



La Revue de Salem

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"Dans l'bon vieux temps ça s'passait d'même . . ."



Journal of the
Franco-American Institute of Salem, Inc.
Salem, Massachusetts

Cover Photo: Ubald DeGrandpré (1880-1934) of the Salem Fire Department had just been appointed Driver of Hose No. 2, located at 121 Webb Street, when he posed for this photo in the spring of 1914. (Article begins on page 4)

News

Former Salem Police Chief Robert St-Pierre has been appointed interim police chief of Peabody, following the retirement of Robert Champagne on 18 November 2013. *Félicitations!* • Casey Lévesque of Salem, a Red Cross volunteer, is among those who travelled to Maine to assist those people displaced by power outages due to the Christmas week ice storm. *Un grand merci!* • A new children's clothing boutique opened at 318 Derby street in early January. It is called la Petite Étoile. *Un nom brilliant!* • Mark Côté has resigned after six years as executive director of Lifebridge, the largest service organization for the homeless in the region. *Bonne retraite.* • The new apartment building on the site of the former St-Joseph's church held an open house on Sunday 26 January. The cornerstone of the 1911 church may be seen at the rear entrance. *Un beau souvenir!* • A new edition of Père Richard Santerre's history of St-Jean-Baptiste parish, Lowell, was released on 8 February 2014. Joining the author at the book signing were translators Père Lucien Sawyer, o.m.i., and Dr Claire Quintal (#70). *Un chef-d'oeuvre!* • Salem native Richard St-Pierre has been named president of the Peabody Historical Society, one of the city's most vital institutions. *Bravo!* • The annual Salem Film Fest took place from March 6th through the 13th. "Salem Sketches" included a segment filmed at Richard Gagnon's shoe shop, and another with Richard Julien at St. James' Bingo. Jane Stauffer (#219) was among the organizers, and Michel Michaud (#1) and John Kobuszewski (#3) were among the ushers. *Avez-vous vu ça?* • The Explorers Lifelong Learning Institute offers French classes at 10 Federal street, Suite 10, Salem. There are also many other courses and events for people of ages 50 and over. Visit or call 978-744-0804 for more information. *Bienvenue à tous!* • The *Congrès Mondial Acadien 2014* will be held in New Brunswick, Maine, and Québec from August 8th through the 24th. For information, call 506-737-2014 or visit www.cma2014.com *Une belle fête!* •

Donations received include: photo from Sheila Théberge (#11); books (9) and cassette from D.-Michel Michaud (#1); books (2) from Donna Herman (#102); and gifts from Paul Auger (#106), Pierrette Charest (#200), John Kobuszewski (#3), Rosemary O'Brien (#9), Paul Salvas (#109), and Constance Servizio (#66). *Un grand merci à tous!*

L'été en fête: Our annual get-together, *l'été en fête*, will be held on Sunday, August 24th. All members are welcome to attend. Details will be in the August 2014 issue.

Editorial

Vite, vite, l'été arrive!

It was shortly after the Christmas holidays that a bitter cold settled over New England and Québec. There was little change from day to day, and one newspaper columnist summarized the forecast by saying: *Aujourd'hui y fait frette. Demain ce sera froid. On gèlera vendredi. Plus frais samedi!* (Translation: "Brrrr....!")

Now that winter is past and springtime has arrived, it is time to plan for the summer events which are quickly approaching. Among these are:

- Franco-American Week in Lowell, Massachusetts from June 21st through June 29th.
- The *Congrès mondial acadien 2014* in Maine, New Brunswick, and Québec from August 8th through the 24th.
- *L'été en fête* for members of the Franco-American Institute of Salem on Sunday, August 24th.

There are, of course, many other events throughout New England and French-Canada. Now is the time to make plans to attend one or more of these exciting celebrations of our French heritage. Contact us for more information.

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We were fortunate to have acquired more than sixty volumes of important genealogical works for our library during this past winter. Now it is time for spring cleaning, or *le grand ménage*, when our members come across old family photographs, programs, invitations, yearbooks, and other items relating to the French in Salem. Please remember how important these are to our library, and how much they would be appreciated. Our members have been very generous in past years, and we trust that our archives will grow all the more in 2014.

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This year marks the 100th anniversary of the Great Salem Fire. This issue contains a biography of Ubald DeGrandpré who was appointed to the Salem Fire Department just one month prior to the conflagration, and our summary of *Le Courrier de Salem* depicts a number of events immediately before and after the fire. Our August issue will contain a number of articles on the fire itself.

Nos meilleurs souhaits pour un bel été!

Biography

Ubalde DeGrandpré (1880-1934)

Leaving behind a distinguished family in Québec, Ubalde DeGrandpré made Salem his home. He took an active role in politics and city government, and enjoyed the company of world leaders.

Marie-Joseph-Ubalde DeGrandpré was born at Saint-Valérien (Shefford) PQ on 23 May 1880, the son of Pierre de Grandpré and Sophie Désy. Ubalde's father, Pierre-Simon-Vital de Grandpré, Esq. was a Notary of Saint-Valérien, and was the first cousin of Alfred de Grandpré, the Clerk of Courts of Richelieu County. Ubalde's mother, Sophie Désy, was the sister-in-law of the Hon. Louis Sylvestre, a member of the Legislative Council. She was also the aunt of the Hon. S. Sylvestre, Minister of Public Works of Québec, of P.-J. Cardin, Richelieu County Representative, and of Revs. Pierre Sylvestre, Victor Cardin, and Joseph Tranchemontagne. On 11 December 1886, when Ubalde was but six years of age, his mother died. The following year, his father married Sophronie Daoust. She was the daughter of Jean-Baptiste Daoust, a Representative from the County of Deux-Montagnes for 35 years, a member of the Federal Parliament, and a distinguished orator.

Ubalde was educated at the *Collège Sainte-Croix* in West Farnham, Québec, at the English Academy in Sweetsburg (now Cowansville), Québec, and at the Royal School of Artillery in Kingston, Ontario. Serving for five years in the 15th Field Battery Canadian Artillery, Sergeant DeGrandpré was ordered by the Federal Government to represent his division at the coronation of King Edward VII in London's



Westminster Abbey on 9 August 1902. In this official capacity, he was quartered in the sumptuous Alexander Palace and was presented with a magnificent coronation medal.

Upon completion of his London assignment in late-summer 1902, Ubalde DeGrandpré settled in Salem. He immediately accepted a position as clerk in his brother-in-law's grocery store, *Fugère et Cie*, located at the corner of Congress and Palmer streets. He remained with the firm for the next eleven years.

In 1910, Ubalde spent three months on a grand European tour. On 18 August, the day of his departure, *Le Courrier de Salem* noted that a particular purpose of this voyage had been "to research the genealogy of his family" in Rouen, France. Then, in Italy, he was honored to be received in audience with Pope Pius X at the Vatican. After touring Belgium and England, he sailed to Québec

where he visited briefly with relatives before returning to Salem in November.

Following a long two-year process, Ubald DeGrandpré was finally sworn in as a United States citizen in the spring of 1911. He immediately became an active member of the *Club démocratique franco-américain de la Nouvelle-Angleterre*, and accepted a number of important responsibilities. He served as campaign manager for Joseph-C. Pelletier as Democratic Candidate for Governor of Massachusetts in 1912. He was elected delegate to the inauguration of President Woodrow Wilson in Washington, D.C. on 4 March 1913. And in October of that year, he was chosen as delegate to the Massachusetts State Democratic Convention. Despite such a heavy political schedule, DeGrandpré was honored to accompany the pastor, Père Georges-A. Rainville, to the *Congrès du parler français* in Québec in June of 1912.

DeGrandpré had served in the volunteer Salem Fire Brigade since 1912. By appointment of the Mayor in May of 1914, he became the first Franco-American to hold a permanent position in the Salem Fire Department. He was named Driver of Salem Hose Company Number Two. Only one month later, on 25 June 1914, DeGrandpré was escorting people to safety during the Great Salem Fire. The Salem Evening News reported a rather humorous incident in which a woman was completely unaware of the devastation which was taking place. "In one house the woman was bound she would not leave. When [DeGrandpré] got her to the street she was very indignant and told him she was going to report him." While he went about saving lives, his home at 163 Lafayette street was consumed, as was the coronation medal he had received in 1902.

Now forty years of age, Ubald DeGrandpré took Malvina Mongeau (1889-1957) as his wife. She was the daughter of Captain Charles Mongeau and of Aurélie Péloquin. The Solemn High Nuptial Mass was celebrated on 25 October 1920 in the church of Saint-Pierre-de-Sorel, PQ, where Ubald's brother Henri was Choirmaster, and his cousin Père Tranchemontagne officiated. After visiting Québec City, Lévis, Saint-Valérien, and Saint-Hyacinthe, the couple returned to Salem to make their home. Four children were born of this union: Jean-C. (1923-1967), Françoise-M. (1926-2011), Paul-Simon (1928-1998), and Pierre-H. (1932-2007).

DeGrandpré was transferred from the Fire Department to the Police Department by appointment of the Mayor on 30 June 1923. This enviable appointment was strongly contested by many who sought the position for themselves, and a formal appeal was made to the Massachusetts State Civil Service Board. On 20 August, the matter was "finally settled by the decision of the full civil service board approving the transfer and refusing the desire of those who opposed it." DeGrandpré held the position of Salem Police Cell Watchman until his death more than a decade later.

During Salem's Tercentenary Celebrations in June of 1926, DeGrandpré was elected to serve as Grand Marshal of the parade's Franco-American Division. He was well known, politically and fraternally, and for many years had been active in Franco-American affairs. He was President of the Franco-American Democratic Club of Salem, of the National Guard, of the *Artisans canadiens-français* No. 17, and Treasurer of the Catholic Order of Foresters No. 666. He was also a member of *l'Union Saint-Jean-Baptiste-d'Amérique*, the *Chambre de*

Commerce, the Salem Firemens and Police Associations, the *Cercle Napoléon*, the *Club de Naturalization*, the *Club Politique Union*, the *Club National*, the *Garde Militaire 20e Chassuers*, the Essex Democratic Club, and many others.

Ubalde DeGrandpré died at his home at 21 Piedmont street, Salem, on 30 June 1934 following a long illness. He was 54 years of age.

First Families of Salem (II)

Charbonneau (1862)

Edouard Charbonneau was the head of the second family to settle in Salem, arriving in the same year that Pierre Caisse became the first permanent resident. Edouard Charbonneau (1821-1894) and Elmire Bordua-dite-LaSonde (1825-1893) were married at St-Damase, PQ on 5 October 1841. The couple settled in Salem in 1862. Accompanying them was Edouard's mother, Marie-Geneviève Dion (1788-1870), the widow of Louis Charbonneau; she died in Salem on 27 October 1870 at the age of 82. Elmire died in Salem on 19 March 1893 at the age of 67, and Edouard on 10 April 1894 at the age of 72. Edouard's obituary account reads in part:

Edward Charbonneau died at his residence on Prince street yesterday. The deceased was born in St. Hyacinthe, Can., 1821, and moved to Salem in 1862, being the second French family to locate in Salem. He was an honest, hard working man, and was employed in the yard at the Naumkeag mills for many years. He leaves eight sons and four daughters... Mr. Charbonneau was an earnest worker in matters pertaining to the interests of the church, and gave considerable money towards its support.

Raby (1864)

Eustache Raby (1847-1919) was baptized at St-Eustache, PQ on 17 September 1847, the son of Michel Raby and Charlotte Boucher. He settled in Salem in 1864 where he became well-known as a carriage maker and wheelwright. The widower of Virginie Bertrand, he married Georgianna Morin (1857-1936) in Salem on 19 August 1883. Eustache died in Salem on 1 December 1919 at the age of 72, and Georgianna on 25 March 1936 at the age of 78. The obituary account of Eustache reads in part:

Mr. Raby who was 72 years of age was born in Canada and lived in Salem for 55 years. He was one of the oldest and most esteemed of the Canadians who settled in this city. He leaves his wife, three sons and two daughters.

Pineau (1865)

François-Xavier Pineau (1814-1903) and Vitaline Michaud (1818-1848) were married at Trois-Pistoles, PQ on 3 August 1840. After the death of his wife Vitaline, François-Xavier married Clarisse Voyer at Rimouski, PQ on 15 April 1849. The couple settled in Salem in 1865. Clarisse

died here on 9 august 1893 at the age of 59, and François-Xavier on 1 July 1903 at the age of 89. The obituary account of François-Xavier reads in part:

Francois Xavier Pineau, one of the oldest French residents... was born in Rimouski, Province of Quebec, but came to this country 38 years ago, and settled at once in Salem. He has always been a good citizen, and almost up to the time of his death enjoyed uninterrupted good health, never requiring the services of a doctor. His father lived to be over a century old... Mr. Pineau was in his 90th year [and] was the father of 18 children, 12 of whom are living.

Lebel (1870)

Achille Lebel (1848-1940) was the son of Thomas Lebel and Scholastique Fournier. He settled in Salem in 1870, and was married here on 25 July 1874 to Delphine Castonguay (1853-1940). Delphine died in Salem on 23 May 1940 at the age of 86, and Achille on 11 October 1940 at the age of 92. Achille's obituary account reads in part:

A native of St. Fabien [Rimouski, PQ], he had lived in Salem for the past 70 years, being one of the earliest Franco-American settlers. He was a leather worker but retired some 12 years ago. He leaves two daughters, three sons, 16 grandchildren and 23 great-grandchildren.

LaRivière (1871)

François-A. LaRivière (1859-1934) settled in Salem in 1871 and was married here on 5 April 1880 to Exina Chalifoux, a native of Montpelier, Vermont. The couple had seven sons. François died in Salem on 23 October 1934 at the age of 75. His obituary account reads in part:

Frank A. LaRiviere, known to hundreds of Salemites as Frank Rivers, veteran barber of Salem, was the son of the late Francois and Domitile (Laplane) LaRiviere, and was born in St. Hyacinthe, PQ Sept. 1, 1859. In 1871 the family came to Salem and Frank entered the employ of the Naumkeag mills... [Later,] he opened his first barber shop in a small room at his home without any previous experience, and in 1897 opened a barber shop at 3 Central street where he was located until the time of his death. In his work Mr. Rivers made a host of friends because of his genial personality.

Voyer (1871)

Jean-Baptiste Voyer (1828-1910) was married at Rimouski, PQ on 8 August 1854 to Rose Tremblay (1833-1921). Jean-Baptiste was born at St-Pascal (Kamouraska) PQ on 3 June 1828 and died in Salem on 17 July 1910 at the age of 82. Rose was born at les Éboulements, PQ on 8 August 1838 and died in Salem on 6 April 1921 at the age of 87. Jean-Baptiste worked at the Naumkeag Mills for 30 years until his retirement. Rose's obituary account reads in part:

The venerable grandmother came to Salem with her family on the first of April 1871... She had nine children... fifteen grandchildren and eighteen great-grandchildren.

[to be continued]

The New *Académie Sainte-Chrétienne*

A century ago, less than two months after losing their home in the Great Salem Fire, the Sisters of Ste-Chrétienne acquired the estate known as Loring Villa. Fifty years ago, in May of 1964, the Sisters announced the construction of a new *Académie*.

This vast complex was to be located at “the base of Ste-Chrétienne Hill”, a 25-acre site on Harrison Avenue. Designed by noted architect Olivier-W. Fontaine (1900-2000), the seven attached buildings of light-colored brick and glass would cost an astounding 1.5 million dollars. The buildings were, first, a High School with 12 classrooms to accommodate 300 students. Second, a Library and offices. Third, a Convent for 36 Sisters. Fourth, a Cafeteria, with community rooms on the second level, and private Sisters’ quarters on the third. Fifth, a Chapel. Sixth, a Dressing Room. And seventh, an 800-seat Auditorium/Gymnasium.

Mère Françoise-de-Paule, Provincial, and Mère Ste-Mechtilde, Superior, hosted an elaborate groundbreaking ceremony on Sunday 14 June 1964. Mgr Alfred-R. Julien, D.C.L., represented the Cardinal, Councilor Edmond-J. Perron represented the Mayor, and Lucien-E. Audette served as Master of Ceremonies.

Construction progressed rapidly and was three months ahead of schedule by April of 1965. The new auditorium was first used for graduation exercises that June, and classes opened in the new complex that September. The Sisters, who began with 20 students in 1918, now had 450 students, including 45 boarders in their care. From this time forward, Elementary grades were taught “up the hill”, and High School grades were taught in the new buildings.

