sale of his late father's home, had purchased two houses of his own, as mentioned above, as well as a parcel of land for 72 livres on January 13, 1631. This land was near the property owned by the religious of Saint Francis, actually part of the Hotel Dieu of Mortagne.

The time had arrived for Jean to make his momentous decision to emigrate to New France. On March 14, 1634, in Me. Mathurin Roussel's study, Jean signed a five year contract to travel to Canada in the company of Robert Giffard. In May of that same year, Jean and his wife, Mathurine, accompanied by their six youngest children set sail for the American Continent. I question Mme. Montagne's accuracy as to the following fact. She mentions that the eldest child to travel to New France was 18 years old, yet she records his birth to be August 1, 1619. This would make him 15 years old. The eldest child was Barbe who was 17 at this time, married and did not accompany her parents. She did come to Canada some twenty years later. The six children who accompanied their parents were: Jean, 15; Simon, 13; Marie, 10; Claude, 5; Denis, 4; and Michel, two months of age.

The courage and faith of pioneers such as Jean Guyon and his family are humbling. They were simple, hard working people, not rich land owners who immigrated for greater wealth, power, and prestige. They sought a better future for their progeny

and did not consider the cost to themselves. Theirs was the greater sacrifice.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE

Starting in January 1987, the Society Library will be open from 1:00 P.M. to 10:00 P.M. every Tuesday from January through November. During the month of December, the library will be open only from 6:00 P.M. to 10:00 P.M.

THE GUYON - DION FAMILY

-I-

JACQUES GUYON - MARIE HUET
Tourouvre, Perche, France

-II-

JEAN GUYON - MATHURINE ROBIN
June 2, 1615, St. Jean, Mortagne, France

-III-

CLAUDE GUYON - CATHERINE COLLIN
February 7, 1655, Quebec

-IV-

CLAUDE GUYON - CATHERINE BLOUIN
January 13, 1700, Ste. Famille d'Orleans

-V-

JOSEPH GUYON-DION - BRIGITTE BAUCHE
April 18, 1730, Ste. Famille d'Orleans

-VI-

JEAN BAPTISTE DION - GENEVIEVE MORISSET
February 4, 1754, St. Michel, Bellechase

-VII-

JOSEPH NICOLAS DION - MARIE LOUISE GAGNE
August 2, 1780, Cap St. Ignace

-VIII-

FRANCOIS DION - MARIE BERNARD
October 6, 1829, St. Jean Baptiste, Rouville

-IX-

JOSEPH DION-DYON - ROSALIE BREAUULT
January 10, 1860, Ste. Rosalie, Bagot

-X-

JOSEPH DION - MARIE PELOQUIN
September 24, 1884, No. Smithfield, R.I.

-XI-

JEAN-BAPTISTE DION - EVA M. LEPAGE
November 18, 1919, St. Paul, Taunton, Ma.

-XII-

PAULINE EVA DION - HENRY A. PARADIS
November 3, 1951, St. Joseph, Attleboro, Ma.

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ASSOCIATION DES DION D'AMERIQUE

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The Dion Association of America is a non-profit organization founded in 1982 to regroup descendants of Jean Guyon, Philippe and Jacques Dion who came in New France in 1634, 1642 and 1649. This organization has already published twelve bulletins containing genealogical and historical information on the Dions.

Should you wish to join this association, please send your name, full address, telephone number, date of birth, and, if applicable, the name of your wife or husband, and the place and date of your marriage to:

L'ASSOCIATION DES DION D'AMERIQUE INC.

C.P. 232

LORETTEVILLE, QUEBEC, CANADA

G2B 3W7

The association would also appreciate receiving the names of your children over 18 years of age, as well as the place and date of their marriage if applicable. Also include the names of their grandparents.

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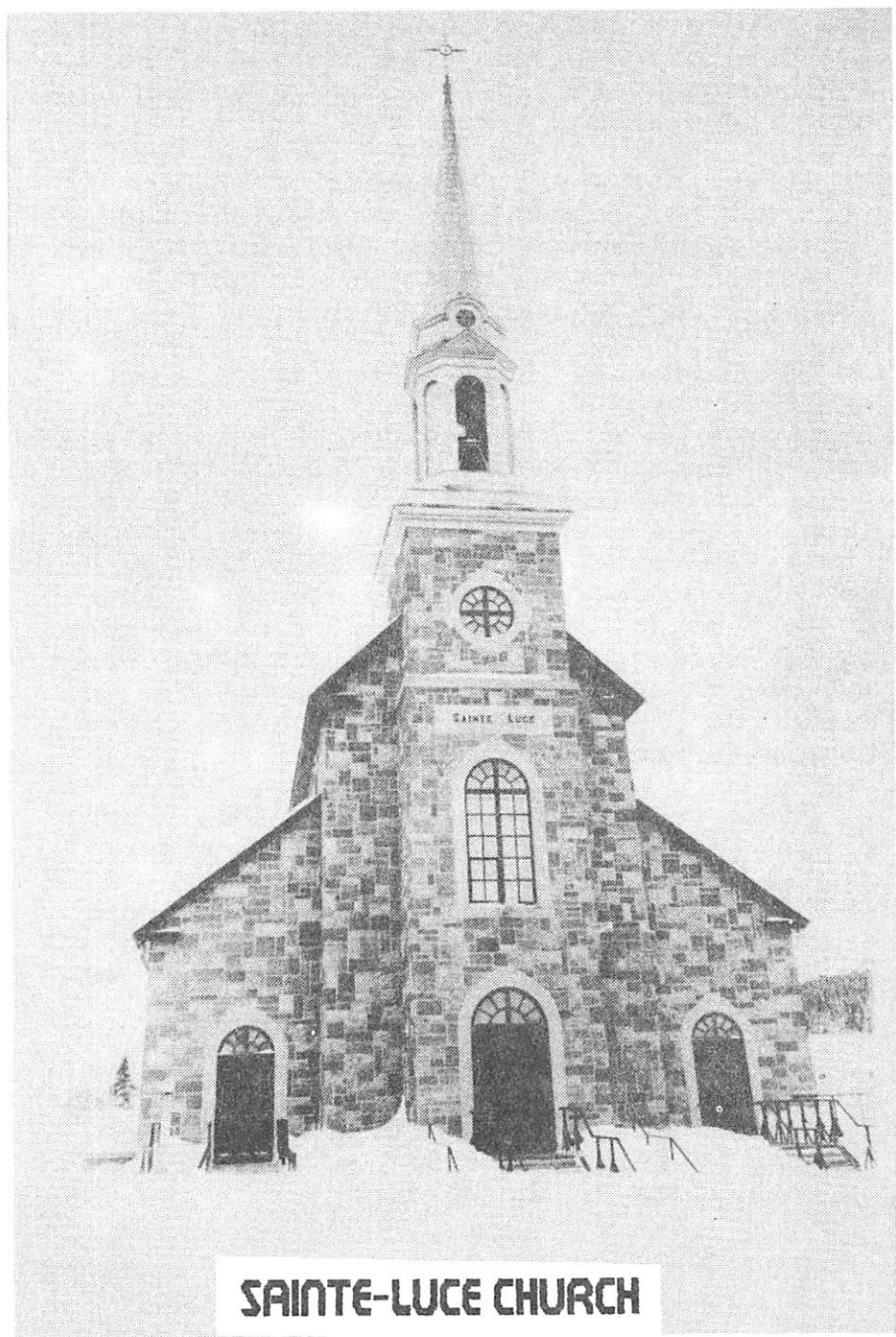

SAINTE-LUCE

The parish of Ste. Luce was established in Madawaska as a mission of St. Basile in 1831. At that time, that region of Maine was a part of Canada. A parcel of land was obtained by the Bishop of Charlottetown from the government of New Brunswick for the construction of a church. The first mention of Ste. Luce appears in the baptismal register of St. Basile on November 6, 1831: "Suzanne Land (Lang) born of the legitimate marriage of Baptiste Land and of Marguerite Emond". The first burial in the cemetery of Ste. Luce was on December 22, 1831.

Ste. Luce became an independent parish in August 1843 when Father Henri Dionne was appointed as its first pastor. Under Father Dionne, construction was begun on the parish's first permanent church. In January 1860, Father Dionne was succeeded by Father Charles Sweron, a priest born in Belgium and educated in Quebec.

In 1868, Father Sweron began construction of a school next to the church. The school became known as "l'ecole de Monsieur Sweron" and earned a reputation for excellence throughout the region. On May 19, 1889, a devastating fire destroyed both the school and the church.

Recognizing the annexation of the Madawaska region by the United States in 1842, the Holy See, in August 1870 put



SAINTE-LUCE CHURCH

Ste. Luce under the jurisdiction of the diocese of Portland. The mission of Fort Kent was transferred from St. Francois to Ste. Luce at the same time.

It was not until September of 1899 that the parish school was re-established. This permanent school was under the direction of the Sisters of the Holy Rosary from Rimouski, Quebec.

