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New England Captives in Canada

For 150 years from 1613-1763, hostilities between The French and English existed in North America. Between 1677 and 1760 the practice of making raids and taking prisoners became a major part of the wars. The period of most disastrous war parties against New England was between 1696-1715.

War parties made up of Indians and French men went on marauding parties into New England. Battles ensued, settlers were killed, homes and crops burned and captives carried back to Canada on forced marches through the wilderness. It is to these captives to which we are now turning our attention. The period between 1677 and 1760 saw the largest influx of male and female captives of all ages being brought back to Canada. Some died enroute especially the weak or those who were problems enroute and were killed. Young children, infants-3 years had the highest mortality rate enroute. Males, especially teenagers had the best chance of surviving the marches to Canada.

Many of the captives were brought to the French Indian missions of the Mission of the Mountain (Iroquois and Hurons) near Montreal later to be moved to Sault-au-Recollet on Riviere-des-Prairies in 1721, Lac des Deux Montagnes, St. François-Xavier at Caughnawaga, St. Regis on the New York border, Sillery near Québec, St. François de Sales and Lorette. Here

Indians and French would attempt to assimilate them. A study by Alden T. Vaughn and Daniel K. Richter determined that there were 1,641 captivities of New Englanders between 1675 and 1763.

Once the captives arrived at an Indian village, they were some times forced to run the gauntlet. When a war party neared their village, they shouted as many death cries as the number of men lost. When at the distance of a musket shot, they began a funeral chant repeating it as many times as they had killed enemies. Then boys between the ages of 12-16 armed with sticks formed two lines to strike naked backs of prisoners when they entered before the victorious warriors.

Many of the captives, especially the young were owned and lived among the Indians, very soon becoming Indian themselves--taking Indian names and later marrying Indians. Many of these are difficult to track down. Some refused to return to their families in New England when attempts at ransom were made.

At a back hut of the Mission of the Mountains, two sisters sent by Marguerite Bourgeoys taught Indian girls and later captive English girls. Girls were taught to speak French, to read, write, and recite the creed, to spin, knit and make lace. Boys were taught to be tailors, shoemakers, masons and farmers.

They were brought up as Frenchmen except in matters of food and dress.

The missionaries at these missions were devoted to conversion from their first coming. They were intent on conversion of not only the Indian population, but the English captives as well. Some like M. Robert Gay and Fathers Jacques and Vincent Bigot were militant. M. Gay was not interested in New England expeditions as were Fathers Jacques and Vincent Bigot. Priests, Jacques and Vincent Bigot often sent converts to Maine to invite compatriots to join them. Others were the Abbe Thury and Sebastien Rale. Father Meriel was not a mission priest but served at Hotel Dieu in Montreal and for years associated with the captives and made many converts. In his records, he identified many of them. These records have been of major use to genealogists in identifying a link to New England. A later mission priest, Pere Caroq, made studies of mission registers and knew descendants of captives.

It is difficult to trace captives who became Indian in manner and name. Both English and Indian names were Gallicized. These captives who were kept by the Indians were kept as slaves, sometimes ransomed to the French, or were adopted into the Indian tribe. It was customary among the Indian tribes to adopt a captive to replace a relative who was lost by disease or warfare.

If an individual was adopted, a special name giving ceremony was held. The seated council accepted the subject because of courage, gratitude or as a captive. He was introduced to the chiefs and members of the family to which he was received and was greeted with acceptance and friendship. His new name was proclaimed by the chief; it always gave some description of the individual. Once the individual was adopted, his or her release was difficult if not impossible. They were especially careful to keep their captive children close.

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Both New France and New England paid scalp money of different amounts depending on times of greater or less danger. Canada paid her Indians for English scalps and prisoners while New England paid for Indian scalps only. Buying back captives became common with prominent authorities and merchants of Quebec and Montreal. Coleman mentions Gamelin of St. Francois and Jacques LeBer of Montreal as two such merchants. Vaudreuil himself, bought back captives and later redeemed them.

At that time, the practice of prisoner exchange was common among countries. However, the situation with New France was different. Prisoners in New England were imprisoned. This was not the case in New France. There was a distinction between those held by the French and those held by the Indians. If held by the French, some were imprisoned; others were held in seminaries, nunneries and hospitals; others were in private households, and a few were able to shift for themselves. Among the French there was pressure upon the captives to accept rebaptism as Catholics, to marry French, and to accept naturalization. The French had no control over Indian held captives, slaves, or those adopted into Indian families. The French also would not return those who were naturalized or force those who did not want to return.

Many of the captives in the three intercolonial wars, were treated like prisoners of war and were put in prison in Quebec where they endured extreme discomfort and more seriously contracted diseases which many did not survive.

Some captives were redeemed for goods, money or exchange of prisoners. Massachusetts had a general policy not to ransom her people. However individuals or towns were willing to attempt

payments of ransoms. Petitions to the colonial legislatures regarding costs and ransoms often were drafted and passed. Attitudes varied from colony to colony. In October 1695, Mathew Carey was successful in redeeming some captives from Quebec. At various times others were also successful.

Profits of a ransom might influence Indians to save their captive's lives. But if death were equally lucrative or the captive troublesome he chose to kill.

There were times when captives themselves refused to return. Some lived among the Indians; others were baptised and accepted the new religion. Others married and made a new life for themselves. Some of the young girls went into the convent and continued their life in Canada serving God.

In 1710, 1711, and 1713, many of the captives took an oath of allegiance to the King of France, received naturalization as citizens and also received a remittance of about 30 or more livres, much like the fille roi had received. Once a captive was naturalized, if he chose to return to New England, he found it very difficult to do so.

Still others were taken and held by the French or were ransomed by the French from the Indians with the hopes to ransoming them back to the English for a higher ransom thereby making a profit. In the meantime, the captive was bound to service until his owner's ransom was met. Very often these captives lived with the French family as a member of the family, eating and living under the same conditions as the French family. This is where you find a large number who marry into French families, stay to become citizens, and accept the French Catholic religion. These usually were the ones

who refused to return to New England.

If adopted into an Indian family, the captive was no longer a prisoner, but one of them. Therefore there was no hope of release. Not all were adopted. Sometimes after ten years a prisoner might be redeemed from the Indians. This generally never happened with young people because they become Indianized.