The dedication of the new *Académie Ste-Chrétienne* took place on Sunday 14 November 1965, and was attended by 2,000 guests. Richard Cardinal Cushing presided over the cornerstone ceremony before blessing the complex.

Mère François-de-Paule remained as Provincial until September of 1966. She was succeeded by Mère Louise-de-Marillac until August of 1968, and then by Salem native Mère Marie-Ubalde (Anita Beauregard).

Although the modern complex was magnificent in every detail, insurmountable difficulties presented themselves almost immediately. Fuel costs for the new complex were exceedingly high during the very first winter. The Cardinal’s monthly contribution to the Sisters ceased during his final illness. And Parochial Schools were closing at a rapid rate as enrollment declined and fewer young women were entering religious orders. Despite heroic efforts, the new *Académie Ste-Chrétienne* was forced to close its doors after only six academic years.

Final graduations were held in June of 1971 and the complex was leased to the City of Salem for the 1971-1972 school year. Known as Horace Mann South, it provided classes for students from the Castle Hill area in grades K through 6. On 13 December 1972, *l’Académie Ste-Chrétienne* was sold to Salem State College for 3.65 million dollars, and has served as its South Campus ever since.

The French Press of 1789

The first French-language newspaper to be published in Massachusetts 225 years ago traces its history back to Salem. Samuel Hall (1740-1807), its publisher, had printed Salem's first newspaper on the same presses two decades earlier. The story is one of Salem's contributions to the French in America.

Early Years

Samuel Hall was born in Medford, Massachusetts on 2 November 1740, the son of Jonathan Hall and of Anna Fowle. He was apprenticed at an early age to his uncle, Daniel Fowle (1715-1787). Fowle had been a Boston printer from 1740 to 1755 before establishing the first printing press in the state of New Hampshire at Portsmouth.

In 1762, Hall entered into partnership with Anne Franklin in Newport, Rhode Island. Her late husband James (1696-1735), the brother of Benjamin Franklin, had been a Boston printer from 1717 to 1726 before establishing the first printing press in the state of Rhode Island.

Salem's Gazette

Persuaded by Richard Derby, Samuel Hall came to Salem in April of 1768 and opened an office on Essex Street. The long-awaited arrival of Salem's first printing press was heralded as "a great event". Salem now became the third town in the state to have a press, after Cambridge (1639) and Boston (1674).

Hall gained immediate success as a printer, bookbinder, and bookshop owner. Yet, the need for a Salem newspaper was immediately apparent. There were then only five newspapers in the entire state, all of which were published in Boston. With the financial backing of Richard Derby, Hall was able to publish a prospectus of Salem's first newspaper, the *Essex Gazette*, on 5 July 1768. It was said that:

Mr. Hall was eminently qualified for the task he had undertaken. He possessed business talents, enterprise, ability, editorial tact and judgment...The first number of the paper appeared August 2, 1768, and was a very creditable publication in its typographical execution and the general character of its contents. It was printed upon a crown sheet, folio, ten by sixteen inches, three columns to the page.

The following year, Hall edited and published *The Essex Almanack*. Astronomical calculations had been provided by Salem's Nathaniel Ward (1746-1768), who was Harvard Librarian at the time of his death at the age of 22. By 1770, Hall's almanacs were in demand, and his newspaper had some 700 subscribers. With ever increasing sales, he admitted his younger brother Ebenezer into partnership in 1772.

The Essex Street shop suffered damage in the Great Fire of 6 October 1774, but Salem's first printing press was saved and the shop was moved into the brick block at the corner of Washington and Norman Streets. After nearly seven years, the final issue of the *Essex Gazette* was published on 2 May 1775 when Samuel and Ebenezer moved to Cambridge at the request of the Provincial Congress.

Only ten days later, on 12 May 1775, the brothers issued a new paper from their press, now located in Stoughton Hall at Harvard. The lengthy title belies continuity with the Salem paper: *The New England Chronicle or the Essex Gazette*. Nine months later, in February of 1776, Ebenezer Hall died at the age of 27. Samuel removed to Boston where he established a new printing office.

Returning to Salem, Hall took Thomas C. Cushing as an apprentice and resumed his former newspaper on 18 October 1781 under the name of the *Salem Gazette*. Financial difficulties arose when a 75% tax was imposed on all advertising in order to liquidate the Revolutionary War debt. The last issue of the *Salem Gazette* was published on 22 November 1785, and Hall wrote that he would "always endeavor to promote the interests and reputation of the town of Salem." He returned to Boston where, only six days later, he published the first issue of the *Massachusetts Gazette* and "made arrangements to supply his Salem subscribers as usual, by a carrier". One of his subscribers was none other than Salem's noted diarist, the Rev. William Bentley (1759-1819). Bentley wrote to Hall on 12 March 1786, mentioning his "excellent paper", and signing the letter "with highest personal respect".

The *Salem Gazette* did not long remain dormant. Hall's apprentice, Thomas Cushing, resumed its publication on 14 October 1786 under the title of the *Salem Mercury*, a name which recalled his mentor's earliest position with the *Mercury* in Newport. When the paper became a semi-weekly on 5 January 1790, it reverted to the name *Salem Gazette*, a name which it kept until 31 August 1908. Salem's first newspaper existed for 140 years with little interruption.

Boston's Courier

In 1789, Hall entered into partnership with Paul-Joseph Guérard de Nançrède (1761-1841). Nançrède was born at Héricy, near Fontainebleau, France, and had been a companion of Lafayette in the War of Independence. He was Harvard's first professor of French language and literature. It was Nançrède's intention to edit a French-language newspaper and to have Hall arrange for its publication. To date, only three such attempts had been made in what is now the United States: *La Gazette française* (1780) was printed by a French fleet aboard the frigate *Nephtune* in Newport Harbor, *Le Courier de l'Amérique* (1784) was published in Philadelphia, and *Le Courier de la Nouvelle-Orléans* (1785) was published in Louisiana, which then belonged to Spain. By 1786 all three ceased to exist.

On Thursday 23 April 1789, the first issue of a new weekly paper, *Le Courier de Boston*, made its appearance. Edited by Nançrède and published by Hall, it was printed in quarto, eight pages, two columns to the page. This was the first French-language newspaper in Massachusetts and, in

fact, the first printed on American soil in New England. The Rev. Bentley, who was fluent in French and was a friend and client of Hall's, stated definitively on April 29th that *Le Courrier de Boston* was printed on

"Mr. Hall's press in Boston, the same press formerly employed at Salem."

The 26 and final issue of the paper is dated 15 October 1789. Alexandre Belisle explains that:

Six months is not a very long existence for a newspaper, but under the circumstances we can say that the *Courrier de Boston* had a hard life, and we can even marvel that it could survive six months...a veritable *tour de force*. (*Histoire de la Presse*, 1911, page 357, trans.)

Final Years

Five years after leaving Salem, Samuel Hall was still continuing to "promote the interests" of Salem as he had promised. The Rev. Bentley noted on 23 October 1790 that he had received a "letter from Hall, Printer, informing me that the impression of my Sermons has sold & that a new impression is in view". Hall and Nancrède had opened a bookshop on Boston's Cornhill Street the previous year. Nancrède left to open his own shop in 1796, but Hall remained at this location until 1805 when he retired.

Called "one of the oldest and most correct Printers in the State", Samuel Hall died in Boston on 30 October 1807 at the age of 67. Gilbert L. Streeter sums up his career stating that:

His life was one of active usefulness and of remarkable success. Besides his newspaper publications, he was the printer and publisher of many works of various degrees of importance, some of them of considerable value. He was an industrious, accurate and enterprising printer, a judicious editor and excellent man. (*History of Essex County*, 1888)

COURIER DE BOSTON,

AFFICHES, ANNONCES, ET AVIS.

L'Utilité des deux Mondes.

Prix, 5 Pence.

Du JEUDI, 2 JUILLET, 1789.

[No. 11.]

Le Courrier de Salem

Events of a century ago in Salem's Franco-American newspaper

May - June 1914

Societies

- Alfred Bérubé, painting contractor, has just completed painting the exterior of the Cercle Veillot block on Lafayette Street.
- *A Grande séance littéraire et musicale* will be held in the Cercle Veillot Hall on Sunday June 21st. The play "*La Croix d'argent*" will be performed. Père Jacquemet O.P., founder and director of the *Cercle Lacordaire* will attend.
- Amédée Côté was elected to represent the Salem chapter of *les Artisans* at their convention in Springfield on June 22nd.

People & Families

- Henri Thériault and Lucien Talbot have left for New York where they will enlist in the U. S. Army.
- Horace Michaud, 17, is recovering in Beverly Hospital with a broken hip after falling off his bicycle and being trampled by a horse.
- Attorney Joseph-F. Pelletier and Sylvia Pinault were married in St-Joseph's church on Monday morning, June 22nd.

Business and Professions

- Osias Gaudette has purchased the pharmacy at the corner of Lafayette and Harbor Streets, which was founded in 1853.
- Louis Bourgeois, the baker at the corner of Palmer and Congress Streets, has just purchased a new Buick to deliver breads and pastries.
- Adélar Lévesque, the grocer at the corner of Prince and Palmer Streets, has installed a new ice-making machine at the cost of \$950.00.

Construction

- Charles Deroy has moved to Gardner, Mass., where he is assisting in the construction of a new church.

Church

- Henri Gagnon has been an altar server at St-Joseph's for ten years; he prepares the altar boy schedules, and teaches Latin.
- Père Donat Binette left Salem on May 17th for a visit to Montréal, and was featured in an article published in *La Presse*.
- Congratulations are offered to Père Rainville on the occasion of his 10th anniversary as pastor of St-Joseph's on May 20th.
- Over 200 children received their First Holy Communion at the 7:00 A.M. Mass at St-Joseph's on Thursday, May 28th.

- The Mayor has granted permission for St-Joseph's parish to have a procession through the streets on *la Fête-Dieu* (Corpus Christi) on June 14th. All Franco-organizations will be represented. Two repositories will be erected on Perkins Street, at the corners of Harbor and Palmer Streets. Père J.-P. Thibodeau of Rivière-du-Loup will assist.

School

- Mère Marie-Octavie, Superior of the Sisters of Ste-Chrétienne, has returned from her trip to Metz, France.
- A Grand Whist will be held in the Cercle Veillot Hall on Monday evening, June 8th, to benefit St-Joseph's and Ste-Anne's schools.
- A *séance* marking the end of the school year will be held at St-Joseph's on Friday, June 12th. Three French-language plays will be presented by the students.

July - August 1914

Departures

- Père Rainville announced on July 19th that only 500 of his 1400 families remained in Salem after the Fire. By August, 214 families had settled in Lynn, 90 in Danvers, a large number in Beverly, and the remainder in industrial centers of New England and in Canada.
- M. A. Lambert, an agent of the Canadian government from the Province of Québec, was in Salem for one week; he offered good positions, farm work, and properties for sale in Québec. Rodolphe Boucher of the Amoskeag Mills in Manchester, NH offered to hire weavers; a similar offer was made by agents from the Danielson Cotton Company in Connecticut. A number of Salem Shoe manufacturers relocated in nearby Peabody, Beverly, and Marblehead, and offered employment there.
- Wilfred Henri, Philias Pelletier, and Eugénie Dion have moved to Cohoes, NY where they are employed in the Harmony Mills.
- The family of Adélard Marquis moved to Rivière-du-Loup, PQ; of Joseph Lapointe to St-Arsène, PQ; of Benjamin Michaud to Magog, PQ; of Hector Gagnon to Rumford, ME; of Elisée Ouellette to Manchester, NH; etc.
- Arthur Beaucage, Joseph Gagnon, and Eugène Rabouin of Salem had met with 200 people in Danvers in June for the purpose of obtaining a French priest. Another meeting was held on July 19th for creating a French parish due to the large number from Salem.

Relocating

- Arthur Jodoin and Louis Bergeron were among those who worked between 7 A.M. and 5 P.M. daily clearing improvised streets of debris and ash. By early July, many of the Franco-American merchants had already reopened in new locations: *Le Courrier de Salem* at 8 Central Street; Paul-N. Chaput Realty and Insurance at 8 Central Street; Napoléon Lé

vesque undertaker at the corner of Lafayette and Ward Streets, with a new hearse; Eugène Fournier barber at 50 Lafayette Street, and Frank Pariseau at Forest River Park (where children's hair is cut a no charge); Joseph Turcotte baker at Lawrence Street; Fugère grocers at Front Street; Aurélie Ouellette women's clothing at 100 Lafayette Street; Stanislas Lévesque shoes at the corner of Lafayette and New Derby Streets; Dr Alfred-T. Leboeuf at 262 Lafayette Street; and J.-H. Chouinard optometrist at 209 Essex Street.

Rebuilding

- By August, much construction is planned and some is completed. Pierre Marquis opens a new restaurant at the corner of Harbor and Congress Streets. Napoléon Lévesque purchases land adjoining the former Cercle Veillot and plans a 3-story building with stores and apartments. Joseph Giguère is building a 4-story cement block with six apartments at the corner of Canal and Cedar Streets. M. Chouinard has received plans for a brick block with 16 apartments. The Naumkeag Mills reopen in a cement building on East Gardner Street on August 13th. Alfred Audet has begun to construct classrooms in the shell of St-Joseph's church.

Local News

- Jean Missud directed the Salem Cadet Band in a concert for the refugees at Forest River Park on the Fourth of July. This was to have been St-Joseph's annual parish picnic. The *Fanfare de la Garde Nationale* performed for the refugees at the Salem Willows the following month.
- Masses were temporarily held in the Normal School (now Salem State University). Hours on Sundays were 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 A.M. The first funeral held here was on July 6th for Théodora (Pelletier) Ouellette, age 40.
- Lost items were desperately sought. Napoléon Martin lost his sewing machine which had been transported to the Salem Common. N. Leblanc offers to return a package of clothing which he found in exchange for two which he lost.

En-têtes de la presse

“La ville de Salem dévastée par les flammes, hier”

-*Le Soleil, Québec, P.Q., 26 juin 1914*

“À Salem le dénuement dépasse tout ce qu'on peut s'imaginer”

-*L'Étoile, Lowell, Mass., 29 juin 1914*

“La Conflagration de Salem, Mass., Environ 10,000 Franco-Américains sont jetés sur le pave”

-*L'Union, Woonsocket, R.I., juillet 1914*

Traditions

No. 16: “Le Calendrier” (II)

D.-Michel Michaud, #1

MAY

- 1 On *le premier mai* or May Day, the *seigneur* or landlord was honored by the residents. A tall evergreen was stripped of its branches except for the uppermost few, and this “May-pole” was planted in front of the manor. Pistols were fired in salute. The *seigneur* then opened the doors of his home and invited all to enter for the annual feast.
- 1 The first of May was the first day that farm animals were put out to pasture. It was believed that “*Quand il tonne le premier jour du mai, les vaches auront du bon lait*” (When it thunders on the first day of May, the cows will have good milk). Trees and potatoes were traditionally planted on this day. Indoors, it was time to begin *le grand ménage* or spring cleaning.
- 1 This is the first day of *le mois de Marie* or the Month of Mary. At the church, the altar of Our Lady was decorated with flowers. The rosary was recited each evening during the month, either at *la croix du chemin* or roadside cross, or in the church where there was benediction and the singing of hymns such as “*C'est le mois de Marie*”. Rainwater or melted snow collected on this day was said to have healing properties.
- 24 *La Fête-Dieu* or Corpus Christi arrived as early as May 24th or as late as June 27th, on the Thursday following Trinity Sunday (now transferred to the following Sunday). Huge evergreen arches were constructed over the streets of the parish, and a family was chosen to build an elaborate *reposoir* or altar outdoors. All of the parish organizations marched in procession through the streets, carrying banners and singing hymns. The pastor carried the monstrance to the *reposoir* where he imparted a benediction.

JUNE

- 24 *La Saint-Jean* or the Feast of St. John the Baptist is *la Fête nationale* when French-Canadians and Franco-Americans celebrate their heritage. Bonfires or fireworks take place on the eve, and parades and cultural events are celebrated on the day itself. Also known as *le Noël d'été* (Summer Christmas), it is a major holiday in Québec and is observed in many Franco-American communities of New England. Among the sayings of the day is “*La nuit de la Saint-Jean est la plus courte de l'an*” (Saint John’s night is the shortest of the year).
- 29 *La Saint-Pierre* or St. Pater’s Day is celebrated by fisherman in coastal villages, especially in the Gaspé region of Québec. Boats are cleaned or repainted, and are decorated for the annual blessing. It is believed that “*Saint-Pierre pluvieux, trente jours dangereux*” (Rain on St. Pater’s Day predicts thirty days of dangerous weather).