On September 15, 1906, tragedy once again struck Ste. Luce as another fire destroyed both the new school which also served as a convent and the temporary chapel that was built after the first fire. The convent was soon rebuilt and the first floor served as a chapel until a new church could be completed. Father Sweron began construction of a new church in the spring of 1907, using his own funds to cover most of the building costs. On March 8, 1908, the new church was completed and dedicated.

The events of the two previous years proved to be too much for the elderly priest. Father Sweron died on March 19, 1908, at the age of 80, three months short of the 50th anniversary of his priesthood. He had been pastor of Ste. Luce for 48 years.

Ste. Luce is as much a french parish today as it was in its early years. Situated only a short distance from Canada, it serves a region with close ties on both sides of the border.

A HISTORY OF TAFTVILLE, CONNECTICUT

By John D. Nolan (1940)

Submitted by: Rosalyn G. Lachapelle

"The French-Canadians in Taftville, 1878
and Later"

After the first strike in 1875, many of the original settlers left Taftville for New Bedford and other textile centers. The few French-Canadian families living in Taftville at that time remained, and in 1877 and 1878, many friends and relatives began to arrive from Canada until at the present time (1939), at least, three-fourths of the inhabitants of Taftville are French-Canadian or of that descent.

They are probably the most prolific race in the world, ten to fifteen children being an ordinary family, while a few years ago, families of 18 to 20 were nothing unusual. They are a very industrious, God-fearing and sport-loving people and have produced many fine athletes, notably baseball players, some even gaining national reputations. Their courteous manner is proverbial and in the many years in which I have known and associated with them, I have always found them courteous and friendly. There are no people in the world who cling to their language and customs as tenaciously as the French-Canadians.

They are nearly all descendants of the French of the days of King Louis the XIV, known as the grand monarch, the greater number of their ancestors having immigrated to Canada during the reign of that monarch.

In 1608, Champlain, a noted French explorer, sailed up the St. Lawrence River, and founded the colony of Quebec, the first French colony in America. The population increased very slowly, however, until the reign of Louis XV, who inherited the throne of France in 1643, and reigned for 72 years, during which time France rose to be the most formidable power in Europe. Many people immigrated to Canada during his reign; Canada, at that time, being a possession of France. France and England had been at war intermittently for nearly 100 years, and Louis cherished the ambition to add all of North America to his dominion.

After a long and bitter struggle, however, the British, under General Wolfe, defeated the French under the brilliant French General Montcalm, on the field of Abraham, and captured Québec, thus ending the rule of France in Canada. Both generals, Wolfe and Montcalm, died after the battle. As the English settlers in New England greatly outnumbered the French in Canada, at the outbreak of the struggle for supremacy in North America, in a ratio of 15 to one, King Louis, in order to increase the French population, offered a pension to any Canadian family having a family of 12 or more children; with the result that families of from 15 to 20 were not uncommon.

From 1878 up to the present time, there has been a constant influx of emigrants from Canada, until at the present time there is said to be about three million of the French-Canadian race in the New England states. The majority of them are located in the textile centers in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. They are very numerous in Eastern Connecticut. In the town of Norwich, they have voting strength of 2,400 and hold several political offices.

Although the majority of the French people came to Taftville after 1878, there were quite a number among the early pioneers who helped to build Number One mill and the village of Taftville. Some came from Jewett City, many from Baltic and some from Willimantic. Among the earliest were Henry Germain, Thomas Blais, Henry Fontaine, and the Gladu's. The wives of Mr. Germain and Mr. Gladu were sisters, the daughters of Thomas Blais, and were the first to start operating speeders in the Number One mill. Mrs. Germain and Mr. Blais are still living in Taftville.

Among the other early settlers were: Napoléon Rondeau, John Reeves, Peter Fournier, Peter Letendre, Charles Gadbois, Fred Lemoine, J. Frazier, P. Dugas, Albert and Nazaire Lafleur, Peter Benoit, Frank Marien, Joseph Pothier, Mr. Prévier, Joseph & Christopher Caron. The Norman family, the Jarry family, Fred King (or Roy in French), Joseph Marsan, Antoine Paquet, Thomas Lambert, Frank Beique, Frank Desmarais were also of the earliest settlers.

The great change in the racial population of Taftville is shown in the nationality of the priests who conducted services in the Taftville parish. In 1873, Father James J. Reynolds, then pastor of Jewett City, was appointed to care for the spiritual needs of the Catholics of Taftville and Occum. Father Reynolds died in June 1875, and was succeeded by Father John Russell, also pastor of Jewett City, and he was succeeded by Rev. Thomas P. Joynt until June 1883. Rev. James J. Thompson was first appointed first permanent pastor in June 1883. Father Thompson died in 1894, his successor being Rev. Terrance Dunn, who remained until the following May, when he was succeeded by Rev. John Synnott, who began his labors on May 16, 1894. Rev. Father Synnott purchased of the Ponemah Company, a tract

of land on October 30, 1897 of 200 by 572 feet; 2½ acres on Providence Street, and two acres on School Street, and a cemetery which was purchased in 1896, and blessed by Bishop McMahon in May of the same year. The school was conducted by ten Sisters of Charity, Sister Benoit being directress.

Father Synnott died in December 1901, and was succeeded by Rev. John Quinn, who in turn was succeeded by Rev. Arthur O'Keefe in 1903. In 1908, after the fire on School Street, all plans for the completion of the church had to be abandoned, as the parish set itself for work to provide a new brick school, with convent adjoining. Father O'Keefe was succeeded by Rev. U.-O. Bellerose. Father Bellerose was known as the church builder, as, I believe, he had great success in building the new church at Baltic, and came for the same purpose to Taftville. In 1927, Father Bellerose was transferred to the Putnam parish, and died there November 30, 1932.

The cornerstone of the new school was laid in 1909, and \$4,800 was spent for the new walks on Providence Street and Hunters Avenue. The Rev. Frederick R.H. DesSurreault succeeded Father Bellerose, and is still pastor at present (1940). In 1924, a Hartford paper published the following article, which shows the remarkable fecundity of the French race: "Little Louise Dugas has two grandfathers, two grandmothers, two great-grandfathers, two great-grandmothers and a great-great-grandmother. She is probably the only one who can boast of such a wealth of living grandparents. The entire family lives in Taftville. The mother, Mrs. Joseph Dugas, is the daughter of Mr. Louis Paquette; Mr. & Mrs. Paquette's parents are still living. They are Mr. and Mrs. Antoine Paquette, and Mrs. Paquette's parents still reside on Providence Street. They are

Mr. & Mrs. Victor Marcaurèle. Mr. Marcaurèle's mother, Mrs. Victor Marcaurèle, Sr. is also a resident of the village." At the present time (1940), all the older people, with the exception of Mrs. Victor Marcaurele, Jr. have passed away.

[An excerpt from the Bulletin Press, Norwich, CT. 1940, Chapter 10, p. 16.]

SOME EARLY MARRIAGES OF TAFTVILLE

(Although the following marriage records are incomplete of information, we are publishing them in this edition of our periodical. Before 1883, the records of Taftville, Connecticut can be found at Jewett City. Supplementary information [i.e. names of parents] can be obtained from the Norwich city hall.)

12/8/1883	John AVERY Arthémise CHARTIER
22/10/1883	William McAULIFFE Helen WARD
23/10/1883	Joseph DELAND [DESLANDES] Olivine ROUSSEAU
19/11/1883	Joseph-H. FRÉGEAU Arsélie DESAUTELS
26/11/1883	Joseph POITIER [POTHIER] Zéphirine LEDUC
27/11/1883	François POITIER [POTHIER] Délina MAYOTTE

18/2/1884	Alfred DUFRESNE Amanda MARCENT
18/2/1884	Louis DEXTRAS Georgiana ROUSSEAU
31/5/1884	Henri PRIVE Vitaline GEMME
31/5/1884	John MALLON Margaret GAFFNEY
11/8/1884	Joseph CARRON [CARON] Adéline CRÉPEAU
11/8/1884	François ST-GERMAIN Délina MARCIER [MERCIER]
11/8/1884	John DONOVAN Délia CORBETT
11/8/1884	Enos ROIS [ROY] Delphine LANGEVIN
8/10/1884	Patrick CARBERRY Margaret FEEHAN
21/10/1884	Patrick O'KEEFE Brigit GALVIN
24/11/1884	Louis CORELLE [MARC-AURÉLE] Clara MOREAU
29/11/1884	Martin MORAN Catherine BRENNAN
2/12/1884	James DOLLY Mary SCANLON

5/1/1885	Guillaume BROUILLETTE Albina GINGRAS
7/1/1885	Zéphirin BOUCHARD Caroline LAMBERT
10/1/1885	Louis MOREAU Malvina CARON
12/1/1885	David BONNAIS Adélaïde PION
26/1/1885	Joseph LAGUE Rosanna LECLERC
26/1/1885	Emile HUETTE Délia FOURNIER
9/2/1885	Charles BONNAIS Malvina BEAUDOIN
15/3/1885	William WARD Anna O'DAY
13/4/1885	Paul BOUCHARD Christine BARUBAIS [BÉRUBÉ]
25/5/1885	Henri DEPATIE Léa CARON
24/6/1885	Ovila BOISVERT Mary Helen KELLEHER
20/7/1885	Stanislas FOURNIER Zéphirine GADBOIS
20/7/1885	Siméon THÉRIEN Hermina MARCIL