Captives were taken from colonies other than New England. Father Meriel's records indicate some from New Hollande (New York), New Jersey and other middle colonies of America.

Of those who remained in Canada, some chose to remain as Catholics with the French, some married and a few joined the convent.

We may never know all of those who remained and were absorbed into the French and/or Indian populations, but our search continues.

(Information was extracted from Coleman, Emma Lewis, New England Captives Carried to Canada, 2 vols., The Southward Press, Portland, Maine, 1925.)

Iroquois Christian Names

Those captives who became Indian in manner and name are difficult to trace. An Indian might have two or three different names, and Indian names took different forms.

<u>Christian</u>	<u>Iroquois</u>
Louis	Rowi
Thomas	Atonwa
Jacques	Sak
Pierre	Tier
Jean Baptiste	Sawatis and Battis
Joseph	Sore
Francois Xavier	Saksarie or Onasateken
Nicolas	Nikora
Ignace	Eunias

CAPTIVES WHO MARRIED IN NEW FRANCE

Some of the reasons why some of the captives chose not to return to New England were because they chose the religious life, were Indianized or married and established new lives. Following is a list of some of the known captives and their spouses who married in Québec. These were extracted from Emma Coleman and Jetté.

English name (French Name)	Spouse Date of Marriage
Grizil (Warren) Otis (Marie-Madeleine Hotesse)	Philippe Robitaille 15 Oct 1693 Montreal
*Margaret Otis (Christine Otesse)	Louis LeBeau 14 June 1707 Montreal
Rose Otis (Francoise Rozotty)	Jean Poitevin 29 Oct 1696 Beauport
John Otis (Jean-Baptiste Ottys dit Langlais)	1. Cecile Poulin ct 4 Nov 1703 (Etienne Jacob, not. of Beaupre) 2. Marie-Francoise Gagne 9 Feb 1733
**Stephan Otis (Joseph Marie)	Marie Weber (Malchelasse) or Louise Harel- (Tanguay)
Nathaniel Otis (Paul Hotesse)	1. Elizabeth Wabert (Ouabert) 3 Nov 1710 Quebec 2. Magdeleine Toupin 20 Oct 1721 Montreal 3. M-Anne Caron 22 Sep 1728 Montreal
James Stilson (Jacques Stilson dit Dutilly)	Marguerite Odiorne (captive) 4 Oct 1705

Mary Stilson (Marie -Magdeleine Flisson)	Jean-Baptiste Cardinet dit Chevalier 31 Oct 1702 Quebec
Katharine Stephens Marie-Francoise	Jacques Pacquet 1 Aug 1697 Quebec
Abigail Kay (Marguerite Renee)	Charles Michel l'Hurilier dit Chevalier 20 Oct 1705
Mary Swarton (Marie-Madeleine Swarden)	Jean Lehait/Laha/Lahaie dit Hibernois, (Irish) 9 Sep 1697 Quebec
Abigail Brackett (Gabrielle-Louise Braquil)	Pierre Roy dit Leveille 16 Dec 1715 Quebec
Mary Austin (Elizabeth Houstain)	Etienne Gibau 7 Jan 1710 Montreal
Anne Heard (Anne Prevost)	Sebastian Cholet dit Laviolette 19 Oct 1705 Montreal
Esther Sayward (Marie-Joseph)	Jacques Pierre Sieur Pierre de Lestage 5 Jan 1712 Montreal
Charles Trafton (Louis-Marie)	Sarah (Linscott) Dill
Barbara Weber (Marie Wabert)	Joseph Saleur 11 Mar 1720 Quebec
Marie Pitman	Vildaigne
Abigail Willey (Marie-Louise)	Edouard de Flecerin/ Flecheur (English) 6 Oct 1710 Quebec
Judy Willey (may be Marie- Magdeleine Willis)	Jean Leconte/ Lecomte 29 Sep 1698 Quebec

Elizabeth Willey (may be Marie Ouellis)	1. Rene Arnault 27 Oct 1702 Quebec 2. Pierre Perrot 31 May 1704 Quebec 3. Barthelemy Cotton 13 Nov 1741
Mercy Adams (Ursule)	Charles Dubois dit Brisebois 3 Aug 1704 St-Francois-du-Lac
Joseph Watson (Joseph Houatsan or Robert)	1. Marie-Madeleine Demers 15 Nov 1711 Montreal 2. Angelique Benard Carignan 11 Apr 1717 Boucherville
Elizabeth Lomax	1. Joseph Parent 25 Nov 1721 Montreal 2. Jean-Baptiste Jette 6 June 1735 Montreal
Mathias Farnsworth (Claude or Mathias Phaneuf or Faneuf)	Catherine Charpentier 2 Oct 1713 Riviere -des-Prairies
Hannah Dunkin (Catherine Danquin)	Claude Cliche 19 Sep or Nov 1709 Quebec
Camane-Etienne Cummings (Etienne Camane)	Catherine Rancin 11 Apr 1723 Quebec
Silas Rice (Jacques Tannhahorens)	Marie Tsiakohawi alias Tsionnakwannen
Timothy Rice (Jacques or Sak Oserokohton)	Catherine Osennenhawe
Joseph Fry (Andre Franche/ Fraye dit Laframboise)	Marie-Louise Bigras ct 12 Oct 1713

Aaron Littlefield (Pierre Augustin Lidril, Litrefile, Logues or Lightfil)	Marie Brunel 3 Feb 1717 Boucherville
Hannah Parsons (Catherine Tsiosenneco)	Claude Antoine de Berrman 17 Mar 1729
Mary Storer	Jean Gaultier/ Gauthier dit St. Germain 26 Nov 1708 Boucherville
Priscilla Storer	Jean-Baptiste Dagueil/Daguilhe dit Leguede d'Aiguille 26 May 1711 Montreal
Rachel Storer (Marie-Francoise- Rachel)	Jean Beiger/Berger 17 Apr 1706 Quebec
Mary Cole (Marie-Therese)	Pierre Rougeau dit Berger 17 Jan 1718 Boucherville
Eunice Williams (Marguerite; Baongcte)	Franciscus Xaverius Arosen
Mary Harris	mar. an Indian of Caughnawaga
Mercy Carter	mar. an Indian of Caughnawaga
Joanna Kelleger	mar. an Indian
John Carter (Jean-Joseph Chartier)	Marie Courtemanche 29 Oct 1718 Riviere-des Prairies
Elizabeth Corse (Elizabeth Casse)	1. Jean Dumontel dit Lagrandeur 6 Nov 1712 Laprairie 2. Pierre Monet 16 Jan 1730 Laprairie
Margaret Field (Marguerite Filde or Sergent)	Jean Serre dit L'Eveille 7 June 1722 Montreal