JULY

- 1 July 1st begins a month of rest between sowing and reaping. It is a time of visiting, of day-trips, and of vacationing. Because of the extreme heat we are warned that "*L'été bien doux, l'hiver en courroux*" (A very mild summer predicts a severe winter).
- 26 Sainte Anne is the patroness of Québec, and her shrine at Sainte-Anne-de-Beaupré has been the site of pilgrimages since the 17th century. The annual Novena begins on July 18th and concludes with a candlelight procession on the night of the 26th. In August of 1918, *L'Action Catholique* stated that "*...c'est la solennité de la Bonne Sainte Anne, et si vous ne communize point ce jour-là., vous n'êtes pas un vrai canadien-français.*" (...it is the Solemnity of the Good Sainte Anne, and if you do not receive Communion on that day, you are not a true French-Canadian).

AUGUST

- 1 The first of the month is a reminder that the time of rest is ending and the time of harvest is beginning. A popular saying is that "*Il faut cueillir les choux l'un des trois premiers jours d'août*" (Cabbages must be picked on one of the first three days of August).
- 25 The Feast of Saint-Louis-de France (1214-1270) was long considered the patronal feast of the French people. It was observed as a holyday in Québec from 1684 to 1744 when it was transferred to Sunday. It is said that "*Si la lune de Saint-Louis se fait en beau, sois réjoui*" (If there is a beautiful moon on Saint-Louis' night, rejoice in it).

[to be continued]

Our traditions: a heritage worth remembering!

HAPPY 
ST. JEAN BAPTISTE

Genealogies

DeGrandpré

Mathieu Duteau and Jeanne Pouvreau
of France

Pierre Duteau & Jeanne Perrin (David & Jeanne Daniau)
c.1638, LaRochelle, France

- I Charles Duteau-DeGrandpré & Jeanne Rivard-Lavigne (Nicolas & Catherine de Saint-Père) 22 Apr 1669 (C. LaTouche)
- II Alexis Duteau-DeGrandpré & M.-Charlotte Brisset (Jacques & Marguerite Dandonneau) Ile-Du-Pas, 13 Jan 1722
- III Jacques Duteau-DeGrandpré & M.-Josette Laferrière-Charon (François-Aurel & Geneviève Desrosiers) 6 Feb 1750 (C. Monmerqué)
- IV Vital Duteau-DeGrandpré & Thérèse Morinville (Alexis & Marie-Anne Perrault) Champlain, 27 Jul 1797
- V Vital Duteau-DeGrandpré & Christine Sylvestre (Louis-Georges & Josephte Plante) Ile-Du-Pas, 2 Feb 1836
- VI Pierre-Simon-Vital Duteau-DeGrandpré & Sophie Désy (Louis & Marie Cournoyer) La Visitation-de-l'Ile-Du-Pas, 29 Oct 1876
- VII Ubald DeGrandpré & Malvina Mongeau (Charles & Aurélie Péloquin) St-Pierre-de-Sorel, 25 Oct 1920



Poirier

Jacques Poirier-Desloges & Françoise Brunet
of Lathus, Poitiers, France

- I Joseph Poirier-Desloges & M.-Joseph Gauthier (Pierre & Charlotte Roussel) Montréal, 16 Sep 1709
- II Pierre Poirier-Desloges & M.-Charlotte Pilon (Jean & Anne Gervais) Ste-Anne-du-Bout-de-l'Ile (Montréal), 8 Jan 1748
- III Jean-Baptiste Poirier-Desloges & Magdeleine Lafleur-LeComte (Charles & Geneviève Lalonde), Soulanges, 29 Jul 1771
- IV Jean-Baptiste Poirier-Desloges & Adèle Corbeil (Antoine & Marie Bayard) Montréal, 9 Nov 1840
- V Jean-Baptiste Poirier-Desloges & Marie-Louise Frappier (Antoine & Louise Audet-Lapointe), Notre-Dame-des-Grâces, 26 Jan 1864
- VI Gédéon Poirier & Laura Larocque (Théophile & Arthémise Fecteau) Salem, MA, 23 Jun 1902

Décès

*Aux familles éprouvées par le décès d'un membre cher,
l'Institut franco-américain de Salem offre ses plus sincères condoléances.*

Annette-R. (Charbonneau) BEAUREGARD, 93 ans, 2 novembre 2013 • Georgette-A. (Soucy) BEDARD, 87 ans, 9 novembre 2013 • Julia-Ann (Flynn) BELLEAU, 81 ans, 23 décembre 2013 • Louise-F. (Larivée) BLAIR, 91 ans, 18 janvier 2014 • Annette-Marie (Dumais) BLANCHETTE, 91 ans, 31 janvier 2014 • Doris-A. (LeBlanc) BOUCHER, 81 ans, 23 janvier 2014 • Gloria-Marie (Dion) BRANDT, 60 ans, 22 octobre 2013 • Hilda-E. (Guy) BRIGGS, 93 ans, 13 novembre 2013 • Rita (Bourgault) BROWN, 90 ans, 5 décembre 2013 • Henry-L. CARON, 20 septembre 2013 • Jean-Marie (Blaikie) Rochna-CARON, 17 octobre 2013 • M.-Constance-F. (Bérubé) CARR, 79 ans, 4 décembre 2013 • Ann-Marie CASTONGUAY, 57 ans, 19 janvier 2014 • Mary-Jane-O. (LeBel) CHALUPOWSKI, 93 ans, 30 décembre 2013 • Bernadette-C. (Denis) COMEAU, 95 ans, 8 janvier 2014 • Rita-L. (Burke) CYR, 86 ans, 27 octobre 2013 • Paul-A. DEMEULE, 59 ans, 25 octobre 2013 • Wilfred-R. DEMEULE, 89 ans, 23 janvier 2014 • Eugène-R. DIONNE, 87 ans, 26 novembre 2013 • Jean-Paul DIONNE, 83 ans, 17 novembre 2013 • Robert-S. DOUCETTE, 28 décembre 2013 • Henry-R. DUPUIS, 76 ans, 27 octobre 2013 • Pauline-J. (Michaud) FRANCIS, 68 ans, 5 janvier 2014 • Joyce-A. (Belisle) FRÉCHETTE, 51 ans, 13 octobre 2013 • Janet-T. (Gagné) GAGNON, 86 ans, 24 octobre 2013 • Anne-Marie (Pelletier) GAUTHIER, 71 ans, 22 octobre 2013 • Gretchen (Court) GAUTHIER, 60 ans, 22 novembre 2013 • Cyrille-A.-J. GRENIER, 94 ans, 31 décembre 2013 • Jeannette-R. (Pinette) HARVEY, 96 ans, 8 décembre 2013 • Raymond-Joseph JALBERT, 98 ans, 28 janvier 2014 • Joan (Pelchat) JENNINGS, 82 ans, 16 novembre 2013 • Pearl (Gagnon) LANGLAIS, 87 ans, 27 octobre 2013 • Jeannette (Beauregard) LEVASSEUR, 89 ans, 18 octobre 2013 • Maryann-Rose (Panzner) LÉVESQUE, 57 ans, 3 novembre 2013 • Mary-I. (Madruga) L'ITALIEN, 87 ans, 23 octobre 2013 • Thérèse (Languirand) MARCHAND, 85 ans, 5 janvier 2014 • Adélaïde (Pelkey) MARQUIS, 12 décembre 2013 • Charlotte MARQUIS, 94 ans, 26 décembre 2013 • Paul-J. MARQUIS, 82 ans, 15 novembre 2013 • June (Newton) MICHAUD, 84 ans, 14 janvier 2014 • Cathleen-Ann MORENCY, 54 ans, 2 janvier 2014 • Rita-L. (Belleau) PARÉ, 80 ans, 16 décembre 2013 • Ronald PELLETIER, 66 ans, 8 septembre 2013 • Napoléon-G. PERO, 91 ans, 4 octobre 2013 • Henry-Arthur RICHARD, 91 ans, 7 décembre 2013 • Helen-Marie (LeBlanc) ROZUMEK, 94 ans, 3 octobre 2013 • George-Albert ST-PIERRE, 80 ans, 8 janvier 2014 • Léonard-Clétus ST-PIERRE, 87 ans, 6 décembre 2013 • Norman-A. ST-PIERRE, 86 ans, 18 novembre 2013 • Lucille-H. (Bouchard) SULLIVAN, 89 ans, 10 novembre 2013 • Jean-Marie (Roderick) THÉRIAULT, 81 ans, 31 décembre 2013 • Fernande (Norbert) TREMBLAY, 92 ans, 15 décembre 2013 • Joan-A. (Dion) VIZENA, 80 ans, 28 janvier 2014 • Jeannine-A. (Pelletier) WALDIE, 77 ans, 6 novembre 2013 •

Nous nous souviendrons d'eux

Vers l'autel de Marie.

Cantabile. *p* LAMBILLOITE

The musical score is written on a single staff in G major (one sharp) and 6/8 time. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Cantabile' and the dynamics start with a piano 'p' marking. The melody is simple and flowing, with lyrics written below the notes. There are several dynamic markings: 'p' at the beginning, 'mf' (mezzo-forte) in the refrain, and 'rall.' (rallentando) indicated by a wedge-shaped line. The score is divided into sections by double bar lines. The lyrics are in French and include a refrain that repeats several times.

Vers l'au-tel de Ma- ri- e Al- lons a- vec a-
rall.

mour, Vierge aimable et ché- ri- e, Don- ne- nous un beau
Refrain

jour. Don- ne, don- ne- nous un beau jour, Don- ne, don- ne-
rall.

nous un beau jour, Don- ne don- ne- nous un beau jour.

2

Nous venons dès l'aurore
Prier en ce séjour,
Et te chanter encore:
Donne-nous un beau jour.

3

Ramène la lumière
Dans le ciel sombre et lourd;
Entends notre prière:
Donne-nous un beau jour.

4

O Mère de tendresse,
Ton cœur serait-il sourd?
N'es-tu pas la Maîtresse?
Donne-nous un beau jour.

5

Ce soir, Mère chérie,
Tu verras de retour
Ta famille bénie:
Donne-nous un beau jour.

La Revue de Salem

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Contents

| | |
|--------------------------------------|----|
| News..... | 2 |
| Vite, vite, l'été arrive..... | 3 |
| Ubalde DeGrandpré..... | 4 |
| First Families of Salem (II)..... | 6 |
| The new Académie Ste-Chrétienne..... | 8 |
| The French Press of 1789..... | 9 |
| Le Courrier de Salem (1914)..... | 12 |
| Le Calendrier (II)..... | 15 |
| Genealogies..... | 17 |
| Décès..... | 18 |
| Vers l'autel de Marie..... | 19 |

Franco-American Institute of Salem, Inc.

Organized on 1 May 2005 and incorporated on 16 February 2006, the Franco-American Institute of Salem is dedicated to preserving and promoting the history, genealogy, and culture of the Franco-American community of greater Salem, Massachusetts.

Membership, which includes a subscription to *La Revue de Salem*, is available for \$12.50 per year. Address all correspondence to F.A.I.S., 40 Nahant Street, Lynn, MA 01902-3305. Telephone: 1-781-592-1425. Email: francosalem@yahoo.com

Il nous fera plaisir de vous servir en français.

Officers 2012-2013

D.-Michel Michaud, President
Nelson-L. Dionne, Vice-President
John M. Kobuszewski, Treasurer
Rosemary-H. O'Brien, Secretary

Directors

Dorothy Morneau (*exp. 2015*)
Jane Stauffer (*exp. 2016*)

□ □ □

Meetings

Meetings of the officers of the Franco-American Institute of Salem for 2014 will be held at 40 Nahant Street, Lynn, MA on 18 May and 21 September at 4:00 PM. All members are welcome to attend.



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"Dans l'bon vieux temps ça s'passait d'même ..."



Journal of the
Franco-American Institute of Salem, Inc.
Salem, Massachusetts

Cover Photo: A view of Saint-Joseph's church, taken from the corner of Salem and Dow streets, in the days following the Great Salem Fire of 25 June 1914.

News

Salem native and retired Navy Captain Brian "Gig" Michaud has been licensed by the Coast Guard to captain vessels up to 200 miles offshore, and has begun working in the marine industry. *Salut!* • Salem native Matt Bouchard was named head football coach at Salem High School on 13 March 2014. *Félicitations!* • Captain Dennis Levasseur (#165) of the Salem Fire Department was among the 12 who were recognized by the Red Cross for responding to the Boston Marathon bombings in 2013. *Un grand merci!* • St. James' Bingo Night, which began in St-Joseph's parish more than four decades ago, ended on April 9th when the longtime committee resigned due to a dispute with the clergy. A new committee resumed the games the following month. *Bonne chance!* • Père Louis Bourgeois (#206) received the Salute to Partnership Award from Catholic Charities North on 1 May 2014 for his support of the Christmas Giving Program. *Applaudissements!* • Québec has two new saints! Mère Marie-de-l'Incarnation (1599-1672) and Bishop François-de-Laval (1623-1708) were canonized by Pope Francis on 3 April 2014. *Un honneur pour nous, aussi!* • Our vice-president Nelson-L. Dionne (#2) has published yet another photographic volume, "Salem Through Time", which appeared on the bookshelves in April. *Bravo!* • Marie-Joëlle Parent wrote an excellent series of articles on the Franco-Americans of New England which were published in *Le Journal de Montréal* between May 10th and 13th. *Un beau travail!* • Congratulations to Patrick Botti, a native of France, who was appointed music director of Ste-Anne's this past May. *Bienvenue!* • Salem native Richard St-Pierre, president of the Peabody Historical Society, has been named Curator of the George Peabody House and the Leatherworkers Museum. *Félicitations!* • A front-page article featuring the Franco-American Institute of Salem appeared both in the Salem Gazette and in the North Shore Sunday on 20 June 2014. We are grateful to Deborah Gardner Walker for her fine story. *Il faut lire ça!* • Lowell celebrated its 44th annual "Semaine Franco-Américaine" from June 22nd through the 28th. The Franco-American Institute of Salem is a proud sponsor of this event! *Toujours le fun!* • Congratulations to the *Soeurs de Sainte-Chrétienne* who are celebrating anniversaries this year! 65 years: Sr Rachel Gonthier and Sr Estelle Plante. 70 years: Sr Margaret Ebacher. *Ad Multos Annos!* • The *Congrès Mondial Acadien 2014* will be held in New Brunswick, Maine, and Québec from August 8th through the 24th. For information, call 506-737-2014 or visit www.cma2014.com *Une belle fête!* • Our annual get-together, *l'été en fête*, will be held on Sunday, August 24th. All members are welcome to attend. (See details on page 35.)

Donations received include: books (2) and file material from Nelson-L. Dionne (#2); programs (2) and booklet from Donna Herman (#102); file material from Irène Coady (#222); and gifts from John-M. Kobuszewski (#3). *Un grand merci à tous!*

Ensuite, renouvellement!

Each year, Salem recalls the tragic events of 25 June 1914. This year, one hundred years after the Great Salem Fire, there is an even greater interest in the details of that fateful day when ten thousand Franco-Americans lost their homes and employment, their worldly belongings and their life savings. Many could not locate family members for days or even weeks. All had been reduced to nothingness and the future was, at best, uncertain.

Perhaps what is most amazing is how quickly these people regained their strength and determination to rebuild this large Franco-American community. They reconstructed their church and school, and their French-language newspaper and social organizations continued almost without interruption. These people reinvested in the city they called home, with the assurance that their faith, language, and culture would survive among future generations.

The twenty-fifth of June is surely a day of remembrance. However, if we recall only the losses of the day, we lose sight of who these people were and of the legacy they left behind. Despite the enormous catastrophe that our ancestors endured – the fifth largest conflagration in United States history at that time, and the largest ever in any Franco-American center – they rebuilt a larger, stronger, and more vibrant community in order to assure a better future. The Great Salem Fire was, to be sure, the death of a community. But in its aftermath came a resurrection.

This centennial year, for us, should be one of thanksgiving and one of pride. The events of June 25th were not allowed to be an ending, but rather the beginning of a transformation which took decades to complete. We need to take pride in being descendants of a strong and determined generation of builders. During the Influenza Epidemic, the First World War, the Great Depression, and the Second World War, the Franco-Americans of Salem worked unceasingly to restore its community to its former glory.