27/7/1885	Philippe AUTHIER Délia ROBILLARD
24/8/1885	Henri PARADIS Mathilde LAVALLEE
25/8/1885	Edward REARDON Hellen NOONAN
1/10/1885	Norbert DUFRESNE Céline LANGEVIN
17/10/1885	Joseph THEBERGE Georgiana ROY
28/12/1885	Alfred LEVASSEUR Emma BEAUREGARD
28/12/1885	Charles ROBILLARD Corilda LUCIER [LUSSIER]
[Other Miscellaneous Marriages from Taftville]	
13/6/1887	Jean-Baptiste LECLAIR Clara GIRARD
5/9/1887	Arthur BOUDREAU Rosalie LECAS [LACASSE]
20/5/1888	Xyste DÉPOT Rose-Emma DION
21/7/1890	Ernest DUPUIS Emma F. BESSETTE
31/5/1894	François LAGUE s/o Joseph Délia BROUILLETTE d/o Guillaume
6/10/1902	David POISSON Ida BRUNELLE

ONDA&ANNHONS - GROSLOUIS DESCENDING GENEALOGY

JL = St-Ambroise-de-Jeune-Lorette, PQ

VH = Village-des-Hurons, PQ

1-Louis Onda8annhons Agathe On8endendeti -2

2-Catherine Xsa8ente André Athorenret 12/2/1776-JL
François Oteiondi M-Anne Verret 1/7/1791-JL-3

GROSLOUIS

3-François Catherine Otisse-Zacharie 26/2/1810-JL-4
Ursule Laurent Rodridu-Picard 18/9/1820-JL
Jean-Bte. 1-Monique Picard 20/9/1824-JL-5
" " 2-M-Anne Desroches 12/2/1849-JL-6
Pierre Théotiste Daigle 27/4/1825-JL-7

4-François Marie Germain 19/10/1835-JL-8
Charlotte Simon Romain 26/10/1835-JL
Virginie Clément Sioui 7/8/1854-JL
Isaie Victoire Montagnais 15/2/1858-JL-9

5-Etienne Marie Lindsay(Lensy) 12/2/1849-JL-10

6-Jean-Bte. Marie Sioui 6/9/1870-JL-11
Beatrix Etienne Rouillard 18/11/1873-JL
Ursule J-Gaudiose Bergeron 11/11/1879-JL

7-Scholastique/Julien Leblanc 28/4/1857-JL
Charles M-Louise Garneau 22/11/1859-JL-12
Adéline Thomas GrosloUIS 10/9/1861-JL

8-François Rosalie Picard 20/8/1860-JL-13
M-Théodore Thomas Dumont 5/7/1872-JL
Daniel Louise Alary 17/4/1877-JL-14

9-Frs.-Xavier/Emma Sioui		20/6/1887-JL-15
Alfred	Caroline Picard	2/7/1883-JL
10-Etienne	1-Marie Sébastien	12/2/1872-JL-16
"	2-Alexina Laveau	15/12/1896-JL
Nicolas	1-Flore Verret	13/5/1879-JL-17
"	2-Georgiana Gagné	29/1/1894-JL-18
François	Emilie Boutet	12/7/1881-JL
M-Louise	Pierre Hanley	26/1/1914-VH
Caroline	Ernest Picard	17/11/1924-VH
11-Marie	Joseph Boissel	5/7/1897-JL
12-Charles	Marie Lamulippe	28/9/1880-JL-19
13-Emma	Joseph Picard	23/6/1884-JL
Tancrède	Eva Forsville	20/10/1902-JL
M-B1-Léocadie	Lauréat Leclerc	21/12/1909-VH
Eugénie	Edmond Faguet	21/11/1910-VH
14-Georges	M-Clara Cardinal	19/10/1903-JL-20
Henri	Emilienne Sioui	6/6/1904-JL
Emilienne	Joseph Dumont	24/1/1910-VH
Théophile	Adèle Gagné	29/1/1912-JL-21
15-Alphonse	Sara Dumont	3/10/1911-VH-22
Edgar-Isaie	Antoinette Vincent	27/11/1916-VH
Céline	Tancrède Bernier	16/5/1927-VH
16-Alfred	Valérie Larue	1/10/1899-/-23
"	" "	Blackstone, MA.
Ovila	Clémentine Picard	15/4/1907-VH
17-Jules	Eva L'Heureux	7/11/1899-JL
Albert	Flora Romain	22/10/1906-VH
18-Georges	Augustine Bédard	26/5/1924-VH

19-M-Louise	Joseph Sioui	8/4/1907-VH
Zérilda	1-Pierre Noel	20/2/1911-VH
"	2-Victor Sioui	21/10/1931-VH
Germaine	Alfred-JB Vachon	2/12/1933-VH
20-Rose-Anna	Gaston Corbeil	27/10/1941-VH
Valère	Rachel Rhéaume	29/8/1942-JL
21-Eliane	Georges Savard	29/5/1943-VH
Louise	Chas-Eugène Gaumond	2/5/1953-VH
Armand	Lorraine Drolet	17/7/1943-JL
22-Brigitte	Marcel Rochette	20/9/1946-VH
Alphonse	Janie-Caroline Thompson	21/11/1944-JL
23-Emma	Wilfrid Cadorette	12/8/1924-/
"	"	Woonsocket, RI

OTHER RELATED GROSLOUIS FAMILIES

1-Charles	Hermine Lamotte	-2
2-Hermine	Héli Sioui	11/6/1872-JL
Eléonore	Raphael Dumont	27/8/1877-JL
1-François	Christine Vincent	-2
2-Céline	1-Noé Sioui	7/7/1868-JL
"	2-Geo-Arthur Cloutier	23/7/1883-JL
1-Unknown	Catherine Groslois	-2
2-Monique	1-Louis Vincent	5/10/1868-JL
"	2-Gaspard Picard	8/2/1898-JL

1-Louis-André	Louise Picard	-2
2-Adélaïde	Joseph Laflamme	24/11/1835-JL
1-Félix	Aurélië Guilleman	-2
2-Malvina	Elie-Edouard O'Domsawin	8/2/1905-VH
Antoine	Egliphyre Sioui	13/11/1905-VH
Berthe	Arthur Beaulieu	30/7/1906-VH
Gustave	Aline Picard	6/11/1916-VH
1-François	Marie Simard	-2
2-Thomas	Adéline GrosLouis	10/9/1861-JL

The direct line for this family was compiled by the editor of this publication after becoming interested in a straight line chart drawn-up by Cecile Martens for Pauline Cadorette of Woonsocket, RI. It is rare to see such a long chart of direct lineage for someone of Indian descent, and thus it is, that this descending genealogy has been added to this edition of JE ME SOUVIENS for our readers' enjoyment, and to show that because of the great care with which the Canadians have taken to preserve their records, such a lineage could be compiled.

We thank both ladies for sharing with us the fruit of their labor.

LIFE AFTER REACHING FRANCE

by Janice Burkhart

Most of us with roots in French Canada are lucky to be able to trace our beginnings all the way back to France - often in the early to mid 1600's ! We are able to do this because the records have been so well preserved over the years. Doing genealogical work on a relative from Quebec is a genealogist's dream.

Often however, I have heard people say " My work is done. I got back to France." It is almost as if nothing came before and in truth going beyond that original ancestor is often a monumental task. Europe, unlike Canada, has been at the center of many horrible wars. Buildings, including churches and town halls, have been burned and bombed. Boundries and boarders have changed often. Names of places and people have changed over the centuries.

I am sure you will recall recent articles written by the Christien brothers regarding their trips to France in search of information regarding their earliest ancestor. Research is not always easy and straight forward. Think of documents you may have seen which were written in English during colonial times. The writing is difficult to read. The grammar is different. Spelling does not conform to rules we commonly use today. Now imagine a document written 100 years earlier (1676 instead of 1776) and imagine it written in old French ! You have

an idea of what the Christiens' and others have encountered.

In spite of the problems however, there are people who have been able to research farther back in France and who proudly publish their findings in various journals and magazines. As your Librarian, I come across these articles from time to time and am amazed at the depth of research that some of our fellow genealogists are able to accomplish. I would like to present two of these examples to you and know that the information will be very helpful to those researching these same families.