Freedom French (Marie-Francoise)	Jean Daveluy dit Larose 6 Feb 1713 Montreal
Martha French (Marthe-Marguerite)	1. Jacques Roi sieur de Saint-Lambert 24 Nov 1711 Montreal 2. Jean-Louis Menard ct 3 May 1733 Longue Point
Marie Jeanne Jeffreys	Guillaume Perkins, (English captive) 29 Oct 1710 Montreal
Elizabeth Hurst	Thomas Becraft 3 Oct 1710 Quebec
Thomas Hurst	1. Marguerite -Pierre Thibault dit Leveille ct 25 Apr 1716 Riviere-des-Prairies 2. Marie-Francoise Rouleau 28 Feb 1718 Montreal
Hannah Hurst (Marie Kaiennonni)	Michel Anenharison 14 June 1712
Abigail Nims (Marie Elizabeth; T8atog8ach)	Josiah Rising (Ignace Raizenne; Shonatakak8ani) 29 July 1715
Elizabeth Price	Jean Fourneau 3 Feb 1706 Montreal
***Abigail Stebbins (Marguerite)	Jacques de Noyon 14 Feb 1704 Deerfield, Mass.
Thankful Stebbins (Therese Stebens)	Adrien Grain dit LaVallee 4 Feb 1711 Boucherville
Joseph Stebbins	Marguerite Sansoucy
Elizabeth Hanson	Ebenezer Varney 1729 / 30

Joseph-Philippe Weber (Ouabard dit Langlais)	Marie-Charlotte Guillet 20 Aug 1725 Cap St. Ignace
John Weber (Jean-Baptiste Ouabard dit Langlais)	Helene Boiry dit Laveigne 14 May 1730 Cap St. Ignace
Mary Scammon (Marie Anne Marguerite Sxamen)	Louis-Joseph Godefroi 11 Feb 1740 Quebec
Sarah Hanson (Catherine Kijitekak8e)	Jean-Baptiste Sabourin 29 July 1727 Lake of Two Mountains

* Margaret (Christine) Otis: After the death of her French husband, she gave up her possessions and her children to be redeemed back to Massachusetts where she married Capt. Thomas Baker who had gone with John Stoddard to negotiate the return of captives. Her goods were sold, and the money kept from her. Her children remained in the care of her mother and step-father.

**Stephen (Joseph-Marie) Otis: Otis genealogist, M. Gerard Malchelosse, gives Marie Weber as his wife, but she was married to his brother, Paul. Tanguay gives Louise Harel as his wife but no place or date is given.

***Abigail (Marguerite) Stebbins and Jacques de Noyon were married at Deerfield prior to the attack on Deerfield. She was taken at the Deerfield attack on 28 Feb. However, her treatment was better than the other captives, probably because of her marriage to Jacques.

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EXCERPTS FROM JOURNALS AND ACCOUNTS OF REDEEMED CAPTIVES

The following two were extracted from Gathered Sketches From the Early History of New Hampshire and Vermont, Tracy, Kenney & Co., Claremont, N. H., 1856, facsimile reprint by Heritage Books, Inc., Bowie, Maryland.

"The Five Years' Captivity of Mehetable Goodwin, (from the Magnalia Christi Americana of Dr. Cotton Mather), p. 28.

"MEHETABLE Goodwin, another of the captives of this band of Indians, who, it will be proper to notice, were led by the renowned Indian chief Hopehood, had a child with her about five months old. ...Her Indian master told her that if the child were not quiet, he would soon dispose of it, which caused her to use all possible means that his *netopship* (*friend*) might not be offended; and sometimes she would carry it from the fire out of his hearing, when she would sit down up to her waist in the snow for several hours together, until it was exhausted and lulled to sleep. She thus for several days preserved the life of her babe, until he saw cause to travel with his own cubs farther afield; and then, lest he should be retarded in his travel, he violently snatched the babe out its mother's arms, and before her face knocked out its brains; and having stripped it of its few rags it hitherto enjoyed, ordered the mother to go wash them of the blood wherewith they were stained! Returning from this sad and melancholy task, she found the infant hanging by the neck in a forked bough of a tree."

"The Captivity of Mrs. Isabella M'Coy, of Epsom, N. H. 1747," (as communicated by the Rev. Jonathan Curtis of Epsom), pp. 49-50.

"They now commenced their long and tedious journey to Canada, in which the poor captive might well expect that great and complicated sufferings would be her lot. She did indeed find the journey fatiguing, and her fare scanty and precarious. But in her treatment from the Indians she experienced a very agreeable disappointment. The kindness she received from them was far greater than she had expected from those who were so often distinguished for their cruelties. The apples they had gathered they saved for her, giving her one every day. In this way they lasted her as far on the way as Lake Champlain. They gave her the last as they were crossing that lake in their canoes. This circumstance gave to the tree on which the apples grew the name of "Isabel's tree," her name being Isabella. In many ways did they appear desirous of mitigating the distresses of their prisoner while on their tedious journey. When night came on, and they halted to repose themselves in the dark wilderness, Plausawa, the head man, would make a little couch in the leaves, a little way from theirs, cover her up with his own blanket, and there she suffered to sleep undisturbed until morning. When they came to a river which must be forded, one of them would carry her over on his back. Nothing like insult or indecency did they ever offer her during the whole time she was with them."

The following was extracted from "A Narrative of Titus King of Northampton, Mass.: a Prisoner of the Indians in Canada 1755-58," Connecticut Historical Society, Hartford, 1938 in The Garland Library of Narratives of North American Indian Captives, Vol. 109, Garland Publishing, 1977, pp. 13-14, 17.