The Great Salem Fire deserves to be commemorated. But it is only when we focus our attention on the great accomplishments which followed that we can say “*Je me souviens – et je suis fier!*”

□ □ □

Avis aux lecteurs

Il y a des lutins méchants qui habitent notre ordinateur! Sans égard pour la belle langue française, ils aiment jouer des mauvais tours qui nous étonnent. Dans notre dernier numéro, le mot membres est devenu members, pavé est devenu pave, communiez est devenu communize, etc. Cela pousse trop loin la plaisanterie; là, cela n'est plus drôle. Mais, nous sommes prêts pour la guerre linguistique. "Un lutin averti en vaut deux!" Alors, soyez prudents, mes petits. Avec nos plus sincères excuses à nos lecteurs fidèles. –La rédaction

The Great Salem Fire

The Point Neighborhood

The Point, which lies between Peabody and Leavitt streets and extends from Lafayette street to Salem Harbor, was and is a large residential area. By the late nineteenth century, nearly the entire population was French-Canadian. Most were parishioners of l'Église Saint-Joseph on Lafayette street, and were employees of the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company, a sprawling mill complex situated on the waterfront.

Housing consisted largely of multi-family dwellings of wood, and included many "three-deckers" with porches, constructed closely together. Despite much overcrowding, there was general cleanliness and order. As early as 1885, a reporter published his findings:

A News representative had occasion recently to visit this district, and was somewhat surprised to find scrupulous cleanliness where it had been intimated that the contrary state of things would be found existing. One notes that it is not uncommon to find a family of say five persons keeping house in two rooms... In one place visited, dinner was being prepared. The room was scrubbed as clean and shone as brightly as an engine fresh from the repair shop. There was a place for everything. (Salem News, 2 May 1885)

The Naumkeag Mills, which were on the verge of closing due to lack of workers during the Civil War, were now flourishing despite low wages.

Nine out of every ten employed in the mills are French, or of French descent, and it is estimated that there are over 1200 given employment in the busy season. The wages made by the employees are not very high, and taken at an average would not reach a much higher figure than \$5 per individual for a [61¼-hour] week. (ibid.)

Saint-Joseph's parish, founded in 1873, was able to construct a new church on Lafayette street a decade later. By 1885, it numbered some 1500 parishioners.

Religiously they are very devoted, and attend service regularly on Sundays, as well as on other occasions for worship. (ibid.)

The Salem Evening News frequently described the growth and development of the old Point neighborhood, and the changes to be seen since the arrival of the French-Canadian population. What could have easily become a depressed area, was instead, transformed.

In 25 years the change has been so great that a former resident would be at a loss to recognize former familiar places. There is scarcely a house that existed 25 years ago that has not undergone some beneficial change, and in place of many that have disappeared after

their usefulness has passed, have arisen large blocks, some very ornamental in their architecture. Every street in the district has one or more of these substantial blocks, some four or five stories in height and affording suites for several tenants. This is conclusive evidence of the thrift and industry of the French people who have made this part of the city particularly their own. (Salem News, 25 October 1899)

Similar reports of structural improvements continued to appear in the years following the turn of the century.

All the change is due to the people who came from Canada and made their homes in that part of the city. Buildings that had withstood scores of years' use were renewed; new buildings were erected, and an entirely new settlement was made in this thickly settled part of the city. (Salem News, 19 January 1901)

The prosperity of Saint-Joseph's parish was evident in its substantial brick structures. The school was "beyond comparison the best arranged and appointed school building in Salem or the immediate vicinity." (Salem Daily Gazette, 14 February 1893) With an enrollment of 1325 students in 1911, it would become the largest parochial school in the city, and it boasted Salem's largest auditorium. And when the enormous red-brick church was constructed, it was called "one of the largest and most imposing structures for religious worship in New England." (The Boston Globe, 13 August 1913)

Clubs and organizations were also prospering. The *Cercle Veillot* had purchased the large Methodist church on Lafayette and Harbor streets in 1909, creating a spacious center for social activities.

The French-language newspaper *Le Courrier de Salem* was called "one of the most successful newspapers of New England" by 1911 (Belisle, Alexandre: *Histoire de la Presse*) The company purchased new presses in late 1912 and began publishing twice weekly in 1913 as its circulation increased.

The Point, along with what is now the small triangular park directly facing the church, had become a "city within a city". By 1914, the French-Canadians owned and operated no fewer than 102 businesses and professional offices in this neighborhood called *Petit Canada*.

Bakers (3)

Chemicals (1)

Clothiers and Tailors (8)

Coal and Wood (4)

Confectioner (1)

Druggists (2)

Dry Goods (3)

Express and Trucking (3)

Furniture (2)

Grocers (19)

Hairdressers (8)

Hardware (1)

| | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Insurance (1) | Plumber (1) |
| Jewelers and Opticians (2) | Pool Rooms (4) |
| Lodging House (1) | Realtor (1) |
| Newspaper (1) | Restaurants (4) |
| Notary and Justice (1) | Shoe sales and repair (7) |
| Paint and Wallpaper (4) | Tinsmith (1) |
| Photographer (1) | Undertakers (2) |
| Physicians (2) | Variety Stores (14) |

This vibrant neighborhood was the envy of many. Few areas of the city had been so greatly improved, and none showed a more promising future.

The Conflagration

Salem had experienced several days of extremely dry heat. By Thursday June 25th, temperatures had reached a brutally hot 94° with humidity at a low 43%.

At the Korn leather factory, 53-57 Boston street, a mixture called “tip finish” for patent leather was manufactured. It is presumed that the strong rays of sunlight shining through a window pane ignited the chemicals in storage, resulting in several explosions. Flames spread rapidly up an open elevator shaft and soon engulfed the wood-frame building. Several workers, including Oscar Chouinard, escaped by jumping from upper-story windows.

The first call came from Box 48 at the corner of Boston and Goodhue streets at 1:37 P.M., with a General Alarm only four minutes later. Twenty-one alarms would bring firefighters from 22 communities and 1300 militiamen.

The 15 miles-per-hour winds were fanning the flames up Boston street toward Essex street and beyond. The wind “swept the firemen from the street.” “The heat is so intense that nobody can get within 30 feet of the burning zone. The fire is burning on both sides of the street. The smoke is so thick that the streets are like night.”

When the fire was raging down Jackson street, the pastor [of Sainte-Anne’s] was kept informed of its progress until he felt alarmed that his parish would be devastated. The pastor went to the church and took the Blessed Sacrament and made his way down Jefferson avenue, accompanied by some parishioners to the boundary of the parish which was, and still is, the tracks that cross Jefferson avenue at Cressey Dockham Co. the fire jumped from Jackson street to South Salem without even burning a shingle of any house in Ste. Anne’s parish. (Salem News, 20 October 1951)

Burning embers were quickly caught up in the winds, sparking their own fires at remote locations. “Embers went swirling through the air and dropped upon roofs, which were as dry as tin-

der, in at least two dozen different places.” As early as 2:17 P.M., an alarm was sounded from the corner of Leach street and Summit avenue, one mile away from the Boston street fire. At 3:00 P.M., a fire was detected on the roof of one of the buildings of the Naumkeag Mills, about one and one-half miles away. At 3:14 P.M., an alarm was sounded from the corner of Cabot and Roslyn streets, and at 3:27 P.M., from the corner of Cabot and Cedar streets. At 3:30 P.M., the Naumkeag Mills were ordered closed and workers were sent home. Of its 1500 operatives “a large proportion were French-Canadians who lived in the immediate vicinity”.

The occupants of the City orphan asylum were saved none too soon. There were about 20 or 25 sisters, more than 100 children and perhaps a dozen old ladies, who had to be literally carried from the building. By the time the rescue party was ready to make its getaway, there was but one avenue of escape. A few minutes more and it would have been too late. [They] were first brought to the St. Mary school. However, fears were entertained that the Sisters would be burned out, so all hands were again shifted, this time to St. John’s [Preparatory School] in Danvers. The sisters at the St. Joseph convent were also taken to St. John’s. (Salem News, 26 June 1914)

The Boston street fire had reached Margin street by about 4:00 P.M., then jumped the railroad tracks in the direction of Canal and Lafayette streets. At 5:00 P.M., water was being directed on the rooftops of the mill buildings. “Property owners with tears in their eyes begged the firemen to exert themselves in the stricken South Salem district, only to be told again and again that the water pressure was inadequate and that nothing could be done.” At 5:55 P.M., an alarm was sounded from the corner of Salem and Everett (now Palmer) streets which were now “avenues of flame leading to the Point itself and spreading northward to include within its grasp, Ward and Peabody streets.” Lagrange (now Leavitt) street was fully ablaze at 7:00 P.M., as were the mills.

The rush of the flames through the Point district was the wildest of the conflagration, the flames leaping from house to house with incredible rapidity. Whole rows of houses burst into flames almost simultaneously. South Salem was rapidly becoming a mammoth cauldron of seething flames. People watched the two immense towers of the St. Joseph’s church and saw it spring into flames just after sunset [at 7:26 P.M.]. (ibid.)

As the evening came on and darkness shut down, a brilliant glow came from the north and made the open spaces in the roads and fields as bright as at twilight. Heavy masses of golden smoke poured into the night sky for a long distance along the horizon line, above which shot giant tongues of flame. Trees and houses were sharply silhouetted against the molten glow. In the center of it all we saw a large church whose twin towers, seen intermittently through the waves of smoke, stood out [as] landmarks. While we watched, flames burst from every side of the building, rising still higher and higher; then, as a curtain of smoke came between, a dull, distant rumble startled us, and when the smoke rolled

away again, the towers stood alone in the midst of a glowing mass – the remnants of an imposing building. Every now and then bright embers, like giant sparks, shot into the air, and sharp explosions could be dimly heard. The sights and sounds combined to give one the feeling of confusion, excitement and horror...Later in the night, [the] sinister light was still there, but it was paler, and toward morning the clouds of smoke became perceptibly smaller. The fire demon was yielding...(Salem News, 8 July 1914)

The Salem Hospital, then located on Charter street, was evacuated at 8:10 P.M. There were 57 patients, more than 50 outpatients due to the fire, and 32 nurses inside. At 10:20 P.M., all the mills were burning and floors and roofs were collapsing. The Union (now Congress) street bridge, the only remaining escape from the Point district, was now on fire.

It was not until the middle of the night that the fire burned itself out at the water's edge. Reporters recalled "columns of smoke by day and pillars of fire by night", and a blaze that was "so vivid that practically all the streets are very nearly as light as day." The illumination was seen from 50 miles away, and brought one million visitors to Salem. Over 250 acres were smoldering ruins of 1800 buildings, including 41 factories and nearly 400 shops and businesses, on nearly 100 streets. Fifteen thousand men, women and children were homeless.

Le Bon Père Binette

I am a young priest in charge of this flock. The pastor of the church left Montréal last night for Europe, and this tremendous burden has fallen upon my shoulders. All wiped out of existence in almost a moment. Hardly a building of any of my parishioners is left whole. I am in great distress. –Père Binette

Père J.-Donat Binette (1881-1930), a native of Bernierville, PQ, was ordained in Nicolet in 1907. Only three years later he was assigned as assistant to Père Rainville at St-Joseph's, Salem. Now at the age of 33, he found himself responsible for the care and consolation of 10,000 people who had lost everything.

One of the first of Boston's leading citizens to arrive at the scene of the fire was former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald. He recalled:

I shall never forget the picture presented by the young curate in charge of St. Joseph's new, beautiful church, which was burned. He was walking in and about through his flock with his hat off, counseling them to be brave and all would be for the best. I asked him if there was anything I could do for him, and he replied: "I am anxious to know about the arrangements for feeding." I told him that relief was on its way which would take care of all the needs. He didn't seem to understand as well as he ought to and he called over a beautiful young French girl to interpret for him. The eyes of both the priest and the young girl lit up and they went among the people and gave the good news. (Boston Post, 27 June 1914)

Père Binette offered Sunday Mass for his parishioners at Forest River Park.

No mass for the dead was ever more sad or impressive than this religious service. From the brave little priest, who tried to hide tears which would not be denied, and who spoke till overcome with emotion, to the hundreds of tearful men, women and children who stood grouped about, the whole affair was most touching indeed. It was for the homeless parishioners of St. Joseph's that he felt most deeply, who had no insurance on their belongings and who now have no work and but food and clothing enough for immediate needs only. This is what touched him most deeply. (Salem News, 29 June 1914)

The young priest did all in his power to secure food and water, clothing and blankets, and medical supplies. He met with agents and made arrangements for jobs for his parishioners. He spoke with each person individually, attending to their needs as best he could. Five days later it was reported that:

Gaunt and haggard from many sleepless nights and worn from the incessant labor of trying to alleviate his stricken flock, Father Binette collapsed last night and had to be taken to the relief station at the armory. The army physicians there found he had collapsed from exhaustion. His shoes were burned, great white blisters covered his feet and his condition was pitiful. After receiving treatment, he... retired to sleep for the first time since the conflagration. (Salem News, 1 July 1914)

Père Rainville returned to Salem on the 10th of July and was first taken to Forest River Park. Père Binette rang the bell to announce his arrival, and 2000 people emerged from their tents. He began by saying, "Reverend Pastor, I return to you the parish which you had entrusted to me. I return it to you burned and destroyed." Choked with emotion, he could not go on. But the pastor replied by thanking God that their lives were spared, and vowed that the parish would rise from the ashes, more beautiful and more prosperous.

So great was the work of Père Binette that *Le Courrier de Salem* of 9 July questioned: "*Pourquoi ne pas nommer le Forest River Park Binetteville?*" (Why not call Forest River Park "Binetteville"?) Infants were given the name of the popular priest, such as Arthur-Donat Bourgoin born on August 2nd, Jean-Paul-Donat Roy born on August 12th, and others were given "Père Donat" as their Godfather.

Père Rainville remained as pastor of St-Joseph's until his death on 23 March 1920, with Père Binette as his esteemed assistant. Four months later, Père Binette was honored to be appointed pastor of his own church, Sr-Zéphirin in Cochrane (now Wayland), where he remained for seven years. On 25 July 1927 he was directed to found a new parish, Notre-Dame-de-l'Assomption in Bellingham.

Exhausted from overwork and suffering from ill health, Père Binette retired on 30 March 1930 and sought rest at Warwick (Arthabaska) PQ. Only six months later on September 26th, *le bon Père Binette* died at the age of 49. The Salem Evening News noted:

His name will long linger in the annals of the parish due to ...his splendid work during ... the disastrous fire in 1914. His sermon ... in which he greatly encouraged the sorrow-stricken people ... is still remembered. He possessed a remarkable personality, which drew to him the people of the parish and enabled him to achieve worthy results. He was popular wherever he went and leaves a legion of friends. (29 September 1930)

An Intimate Wedding

An elaborate wedding was to be held a century ago, on 6 July 1914, when Délia Turgeon (1896-1977) would become the wife of Odias Pelletier (1888-1969). The nuptial Mass was to be celebrated in the new Saint-Joseph's church, followed by a reception and a honeymoon trip. Upon their return, they would settle into their new home at the corner of Prince and Palmer streets, conveniently located near their work at the Naumkeag Mills. On 25 June 1914, their plans literally went up in smoke!

The church and the mills were in ruins, their home was in ashes, and most of their invited guests had left Salem quickly in search of shelter and work. In the days which followed, mill agents from Manchester, N.H. arrived to offer housing and employment. Délia and Odias accepted an offer on June 29th, on the condition that they could remain in Salem for one more day.

On Tuesday morning, 30 June 1914, the couple was married in Sainte-Anne's church, Salem. The bride wore a white wedding gown, the only item she had saved from the fire five days earlier, and a small wreath of white flowers in place of a veil. Only "three or four guests" attended the small ceremony.

The Pelletiers spent a short time in Manchester, and "were among the first to move back to Salem." Odias resumed his position as loom-fixer at the Naumkeag Mills, and the couple lived for many years at 96 Congress Street where they raised their six children: Jean-Paul, Émile, Roger, Maurice, Armand, and Irène.

On Sunday 28 June 1964 the couple, now residing at 9 Holly Street, celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary in grand style. More than 100 guests arrived from Massachusetts, New York, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Canada, some of whom had been invited to the wedding 50 years earlier. The Mass was offered in the new Saint-Joseph's church with Père Wilfred-K. Harvey, OMI (#151) officiating, and was followed by a reception at the Knights of Columbus Hall overlooking the Salem Common. It was here on the common, fifty years earlier, that so many took refuge from the devastation wrought by the Great Salem Fire.