The first information concerns the Tremblay family and was contained in a series of articles written by James P. LaLone for the journal "Michigan's Habitant Heritage." This journal is published by The French - Canadian Heritage Society of Michigan. We will begin with Pierre Tremblay who is generally considered to be the progenitor of the Tremblay family in Canada. Following is a straight line of Pierre's ancestors as compiled from Mr. Lalone's wonderful articles:

Pierre Tremblay m Ozanne Achon
Notre Dame de Quebec
2 Oct 1657

Philibert Tremblay m Jeanne Coignet
St-Firmin-de-Normendel, Orne France
3 Oct 1623

Louis/Loys Tremblay m Nicole ...
resided at Normandel
Louis died in 1639

Gallien/Gullien Tremblay m ...
Gallien lived in Randonnai, Perche in
1565

Jacques du Tremblay dit Baron m ...
Jacques died 1554

Gervais du Tremblay m ...
Gervais resided in Tourouvre, Perche
Gervais died c 1486/90

Mr. Lalond reports that Gervais may be a descendant of Gilles du Tremblay who was living in the same area (Tourouvre) in 1389! Can you imagine the years of research that Mr. LaLond has spent on this research project? If you would like more information on the Tremblay line perhaps you could contact Mr. Lalond at the following address: The French - Canadian Heritage Society of Michigan, c/o Library of Michigan, 735 East Michigan Ave., Lansing, MI 48913

The next articles were found in Memoires de la Societe Genealogique Canadienne - Francaise Vol. 8 No. 2 and No. 3, April 1957 and July 1957. "Recherches sur Louis Hebert et sa Famille," written by M. Jurgens deals with Louis Hebert who is generally considered to be the first permanent settler in Canada. Although information about Louis Hebert is scarce, Mr. Jurgens has gathered information about Nicolas Hebert and Jacqueline Pajot who were Louis'

parents. The articles are written in French but will provide you with some interesting reading.

The following straight line information can be found in the article:

Louis Hebert m Marie Rollet
avant 1602

Nicolas Hebert m Jacqueline Pajot (3rd marriage)
Nicolas was a druggist and spice seller.

Simon Pajot m Jehanne Guerineau
Simon was a cardmaker from Paris.
Simon died in 1564.
Jehanne died in 1572.

I hope this information will help some of you fill in more information on your family charts. I think it will help you to see that even if you can't go to France yourself there is information available to you. It certainly shows that "reaching France" is a great accomplishment but it isn't the last stop on your journey.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Starting in January 1987, the Society Library will be open from 1:00 P.M. to 10:00 P.M. every Tuesday from January through November. During the month of December, the library will be open only from 6:00 P.M. to 10:00 P.M.

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT

Greetings from your Library Committee - Jan, Armand, Mary, Charlie and Rachel. A glorious Fall has passed here in new England and we are all watching for those first snow flakes to herald that Winter really is here. In the meantime, exciting things are happening at AFGS and I'd like to share them with you.

First I want to thank members who continue to responded to our request for computer help. In addition to people with Apples, we have two people with IBM computers, three people with Commadore computers and one person with a Radio Shack computer. We have so many projects in progress that we can still use help. Won't you let us know if you can lend a hand ? So far, everyone helping out feels really up and excited about having a hand in what's going on in Pawtucket. Following is a list of people who have responded to our request for help since our last issue of Je Me Souviens:

Annette Hebert
Los Angeles, Ca

Dorothy Forant Ciriello
Walpole, MA

Raymond Gervais
W. Warwick, RI

David Coutu
N. Dartmouth, MA

Linda Belanger Kraft
Dubuque, Iowa

Alice C. McRae
Shreveport, LA

Donald E. Fleurette
Bellingham, MA

We really appreciate the response. It has been our goal since becoming a committee to try to involve in our activities as many people as possible who do not live in the immediate vicinity of LeFoyer because we want all of you to feel like active members. This seems to be a good way of doing that and we thank all of you for such a warm response. We still have lots of projects so if anyone else is interested just drop us a line. We could also use your help if you have a typewriter. This will make the work a little more difficult for you, but if you don't mind you'll be welcomed into the ranks of my foreign legion.

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

Over the past few years we have been very fortunate to receive many books that have been written by our members. The Library Committee finds these donations to be very exciting because they are the unique pieces that make our Library so nice. Mr. Joseph Cousineau has compiled and donated to us the Marriages of St. Louis de France 1929-1952. This parish is located in Swansea, Massachusetts. Mr. Robert Charpentier has donated his original work The Family and Ancestors of Randolph Elliot Craney Sr. and Lena Louise Gagnon. Robert has also

completed typing The Marriages of Our Lady Queen Martyrs 1955-1986. This parish is located in Woonsocket, RI. Thomas Laforest has donated the latest book in his series, Our French - Canadian Ancestors Vol. 4. We also received Antoine Mongeon of St. Ours, Quebec and Woonsocket, RI donated by James Holmes. Hats off to these industrious AFGS members. Keep up the good work!

I would like to take a moment to say a special thank you to Therese Bonenfant from Pawtucket, RI. Mrs. Bonenfant sent AFGS a \$35.00 donation in memory of her husband Gerald. We all appreciate this kind generosity and send Mrs. Bonenfant our sincerest sympathies for her great loss. Gerald was interested in Genealogy and in AFGS. His memory will live on through the beautiful book which we have purchased in Gerald's name.

We have recently received a number of new batches of church records which we are getting ready for print. We have births, burials and marriages for St. Joseph's and St. Stephen's in Attleboro, marriages for St. Agatha's and St. Theresa's in Woonsocket, RI and funeral records from Foley's Funeral Home and Duffey's Funeral Home in Attleboro. How about you? Can you send us church records, census information, or vital statistics from your area? Every little bit helps! Let us hear from you soon!

Thanks to the typing skills of Dorothy Forant Ciriello, AFGS has added the following records to its library : Mariages de Ste-Anne de Chicoutime 1861 - 1870, Mariages de St-Alphonse de Bagotville, 1858 - 1870, Eglise Presbyterienne Francaise de Chicoutimi - Baptemes, Mariages, et Sepultures 1874 - 1876, Mariages de Notre Dame de Laterriere, Chicoutime 1855 - 1870, and Marriages of Moose Creek, Stormont County, Ontario 1883 - 1873. David Coutu has typed and alphabetized Marriages of Ingleside, Stormont County, Ontario. Also, I have completed typing and alphabetizing Marriages of Finch, Stormont

County, Ontario. I know that these repertoires will be helpful to everyone doing research in these areas.

The Library Committee continues to collect obituaries. The following people have been added to our list of contributors:

Mr. Eugene E. Thibodeau, North Andover, MA
Ms. Albina Bailey, Dudley, MA.
Ms. Shirley Bruso, Payallup, WA
Ms. Susan Paquette, Woodstock, CT
Mrs. Doris Greer, Trenton, NJ

If I have left anyone out, I hope you will let me know. We would still like to hear from more of you. How about clipping some obituaries, wedding announcements, or fiftieth wedding anniversary notices? It won't take long and it will really help. COME ON - JOIN US !!

We are making great progress on the Forget File. This is one of the projects that the Computer Committee is working on. We have about eight more letters to go. This will be a wonderful addition to the reference section of any library and we hope to finish this project during 1987.

Thanks to your generosity during our recent raffle, the Fabien Files have been ordered. This includes marriages from the Montreal area, Ontario and Prince Edward Island. The addition of this file to our Library is something we are all looking forward to.

Please note the list of new purchases at the end of this report. Your Society continues to be committed to purchasing all new repertoires and family histories as they become available. If you have a particular book that you would like the library to purchase, please let us know. I would be happy to purchase it if I can. It would be helpful to us if you could send ordering information or the name and address of the publisher. THIS IS YOUR LIBRARY.

The Library Committee is compiling a list of Societies which specialize in Franco-American and Canadian genealogy. If you know of a Society in your area, would you please send us its name and address? This will enable us to contact them and perhaps exchange journals.

We want to know how many of you read the Librarian's report to the very end so this month we are running a little contest. If you are reading this now here is what to do : send us a post card with your name and address on it. On the last Tuesday in February we will draw out a card and send that person a surprise. Comments about Je Me Souviens may be included on your card but they are not necessary. Good Luck! I hope we pick your card.

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

Jan Burkhardt
Librarian

DONATIONS

Marriages of St. Louis de France, Swansea, MA. 1929-1952.
Donated by Joseph Cousineau.

The Family and Ancestors of Randolph Elliot Caney Sr. and Lena Louise Gagnon researched and written by Robert Charpentier. Donated by Robert Charpentier.

The Charpentier Family. A Genealogical Essay Prepared by Fulgence Charpentier. Donated by Robert Charpentier

Les Dion En Amerique Vol.1 No.1 Jan. 1983. Donated by Henry Paradis

Cahiers Percheron. No.3 Sep 1957. Donated by Henry Paradis.

Le Perche par Monique Bequin. Donated by Henry Paradis.

Le Perche Des Canadiens. 2e Trimestre 1974. Donated by Henry Paradis.

Cahiers Percherons. 4e Trimestre 1967. Donated by Henry Paradis.

Marriages of St. Theresa's Church, Harrisville, RI 1923 - 1986. Donated by Eveline Desplaines.

Pioneer Sketches of Long Point Settlement by E. A. Owen. Donated in memory of Gerald Bonenfant.