(Spelling, punctuation, and capitalization are as they appear in the above citation,)

June 26th the Indians that took me told me that I Should be given away to outhur Indians as there manner is to adopt the Enlish Prisons & So make Children of them all Indians was Called together on this ocasion The govenr made a Long Speach the Famely that I was adopted into gave my Indian master that took me a Sute of Cloths came & took me by the hand Lead me away to his house now I was in New Familly & in a nere Relation: to them: became brother to the old Indian & Squaw being in the Place of an indian that was Killd theLast War I being in the Same Relation as he was to them I became a Grandfather they Said there grandfather was come to Life again: now all things Seemd to be Settled a indian that Could Speak good Enlish Came in to See me & told that the wigwarm I was in was my house & Pointd to a nother & Said that was mine also: & brought a new Indian Dress to put on me So I was now Drest Compliat in Indian Dress adopted amongust: Lived with & Dress and Painted Looked Right Like a Indaan....

Now there was above Eight or tin young Children in this Indian town an awfull School this for Children When We See how Quick they will Fall in with the Indians ways nothing Seems to be more takeing in Six months time they Forsake Father & mother Forgit their own Land Refuess to Speak there own tounge & Seemily be Holley Swallowed up with the Indians: then the French Prests take great Pains to School the Enlish Children in there Region meeting Very morning at Nine of Clok at the toleing of the bell Where they go with the Indian Children & are Cateksed according to the Romish Prinpsels:"

"An Account of the Captivity of Elizabeth Hanson," Printed by Samual Clark, London, 1760 in The Garland Library of Narratives of North American Indian Captives, Vol. 6, Garland Publishing, 1977, pp. 22-23.

"But our stay was not long in this wretched place, before my master took me and my children to the French in order to get a chapman for us. When we came among them, I was exposed to sale, and the price my master put upon me was 800 livres. But nobody appearing disposed to comply with his demands, and a Frenchman offering no more than 600 livres, it threw him into such a rage, that he said in his passion, if he could not have his price, he would burn me and the babe in the view of the city of Port-Royal. The Frenchman bade him make the fire, and added, 'I will help you, if you think that will do you more good than 600 livres,' calling him fool, and roughly bidding him begone: but at the same time he was very civil to me, and for my encouragement bade me be of good cheer, for I should be redeemed, and not go back with the Indian again.--I was obliged, however, to retire with my master that night, but the next morning I was redeemed for 600 livres.

"....I was redeemed as aforesaid, with my little babe, for 600 livres. My little boy was likewise redeemed for an additional sum. And by this means we exchanged our lodging and diet much for the better, the French being kind and civil to me beyond what I could expect or desire.

"The day after I was redeemed a Romish priest took my babe from me, and according to their custom they baptized it; urging that if it died before, it would be damned; and accordingly they gave it the name of Mary Ann Trossways; telling it, that if it died then, it would be saved, being baptized."

The following excerpts were extracted from "Stoddard's Journal," in the New England Historical and Genealogical Register, vol. 5 No. 1, 1857, pp. 21-42. (John Stoddard was one of the men of Massachusetts who spent months attempting to ransom captives from the French.)

(When "He" is used, it is in reference to the Marquis de Vaudreuil.)

"A Journal of a negotiation between the Marquis de Vaudreuil, Governor-General of Canada, and John Stoddard and John Williams, Messengers, commissioned by His Excellency, Joseph Dudley, Esq., Captain-General and Governor of Her Majesty's Government of the Massachusetts, &c., in New England.

"Having received our letters Credential, our Passport and Instructions, we departed from Boston, November 5, 1713, and on the 9th we came to N. Hampton.....17th, ...waited on Mr. De Vaudreuil...it is stipulated and agreed, that all persons taken in war, without distinction, should be discharged and set at liberty; during which war, divers persons have been taken from the several governments in New England, and some from the adjacent parts, and brought hither by the French or Indians, which, according to the Articles, ought to be set at liberty;

"Governor Vaudreuil assured us that all prisoners should have free liberty to return--and that those that would go should have his blessing--and that we might use all freedom with them--and that we might go to them, or send for them to our lodging--and that we should have free speech with the religious.....

(Letter to Marquis de Vaudreuil from John Stoddard and John Williams 21 February 1713)

"Sir--...One of the laity told us (this day) that he would do whatever he could to prevent a certain prisoner's return. There are likewise some priests, who, not being content with the endeavors they have used with the prisoners for many years during the war, do now make it their business to go from house to house to solicit our people to tarry in this country. Some they endeavor to terrify by suggesting their danger of perdition; some they threaten to take from them their effects, wives and children;....

"24th, the Governor sent for us, ...He likewise told us that there was a considerable number of English people that the King (after divers objections) had naturalized; therefore they could not have liberty to return--which we afterwards found to be eighty-four in number.

"March 5th, He (*Vaudreuil*) answered that he would evidence that he was sincere in his pretensions, but was afraid to release those that were naturalized, but would write to the King, which letter we should see.....He conceded that French women might have liberty to go with their English husbands, and that English women should not be compelled to stay with their French husbands, but as to that Article of Children, he must take some time to consider of it.....

"16th,....We further demanded a list of all English persons in the country, we not being

able to obtain their names ourselves; which list he promised to procure....

"3d May, ...He readily assented that those who were Prisoners of War, their children ought likewise to be accounted, but instanced in some who had been Prisoners in England, who were denied liberty of returning because they had married there, and thereby became subjects of the Crown of England. We likewise perceived by his discourse, that those taken in the former war were not by him thought to be prisoners.....

"29th, We went to Cagnawaga, to visit the natives and the prisoners with them....The chief speaker rose up and said that those taken by them were adopted into families, and not held as prisoners, but as children; and it was not their custom to compel any to return,....

7th June 1714, ...we thought it to no purpose to go to Cagnawaga, especially after we were informed by one of their chiefs that the Bishop had been there, and thanked the natives for not delivering our people to us; and understanding, by another, that they had been taught that if they delivered them to us they would thereby be the occasion of their damnation, and Christ would be angry with them, and damn them therefor.

"15th July, ...We added, that these English at St. Francis, were taken by Indians employed in the king's service, and if they were subjects to the king, we might well expect that he should restore the prisoners to us; but if they were not, we should not do well to demand them of him. He answered, that he looked upon them as allies, and the king must do so too--for, by force, he could not oblige the Indians to deliver their prisoners.....

(Letter to Vaudreuil from Stoddard and Williams 24 July 1714)

"....We cannot omit telling your lordship that the priests daily practicing with many of our young and simple people, and by a sort of force constraining of them to abide in this country, is justly resented as a thing very injurious and unworthy,....