In the Words of the Press

“Just as if swept by a cyclone the Point district in South Salem stands shorn of every vestige of living thing and structure of any sort...” (Salem News, 26 June 1914)

“The Salem fire is by far the most serious conflagration in the history of New England.” (ibid.)

“Hospital list of injured – Oscar Chouinard, 32 Cabot street, fracture [of] right arm by jumping from a second story window [at Korn leather factory].” (ibid.)

“La paroisse Saint-Joseph, si cruellement éprouvée dans cette incendie, était l’une plus florissantes de la Nouvelle Angleterre, au point de vue des nôtres. La population catholique était de 7,200. Son église et son couvent étaient deux édifices imposantes, qui faisaient honneur aux canado-américains.” – (Saint-Joseph’s parish, so sorely tried in this fire, was one of the most prosperous in New England, from our point of view. The Catholic population numbered 7,200. Its church and its convent were two imposing structures, which were an honor to the Canadian-Americans.) (La Presse, Montréal, 26 June 1914)

“St. Joseph’s structure is not only destroyed, but the whole parish has been scattered to the winds.” (Salem News, 27 June 1914)

“Lynn. – Emile Paradis, 41, whose home was at 41 Hancock St., Salem, dropped exhausted at 12:30 today [in Lynn], from exhaustion caused by lack of food. Paradis has a wife and seven children in Salem. He was taken to the Lynn Hospital.” (Boston Globe, 27 June 1914)

“Beverly – Mrs. Charles W. Rainville of 2 Cypress St., Salem, was severely injured in an accident [in Beverly] this morning. She was on the way to see some property here. [The car] struck a telephone pole. Both occupants were thrown out. Mrs. Rainville was taken to the Beverly Hospital and it is feared she has a fractured skull.” (ibid.)

“The colony [at Forest River Park] is composed largely of homeless people from the former French district, and several volunteer interpreters were on duty all night to aid in communication with the hospital corps and the officers of the guard.” (Salem News, 29 June 1914)

“[Alfred] Audet, the South Salem builder, loses \$90,000 in the fire. Although largely insured, Mr. Audet will lose thousands of dollars.” (ibid.)

“Danvers – Another death due to the Salem fire was that of William R. Gadbois, in his 26th year. He resided at 68 Harbor street, and his home was destroyed. He was a sufferer from heart disease, and was taken to the Salem hospital. When that caught fire he was transferred to the Beverly hospital. Over there, he became violent, and it was necessary to remove him to the Danvers hospital, where he passed away.” (Salem News, 2 July 1914)

“It is certain that the valuable buildings of the French Catholic church will be restored to the city. Inasmuch as the French people are prospering in Salem, and are increasing in numbers, it is rea-

sonable to say that the buildings of the church will be rebuilt on a better scale than ever.” (Salem News, 7 July 1914)

“Fr. Rainville comes home to a hard task, but that he will prove equal to the occasion, no one [who] knows of his unusual executive ability doubts for a moment.” (Salem News, 8 July 1914)

“J. B. St. Pierre...has lost his little daughter, Julia, seven years of age. She has been missing since the fire [twelve days ago].” (Salem News, 7 July 1914)

“The father of the [Dubé family] has not had any news of his wife or children since the fire [thirteen days ago].” (Salem News, 8 July 1914)

“While no comprehensive figures can be obtained, it is safe to say that hundreds of people who formerly lived here have left Salem since the conflagration. Some have gone temporarily, with the expectation of coming back here in the course of a few months and taking up their old work again. Others have gone away and never expect to come back. Up to last night about 225 persons had been given transportation by the railroads...free of charge to some other point in New England or Canada.” (Salem News, 10 July 1914)

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Le Courrier de Salem

Events of a century ago in Salem's Franco-American newspaper September – December 1914

Properties

- The Salem Reconstruction Committee voted to acquire the triangular parcel bounded by Lafayette, Washington and Harbor streets for the creation of a park.
- Gilbert Bourgault of East Gardner street was among those who sold their property to the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company for rebuilding the mills.

Businesses

- Among the businesses which have reopened in new locations are: Mme Desaulniers, hat maker, 133 A Essex street; Mme Thomas (Marie Barbeau) Cadorette, women's clothier, 4 Central street; J.-H. Chouinard, optometrist, 209 Essex street; Mlle Rose Dubé, milliner, 16 Forest avenue; and Emile Lévesque, barber, who has purchased the Pariseau shop on Washington street.

Construction

- Among the first contractors working after the fire are MM. Audet, Benoît, Bouchard, Caron, Devost, Dugrenier, Dupuis, Forcier, Gadbois, Gourdeau, Joly, Leclerc, L'Italien, Marchand, Mathieu, Maurais, Perron, Poitras, Rioux, and Tardif.

- *Audet et Forcier* Contractors open a lumber yard on Harrison avenue.
- Some 100 building permits have been issued as of September 9th.
- Stanislas Lévesque has purchased the *Cercle Veillot* Hall property and will construct a large commercial building between Harbor and Ward streets.
- Napoléon Lévesque is building a new funeral home on Harbor street.
- By September 25th, new homes are being built for Elzéar Belleau, Alfred Bérubé, Louis-R. Bourgeois, Adélard Bousquet, Frank Caron, Augustin Chouinard, Exilda Chouinard, Joseph Dubé, Joseph Fugère, Eugène Gauthier, Georges Gauthier, Joseph Giguère, Alphonse Joly, Alfred Nadeau, Jules Poussard, and Joseph St-Pierre.

Tax Payers

- Eighteen Franco-Americans are listed among Salem's highest taxpayers: Alfred Audet, Emma-D. Beaudry, Ovide Bouchard, Paul-N. Chaput, Auguste Chouinard, Exilda Chouinard, Herménégilde Claveau, Eugénie Côté, Alphée Demeule, Joseph Fugère, Joseph-F. Hudon, Alphonse Joly, Joseph Ledoux, Delima Lévesque, Stanislas-S. Lévesque, Martial Michaud, Emile Poirier, and Philippe-Orphir Poirier.

Church

- All Masses for parishioners of St-Joseph's are now held in the basement chapel of St. Mary's (Immaculate Conception) church until the rebuilding of St-Joseph's is completed.

School

- Among the students who attended *l'École St-Joseph* last year, some 400 are now enrolled in Beverly, 300 in Danvers, 220 in Lynn, 100 in Peabody, and 80 in Marblehead. Enrollment in the Derby School at Castle Hill (grades 1 through 4) has increased from 140 to 226.

Celebrations

- More than 400 individuals from Salem attended the Franco-American picnic at Lebel's Grove in Danvers on September 7th. Under the circumstances, it was considered a great success, both in attendance and in revenue.
- The *Cercle Lacordaire* reconvened on September 13th. Its new quarters are in the Phoenix Building on Lafayette street.
- Chauncy Pépin of Salem is reelected in November as State Representative from the 18th District.
- Isaïe and Odlie (Soucy) Michaud celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary at the home of their daughter at Castle Hill.

First Families of Salem (III)

Godbout (1866)

Isidore Godbout (1844-1922) was the son of Louis Godbout and Hélène Jalbert of the parish of St-Denis, Kamouraski, PQ. He settled in Salem in 1866 and was married here on 13 January 1868 to Adéline Charbonneau (1845-1919). Adéline died in Salem on 30 December 1919 at the age of 74, and Isidore on 28 July 1922 at the age of 78. His obituary account reads in part:

Isidore Godbout was one of the first French settlers in Salem, having made his home here 56 years. He was a mechanic in the Naumkeag mills for 52 years and retired three years ago. He leaves three daughters.

Pariseau (1866)

Auguste Pariseau (1832-1912) and Eliza Millette (1838-1910) were married on 9 June 1856 at St-Charles-sur-Richelieu, PQ. The couple settled in Salem in 1866 "when there were only three [French] families here." Eliza died in Salem on 5 June 1910 at the age of 72, and Auguste on 4 February 1912 at the age of 79. His obituary account reads in part:

...the oldest French resident in Salem, Mr. Pariseau was born in Varennes, Canada, 80 years ago, had been a resident of Salem 45 years, and for 38 years was a trusted employee of the Naumkeag mills. He was the father of nine sons and six daughters.

Couillard (1868)

Joseph Couillard (1841-1913) was born at l'Islet, PQ on 31 October 1841, the son of Abraham Couillard and Monique Potra. He settled in Salem in 1868 and was married here on 2 May 1870 to Elmire Fortier. Elmire died in Salem on 19 May 1885 after 15 years of marriage. Joseph Couillard married a second time in Salem on 21 June 1886 to Clara Boucher. Joseph died at his home at 9 Cleveland street on 26 December 1913 at the age of 72. He left a widow, four sons, and four daughters. His obituary account reads in part:

Mr. Couillard was one of the most respected French citizens of Salem, had been a resident here for over 45 years, and was a capable and most industrious man.

Pelletier (1868)

Pierre Pelletier (1842-1920) and Malvina Bois (1843-1899) were married on 13 January 1868 in the church of St-Jean-Baptiste, Québec, PQ, and settled in Salem later that same year. The couple had 19 children. Malvina died in Salem on 13 December 1899, and Pierre on 27 October 1920. The obituary account of Pierre reads in part:

Pierre Pelletier was born in St-Andre [Kamouraska, PQ] and was educated there. He came to Salem 52 years ago. Well educated, he was able when he came to Salem to teach English to many of the French residents. He was one of the first to take a prominent part in the founding of [St-Joseph's and Ste-Anne's] French churches...

Brunet (1870)

Charles Brunet (1840-1908) was the son of Xavier Brunet and Marcelline Lauzon of the parish of Ste-Geneviève-de-Pierrefonds, Montréal, PQ. He settled in Salem in 1870. A widower with a son and two daughters, he married Mathilde Pelletier (1839-1922) in Salem on 27 June 1887. Charles died here on 12 September 1908 at the age of 67, and Mathilde on 5 February 1922 at the age of 82. The obituary account of Charles reads in part:

Arriving in Salem 38 years ago, the deceased was a stone cutter by trade. He was a member of the Société St-Jean-Baptiste for 25 years, as well as of the Ligue du Sacré-Coeur.

[to be continued]

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L'été en fête

The Franco-American Institute of Salem will celebrate its sixth annual social, "l'été en fête", on Sunday 24 August 2014 at 40 Nahant Street, Lynn.

The day will begin at 2:00 PM and will last into the evening. All members are cordially invited! Bring a little something for the table (coffee and soft drinks will be provided); bring old photos or a school yearbook if you wish; bring a deck of cards if you like; bring an instrument if you are willing to play;...and don't forget your camera! We will have French music, a display of photographs, and much good conversation!

**To "R.S.V.P.", or for directions, call 781-592-1425 or write to:
francosalem@yahoo.com**

Venez! Fêtons l'été ensemble!

Traditions

No. 16: “Le Calendrier” (III)

D.-Michel Michaud, #1

SEPTEMBER

- 1 It is said that “*Septembre nous produit le plus délectable des fruits*” (September yields the most delectable of fruits). This is the month of harvest, and many *épluchettes* or corn-husking parties are held.
- 29 *La Saint-Michel* or St. Michael’s Day celebrates the beginning of autumn and often coincides with the first frost of the season. It is believed that “*À la Saint-Michel la chaleur va dans le ciel*” (The heat goes up into the sky on St. Michael’s Day). The day once marked *la rentrée* or the opening of the school year. *La cuisine d’été* or summer kitchen was closed, and farm animals were brought back from communal pastures. The *seigneurs* or landlords began collecting annual rents and legal documents were renewed.

OCTOBER

- 1 This day begins *le mois du rosaire* or the month of the rosary, and parishioners gather for church services each evening.
- 2 *Les Ss-Anges-Gardiens* or the Feast of the Holy Guardian Angels was a special day of celebration for young children.
- 31 It is said that “*Quand d’octobre vient la fin, Toussaint est au matin*” (When October comes to an end, it is the morning of All Saints’ Day). Halloween customs were not observed; rather, legends were retold of spirits roaming the earth on this and on the following two days.

NOVEMBER

- 1 It is believed that “*À la Toussaint commence l’été de la Saint-Martin*” (On All Saints’ Day, Saint Martin’s summer begins). This “Indian summer” generally falls between November 1st and 11th.
- 2 *Le jour des morts* or All Souls’ Day is a day of prayer for those in purgatory. Few ventured out on this day except to attend Mass. Many believed the warning: “*Le jour des morts, ne remue pas la terre si tu ne veux sortir les ossements de tes pères*” (On the day of the dead, do not dig up the soil unless you want to exhume the bones of your ancestors).

- 11 On *la Saint-Martin* or St. Martin's Day, the period of paying annual rents and of renewing legal documents comes to a close, as does the "Indian summer". "*À la Saint-Martin l'hiver est en chemin*" (On St. Martin's Day, winter is on its way).
- 21 *La Présentation* or Feast of the Presentation of Mary was a special day of celebration for Religious Sisters.
- 22 *La Sainte-Cécile* or Feast of Saint Cecilia, the patroness of musicians, was celebrated with musical performances in schools.
- 25 It is said that "*Sainte-Catherine, toute fille veut la fêter*" (Every girl wants to celebrate St. Catherine). The custom of this day was to honor all unmarried women, especially those over the age of 25. *La tire* or maple taffy is traditionally served on this day.
- 27 The First Sunday of Advent falls between November 27th and December 3rd. This is a time of preparation for Christmas, and is called the *petit-carême* or Little Lent. The traditional hymn "*Venez, divin Messie*" is sung in church, in school, and even at home. This is also the season for the annual slaughtering of pigs. Many believed the weather prediction "*Tel Avent, tel printemps*" (As is Advent, such will be spring).

DECEMBER

- 6 *La Saint-Nicolas* or St. Nicholas' Day was the day of gift-giving in ancient times. It was believed that "*Neige de Saint-Nicolas donne froid pour trois mois*" (Snow on St. Nicholas' Day brings three months of cold weather).
- 8 On the Feast of the Immaculate Conception it is believed that "*Notre-Dame-des-Avents nous apportera une bordée de neige*" (Our Lady of Advent will bring us a snowfall).
- 24 *La veille de Noël* or Christmas Eve is another day of preparation. All attend the *messe de minuit* or Midnight Mass where old French *noels* or carols are sung and an elaborate *crèche* or nativity is displayed. This is followed by a *réveillon* or all-night celebration with a succulent feast including *tourtières* or meat pies, and much singing, and dancing.
- 31 *La veille du jour de l'an* or New Year's Eve is yet another day of preparation for a major celebration. On this day (or on the last Sunday of the year), *les marguilliers* or churchwardens were elected, an auction was held for those who wished to reserve a church pew, and a collection known as *la guignolée* was taken up for the poor. Despite all the celebrations of the year, the anticipation of New Year's Day was so great that it was said "*La veille du jour de l'an ne peut être qu'une fois l'an*" (New Year's Eve can come only once each year)!

Genealogies

Couillard

- Guillaume Couillard & Elisabeth de Vésin of St-Malo, Bretagne, France
- I Guillaume Couillard & Guillemette Hébert (Louis & Marie Rollet)
Québec, 26 Aug 1621 [First marriage in New France]
 - II Louis Couillard & Genèvieve Després (Nicolas & Madeleine Leblanc)
Notre-Dame-de-Québec, 29 Apr 1653
 - III Louis Couillard & Marie Fortin (François & Marie Jolliet)
Notre-Dame-de-Québec, 4 May 1688
 - IV Joseph Couillard & Marthe Bélanger (Louis & Marguerite Lefrançois)
L'Islet, 19 Nov 1724
 - V Joseph Couillard & Josette Caron (Louis & Elisabeth Lemieux)
L'Islet, 8 Nov 1762
 - VI Abraham Couillard & Marie-Olive Gamache (François & Marguerite Fortin)
L'Islet, 16 Jun 1812
 - VII Abraham Couillard & Monique Potra (Basile & Angèle Gagnon)
L'Islet, 27 Aug 1839
 - VIII Joseph Couillard & Elmire Fortier (Vital & Céline Dupont)
Salem, MA, 2 May 1870

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Pariseau

- Jean Delpé-Pariseau & Marguerite Delmat of Rodez, Rouergue (Aveyron) France
- I Jean Pariseau & Renée Lorion (Mathurin & Jeanne Bisette)
Montréal, 19 Nov 1674
 - II François Pariseau & Marie Hayet (Jean & Catherine Galbrun)
Varennes, 20 Aug 1699
 - III Jean-Baptiste Pariseau & Madeleine Sénécal (Nicolas & Madeleine Meunier)
Varennes, 28 Feb 1740
 - IV Michel Pariseau & Desanges Gauthier-St-Germain (Jean-B. & Josette Lacoste)
Boucherville, 8 Feb 1779
 - V François Pariseau & Catherine Lacoste (Amable & Marie-Amable Sénécal)
Boucherville, 16 Feb 1819
 - VI Auguste Pariseau & Eliza Millette (Olivier & Rosalie Miller)
St-Charles-sur-Richelieu, 9 Jun 1856
 - VII Auguste Pariseau & Eugénie Cloutier (Ambroise & Joseph Caron)
Salem, MA, 21 Jun 1880

Décès

Aux familles éprouvées par le décès d'un membre cher,

l'Institut franco-américain de Salem offre ses plus sincères condoléances.