Pour Les 150 Ans de St-Simon 1828 - 1978. Donated by William Thibeault.

Saint-Jacques de Parisville 1900 - 1975. Donated by Henry Bissonnette.

Antoine-Louis Mongeon of St-Ours, Quebec and Woonsocket, RI. Compiled by James Martin Holmes. Donated by James Martin Holmes.

The Landry Family of Warren, RI. by Paul J. Hamel-Landry. Donated by Alice L. Landry Tupaj.

La Genealogie Des Familles Richer de la Fleche et Hamelin. par F. L. Desaulniers. Donated by

Our French - Canadian Ancestors Vol. 4. by Thomas J. Laforest.

La Famille Lavoie au Canada de 1650 a 1921, by Joseph A Lavoie. Donated by William Thibeault in memory of Marie-Anne Lavoie.

Repertoire of Marriages for St. Jude of Belle-Riviere. Donated by Donald Martin, Charles A. Fauteux, Fayne Seney, Alvina C. Shaw, and Gabriel Gadoury.

Repertoire of Marriages for St-Fulgence de Chicoutimi and Ste-Rose du Nord. Donated by Omer Chausse and Edgar Dupuis.

La Descendance de Pierre Charon par les Mariages 1665 - 1950. Donated by Henry Bissonnette and John and Lucille Creamer.

Les Ancetres et Les Descendants de Louis Gagne et Marie - Celanire Hebert 1643 - 1981. Donated by William Thibeault.

A Genealogical History of the Rene Provost Family from Quebec to Creston, Iowa, by Dr. Richard Provost. Donated by Dr. Richard Provost.

Marriages of Hearst and the Region. Donated by Donald Antaya, Rose Fitzgerald, Lois Ann Fleming.

Marriages of St-Pie X. Donated by Joan Acheson.

Marriages of St-Philippe-Aportre. Donated by Diane Detson Lemoine.

Marriages of St-Boniface : Manitoba. Donated by Virginia Pittelkow, Joseph Rothemich and Walter Passino.

Marriages of Kapuskasing and the Region. Donated by Rose Benoit, Paul Veillette and Ann Marie St. Jean.

Emigration Rochelaise en Nouvelle-France, par Archange Godbout. \$25.00 Donated by Janet M. Phillips.

Mariages de Hearst et la Region. Donated by Adrienne P. Lessard.

Marriages of Cochrane and the Region. Donated by Mildred W. Rioux, Donald Martin and Alice E. Paquette

\$5.00 Donated by Louis Verlefeuille.

PURCHASES

Lareau Genealogy : Descendants of a Carpenter.

Repertoire of Marriages of Assomption of Windsor 1700 - 1985.

Marriages of St. Anne's of Waterbury, CT.

Mariages de St-Sacrement 1926 - 1982.

Mariages de Christ-Roi de Shawinigan 1838-1984.

Mariages de Champlain 1679-1985.

Mariages de C.C. de Baie Shawinigan 1899-1982.

MEMBERSHIP

Keeping our mailing list current is a serious and continuing problem. Since the Post Office no longer forwards bulk mail, each mailing of JE ME SOUVIENS fills our post office box with copies returned to us because of incorrect addresses. More than a dozen of the last issue were returned, most of these were reshipped to members' new addresses supplied by the Post Office. I still have three on my desk labeled "unknown" or "no forwarding address on file." Each copy of JE ME SOUVIENS that is returned to the Society and reshipped to a member costs the Society an extra \$1.63 in postage. The point of all this is yet another plea to our membership to please notify us when you change your address.

I would like to thank the two members who voluntarily reimbursed the Society for the postage used to forward their JE ME SOUVIENS.

The membership renewal period is behind us for another year, and as usual the results were gratifying. Eight members opted to renew as Life members. We now have 74 Life members in the AFGS. Life Membership dues are not placed in the Society's general fund. Rather, these funds are put in a high interest account and saved for the Society's future or emergency needs.

1353F	David H. Marshall
2512 Westridge Dr.	
Flano, TX 75075	
1354	Lionel Bolduc
Box 1285	
Nashua, NH 03061	
1355	Clarence T. Breaux
801 rue Dauphine, Apt. 338	
Metairie, LA 70005	
1356	Frances Jailor
Rt. 1	
Hicksville, OH 43526	
1357	Lionel E. Desaulniers
103 Louis Lacoste	
Boucherville, P.Q. J4B 4J6	
1358	Fabien J. Chiasson
94 Laurel St.	
Athol, MA 01331	
1359	Loretta McMurray
208 Lincoln Ave.	
Fall River, MA 02720	
1360F	Joseph R. Monez
173 Dover Ave.	
E. Providence, RI 02914	
1361	Rose Anna Vidal
325 Daggett Ave.	
Pawtucket, RI 02861	
1362	Edward H. Bedard
8 Cumberland Rd.	
E. Providence, RI 02915	
1363	Andrew E. Dansereau Jr.
300 Squantum Dr.	
Warwick, RI 02888	
1364	Albert L. Branchaud
60 North St.	
Rutland, VT 05701	
1365	Claire D. Sheehan
347 E. Emerson St.	
Chula Vista, CA 92011	

1366	Daniel R. Couet
7 Ashley Ave.	
E. Freetown, MA 02717	
1367	Hildegard Perry
669 Arnold Rd.	
Coventry, RI 02816	
1368	Robert D. Richer
451 Logee St.	
Woonsocket, RI 02895	
1369F	Albert E. Chagnon
Pole 135, Farnum Pike	
Esmond, RI 02917	
1370	Sandy Young
44-509 Kaneohe Bay Dr.	
Kaneohe, HI 96744	
1371	Albert J. Michaud
11 Forest Rd.	
Foxboro, MA 02035	
1372	Gilles Chamberland
1 rue St. Magloire	
Lauzon, P.Q. G6V 1X3 CANADA	
1373	Wilbur D. Starr
300 Block Ave.	
Lafayette, LA 70503	
1374	Donald J. Ouellette
149 Oakland St., Apt. 6	
Mansfield, MA 02048	
1375	Linda Baillargeon
100 Bellvue Ave.	
N. Smithfield, RI 02895	
1376	Kathleen M. Schumacher
Rt. 4, Box 101	
Richland Ctr., WI 53581	
1377	Elaine L. Boutelier
113 Snake Hill Rd.	
Harrisville, RI 02830	
1378	Michael Caisse
85 Mt. Vickery Rd.	
Southboro, MA 01772	

1379	Peter E. L'Etoile
50-A Nemasket Place	
New Bedford, MA 02740	
1380	Thomas E. Gendreau
910 Minnesota St.	
Shakopee, MN 55379	
1381	Fam McGee
23411 Caminto Valle	
Laguna Hills, CA 92653	
1382	Betty Vadner Haas
3071 Harriett Rd.	
Cuyahoga Falls, OH 44224	
1383F	Charles E. Seney
Town Farm Rd.	
Dayville, CT 06241-0001	
1384	Kathleen McHale
130 Woodside Ave.	
W. Warwick, RI 02893	
1385	Joyce A. Remington
139 Reservoir Rd.	
Pascoag, RI 02859	
1386	Barbara A. Engle
66 Lynne Lane	
Salinas, CA 93907	
1387F	Paul L. Giroux
28 Sachem Ave.	
Worcester, MA 01606	
1388	Margaret M. Sullivan
39 Plantation St.	
Worcester, MA 01604	
1389	Ralph E. Moote
8832 Ball	
Plymouth, MI 48170	
1390	Rita C. Cartier
887 West St.	
Attleboro, MA 02703	
1391	Faulette A. Hrychiw
11321-101 A St.	
Grande Prairie, Alb. T8V 2S3	

1392	Lois Ann Fleming
315 N. Washington St.	
Madison, FL 32340	
1393	Joanna Lee Merrell
1107 S. Escondido Blvd.	
Escondido, CA 92025	
1394F	Louise Cartier/KarenLaChapelle
384 Warhurst Ave.	
Swansea, MA 02777	
1395	Rolande Patenaude
62 Lupine Rd.	
Lowell, MA 01850	
1396F	Maurice Fauteux
31 Farragut Ave.	
Providence, RI 02905	
1397	George O. Hurteau
51 Elm St.	
Bellingham, MA 02019	

LA CUISINE DE LA GRANDMERE II

If you like to cook then you certainly will enjoy our new publication, "LA CUISINE DE LA GRANDMERE II". There are over 400 recipes in this book. Some are cherished family keepsakes that have been passed down through the generations, while others are current favorites. To order a copy, please send \$7.95 plus \$1.00 postage for each copy to:

American-French Genealogical Society
P.O. Box 2113
Pawtucket, R.I. 02861

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Please send any answers to the following questions when they are found to the A.F.G.S. Research Committee, c/o the Society address/ Also, please refer to the numerical system presently in use when answering any questions for our members. Thank you!

[Wanted for each item are the parents and marriages of the following. Given is the last marriage of the child or year of birth found by the researcher.]