" August,...On the 24th, in the morning, we sailed from Quebec with twenty-six prisoners, having lost three men who had declared to the Governor that they would go home, and five others, who pretended to embark just before we sailed;--not having received the list that the Governor promised us; without having our people assembled at Quebec; without having one half of our people asked, before us, whether they would return or not, and several that were at Quebec while we were there--or one minor compelled; having never seen many of our prisoners while we were in the country."

COLONIAL WARS--TIMELINE

1608--Quebec City founded by Champlain

1609--Champlain supports Algonquins against Iroquois at Lake Champlain

1629--British capture Quebec City

1632--Treaty of St-Germain-en-Laye restored Quebec City to France

1642--Montreal founded by Sieur d Maisonneuve

1665--French make a truce with most of Iroquois tribes (not Mohawk)

1675-1678--King Philip's War

24 June 1675--King Philips War begins with massacre of colonists of Swansee, Plymouth by a band of Indians

2 August 1675--Indians attack and destroy Brookfield, Massachusetts. Later forced to retreat under the assault of Major Willard

1 September 1675--Deerfield, Massachusetts set aflame by attacking Indians

10 February 1676--Indians under King Philip attack Lancaster, Massachusetts. Settlement burned after all men killed. Women and children taken prisoners

12 August 1676--King Philip is surprised and shot by an Indian in the service of Captain Church

12 April 1678--Peace of Casco ends King Philip's War

1688-1697--King William's War (War of Spanish Succession, War of the League of Augsburg) In North America, New France vs. New England and New York

8 February 1690--Schenectady, New York attacked and burned by French and Indians from Montreal

30 September 1697--Treaty of Ryswick ended King William's War-Treaty restored all possessions to status quo before hostilities

1701--Montreal Treaty-between French and their native allies with 5 nations (Iroquois neutrality in future Anglo-French conflict, but no clause for Canadian Indians)

1702-1713--Queen Anne's War

4 May 1702--Beginning of Queen Anne's War when the Grand Alliance (England, League of Augsburg, Denmark, Portugal, and Netherlands) declared war on French to prevent the union of French and Spanish at the death of Charles II of Spain

28-29 February 1704--French surprise Deerfield, Massachusetts (worst colonial disaster)

30 August 1708--Haverhill attacked and razed by French and Indians

31 March 1713--Treaty of Utrecht ended Queen Anne's War-ceded Hudson Bay territory, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia to Great Britain; agreed to a British protectorate over Iroquois; French kept Cape Breton Island and islands of the St. Lawrence

1722-1725--3 Years War (Dummer's or Lovewell's War)

1724--war culminated with the killing of Father Rale by English settlers. The French Jesuit missionary was accused of fomenting trouble among the Abenaki Indians in northern Maine. As a result, the Abenakis were friendly to the French and for protection, the English built a series of forts

in northern New England which contained the French from expansion

Mid 1720's--Father Rase's War (a bloody border conflict)

19 October 1739--War of Jenkin's Ear-England declared war on Spain over mistreatment of English seamen in border conflicts in Florida; This war soon merged with the War of Austrian Succession

January 1740--Oglethorpe invaded Florida; he was protected in the west from the French by friendly Indians

1742--Battle of Bloody Swamp-Spanish counter attacked at St. Simon's Island. Spanish were severely defeated

1744-1748--King George's War or Old French and Indian War (War of Austrian Succession)

16 June 1745--Fort Louisbourg captured by New Englanders under William Pepperell and the English fleet under Sir Peter Warren

29 November 1745--Saratoga, New York burned by French and Indians after English succeeded in getting Iroquois League on the warpath

18 October 1748--Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle: all borders in North America to resume previous lines; return of Louisbourg to France; ended King George's War

1754/56-1763--Last French and Indian War (7 Years War)

28 May 1754--Washington's skirmish with French troops led by Jumonville, first action of French and Indian War; French were defeated; Washington built Fort Necessity

3 July 1754--Washington yielded Fort Necessity when attacked by French from Fort Duquesne-left the French in control of the Ohio Valley

17 May 1756--England and France formally declare war on each other after fighting for two years

26 July 1758--French surrender Louisbourg to British

25 November 1758--French driven from Fort Duquesne which is renamed Fort Pitt

18 September 1759--Wolfe defeats Montcalm on the Plains of Abraham, Quebec which resulted in the capture of Quebec City by the British; Wolfe and Montcalm are killed.

29 November 1760--Detroit surrendered to Major Robert Rogers by the French commander, Beletre

10 February 1763--Treaty of Paris (Between French, English and Spanish) French cede Canadian claims and Louisiana east of the Mississippi River to England; New Orleans was excluded; Spain gives up Florida in exchange for Cuba and Philippines

4 June 1763--Game of lacrosse played by Chippewa and Sauk outside Fort Michilmackinac. When the English garrison of troops, manning the fort gathered to watch the game, the Indians seized concealed weapons and attacked, killing English occupants and burning the fort to the ground.

WHERE TO SEARCH FOR INFORMATION

How will I know if my ancestor was a captive? How can I research an ancestor who was a captive?

A good starting point would be C. Alice Baker's True Stories of New England Captives and Emma Lewis Coleman's New England Captives Carried to Canada. Baker wrote her book in 1897. It contains the biographies of some of those who were taken as captives. In 1925, Emma Lewis Coleman published an extensive study of the captives and what happened to them. It is still looked upon as an authority today. A third book, De la Nouvelle-Angleterre a la Nouvelle-France by Marcel Fournier is the most recent book on captives. It is in French. However, a large portion of it is an alphabetical listing with biographical information of captives taken to Canada, and is not that difficult to understand. It is valuable in that it contains names of people from places other than New England. There are some included from other colonies like Maryland, New Holland (New York) and New Jersey. Tanguay and Jette also have identified many of the captives. There also have been articles which have appeared in genealogical journals which include lists.

Where did these authors get their information?

Some of the parish priests conscientiously recorded information of captives and name identifications in baptism and marriage records.

Many St. Francois-de-Sales captives can not be traced because records were destroyed when Major Rigers burned the church in the autumn of 1759, and there are no mission records for Caughnawaga prior to 1735.

Those who returned by being redeemed, ransomed, exchanged or by escaping often wrote journals or were interviewed by clergy who wrote journals of their capture, ordeals, treatment and lives as captives among the French and /or Indians. These journals were popular reading in New England. Many of these journals included not only their own stories but information about other captives whom they met--those who were redeemed as well as those who remained in captivity. Some gave testimonies when they returned which included statements about others who were not returned.