Lillian-M. (Demeule) BEAUSOLEIL, 95 ans, 29 mars 2014 • Julia-Ann (Flynn) BELLEAU, 81 ans, 23 décembre 2013 • Robert-Arthur BERGERON, 65 ans, 7 février 2014 • Donna-M. (Ouellette) BLANCHETTE, 65 ans, 12 avril 2014 • Lillian (Thériault) BLASI, 89 ans, 15 mai 2014 • Ruth-A. (Arpin) BOUCHARD, 93 ans, 2 mars 2014 • Albert-J. BOULAY, 88 ans, 16 janvier 2014 • Dolores-L. (Gallant) CHAILFOUR, 85 ans, 14 février 2014 • Raymond-Louis CHALIFOUR, 89 ans, 22 mai 2014 • Irère-B. Michaud) COUSINS, 98 ans, 22 février 2014 • Ruth-Lydia (D'Entremont) DANJOU, 102 ans, 22 février 2014 • Donald-J. DARISSE, 51 ans, 3 mars 2014 • Anna-J. (Kannellos) DEMEULE, 89 ans, 6 mai 2014 • Robert-J. DEVOE, 83 ans, 21 avril 2014 • Pauline-A. (Lévesque) DUBÉ, 73 ans, 28 avril 2014 • Eileen-M. (Léger) FARR, 75 ans, 14 mars 2014 • Roland GUILMET, 82 ans, 29 mai 2014 • Ellen-F. (Riley) HARVEY, 79 ans, 4 mars 2014 • C.-Joseph LaBONTÉ, 74 ans, 2014 • Helen (Koklas) LaBONTÉ, 88 ans, 28 avril 2014 • Joanne-L. (Gagnon) LABRECQUE, 80 ans, 29 mars 2014 • James-A. LeBLANC, 68 ans, 5 avril 2014 • Omer-J. LeBLANC, 89 ans, 30 avril 2014 • Rita-M. (St-Pierre) LeBLANC, 92 ans, 26 mars 2014 • Laurent-G. LÉVESQUE, 88 ans, 2 mars 2014 • David-M. L'HEUREUX, 60 ans, 16 mai 2014 • Randall-S. MAURIS, 49 ans, 16 février 2014 • Douglas-C. MELANSON, 46 ans, 13 mars 2014 • Alice (Erwin) MICHAUD, 93 ans, 23 avril 2014 • June-M. (Newton) MICHAUD, 84 ans, 14 janvier 2014 • Cécile-R. (Bouchard) MOREAU, 82 ans, 17 mai 2014 • Thérèse (LeBlanc) MORIN, 86 ans, 15 avril 2014 • Cécile-D. MOTARD, 90 ans, 7 mars 2014 • Anita-B. (Ouellette) OUELLETTE, 92 ans, 16 février 2014 • Roger-L. OUELLETTE, 86 ans, 23 février 2014 • Sarah-Catherine PELLETIER, 28 ans, 10 février 2014 • Claire-J. POITRAS, 72 ans, 6 mars 2014 • Rita (Vallée) REMARE, 89 ans, 17 mars 2014 • Clare-Frances (Marchand) RICHARD, 88 ans, 24 mars 2014 • Donald-J. RICHARD, 64 ans, 26 avril 2014 • Irène-Carrine (Gagné) RICHARD, 84 ans, 23 mars 2014 • Joseph-A. ROBICHEAU, 84 ans, 20 février 2014 • Robert-A. ROCHEVILLE, 72 ans, 13 mai 2014 • Jeanninne-R. (Boucher) ROUMELIOTIS, 85 ans, 14 mai 2014 • Yvette-Lucienne (Lemelin) ROY, 96 ans, 30 avril 2014 • Verly-D. (Gagnon) SIMPSON, 85 ans, 9 avril 2014 • Alice-Y. (Ouimette) THÉRIAULT, 86 ans, 22 février 2014 • Helen (Miedzionoski) THIBAUT, 94 ans, 24 avril 2014 • Linda-J. (Chalifour) WRONKOWSKI, 67 ans, 15 mai 2014.

Nous nous souviendrons d'eux

La Revue de Salem

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Vol. 16 No. 2 August 2014

Contents

| | |
|------------------------------------|----|
| News..... | 22 |
| Ensuite, renouvellement..... | 23 |
| The Great Salem Fire | |
| The Point Neighborhood..... | 24 |
| The Conflagration..... | 26 |
| Le Bon Père Binette..... | 28 |
| An Intimate Wedding..... | 30 |
| In the Words of the Press..... | 31 |
| Le Courrier de Salem (1914)..... | 32 |
| First Families of Salem (III)..... | 34 |
| Le Calendrier (III)..... | 36 |
| Genealogies..... | 38 |
| Décès..... | 39 |

Franco-American Institute of Salem, Inc.

Organized on 1 May 2005 and incorporated on 16 February 2006, the Franco-American Institute of Salem is dedicated to preserving and promoting the history, genealogy, and culture of the Franco-American community of greater Salem, Massachusetts.

Membership, which includes a subscription to *La Revue de Salem*, is available for \$12.50 per year. Address all correspondence to F.A.I.S., 40 Nahant Street, Lynn, MA 01902-3305 Telephone: 1-781-592-1425.

Email: francosalem@yahoo.com

Il nous fera plaisir de vous server en français.

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Jane Stauffer (*exp. 2016*)

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Meetings

Board Meetings of the Franco-American Institute of Salem for 2014 will be held at 40 Nahant Street, Lynn, MA on 18 May and 21 September at 4:00 PM. All members are welcome to attend.



La Revue de Salem

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"Dans l'bon vieux temps ça s'passait d'même . . ."



Journal of the
Franco-American Institute of Salem, Inc.
Salem, Massachusetts

Cover Photo: La famille Labrecque. Front row, on sofa: Roland, Lucille, Thérèse, and Armand. Back row: Louis (papa), Léopold, Lucien, Philippe, Léda (maman), Albert, Georges, Arthur, and Maurice. (Article begins on page 44.)

News

Jeannne-P. LaVallée has published a novel, "So Far from Story Street". This biography of Arthur Lavallée (1896-1918) is filled with fictitious Salem history. *Un peu bizarre, n'est-ce pas?* • Former Salem Police Chief Robert St-Pierre was featured on the front page of the Salem News on the 100th anniversary of the Great Salem Fire. *Un beau souvenir!* • The Dion Yacht Yard, founded by Frédéric-J. Dion in 1914, celebrated its 100th anniversary in July. *Félicitations!* • The first annual scholarship in memory of artist Paula Beaulieu was awarded in August by the Salem Arts Association. *Nous nous souviendrons d'elle.* • A wonderful article on the Franco-American Institute of Salem by Deborah Gardner Walker was published in the Salem Gazette and in the North Shore Sunday on 20 June 2014. *Il faut lire ça!* • Our sixth annual celebration, *l'Été en fête*, was held on August 24th. If you have not yet attended...*bienvenue l'année prochaine!* • The beautiful grotto behind Ste-Anne's Convent was refurbished this past summer. (Article begins on page 49.) *Un beau lieu de prière!* • Père Robert-G. Labrie, a Salem native who celebrated his 50th anniversary of priesthood this year, has taken his retirement. *Bonne retraite!* • The former Canadian Klondike Club building, which had been undergoing a major restoration, was sold on August 29th. *C'est un bijou de notre ville!* • We welcome Judith Pineault Ware and Janet Briggs Lettich who were elected to our Board of Directors at our September meeting. *Bienvenue!* • The new housing facility on the site of the former St-Joseph's church was dedicated on September 27th. *Hélas, St-Joseph est en exile.* • Ste-Anne's parish, which had been a part of the Salem Collaborative for the past year, has again become an independent parish. Père John-G. Kiley arrived as Administrator on October 1st. *Bienvenue, mon père!* • Ste-Anne's annual bazaar, probably the largest in the area, was held on the weekend of October 4th and 5th. *Toujours le fun!* • Yet another book has been published by our vice-president, Nelson-L. Dionne (#2). "Coast Guard Air Station Salem: Winter Island 1935-1970" is now available. *Bravo!* • Congratulations to the *Soeurs de l'Assomption* who are celebrating anniversaries this year! 65 years: Sr Doris Bernard SASV. 75 years: Sr Lucille Lacouture. *Ad Multos Annos!*

Donations received include: file material from Marguerite Bélanger (#8) and Irène Fazio (#236); historical documents from Linda Cappuccio; books (6 volumes) and file material from Nelson-L. Dionne (#2); yearbook and newsletter from Donna Herman (#102); file material and gift from John-M. Kobuszewski (#3); books (33 volumes) and gift from D.-Michel Michaud (#1); book from Jane Stauffer (#219). *Un grand merci à tous!*

Editorial

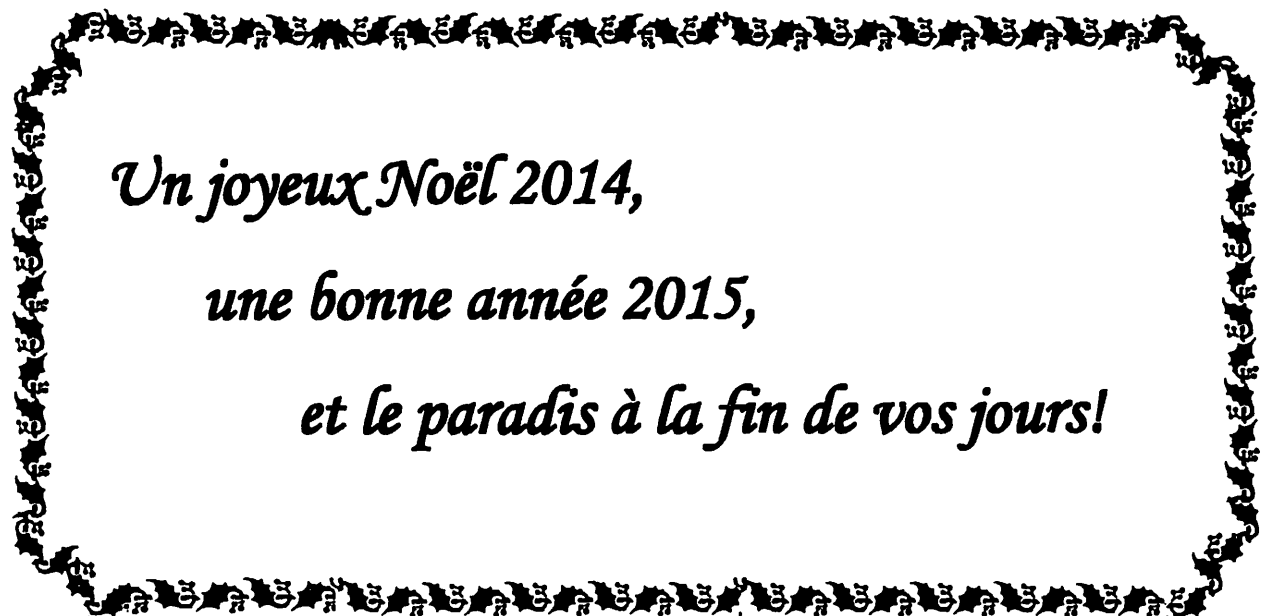
Un souvenir de Noël

Louis-Honoré Fréchette (1839-1908) has long been considered one of Québec's greatest authors. His works were once so highly regarded in Salem that a new drama company was organized here in 1894 under the name *Le club Fréchette*. To commemorate the 175th anniversary of Fréchette's birth on November 16th, we offer the following excerpt from his short story "*La bûche de Noël*". With just a few carefully chosen words, he depicts a Christmas scene of exquisite beauty.

Une bûche enflammée

On l'aperçoit « tout à clair », dans les belles nuits lumineuses, quand les étoiles scintillent au firmament, et que la lune toute ronde promène son orbe d'argent entre nous et les profondeurs bleues; dans les nuits sereines et froides de l'hiver – surtout dans la sainte nuit de Noël, quand l'Enfant-Jésus fait sa tournée pour mettre des bonbons et des jouets dans les souliers des petits enfants sages, quand les anges du bon Dieu accordent leurs voix lointaines aux cantiques des orgues, et que les grands vitraux illuminés des églises mêlent des reflets roses aux pâles lueurs qui descendent du ciel sur les collines toutes blanches de neige.

To each of our members and their families, we offer our unchanging annual wishes:



La Famille Labrecque

Louis Labrecque and Léda Bilodeau were married at St-Gervais (Bellechasse) PQ on 15 August 1904. The following year, the couple settled in Salem where they raised their family of twelve children: Philippe, Léopold, Georges, Clément, Arthur, Lucille, Lucien, Maurice, Roland, Thérèse, Armand and Albert.

Fifty-five years later, on the Feast of *la Sainte-Famille*, 10 January 1960, Saint-Joseph's parish honored the Labrecque family at the 7 o'clock Mass followed by a gala breakfast. Léda Labrecque, now widowed, her 11 living children, 48 grandchildren, and 18 great-grandchildren, were among the more than 100 family members in attendance. Guests included the parish priests, the presidents of the parish societies, and a host of friends.

Eighty years after their arrival, on 29 September 1985, the North Shore Sunday published the following article on the Labrecques by Phil Primack. Maurice-J. Labrecque (1919-2007), the son of Louis and Léda, describes life in Salem's Point neighborhood nearly thirty years ago.

□ □ □

When this family gets together, the backyard just won't do.

"When we had a reunion four years ago," says Maurice Labrecque, "we had to use the Knights of Columbus Hall. We had 285 people – and we weren't all there. I think we're the largest family in Salem."

That family is firmly rooted in the Point neighborhood. Maurice Labrecque, 66, and his 11 brothers and sisters were all raised in the Point. One of seven of the still living, six still reside in the Point. Two of those still live in houses built by their father, Louis Labrecque.

Maurice's wife, Anita Gagnon Labrecque, was also raised in the Point, as were her parents. One of eight children, Anita did not leave her Congress Street home until she married.

It that's not keeping the Labrecque family Pointed enough, one of their sons lives in the downstairs apartment of their Dow Street home. And youngest son David now lives next door.

"We'd been living in Ward 2," says David Labrecque, a 25-year-old accountant. "But an apartment became available next to my parents. The man who owns it had known us all of his life, and wanted us to live there. And the rent is right."

"I've never found anything negative about living and raising a family here in the Point," says Maurice Labrecque. "It's always been a fine neighborhood with fine people."

He was born on Park Street, as were all his brothers and sisters. He has to use his fingers to figure out where he fit in – he was the eighth child.

"The happiest families are the families with the most children," he says. "It was a picnic all the time in the Park Street house. The five bedrooms on the third floor were for all the boys. We had the crystal radio sets and everything else up there."

It was a good life, but in this French-Canadian household, it was also strict.

Labrecque remembers that after supper, "everyone had to get on their knees and say the Rosary." And when the whistle blew at 8:45 at night, he says, "everyone was back in the house. Period. That's one of the biggest differences I see around here now – children are on the street all night long."

Many of those children today speak Spanish. But the Labrecques are used to hearing something other than English dominating their street-corner chatter.

"My parents spoke English," he says, "but in the house, the rule was that we spoke French. And it's a good rule. It's important to never give up your language."

Anita also spoke French in the house, but as the youngest child, she says, hearing English at home quickly became a regular thing. "One of my brothers married a Polish girl," she says, "so we had to speak in English."

But language patterns, like neighborhoods, change with time.

"The older kids still speak and understand French pretty well," says David Labrecque, "and I was bilingual when I went to St. Joseph's (grammar school). I had to speak French even in math class."

But now he doesn't use the language much.