- 9/21 - Paul PELLETIER to Marie St-JEAN, approximately 1847. (Doris Messier)
- 9/22 - Jean-Baptiste DESROSIERS to Marie LAFERRIÈRE. Son Israel married 19/2/1849-St-Cuthbert, PQ to Marie Chaput. (Charlene Dwyer)
- 9/23 - George PERREAULT to Anna FRAPPIER btwn.1905-1908-Holyoke, MA. (?). George was born in Fall River, MA. 9/1/1888, father's name Jean-Baptiste. (Marcia Matthieu, 1620 George Bell Cir. Anchorage, AK. 99515)
- 9/24 - François ST-GERMAIN to Julie DUFRESNE, circa 1857. (Ronald LeClair, MD)
- 9/25 - Frank (François) COTÉ to Marie LEBRUN, circa 1864. (Ronald LeClair, MD)
- 9/26 - Jean-Baptiste LeClair (LECLERC) to Rosalie CHABOT, circa 1864-Canada. (Ronald LeClair)
- 9/27 - Clément BENOIT to Elizabeth WEST in Connecticut. Elizabeth's parents Joanis & Mark

West. (Marjorie Blouin)

- 9/28 - Colbert GRANDCHAMP to Délíma DUBOIS. Their daughter Marie-Louise was born 21/3/1882 in Canada. Colbert born 7/6/1846-Canada; his wife Délíma born 8/2/1842-Canada. (W. Wesley Groleau)
- 9/29 - Charles GROLEAU to Philomène GAGNON. Their son Adolphus Groleau married Marie Paré, date and place unknown. Adolphus was born 30/8/1862-Valleyfield, PQ. (W. Wesley Groleau)
- 9/30 - Need parents of Marie-Geneviève (?) married to Pascal LANDRY 11/11/1805-St-Louis-Kamou-raska. (Deane Vinehout)
- 9/31 - François-Xavier GENEST to Eva M. TANGUAY. Their daughter Victoria married John Mc Mullen 24/4/1892-Mégantic, PQ. Their son Albert married M-Anne Bourque 17/1/1921-Waterville, ME. (Sacred Heart Ch.). (Connie A. Ziko, 304 Plaza Dr., Apt. 11, Dover, NH 03820)
- 9/32 - Joseph COUSINEAU to Alexandrine SANTERRE. Joseph's father Vital married to Julie Beaumont. Joseph born 6/1/1855-Ste-Brigitte. (J.E. Cousineau)
- 9/33 - Michel DECELLES-DUCLOS to Valérie BENOIT. Son Magloire b. 10/5/1875-St-Damase, PQ married to Anna Marie Bail in Holyoke, MA. (Denis R. Baillargeon, MD)
- 9/34 - Antoine COURNOYER to Anne COTNOIR. Son Joseph married 7/2/1824-Yamaska, PQ to Judith Salvas. (Robert Richer)

- 9/35 - Augustin GALARNEAU to Thérèse LAROCHE. Son François married 10/2/1812-St-François-du-Lac, PQ to Marguerite Pinard-Lauzière. (Robert Richer)
- 9/36 - Joseph RONDEAU to Marie-Agathe DALCOURT. Son François married Marie-Amable Charron-Ducharme 19/2/1816-Ste-Elisabeth-Joliette, PQ. (Robert Richer)
- 9/37 - Joseph ROULEAU to Aimée OUELLET. Their son Albert married Yvette Dubuc 7/8/1933 at Piopolis, Frontenac, PQ; another son, Rodolphe married Jeannette Gaudreau at Stanstead, PQ 17/9/1928. (R. Fitzgerald)
- 9/38 - Joseph BROUILLET to Madeleine PARENT-Laforme. Daughter Phébée married Pierre Benoit 2/3/1840-St-Luc, PQ. (Grace Colpitts)
- 9/39 - Peter Tuper/Tupaw (Taupier) and Jeanne LADOUCEUR circa 1833-Châteauguay. (Grace Colpitts)
- 9/40 - Pierre-Alfred LEBLANC to Marie-Azilda DAIGNAULT-Laprise, d/o Thomas & Lucie Gendron. Pierre's first wife was Marie Robert. (Grace Colpitts)
- 9/41 - Jean BÉLANGER to Anne GRAVELINE-Beaudreau. Daughter Philomène married Joseph-Eugène Blais 12/7/1909-Ogdensburg, NY. (Michael F. Guillet)
- 9/42 - Joseph LEPAGE to Elia LEMOEUX/LEMIEUX. Son Joseph married Virginie Dumas 10/4/1887 in Webster, MA. (Michael F. Guillet)

- 9/43 - François DEMERS to Marguerite MICHEL. Son Charles married Angèle Hamel 4/10/1831- St-Pie-de-Bagot, PQ. (Susan Salisbury)
- 9/44 - Jean-Baptiste-Désiré PROVOST to Marcelline MONAST. Daughter Valérie married Charles Catudal 21/10/1902-St-Pie-de-Bagot, PQ. (Joan Coats)
- 9/45 - Antoine LEFEBVRE to Anne DAIGNEAULT. Their daughter Anne married Joseph Lavoie 9/11/1790 at Chambly. (Elaine Smith)
- 9/46 - Need names and births of children of Hyacinthe Lefebvre and Françoise-Julienne Poirier, who were married 11/2/1840 at St-Timothee, PQ. [St-Timothee is both a town & a parish.] (Virginia Palombit)
- 9/47 - Seeking research suggestions, parents' names, date and place of capture by Indians of New England colonist, baptised 12/12/1706-Cap St-Ignace, PQ, age 17 as Joseph-Philippe, "anglois de Nation"; m. there 20/8/1725- to Charlotte Guillet as "s/o Nicolas & Marie Jicormus" (French version of English name). His son Joseph, b. 1726, recorded as Ouabert-Langlois, s/o Joseph & Charlotte Guillet at his marriage 28/4/1748 to Marie Gravel. Joseph-Philippe called "Englishman", buried Cap St-Ignace 29/12/1756. Any discoveries since Coleman's NEW ENGLAND CAPTIVES CARRIED TO CANADA, 1925? OUABARD (WABARD) French phonetic spelling of WEBBER/HUBBARD/HOBART/WEAVER? (Beatrice C. Sawyer)

- 9/48 - Jean-Baptiste BLAIS to Marie-Louise TROTIER. Their son Joseph married 6/4/1891-Ste-Anne, Prescott, ONT. to Célia Brunet. (Patricia Olson)
- 9/49 - Louis BEAULAUERS-ST-AMOUR to Margaret KENSLEY. Their son Joseph married to Marguerite Mongrain 26/11/1833-St-Césaire. (Gayle Baxter)
- 9/50 - Jean LAFLEUR to Thérèse LEFEBVRE. Their daughter Marguerite married 7/10/1700-Trois-Rivières to Modeste Girard. (Rose Fitzgerald).
- 9/51 - Louis CARPENTIER to Caroline TRUELLE. His father's name was Augustin Carpentier. (Lynne Krauter).
- 9/52 - Abraham RANCCURT to Nathalie MATHIEU. Their daughter Mary married to Pierre Lejeune 25/3/1864-Waterville, ME. (R. Guindon)
- 9/53 - Euclide GUINDON to Vitaline ROY. Their son Joseph married to Marie Taillefer. Joseph died 18/5/1917. (R. Guindon).
- 9/54 - Alfred HÉBERT to Aurore LAFRENIÈRE (b.1907) circa 1923. Their son Lucien-Israel Hébert was b. 12/7/1927-Racine, PQ. (Collette Hébert).
- 9/55 - Godfroid CLOUTIER to Zoé HUARD. Son Moise married Obéline Foucher 27/11/1881-Waterville, ME. (Raymond Bourgoin, OMI)
- 9/56 - Louis BELISLE (need parents), widower of Emérence PRESCOTT (1st mg.); his second marriage was to Jessie Valois 15/7/1857-St-Norbert-Berthier, PQ.(Margo G. Mulholland).