Many also made appeals to colonial legislative councils for reimbursement for ransoms and costs. These are found among colonial government records. One of the largest collections of captive journals and narratives is found at the Newberry Library in the Ayer Collection. These are journals and narratives of captives throughout all of the United States. The State Historical Society Library in Madison has a facsimile copy of the 111 volumes of the Garland Library of Narratives of North American Indian Captivities. These volumes contain 311 titles. The Garland Library is part of the Newberry Library Ayer Collection.

Those men like Johnson, Cary, and Stoddard who attempted to redeem families and friends also provided information and lists of those who were still held in captivity. They also often appealed to colonial legislatures for reimbursement of their costs.

Colonial newspapers often published lists of newly redeemed captives and those who remained captive.

In 1710 and 1711, the French government offered naturalization to those captives who were willing to swear allegiance to the French monarch. These lists are also available.

Occasionally, one finds wills of New Englanders who indicate an inheritance to be left to a child should he return or be redeemed. When these wills are found, they usually appear in historical and/or genealogical publications.

The New England Historical and Genealogical Register, the Pennsylvania Historical Society, and the Vermont and Connecticut Historical Societies have had articles published concerning identification of captives taken to Canada..

Likewise, the correspondence of men like John Williams and Governor Vaudreuil also contain valuable information on the captives.

Books of Interest

Vaughan, Alden T. and Clark, Edward W., editors, Puritans Among the Indians: Accounts of Captivity and Redemption 1676-1724, Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1981, 275 pages.

During the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, when Indians and French Canadians raided settlements in New England, they would take survivors back to Canada to adopt them into their tribes, use them as slaves, or ransom them to the French who might ultimately ransom them back to the English. Shortly after their return, many of these captives who returned to New England would write their personal narratives relating to their captivity, their treatment by the

Indians, their participation in Indian life, sometimes torture or adoption, and their escape or release. These narratives provided a glimpse into Indian culture, showed the treatment or maltreatment of captives, and displayed their animosity toward Indian and French captors. They often did praise the French for tempering Indian cruelty, providing material comforts, and arranging prisoner exchanges. Being Puritan, their attitudes about God and his role in the life of the individual were also evident. Most felt they had gained from their ordeals and usually viewed their ordeal as punishment for past sins or present impiety. The narratives reflect their religious fervor and often times contain biblical quotes. Other narratives would be written by Puritan clergymen. Each captivity narrative was written shortly after redemption. These narratives became very popular.

Puritans Among the Indians contains several first or second hand narratives of Puritans taken captive by Algonquin-Iroquois and/or French Canadians, written by themselves or related by clergymen like Cotton or Increase Mather. They are the narratives of Mary Rowlandson (earliest narrative, 1682), Quentin Stockwell, John Gyles, Hannah Swarton, Hannah Dustan, John Williams and Elizabeth Hanson. One chapter contains short narratives as related by Cotton Mather. These include the captivities of James Key, Mehitable Goodwin, Mary Plaisted, and Mary Ferguson.

These narratives, however, have been modified to our modern usage of spelling, capitalization, punctuation and abbreviations. Long sentences and paragraphs have been divided. There is also, an extensive bibliography at the back of the book.

Demos, John, The Unredeemed Captive:

A Family Story of Early America, Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 1994. (\$25.00)

Reverend John Williams, his wife, Eunice, and five children were taken captive at Deerfield 29 February 1704. John's wife, Eunice, was killed by an Indian on the forced march away from Deerfield. Upon reaching Quebec, John Williams was eventually redeemed by Vaudreuil. Two and a half years later, John Williams was released and returned to Boston.

His son, Samuel, 15, was redeemed by a French merchant and attended a French school; his daughter, Esther, 13, was also redeemed by Vaudreuil and sent to a hospital until her recovery. Warham, 4, was redeemed from the Indians by a French gentlewoman. After negotiations, these three also were released.

Another son, Stephen, 9, was in the wilderness with his Abenaki captor. Very soon, he begins to be Indianized in his clothing, haircut and ways. Eventually they head to Canada and St. Francois where he is transferred to a Pennacook chief named George. For fourteen months more he continues his life as an Indian. In the meantime, the French Governor, Vaudreuil, negotiates for Stephen's purchase which is finalized at the cost of forty crowns in May, 1705. He too is returned to his father.

Eunice, 7 at the time of the attack, belonged to the Mohawk at St. Francois Xavier du Sault St. Louis near Montreal. Her father began to negotiate with Vaudreuil to help obtain her release. For ten years John Williams struggled to have his daughter returned. Within two years, it became obvious that Eunice had lost her English language; she was baptised with the name of Marguerite; she married a Mohawk Indian, (Francois Xavier

Arosen), and was not willing to return to New England. The Unredeemed Captive is Eunice Williams story, a story of crossing cultures.

Allis, Marguerite, Not Without Peril, Old Fort No. 4 Associates, Charlestown, New Hampshire, 1989. (A Novel)

Not Without Peril is the story of Jemima Sartwell brought to life in this historical novel. Jemima Sartwell had gone into the wilderness with her family to live in a fortified home near Fort Dummer. This is the story of pioneer life on the upper Connecticut River frontier in the 1700's. Jemima Sartwell was married three times to William Phipps and Caleb Howe who were killed by Indians in the colonial wars and to Amos Tute. When Caleb Howe was killed, Jemima and seven of her children were captured and taken to Canada. On the way, her baby was taken from her and died of hunger. Jemima struggles to save her children and to have them with her. Her oldest daughter goes to France where she marries a French gentleman. Jemima returns to outlive Amos Tute. She dies in 1805 at the age of 82.

Town histories and diaries were the sources of information for this historical novel.

NEW MUSEUM IN MADISON

The Wisconsin Veterans Museum located on Capitol Square in Madison is dedicated to the citizen soldiers of Wisconsin. The museum depicts the role men and women from Wisconsin played in the conflicts from the Civil War to the Persian Gulf.

The 19th Century Gallery has a diorama portraying the Battle of Antietam. Another attraction of interest is a computer display that will provide

information on Wisconsin veterans who served in the Civil War. All you need is the veteran's name. By punching in his name, one can get his name, rank, company and regiment and a listing of the battles in which he took part. This gallery also has exhibits regarding the Spanish-American War.