"This is still the largest French parish in the Boston Archdiocese," says Maurice Labrecque, "but there was once a time when you could walk down the street and no one spoke English. But that was the same in (Salem's) Polish and Italian districts, too."

His father was one of those who literally helped build the Point.

He came from Quebec province with his wife, Leda Bilodeau, sometime before World War I. His uncle, Alfred Audet, was a contractor in Salem "and had seen the kind of work my father can do," says Maurice. "In Canada, he did fancy work on the carriages, just using hand tools."

Louis Labrecque was soon a construction man in demand. Aside from houses, he oversaw the building of the St. Joseph's church rectory.

Other Labrecques were soon into the contracting business. "My oldest brother started the largest hardwood floor business on the North Shore," says Maurice.

But Maurice opted to work as a machinist at the General Electric Riverworks plant in Lynn. "I guess I just decided that would be a little easier," he says. He stayed at the GE for 32 years, retiring in 1982.

"He hasn't exactly retired," says Anita. "He's always doing things, like building a porch at our daughter's house."

Two Labrecque children live in Danvers, two in Salem, and one in Lynn. They are housewives, a teacher, an accountant and a mechanic. Ranging in age from 25 to 38, the children of Maurice and Anita Labrecque have produced eight grandchildren, with a ninth due in February.

The Labrecques remain active in church affairs; St. Joseph's remains a bond of neighborhood life.

When the French Canadians first came to Salem, says Maurice, they attended St. Mary's on Hawthorne Boulevard. "But soon there were so many, the pastor of St. Mary's gave the French a loan to build their own church. It's the same thing today with the Hispanics – if they keep growing, they'll eventually need a church of their own."

On the Point today, there aren't many small stores, except for a few catering to the Spanish community. Supermarkets, and cars to get to them, have changed that pattern, too.

"I remember there being nine little French stores just on this block alone," says Anita.

"There was a store on the first floor of this house," says Maurice.

In America today, a family's average tenure in one house is something like two or three years. The Labrecque clan blows that average to smithereens.

"I wanted to live away from the Point", says Anita, but her husband was firmly rooted.

"I thought about moving to Alaska after I got out of the service," he says, "but I didn't have the guts to do it. I guess I've always felt secure here in the Point."

Popular Wedding Days

Thanksgiving Day was a great day of celebration 88 years ago, not only because of the holiday, but because of the multiple marriages which took place in St-Joseph's church, Salem. On the following day, 26 November 1926, the Salem Evening News announced:

All Thanksgiving day and other day records for marriages are believed to have been shattered yesterday at St. Joseph's church when eight couples were married during the morning and the afternoon by priests of the parish. It was a day of weddings as well as a day of thanksgiving, one to be chalked down as a record-breaker in every respect. No one seems to remember so many marriages in a single day at one church.

BÉRUBÉ, François, son of David & Geneviève Michaud, and
BRISBOIS, Marie-A., daughter of Charles & Ernestine Plourde

DIONNE, Jean-Paul, son of Cyprien & Malvina Nadeau, and
TALBOT, Rose-Edith, daughter of Edmond and Anna Harrison

GAGNON, Valmore, son of Louis-G. & Élise Lévesque, and
CARON, Léna-Anne, daughter of Saluste & Adélaïde Bouchard

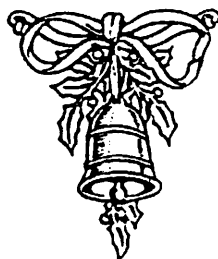
LECLERC, J.-Adélard, son of Frédéric & Léa Paradis, and
ROUILLARD, Léda, daughter of Adélard and Léda Montminy

MORIN, Joseph, of Lewiston, Maine, and
THÉRIAULT, Alice, daughter of Joseph & Elodie Leclerc

OUELLETTE, Elzebert, of Southbridge, Mass., and
LÉVESQUE, Ida-Louise, daughter of Émile & Marie LaPoints

OUIMETTE, Léopold, son of Ovila & Adéline Moreau, and
APRIL, Yvonne-M., daughter of Eugène & Olive Thériault

SAUVÉ, Henry-L., son of Louis & Eugénie Rodier, and
CHAPUT, Lucienne, daughter of Joseph-A. & Marie Tanguay



A little more than a decade later, on 26 June 1937, the Salem Evening News announced yet another record-setting day:

Kid Cupid is recording an exceedingly busy day at St. Joseph's church today. There are eight marriages scheduled, two of them forming part of a double wedding at 9:30 o'clock, and in which the Beaupré sisters are the brides.

BEAUSOLEIL, Léonard, son of Albert & Délia Madore, and
DEMEULE, Lillian, daughter of Joseph & Ursina D'Amour

CLOUTIER, Roland, son of Edmond & Alma Lévesque, and
ST-PIERRE, Marie-Anne, daughter of Eugène & Azilda Voyer

DEMERS, Samuel-A., son of Jean-B. & Marie LeChasseur, and
BEAUPRÉ, Marie-Anne, daughter of François & Marie-Luce Beaulieu

HARRISON, Frank-E., son of François & Sarah Labrie, and
BEAUPRÉ, Imelda-E., daughter of François & Marie-Luce Beaulieu

HARVEY, Eliodore-J., son of Wilfred & Marie Demeule, and
SIROIS, Jeannette-M., daughter of Louis & Mathilde Bolduc

LABRECQUE, Arthur-E., son of Louis & Léda Bilodeau, and
CARON, Cécile, daughter of Joseph & Eva Ouellette

LÉVESQUE, Edouard-J., son of Charles & Arthemise Gendron, and
THÉRIAULT, Emma, daughter of Alfred & Marie-Louise Martin

SPYCHALSKI, Louis-J., son of John & Josephine Jarzynska, and
NOISEUX, Marie-A., daughter of Georges & Emma Hughes

Unable to accommodate more than eight weddings in one day, one was scheduled for the following day. On Sunday afternoon, 27 June 1937, Bertrand-A. Plourde, son of Alphonse & Yvonne L'Italien, married Gertrude-L. Lavoie, daughter of Joseph & Marie Jovin. There were yet "several other weddings scheduled next week at the church" according to the article.

The record number of eight weddings in one day, set on 25 November 1926 and again on 26 June 1937, does not appear to have ever been surpassed here in Salem.

Grotto at Sainte-Anne's



The large grotto on the grounds of Ste-Anne's parish stands in a secluded area and is rarely seen, even by parishioners. It was refurbished earlier this year, prompting many to ask about its history.

The first grotto to be erected in the convent gardens was blessed in May of 1927 by Père William-E. Drapeau, shortly after his arrival at Administrator of the parish. It stood for nearly twenty-five years.

As Ste-Anne's was preparing to celebrate its 50th anniversary in 1951, a parishioner offered to design, construct, and donate a new and larger grotto on the same site. Salem native Antonio Pelletier (1897-1977), the son of Timothée Pelletier and Sylvie Ouellette, was a stonemason by profession. His offer was accepted, and construction began. Père Drapeau, who had blessed the original grotto, was now pastor of St-Jean-Baptiste in Lynn and had just been named *monseigneur*. Upon hearing the news, he offered to purchase and donate nine new statues.

Situated atop a rocky hill, the structure was imposing. The central portion rose nearly eight and one-half feet in height, and the wings spanned nearly sixteen feet in width. A small stone altar with kneeler was constructed in front of the grotto for use in processions with the Blessed Sacrament and for private prayer.

Upon completion of the stonework, the statues were set in place. At the center, Notre-Dame-de-Fatima stood four feet in height. Smaller surrounding figures included those of Jacintha, Lucia, and Francisco, as well as five small lambs. The area was neatly landscaped, and rosebushes were

planted in each of the three urns. Since the shrine would be open to visitors at all hours, illumination was installed.

Salem's "first outdoor shrine to Our Lady of Fatima" was dedicated on Sunday 19 August 1951 at 6:30 in the evening. The procession included the priests of Ste-Anne's and St-Joseph's parishes, the Sisters of Ste-Chrétienne and the Sisters of the Assumption, the student body, and delegations from all the parish organizations. Some 600 parishioners attended the ceremonies. The rosary was led by Constance Thibodeau, Annie-Rose Ouellette, and Louis Raymond, who were dressed in the native costumes of the three villagers of Fatima. Georges Boucher and Rose-Alma Perron led the singing and were accompanied by Rose Lévesque. Monseigneur Drapeau dedicated the shrine and gave the benediction.

Pilgrimages to the shrine continued until 1976 when the school was closed and the convent vacated. By 1978, the statues had disappeared and the site was neglected. Later, at the request of Hilda-A. (LaRoche) Pelletier, the widow of the builder, the grotto was restored. New statues were purchased, and stairs and a walkway were built. The area was landscaped by Père James-E. Gaudreau and altar boys from St-Joseph's parish in Lynn. On Corpus Christi Sunday 13 June 1993 the grotto was rededicated following the 11:00 AM Mass.

Twenty years later, the statues were again stolen or destroyed and the grounds had become overgrown. John Chicoine, a member of Ste-Anne's Boy Scout Troop 83 and a candidate for Eagle Scout, initiated yet another restoration in August of 2014. The site is again a place for quiet meditation, an honor to Notre-Dame-de-Fatima, and a lasting memorial to the people of Ste-Anne's parish.

**À la mémoire de
Normand-J. Bédard
1919 - 2014**

**À la mémoire de
Gaston-J. Bouchard
1929 - 2014**

**À la mémoire de
Orille-W. L'Heureux
1933 - 2014**

**À la mémoire de
Odile (Jalbert) Michaud
1921 - 2014**

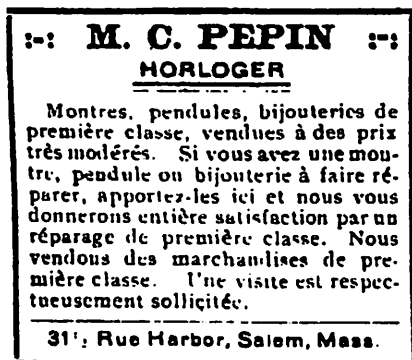
The Jewelers' Shops

Downtown Salem has long been a popular destination for shoppers. And who could resist looking into the window of the jeweler's shop, with its array of precious metals and gems, its glittering diamond rings, and its shiny golden pocket watches?

Franco-Americans owned and operated jewelry stores in downtown Salem for 125 continuous years, from 1888 to 2013. Today, not one remains.

DESAULNIERS – Charles-L. Desaulniers, son of Louis Desaulniers and Eloïse Pothier, was born in Nicolet, PQ on 28 September 1863. He came to Salem in 1888 and established himself as a watchmaker in the jewelry shop of John F. Hurley. Hurley would later serve five terms as Mayor of Salem. On 8 November 1889, Desaulniers married Delima Marchessault. In May of 1892 he “established a shop of his own on Boston Street, near Essex”, moving to 179 Washington Street in 1893, to 4 Harbor Square in 1897, and finally to 29½ Harbor Street in 1899. Desaulniers died in Salem on 9 December 1901 at the age of 38, leaving a widow and three children, Clément, Henri, and Yvonne. He was the first cousin of Aram Pothier, later Governor of Rhode Island. Desaulniers was “known as a skilled workman, and enjoyed a large patronage”. The jewelry shop continued under his successor, Ernest Desjardins.

DESJARDINS – Ernest Desjardins, son of Cyrias Desjardins and Adèle Émond, was born at Ste-Hélène-de-Kamouraska, PQ in 1873. He came to Salem in 1884 and was married here on 15 June 1896 to Rose Dionne. By 1901 he was working in the Desaulniers shop while operating his own store on Perkins Street. In October of 1902, Ernest Desjardins closed the Perkins Street store and succeeded Charles Desaulniers at the 29½ Harbor Street location where he remained for more than a decade. His new shop at 114 Lafayette Street, which opened in 1913, was destroyed in the Great Salem Fire on 25 June 1914. Desjardins relocated to Beverly where the family-owned business continues today. Henry-L. Desjardins, the son of Ernest, was President of Saccon-Desjardins jewelers at 167 Essex Street, Salem, from 1950 to 1953. Ernest Desjardins died in Beverly on 17 June 1961.



PÉPIN – Chauncey-J. Pépin, son of Télésphore Pépin and Eliza Millier, was born in Coventry, RI on 5 March 1869, and the family settled in Salem the following year. Pépin founded the Lafayette Band in 1884, was elected to the city council in 1900, and to the State legislature in 1911. He was probably apprenticed to both Desaulniers

and Desjardins in his early years, and operated his own jeweler's shop at 31½ Harbor Street from 1908 to 1912. His advertisement notes that he offered first class sales and services of watches, clocks, and jewelry. Never married, he died at this home at 176 Lafayette Street on the morning of 7 March 1931 at the age of 62.

DUCHÊNE – Adélar-J. Duchêne, son of Théophile Duchêne and Georgianna Gagnon, was born at Jonquière, PQ in 1882 and settled in Salem in 1892. His wife, Rose Bennet, opened a variety store at 33 Palmer Street in 1911, and Adélar opened a jeweler's shop at the same address. The shops moved to 54 Congress Street in 1916, to 90 Congress in 1920, and finally to 86 Congress in 1929. Rose died on 29 May 1945 and the variety store was closed, but the jewelry shop continued until Adélar's death on 2 March 1964 at the age of 81. His obituary noted that "He was one of the oldest and best known watchmakers in the North Shore area, and for many years conducted his business from his home. [He was a] veteran Salem watchmaker and jeweler."

FILION – Georges-H. Filion, son of Anaclet Filion and Mathilde Laliberté was born in South Hadley in 1888, and was first apprenticed in his father's shop in 1903. He married Élise Therien at St-Jean-Baptiste, Lowell, in 1912, and the couple settled in Salem where Georges' brother, Père Henri Filion, was curate at St-Joseph's church. In April of 1913, he opened his own business in the Cercle Veillot building, 117 Lafayette Street. A jeweler and optometrist, he moved to Central Street after the Salem Fire, with shops at #8 from 1915 to 1921, at #5 from 1922 to 1924, and at #10 until relocating to 172 Essex Street from 1929 to 1931. He then returned to 10 Central Street until his death on 25 February 1937.

CHOUINARD – Joseph-Honoré Chouinard, son of Hermel Chouinard and Emma Bourgault, was born at St-Jean-Port-Joli, PQ, on 7 July 1888. The husband of Aimée-Mila Vanasse, he came to Salem in April of 1913 and opened a shop at 231 Essex Street, advertising as an optometrist and jeweler. He was located at 209 Essex Street in 1915, and was co-owner of "Chouinard et Madore" at 116 Lafayette from 1916 to 1918. Dr. Chouinard moved to 120 Lafayette Street in 1918, and after 1940 practiced exclusively as an optometrist. He moved to 225 Lafayette Street in 1954, and practiced until his death on 28 July 1960 at the age to 72. His son, Dr. Guy-A. Chouinard, entered the business in 1953, continuing it until 1972.

MADORE – Edmond-P. Madore, son of Joseph-B. Madore and Euphémie Pelletier, was born in Van Buren, Maine on 21 September 1890. He was married in Ste-Anne's church, Fall River, on 18 May 1925 to Blanche-A. Cloutier, and the couple made their home in Salem. An optician by profession, he opened his first shop at 309 Essex Street in 1915, and was co-owner of "Chouinard et Madore" at 116 Lafayette Street from 1916 to 1918. After seven years away from the business, he opened a new shop at 111 Lafayette Street in 1925. He now offered not only jewelry and watches, but statues, crucifixes, missals, altar vessels and vestments, and gifts. Madore's moved to 110 Lafayette Street in 1935, to 103 Lafayette in 1936, to 40 Lafayette in 1939, and

finally to the corner of Lafayette and Front Streets in 1953. Madore retired in 1967 and sold the shop, which went out of business on 15 March 1969. Edmond-P. Madore died in Salem on 31 May 1969 at the age of 78.

THIBAUT – J.-Octave Thibault, son of Napoléon Thibault and Josephine Cloutier, was born in Salem in 1905. Although he never owned his own shop, he worked as a jeweler as early as 1924. He was employed by Georges Fillion in 1926, by a Boston jeweler in 1931, and by Joseph-Honoré Chouinard in 1936. He was married in Ste-Anne's church, Salem, on 28 October 1931 to Corinne LeMarbre, and later served as Salem's Registrar of Voters. Thibault died in Salem on 13 November 1963 at the age of 58.