- 9/57 - Jean-Baptiste LAUZON to Angélique GRENIER
circa 1831-33; sons born at Soulange and
Huntington, PQ. (Blanche Vogel)
- 9/58 - Julien CASAVANT to Philomène BREAUULT circa
1870. (Claire Sheehan)
- 9/59 - Charles GENDREAU to Clara PERREAULT. Their
son George married to Josette Marquis
24/6/1896-Ile d'Orléans, PQ (Thomas Gendreau)
- 9/60 - Georges CUSSON to Marguerite LEVEILLÉ. Their
daughter Marguerite married to Noel Molieur
14/2/1820-L'Acadie, PQ (Donald Ashe).
- 9/61 - Interested in contacting any descendants of
Thomas LaBrosse and Emilie Denis-Veronneau.
Their sons Thomas & Eugene settled in Mass.
and R.I. (Jacqueline L. Miller)
- 9/62 - François BÉDARD to Adélaïde LÉGAULT-DESLAUR-
IERS on 14/2/1831-Glengarry, ONT. need parents
of both. (Jacqueline L. Miller)
- 9/63 - Célestin (Charles) FONTAINE to Fleurance
BERARD. Their son Wilfrid married to Emma-
Rose Rivet 18/4/1904-N.D. Central Falls, RI.
(Gerald Blanchard)
- 9/64 - Jacob BLANCHARD married to Betsey JENNICE.
Their son Nelson married Arcela Moshier
23/9/1818-St-Albans, VT. (Gerald Blanchard)
- 9/65 - Louis GUÉRIN to Marie VIENS. Their daughter
Mary Ward (Guérin) married Lombard Wright
(Ledroit) 12/4/1868. (Lisle Greene)

- 9/66 - Jean-Baptiste FLEURY (of Deschambault) to Catherine BARLOW. Their son Jean-Baptiste married 6/2/1855-St-Louis-de-Gonzague, Beauharnois, PQ to Adèle Bariteau. (Joe St.Amand)
- 9/67 - Hormidas DECELLES-DUCLOS to Laura LARIVÉE. Their son Michel married Valérie Benoit. Michel born St-Damase, PQ (Denis Baillargeon)
- 9/68 - Edouard DESLAURIERS to Mélanise GODIN. Their daughter Mélanise married Louis-Delphis Grégoire 23/9/1873-Napierville, PQ (Dennis Boudreau).
- 9/69 - Date of death for Johannes GUILLET in New York. He was born 22/11/1780-Bergzabern, Bavaria. Was married to Catharina BUFFEL on 14/9/1802-Bergzabern. She was born there on 7/1/1780 and died 1811 in Czernowitz-Eukowin. (J. Jenck, 11 rue du haut point, F-68400 Riedisheim, France).
- 9/70 - Joseph MONDINA to Zoé THIBAUT in Labrador. Daughter Zoé married 8/1/1898-Warren, RI to Edouard Fouchard. (Dennis Boudreau)

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Starting in January 1987, the Society Library will be open from 1:00 P.M. to 10:00 P.M. every Tuesday from January through November. During the month of December, the library will be open only from 6:00 P.M. to 10:00 P.M.

Ancestor Chart

Name of Compiler _____
 Address _____
 City, State _____
 Date _____

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

Chart No. _____

4 Jean-Baptiste BOUCHARD
 (Father of No. 2)

b. /1843
 p.b.
 m. ca.1862-3-
 d. 12/10/1913
 p.d Smithfield, RI

2 Edouard BOUCHARD
 (Father of No. 1)

b. /1873
 p.b.
 m. 8/1/1898-Warren, RI
 d. (St-JB)
 p.d

5 Adéline GOBEIL
 (Mother of No. 2)

b.
 p.b.
 d.
 p.d

1 Walter George BOUCHARD

b. 7/5/1902
 p.b. Warren, RI
 m. 18/9/1922-Smithfield, RI
 d. (St. Michael)
 p.d.

6 Joseph MONDINA
 (Father of No. 3)

b.
 p.b.
 m. - Labrador
 d.
 p.d

3 Zoé MONDINA
 (Mother of No. 1)

b. /1880
 p.b.
 d.
 p.d.

7 Zoé THIBAUT
 (Mother of No. 3)

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

Amelda A. LAVOIE
 (Spouse of No. 1)

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

8 Michel BOUCHARD
 (Father of No. 4)

b.
 p.b.
 m. 16/1/1838-L'Acadie, PQ
 d.
 p.d

9 Félicité-Mathilde PLANTE
 (Mother of No. 4)

b.
 p.b.
 d.
 p.d

10 Pierre-Gabriel COBEIL
 (Father of No. 5)

b.
 p.b.
 m. 24/8/1841-N.D.St-Hyacinthe, PQ
 d.
 p.d

11 Henriette CHARRON-CABANA
 (Mother of No. 5)

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

12 Joseph MONDINA
 (Father of No. 6)

b.
 p.b.
 m. 25/6/1827-St-Pierre-Sud, PQ
 d.
 p.d

13 Émerentienne BOUCHARD
 (Mother of No. 6)

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

14 _____
 (Father of No. 7)

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

15 _____
 (Mother of No. 7)

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

16 Etienne BOUCHARD

b. (Father of No. 8)
 m. 25/2/1805-St-Philippe, PQ
 d. (Cons. on chart No. _____)

17 Josette BISAILLON
 (Mother of No. 8)

b. (Cons. on chart No. _____)
 d.

18 Jean-Baptiste PLANTE
 (Father of No. 9)

b. (Cons. on chart No. _____)
 m. 21/10/1816-L'Acadie, PQ
 d. (Cons. on chart No. _____)

19 Félicité TREMBLAY
 (Mother of No. 9)

b. (Cons. on chart No. _____)
 d.

20 Marc-Antoine COBEIL
 (Father of No. 10)

b. (Cons. on chart No. _____)
 m. 21/11/1797-St-Jean, I.O., PQ
 d. (Cons. on chart No. _____)

21 Marguerite FOULIOT
 (Mother of No. 10)

b. (Cons. on chart No. _____)
 d.

22 Amable CHARRON-CABANA
 (Father of No. 11)

b. (Cons. on chart No. _____)
 m. 5/10/1807-Vercheres, PQ
 d. (Cons. on chart No. _____)

23 Marie-Louise LAVERGNE
 (Mother of No. 11)

b. (Cons. on chart No. _____)
 d.

24 Jacques MONDINA
 (Father of No. 12)

b. 28/6/1751
 m. 25/11/1800-St-Pierre-Sud, PQ
 d. (Cons. on chart No. _____)

25 Marguerite CLOUTIER
 (Mother of No. 12)

b. (Cons. on chart No. _____)
 d.

26 Pierre BOUCHARD
 (Father of No. 13)

b. (Cons. on chart No. _____)
 m. 25/9/1801-St-Pierre-Sud, PQ
 d. (Cons. on chart No. _____)

27 Thérèse PICARD
 (Mother of No. 13)

b. (Cons. on chart No. _____)
 d.

28 _____
 (Father of No. 14)

b. (Cons. on chart No. _____)
 m.

29 _____
 (Mother of No. 14)

b. (Cons. on chart No. _____)
 d.

30 _____
 (Father of No. 15)

b. (Cons. on chart No. _____)
 m.

31 _____
 (Mother of No. 15)

b. (Cons. on chart No. _____)
 d.

Ancestor Chart

Name of Compiler _____

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

Chart No. _____

City, State _____

Date _____

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

4 Alphonse LAVOIE

(Father of No. 3)

b.

p.b.

m. 24/4/1882-St-Mathias, PQ

d.

p.d.

2 Alphonse LAVOIE

(Father of No. 1)

b. 1/5/1883

p.b. St-Mathias, PQ

m. 4/7/1904-Smithfield, RI
(St. Michael)

d.

p.d.

5 Exérile (Exaverine) MONAST

(Mother of No. 3)

b.

p.b.

d.

p.d.

1 Amélie Anna LAVOIE

b. 27/6/1905

p.b. Smithfield, RI

m. 18/9/1922-Smithfield, RI
(St. Michael)

d.

p.d.

6 Joseph PAQUETTE

(Father of No. 3)

b.

p.b.

m. 28/8/1871-Roxton Falls, PQ

d.

p.d.

3 Laura PAQUETTE

(Mother of No. 1)

b.

p.b.

d.

p.d.

7 Marie-Mélina BERTRAND

(Mother of No. 3)

b.

p.b.

d.

p.d.

Walter G. BOUCHARD

(Spouse of No. 1)

b.

p.b.

d.

p.d.

8 Louis-Christophe LAVOIE

(Father of No. 4)

b.

p.b.

m. 20/7/1858-Chambly, PQ

d.

p.d.

Onésime ROBERT

(Mother of No. 4)

b.

p.b.

d.

p.d.

10 Augustin MONAST

(Father of No. 5)

b.

p.b.

m. 30/9/1856-St-Mathias, PQ

d.

p.d.

11 Marcelline VIGEANT

(Mother of No. 5)

b.

p.b.

d.

p.d.

11: Laurent PAQUETTE

(Father of No. 6)

b.

p.b.

m. 4/2/1840-Longueuil, PQ

d.

p.d.

11 Sophie MIVILLE-DESCHENES

(Mother of No. 6)

b.

p.b.

d.

p.d.

14 Julien BERTRAND

(Father of No. 7)

b.

p.b.

m. 8/8/1843-Iberville, PQ
(St-Athanase)

d.

p.d.

15 N-Onésime (Adèle) BESSETTE

(Mother of No. 7)

b.

p.b.

d.

p.d.

16 Cuthbert LAVOIE

(Father of No. 8)

b.

p.b.

m. 15/1/1828-Chantilly, PQ

d.

p.d.

17 Marie-Clémence LEFEBVRE

(Mother of No. 8)

b.

p.b.

m. 25/11/1823-Chambly, PQ

d.

p.d.

18 Antoine ROBERT

(Father of No. 9)

b.

p.b.

m. 25/11/1823-Chambly, PQ

d.

p.d.