The 20th Century Gallery depicts the role of Wisconsin men and women in the Mexican Border Campaign, World War I and II, Korean War, Vietnam war and Persian Gulf War. Dioramas of the Battle of the Bulge and Jungle Warfare in Papua New Guinea are on display.

The museum is open Tuesday through Saturday 9:30-4:30 pm; Sunday (April through September), noon-4 p.m. It is closed Mondays and holidays.

NOVEMBER ELECTION AND PROPOSED BY-LAWS CHANGES

A ballot for elections will be included with the November Newsletter. Positions up for vote are Vice-President/Program Chair, Treasurer, Corresponding Secretary and one Director at Large. A nominating committee has been chosen and will be contacting members to fill these positions. All that is required is setting a priority to aid the French Canadian/Acadian genealogy organization and its members. Consider the assistance you may have received from someone else. This could be your opportunity to give it back. Consider running for one of these positions.

Also on the ballot will be a proposed change in the FCGW By-Laws to allow more flexibility in scheduling membership meetings. Currently it reads: "Section A - **Membership Meetings** Meetings are held each month except during the month of December, at such place and on such

date as determined by the Board." The proposed change would read: "Section A - **Membership Meetings** Meetings are held at such place and on such date as determined by the Board."

Hidden Information in Tanguay

All of us who do French Canadian genealogy have used Tanguay to help us fill in our family groups. However some of us, may have passed over some additional information which prove interesting and useful. Here is a listing of those additional bits of information as well as the volume in which it can be found.

Volume 1

- origin of names (in French) (pp. XIX-XXXIII)
- an alphabetical list of cities of France with their provinces in 1631 (pp.595-600)
- chronological list of parishes and missions of the province of Quebec 1621-1871 (pp. 601-605)
- geographic table of parishes of the province of Quebec in 1871 (pp.607-609)
- alphabetical table of parishes of the province of Quebec in 1871 (pp.611-615)
- Lists of governors of New France 1608-1700 (p. 617)
- Lists of judges, doctors, notaries 1608-1700 (pp. 617-618)
- seigneuries of New France in 1681 (p. 619)
- religious personal in New France 1681 (pp. 619-623)

Volume 1 & 2:

- Under the term, *Anglais*, a listing of English captives

Volume 1 & 6:

- Under the term, *Negre*, a listing of those who were Blacks

Volume 1 & 7

- Under the term, *Sauvages*, a listing of Native Americans

Volume 3:

- Slaves (pp. 603-607)

Volume 4:

- Table of statistics on the number of illegitimate births (pp. 607-608)

Volume 7:

- Alphabetical list of men's names and variations of their surnames (pp.495-601)
- Alphabetical list of female names who married and founded families in Canada (pp.603-683)
- List of women whose first names alone are mentioned
- Names of whites who married Indian women (pp.687-688)

BASTILLE DAYS PAST.....

By Dorothy Philipi

Triste de mois! Triste de mois! I'm sitting on the grass under a tent with more holes than solid fabric, in a desolate area on Jackson Street in downtown Milwaukee--and it's noon. A fete has begun at 11 a.m. and there is nothing I can do about it!!! Then, suddenly, the alarm clock sounds and I sit up. Thank goodness I was dreaming!!

Bastille Days 1995 started out on Thursday morning at 8 a.m. in 100 degree heat. Bravely ignoring the heat was a marvelous working crew of Al LaBelle, Tony Brown, Jim Gaboury, Mary Dunsirn--surrounded by 8 x 4 boards, chairs and tables-- and hopes. Marilyn Bourbonnais brought her van crammed with the necessities, and we all got to work. Sandy Becker arrived with a big cooler of water (very welcomed), and the rest of the crews arrived and without further ado, got busy. We did take time out to go to car trunks and get out golf towels, paper towels and anything else we could find to absorb perspiration, but

that did not deter anyone from their jobs. We were joined by Helen Fitzpatrick, Charlotte Olscheske, Darlene Longrie, Terry and Snort DuPuis, Barb Glassel, Germaine Natrop, Margaret Schutz, Susan White and Jacques Robillard. By 11 a.m., boards were covered and displays put up. Snort's beautiful carvings were all in place; tables were full of display items and we were ready for business! What a change from the dream.

Pat Ustine and Lori Damuth had done their usual great job of scheduling and sending out parking passes (which came late, but were on time to be used), and a special THANK YOU must be inserted for the Volunteer in Charge of each shift. Without them, things could have been chaos, but all worked smoothly.

THANKS to the volunteers for shifts - Leola Calkins, Chris and Al Marceille, Bob LaFond, Larry Beauchamp, Art and Naomi Bugenhagen, Nelda Womack, Dr. James and Francy Paquette, Sr. Francele Sherburne, Darlene and Renee Destrampe, Pat Geyh, Tom Glassel and Linda Boyea. Thanks, too, to Jo Christon, who was with us in spirit. THANKS for the beautiful display boards to Barb Glassel, Mary Dunsirn, Sandy Becker, Jim Gaboury, Terry DuPuis, Germaine Natrop, Margaret Schutz and Susan White who all displayed their Acadian ancestry in a great style. THANKS also to Dawn Snow who took care of the button display, and Joan Vinette, who brought a sample of the new Cookbook to be presented at a later date by our group.

The Acadian Memorial Project in St. Martinville, LA graciously answered correspondence and sent brochures and T-Shirts. The T-Shirts will be raffled off at the French Canadian Genealogist's next 3 meetings. Hopefully, some of us

will be able to visit the Acadian Memorial one day.

Last but not least, the clean up crew deserves a pat on their sweat-dampened backs-Al LaBelle, who attended and worked every day--the display board people who worked above and beyond--Mary Dunsirn and Linda Boyea--can't count the number of hours they put in--and Sandy Becker, for taking everything home!

CAN'T THANK ANY OF YOU ENOUGH!!!!
If I forgot you, it's unintentional!!

FIRST "FETE DE SAINT-LOUIS", A SUCCESS

by Mary Dunsirn

The "Fete de Saint-Louis" was celebrated every 25th of August in Old Quebec. It was the day set aside on the church calendar to commemorate Saint Louis (Louis IX) who was renowned for his strong, fair rule and personal piety. Saint Louis was a patron of the cathedral of Quebec which made him important to French Canadians as well as the people of France.