RICHARD – Joseph-R. Richard, son of Georges Richard and Zélie Talbot of Rivière-du-Loup, PQ, was born in Salem on 12 February 1907. He first worked as a jeweler in Waterville, Maine in 1928. He founded his Salem store in 1929 at 77 Congress Street, and became a certified watchmaker in 1931. In April of 1934 he married Alma-A. Lemieux. Richard moved his shop to 280A Washington Street in 1935, and to 122 Lafayette Street in 1957. Throughout his career, he was assisted by his sister, Madeleine, a clock repairer and engraver. Richard's advertised not only jewelry, but silverware, clocks, diamond rings, watches, fountain pens, and religious articles. A closing sale at the shop with "the big clock hanging over the store" was advertised in January of 1975. Richard died in Salem on 8 July 1984 at the age of 77.

BERNARD'S – Raymond-H. Tétrault, son of Hormidas Tétrault and Jeanne Tremblay of St-Fulgence, PQ, was born in Salem on 7 August 1912. Along with Wilfrid Gauthier, he opened "Gauthier et Tétrault" jewelers at 139 Essex Street on 10 March 1934. The company was reorganized in 1936 with Tétrault as President and Bernard Goldberg as Treasurer, and the firm was renamed "Bernard's". Tétrault was married in Salem on 19 April 1938 to Madeleine-H. Soucy, the daughter of Venant Soucy and Josephine Crochetière. The business relocated to 173 Essex Street in October of 1939, where it opened a new optical department the following year. A new trophy room opened in 1960, then the largest trophy department on the North Shore. Its manager, Stephen-R. Longval (1916-1983), was employed by the firm for 37 years. Bernard's moved to 179 Essex Street in 1956. After Tétrault retired in 1996, the business continued with his sons Raymond and Thomas. Raymond-H. Tétrault died in Salem on 17 October 2003 at the age of 91, and the business closed on 13 September 2013.



Le Courrier de Salem

Events of a century ago in Salem's Franco-American newspaper

January – April 1915

Societies

- *Le Cercle Veillot* has been reorganized at a meeting at St-Joseph's on Monday 1 March 1915.

Medicine

- Dr Alfred-T. LeBoeuf has closed his Beverly office and has reopened his Salem office at 154 Lafayette Street.

The Press

- *Le Courrier de Salem* has sold *Le Courrier de Lynn*, which will now be called *Le Lynnois*. Dr J.-Armand Bédard is president.
- Arthur Beaucage, editor of *Le Courrier de Salem*, who has resided in Lowell since the fire, has returned to Salem.

People and Families

- Clément-C. Desaulniers has been admitted to the Massachusetts Bar, and will open law offices at 208 Essex Street. Born in Salem on 18 March 1891, Desaulniers is the nephew of Aram-J. Pothier, former Governor of Rhode Island.
- M. et Mme Élie Cyr, formerly of Pingree Street and now of Parallel Street, celebrated their 50th anniversary on March 1st. Both were born in 1845 and they have lived in Salem for 30 years. Five of their 11 children are living.
- Oliva Guénette, a Montréal baker, has moved to Salem. He is the brother-in-law of Georges Giguère of Salem.
- Mme Graveline, the sister of Napoléon Ouellette, died in St-Hyacinthe, PQ; her funeral will be held in Salem.

Business

- Wilfrid Bélanger has opened a new barbershop at 5 Leach Street.
- Octave Ouellette will have a grand opening at his store on Harbor Street, and will offer groceries, fruit, ice cream, and tobacco products.
- Adélard Audet reopens his variety store at the corner of Salem and Palmer Streets.
- Maurice Sauvé, agent for *La Presse* of Montréal, opens his bookshop at 36 Naumkeag Street.
- A.-A. Bellefontaine, the furniture dealer, has reopened on three floors at 24 Front Street.
- The Brunet brothers, Émile and Alexandre, have opened a shoe store on Jefferson Avenue, Castle Hill.
- Louis-R. Bourgeois has been named Canadian Manager of Almy's department store.

Construction

- *Brochu et Gagnon*, contractors from Attleboro, have relocated to 265 Lafayette Street.
- *Brochu et Gagnon* have built an 8-family brick block for Edmond Girard on Park Street, and another at 31-31½ Perkins Street.
- Stanislas Lévesque has signed a contract for a large brick block on Lafayette Street, between Harbor and Ward Streets. There will be nine stores on the street level, and a 66-room hotel on the upper floors.
- M. Giguère has had an 8-apartment brick block constructed at 57-59 Canal Street.
- Alphée Demeule has begun the construction of a 12-apartment brick block at the corner of Palmer and Perkins Streets.

Church

- Five Masses were celebrated in the newly-reconstructed basement of St-Joseph's church on Sunday 21 February 1915. Parishioners attended from Salem, Lynn, Beverly, Peabody, and Danvers.

Music

- Gédéon Poirier, violinist, is now accepting new students.

Entertainment

- Two plays, "*Le Prétex*te" and "*La Lettre Chargée*", will be presented on March 14th to benefit Saint-Joseph's parish.
- The young girls of *l'École Ste-Anne* will sponsor a Whist Party at St-Joseph's.
- Ste-Anne's parish will sponsor a *Parti de Sucre* in the church basement on Sunday, April 4th. There will be comedy acts, singing, and fiddle music. The party will begin at 3 PM for children, and at 7 PM for adults.

□ □ □

Traditions

No. 17: The Chasse-Galerie Legend

D.-Michel Michaud

During the year 1661, Québec was plagued with earthquakes and Iroquois attacks. Père Paul LeJeune, S.J. (1591-1664) recorded that "strange voices" were heard in the skies at Trois-Rivières, and that birchbark canoes were seen "flying in the air" in the region of Québec. The villagers who witnessed these extraordinary events recalled the ancient legend of the "*Chasse-Galerie*" which had originated in the Vendée region of France during the Middle Ages. There, a villager is said to have left church during the middle of the Mass in order to go deer hunting; as a punishment, he was condemned to hunt in the clouds of night until the end of time. Soon, an entirely new legend evolved, one which is typically French-Canadian.



The men in the seventeenth-century Québec often spent lengthy periods away from home, working in logging camps. They were cold, hungry, tired, and longing for companionship. This was especially true on nights such as Christmas Eve and New Year's Eve when they knew that all of their relatives and friends were gathered together, singing and dancing in the warmth of the family home. The only possible way for them to attend the festivities was to enter into a pact with the devil!

Satan, on his part, agreed to transport the men in a flying canoe, taking them to wherever they wished, and back. They were allowed to bring strong drink as well as musical instruments on this pleasure-filled voyage. But, he would do all in his power to cause them to curse; if they did, he would have their souls! The men, on their part, agreed to take no cross or scapular or medal of any kind for spiritual protection. Once the conditions were set down, the incantation began.

Satan, prince of darkness, we promise to sell you our souls if we should say the Name of the Good Lord, your Master and ours, or if we should touch a cross before daybreak. On this condition, you will take us wherever we wish and you will return us safe and sound.
Acabris, Acabras, Acabram! Take us over the mountains!

With that, the canoe rose high into the air on a cold Canadian winter's night. The strong drink, taken for warmth, took its toll on the men. The speeding canoe swerved in the sky, through treetops, and came perilously close to becoming impaled on a cross atop a church steeple. The men feared that the canoe would overturn and that they would plunge to their deaths in a snowy field. The devil had indeed place every obstacle in their path in order to provoke them to blasphemy and thus obtain their souls.

Fortunately, most versions of the legend unfold with the men returning safely, having resisted temptation, but quite shaken from the ordeal. The travelers had experienced the full force of Satan, and vowed never to drink or swear again!

Each *raconteur* or story-teller gives a slightly different version of the legend. Some describe the sounds of singing, or moaning, or of the galloping of horses, and even of gunfire. Others mention a canoe which travels across the sky at lightning speed, leaving behind an odor of sulphur. Occasionally, Satan is replaced by a Native. And in a rare version from Kamouraska region, a woman is transported to La Malaie in order to join her friends in a game of cards!

Among the many printed versions of the legend are those of Louis Fréchette (1839-1908) and of Honoré Beaugrand (1849-1906). A series of eight illustrations by Henri Julien (1851-1908) was published in the *Almanach du Peuple* in 1893. Among modern authors, a children's version by Roch Carrier was published in 2004. Today, one can even find a lake in the town of Laforce, PQ which bears the name *Lac-de-la-Chasse-Galerie*. The legend of the Flying Canoe remains one of the most popular stories in Québec folklore.

□ □ □

Genealogy

Labrecque

- Jacques Labrecque & Jeanne Baron of Dieppe, Normandie, France
- I Pierre Labrecque & Jeanne Chotard (Jacques & Susanne Gabaret)
Château-Richer, 2 Jan 1663
- II Mathurin Labrecque & Marthe Lemieux (Gabriel & Marthe Beauregard)
Lévis, 5 Nov 1693
- III Joseph Labrecque & Josephte Roy (Guillaume & Geneviève Couture)
Beaumont, 17 Jun 1734
- IV Étienne Labrecque & Geneviève Fournier (Augustin & Marie Boutillet)
St-Michel-de-Bellechasse, 9 Aug 1773
- V Joseph Labrecque & Magdeleine Nadeau (Louis & Magdeleine Paquet)
St-Gervais, 23 Sep 1811
- VI Joseph Labrecque & Marie-Louise Thibault (Louis & Marie-Louise Lemieux)
St-Gervais, 13 Sep 1836
- VII Maxime Labrecque & Olivine Audet (Augustin & Marguerite Garant)
St-Gervais, 14 Oct 1873
- VIII Louis Labrecque & Léda Bilodeau (Pierre & Euphrosie Roy)
St-Gervais, 15 Aug 1904

Décès

*Aux familles éprouvées par le décès d'un membre cher,
l'Institut franco-américain de Salem offre ses plus sincères condoléances.*

Charlene-Rosemary (O'Keefe) BEAUDOIN, 68 ans, 24 juin 2014 • Norman BEAULIEU, 73 ans, 4 juillet 2014 • **Normand-J. BÉDARD (#47)**, 95 ans, 25 octobre 2014 • Thérèse (Beaulieu) BÉDARD, 88 ans, 2 septembre 2014 • Ida-Mae BÉLANGER, 92 ans, 8 août 2014 • **Gaston-J. BOUCHARD (#195)**, 84 ans, 16 septembre 2014 • Elizabeth-M. (Lemelin) CHOUINARD, 99 ans, 23 septembre 2014 • Yvonne (Pelletier) DELISLE, 89 ans, 3 août 2014 • Helen-F. (Lord) DUBÉ, 84 ans, 6 septembre 2014 • Raymond-E. FECTEAU, 86 ans, 22 juin 2014 • Léon-P. FONTAINE, 88 ans, 3 septembre 2014 • Richard-J. FOURNIER, 87 ans, 5 juin 2014 • Janette-M. (Crowley) GAGNON, 55 ans, 7 septembre 2014 • Norma (Grundy) GAGNON, 85 ans, 28 juin 2014 • Elmo-A. GUÉRRETTE, 70 ans, 1 juillet 2014 • Norman LABRECQUE, 82 ans, 14 septembre 2014 • Robert-O. LANDRY, 89 ans, 16 juin 2014 • Émile-J. LaPOINTE, 82 ans, 17 juin 2014 • Thérèse-M. (Arsenault) LEFRANÇOIS, 86 ans, 25 juillet 2014 • **Orille-W. L'HEUREUX (#36)**, 81 ans, 3 décembre 2014 • William-A. LUSSIER, 79 ans, 11 juin 2014 • Ruth-E. (O'Connor) MADORE, 84 ans, 28 juin 2014 • Armand-D. MARQUIS, 87 ans, 13 septembre 2014 • David-A. MARQUIS, 61 ans, 1 septembre 2014 • Madeleine (Boucher) Pelletier-MICHAUD, 89 ans, 1 juin 2014 • Normande MICHAUD, 86 ans, 22 août 2014 • **Odile-E. (Jalbert) MICHAUD (#5)**, 93 ans, 21 novembre 2014 • Patricia-A. (O'Connor) NOISEUX, 68 ans, 4 juillet 2014 • Gérard-E. OUELLETTE, 82 ans, 3 août 2014 • René-Alfred OUELLETTE, 92 ans, 26 juillet 2014 • Ellen-Jean (Viselli) RICHARD, 91 ans, 29 juin 2014 • Andréa-L. RIOUX, 69 ans, 9 août 2014 • Mary-Hélène (Sirois) ROBINSON, 94 ans, 23 août 2014 • Mary-Anne (Milan) ROCHEVILLE, 58 ans, 30 juin 2014 • Pauline (L'Heureux) ROY, 85 ans, 28 mai 2014 • Donald-J. ST-PIERRE, 79 ans, 10 juillet 2014 • Ronald-M. ST-PIERRE, 64 ans, 20 juin 2014 • Robert-Henry SAUVÉ, 83 ans, 9 juillet 2014 • Jacqueline-G. (Turcotte) SWIFT, 84 ans, 22 août 2014 • Kenneth-W. THÉRIAULT, 74 ans, 24 août 2014 • Victor-J. THÉRIAULT, 84 ans, 7 juin 2014 • Albert-L. TREMBLAY, 95 ans, 20 septembre 2014 •

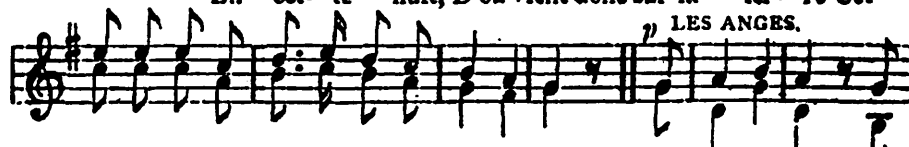
Nous nous souviendrons d'eux

En cette nuit.

Andantino. LES BERGERS.



En cet- te nuit, D'où vient donc sur la ter- re Cet-



te vi- ve lu- miè- re Qui nous é- blou- it? Ne craignez pas, Pres-



sez vos pas, Ber- gers, c'est le Mes- si- e Qui vient i- ci- bas. Cou- Cou-



rez, joyeux, Voir de vos yeux Jé- sus né de Ma- ri- e Tout près de ces lieux.
rons, joyeux, Voir de nos yeux Jé- sus né de Ma- ri- e Tout près de ces lieux.

2. — LES ANGES

Ce tendre Enfant,
Couché dans une étable,
Est le Verbe adorable,
Fils du Tout-Puissant.

LES BERGERS

Ne craignons pas,
Pressons nos pas;
Bergers, c'est le Messie
Qui vient ici-bas.

3. — LES BERGERS

Entendez-vous
Les mille voix des anges
Célébrant ses louanges?
Que leurs chants sont doux!

LES ANGES

Ne craignez pas,
Pressez vos pas;
Bergers, c'est le Messie
Qui vient ici-bas.

4. — LES BERGERS

Dans leurs concerts,
De Dieu chantant la gloire,
Ils disent sa victoire
Contre les enfers.

LES ANGES

Ne craignez pas,
Pressez vos pas;
Bergers, c'est le Messie
Qui vient ici-bas.

5. — LES ANGES

Et désormais
Tout homme sur la terre,
Au cœur droit et sincère,
Goûtera la paix.

LES BERGERS

Ne craignons pas,
Pressons nos pas;
Bergers, c'est le Messie
Qui vient ici-bas.

La Revue de Salem

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Vol. 16 No. 3 December 2014

Contents

| | |
|----------------------------------|----|
| News..... | 42 |
| Un souvenir de Noël..... | 43 |
| La Famille Labrecque..... | 44 |
| Popular Wedding Days..... | 47 |
| Grotto at Sainte-Anne's..... | 49 |
| The Jewelers' Shops..... | 51 |
| Le Courrier de Salem (1915)..... | 54 |
| The Chasse-Galerie Legend..... | 55 |
| Genealogy..... | 57 |
| Décès..... | 58 |
| Chanson: En cette nuit..... | 59 |

Franco-American Institute of Salem, Inc.

Organized on 1 May 2005 and incorporated on 16 February 2006, the Franco-American Institute of Salem is dedicated to preserving and promoting the history, genealogy, and culture of the Franco-American community of greater Salem, Massachusetts.

Membership, which includes a subscription to *La Revue de Salem*, is available for \$12.50 per year. Address all correspondence to F.A.I.S., 40 Nahant Street, Lynn, MA 01902-3305
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Il nous fera plaisir de vous servir en français.

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Meetings

Board Meetings of the Franco-American Institute of Salem for 2015 will be held at 40 Nahant Street, Lynn, MA on 17 May and 27 September at 4:00 PM. All members are welcome to attend.