18 Zoé-Josette DESSEINGUE

(Mother of No. 9)

b.

p.b.

m. 28/2/1832-St-Mathias, PQ

d.

p.d.

20 Joseph MONAST

(Father of No. 10)

b.

p.b.

m. 28/2/1832-St-Mathias, PQ

d.

p.d.

21 Véronique LEDCIX

(Mother of No. 10)

b.

p.b.

m. 12/1/1818-St-Mathias, PQ

d.

p.d.

23 Desanges PARENT

(Mother of No. 11)

b.

p.b.

m. 18/10/1802-St-François-SudPQ

d.

p.d.

24 Alexandre PAQUET

(Father of No. 12)

b.

p.b.

m. 18/10/1802-St-François-SudPQ

d.

p.d.

25 Madeleine QUEMENEUR-LAFLAMME

(Mother of No. 12)

b.

p.b.

m. 18/10/1802-St-François-SudPQ

d.

p.d.

26 François MIVILLE-DESCHENES

(Father of No. 12)

b.

p.b.

m. 18/10/1802-St-François-SudPQ

d.

p.d.

27 Agathe BERGEVIN

(Mother of No. 13)

b.

p.b.

m. 18/10/1802-St-François-SudPQ

d.

p.d.

28 Jean-Baptiste BERTRAND

(Father of No. 14)

b.

p.b.

m. 10/11/1806-St-Mathias, PQ

d.

p.d.

29 Marie-Anne LEBEAU

(Mother of No. 14)

b.

p.b.

m. 10/11/1806-St-Mathias, PQ

d.

p.d.

30 Ambroise BESSETTE

(Father of No. 15)

b.

p.b.

m. 5/7/1825-St-Mathias, PQ

d.

p.d.

31 Adélaïde BARBEC

(Mother of No. 15)

b.

p.b.

m. 5/7/1825-St-Mathias, PQ

d.

p.d.

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Ancestor Chart

Name of Compiler _____
 Address _____
 City, State _____
 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 Julien GRÉGOIRE
 (Father of No. 1)
 b. 14/9/1815
 p.b. L'Acadie, PQ
 m. 15/5/1838-L'Acadie, PQ
 d. 17/2/1897
 p.d. Napierville, PQ

2 Louis-Delphis GRÉGOIRE
 (Father of No. 1)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. 23/9/1873-Napierville, PQ
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

5 Henriette ROY
 (Mother of No. 3)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

1 Harold GREGORY (GRÉGOIRE)
 b. /1876
 p.b. Napierville, PQ
 m. 3/3/1915-Springfield, MA.
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

6 Edouard DESLAURIERS
 (Father of No. 3)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

3 Mélanise DESLAURIERS
 (Mother of No. 1)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

7 Mélanise CODIN
 (Mother of No. 3)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

Gertrude V. McEWAN
 (Spouse of No. 1)
 b. 2/12/1894 d. 9/10/1916
 p.b. Scotland p.d. Springfield, MA, p.d.

8 Joseph GRÉGOIRE
 (Father of No. 9)
 b. 19/9/1783
 p.b. St-Philippe-Laprairie, PQ
 m. 11/6/1804-L'Acadie, PQ
 d. 28/1/1864
 p.d. L'Acadie, PQ
 9 Louise BROUILLET
 (Mother of No. 9)

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

10 David ROY
 (Father of No. 3)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. 8/2/1813-St-Luc, PQ
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

11 Marguerite DEPELTEAU
 (Mother of No. 9)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

12 _____
 (Father of No. 6)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

13 _____
 (Mother of No. 9)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

14 _____
 (Father of No. 7)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

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

16 Nicolas DEBLOIS-GREGOIRE
 b. 1736
 m. 21/11/1774-N.D. Laprairie, PQ
 d. 1/10/1819-L'Acadie, PQ
 17 Marie-Angélique MONDOUX
 (Mother of No. 1)
 b. 9/3/1754-Yamaska, PQ
 d. _____

18 Jean-Baptiste BROUILLET
 b. 30/7/1753
 m. 21/11/1774-Chambly, PQ
 d. _____

19 Marie BOURASSA
 (Mother of No. 9)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

20 Louis-Laurent ROY
 b. 4/12/1756
 m. 11/8/1777-St-Philippe, PQ
 d. _____

21 Elisabeth BRO (BRAULT)
 (Mother of No. 10)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

22 Julien SARRASIN-DEPELTEAU
 b. 1760
 m. 13/8/1781-N.D. Laprairie, PQ
 d. _____

23 Catherine BROUSSEAU
 (Mother of No. 11)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

24 _____
 (Father of No. 12)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

25 _____
 (Mother of No. 12)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

26 _____
 (Father of No. 13)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

27 _____
 (Mother of No. 13)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

28 _____
 (Father of No. 14)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

29 _____
 (Mother of No. 14)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

30 _____
 (Father of No. 15)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

31 _____
 (Mother of No. 15)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

Ancestor Chart

Name of Compiler _____
Address _____
City, State _____
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 Alfred-Louis SEVIGNY

(Father of No. 1)
b. /1848
p.b. Montréal, PQ
m. 28/8/1871-N.D.Montreal, PQ
d. 6/11/1918
p.d.

2 Joseph-Clovis SEVIGNY

(Father of No. 1)
b. 21/8/1890
p.b. Montréal, PQ
m. 30/10/1911-Detroit, MI.
d. 15/6/1959
p.d. Detroit, MI.

5 Emilie LEFEBVRE

(Mother of No. 1)
b. /1848
p.b.
d. /1929
p.d.

1 Virginia SEVIGNY

b. 7/7/1924
p.b. Detroit, MI
m. 16/1/1943-Paris, TX.
d.
p.d.

6 Thomas PAYETTE

(Father of No. 3)
b. 17/5/1849
p.b. Montréal, PQ
m. 24/10/1871-Detroit, MI.
d. 14/6/1905 (Ste-Anne)
p.d. Detroit, MI.

3 Virginia PAYETTE

(Mother of No. 1)
b. 23/11/1889
p.b. Detroit, MI.
d. 18/10/1977
p.d. St. Clair Shores, MI.

7 Marie GOULET

(Mother of No. 3)
b. 1/7/1853
p.b. Montréal, PQ
d. 21/4/1919
p.d. Detroit, MI.

Peter PALOMBIT

(Spouse of No. 1)

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

8 Louis SEVIGNY

(Father of No. 4)
t.
p.b.
m. 24/11/1845-N.D.Montreal, PQ
d.
p.d.

9 Jérôme RUEL-ST-JEAN

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

10 Hyacinthe LEFEBVRE

(Father of No. 5)
t.
p.b.
m. 11/2/1840-St-Timothée, PQ
c.
p.d.

11 Françoise-Julienne POIRIER

(Mother of No. 5)
t.
p.b.
c.
p.d.

12 Pierre PAYETTE

(Father of No. 6)
b. 13/5/1815
p.b. St-Esprit, PQ
m. 1/1/1836-St-Esprit, PQ
d. 7/8/1858
p.d. Montréal, PQ

13 Marie-Sara BERTRAND

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

14 Hilaire GOULET

(Father of No. 7)
b. /1813
p.b. Montréal, PQ
m. 5/6/1843-St-Esprit, PQ
d. 30/4/1889
p.d. Detroit, MI

15 Elisabeth SEVIGNY

(Mother of No. 7)
b. /1818
p.b.
d. 11/3/1899
p.d. Detroit, MI.

16 Louis SEVIGNY

(Father of No. 8)
b. 25/11/1811-La Pérade, PQ
d.

17 Angélique MIGNIER-LAGACE

(Mother of No. 8)
b.
d.

18 Jean-Baptiste RUEL

(Father of No. 9)
b. 4/11/1800-Contrecoeur, PQ
d.

19 Marie-Louise FAVREAU

(Mother of No. 9)
b.
d.

20 Augustin LEFEBVRE

(Father of No. 10)
b. 11/2/1811-Ile Perrot, PQ
d.

21 Elizabeth LALONDE

(Mother of No. 10)
b.
d.

22 François POIRIER

(Father of No. 11)
b. 8/8/1814-St-Grégoire-Nic. PQ
d.

23 Marie-Pélagie LEDUC (PARE)

(Mother of No. 11)
b.
d.

24 François PAYETTE

(Father of No. 12)
b. 8/9/1786
m. 3/8/1807-Répentigny, PQ
d.

25 Marie JANOT-BELLEHUEUR

(Mother of No. 12)
b.
d.

26 Jacques BERTRAND

(Father of No. 13)
b. 27/1/1806-St-Sulpice, PQ
d.

27 Marie-Anne-Angélique DURAMEL

(Mother of No. 13)
b.
d.

28 Joseph GOULET

(Father of No. 14)
b. 22/10/1793-1 Assomption, PQ
d.

29 Marie-Anne RICHOT

(Mother of No. 14)
b.
d.

30 Louis SEVIGNY

(Father of No. 15)
b. 25/11/1811-La Pérade, PQ
d.

31 Angélique MIGNIER-LAGACE

(Mother of No. 15)
b.
d.

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