The day was celebrated with artillery salutes and an evening bonfire. Various academies opened their doors to the public, and prizes were given for poetry, oration, painting, sculpture and architecture. It was the hope of clerics that the day would be one of great piety and sober reflection. Attendance at mass was probably high.

A day to reintroduce some of these customs was set aside at Heritage Hill State Historical Park, a living history museum, on Saturday, August 26, 1995. The French Canadian/Acadian Genealogists of Wisconsin, Inc. were

invited to use the Town Hall facility for a display. We availed ourselves of the opportunity and with the help of a number of our members in the Fox River Valley area, a two part genealogical and historical exhibit was presented.

The family histories presented by Germaine Natrop, the Landry's of Lena, Wisconsin, Jim Gaboury with the Doucet/Doucette's, and Terri Dupuis with the Dupuis's of Peshtigo were made available creating a focus on our group's special genealogy interest. Numerous attendees were encouraged to begin their family story with a pedigree chart. Some attendees had specific questions on their research.

Of course, all attendees were handed a FCGW membership application and encouraged to contribute their name for a free membership drawing. Rober Brault of Green Bay was the winner of the free membership.

The second part was "Four Flags Over Green Bay" which included a brief timeline indicating the eras of the Menominee who greeted the first European explorers, the French regime who were interested in the fur trade and conversion of the Indians, the British who dominated commerce and government but seemed to depend on the ability of the French Canadian payant in "La Baie" to maintain cordial relations with the native inhabitants, and finally the advent of the United States by the early 1800's. Each of these were represented by a flag, the current day Menominee tribal flag (borrowed for the day from the Menominee Tribe Headquarters in Keshena), a "Fleur de Lis" or lily banner for France, the Union Jack of Great Britain and an early 1800's USA Stars and Stripes. The last three are new flags purchased for the display and available

for use by members.

It was a hot, muggy day with a slight breeze blowing in the windows of the town hall bringing with it the occasional sound of French Canadian tunes. Modestly amplified, the offerings of Diane Wilson and her group from Sheboygan created an appropriate musical background.

Sightings of a processional and tribute to Louis IX at noon and a 2:00 p.m. drill on the Village Green added to our enjoyment of the day. Some of us were able to attend the presentation by a French Missionary at the Bark Chapel on the banks of the Fox River at La Baye.

Re-enactors included volunteers from Heritage Hill, Les Troupes de Levis a Ste. Foy and La Baie Marines.

Most important in the FCGW presentation were the volunteers who gave their time, expertise, and willingness to travel. That day in Green Bay brought Helen Fitzpatrick, Naomi and Art Bugenhagen, Linda Boyea, Mary Dunsirn, Laura DuCharme, Dorothy Lutomski, Kris Olsen, Karen Humiston, Mary Ann Defnet, Germaine Natrop, Larry and Bev LaBelle and Al LaBelle together. The fellowship, sharing of interests and camaraderie made it all worthwhile.

There will be a "Fete de Saint Louis" again in 1996. Now is the time to put together ideas on this important event.

CONNECTIONS AT HERITAGE HILL *By Mary Dunsirn*

FCGW member Robert Chevalier of Marinette had driven to the "Fete de Saint-Louis" at Heritage Hill to see what the FCGW was all about and to meet other members who might be in

attendance. He did what we so often forget to do. He brought along some paperwork on his family. While in the town hall, Karen Humiston overheard his discussion with another member concerning the LaCombe family. As she was otherwise occupied at the time, she could not join that discussion. Karen has no direct connection with the LaCombes but her collateral lines keep marrying them. Robert left his material at the Town Hall while he and his daughter continued to see other areas of interest at Heritage Hill. At her first opportunity, Karen checked the pedigree charts for the LaCombes and discovered that she and Bob had a mutual ancestor, Joseph Bush/Boucher, not even connected to the LaCombes.

Joseph Bush of Escanaba had married Malvina Marchand and was Karen's great grandmother's half brother. Karen had done a lot of work on the line but had never met any of their descendants. She could see that Bob was stuck at the same point for the same reason she had been stuck. The name had been changed to Bush when the family lived in New York state. There was a lot of prejudice against the French Canadians. Joseph's father was Joseph Boucher who often used the Bush name, but was buried in Escanaba under the name, Boucher. While Bob had seen the name and had wondered about it, he had not been able to make the connection.

When Bob came back to our exhibit, Karen mentioned that she knew this Joseph Bush. To help eliminate any possible mistaken identification, Bob asked the man's occupation, and Karen knew that Joseph was a barber. Karen was able to provide a great deal of information on this family and provided the connection back to Quebec and to where they originated in France.

Border Lines

Back to Martin Casaubon (Cazaubon) 1659

By Loretta Damuth

Border lines uses a variation of the format established by the New England Historic Genealogical Society Register. Instead of ancestor number 1 being the immigrant ancestor, however, the QUARTERLY assigns the number 1 to the first ancestor whose marriage record is found published in a French-Canadian secondary source, which is cited. Numbers in brackets refer to footnotes. Numbers in parenthesis in the left margin indicate the number that will identify that person in the next generation where his/her family will be described in detail.

1. Martin de Casaubon, b. c. 1659 in France. His parents were Jean de Casaubon, merchant, and Françoise Maisonneuve of St.-Jean de Luz, diocese of Bayonne, Gascogne, France. [1,2] (The village of Cazaubon still exists near St-Jean de Luz.) Martin arrived in New France in 1685 as a sergeant in the colonial regular troops, "troupes de la marine,". His commanding officer, Claude de Ramezay, future governor of New France, served as signatory witness at Martin's marriage, 14 Feb. 1689 at Champlain to Françoise LePellé. [3] She was the daughter of Jean LePellé and Jeanne Isabel and was b. 21 Oct. 1667 at Trois-Rivières, Quebec. [1] Death records have not been found for Martin and Françoise, however they both were still alive in October 1737, when they were present at the baptism of their grandson, Pierre. [4]

Children:

- a. Jean-Baptiste, b. 8 Nov. 1689 at Champlain and baptised the following day.[3]
m. Marie-Anne Petit (Joseph and Marie Chesnay) 25 Feb. 1715 at Louiseville.[2]
d. 31 Dec. 1755 at Berthier [5]
- b. Jean-François Casaubon dit Didier, b. 6 May 1692 at Champlain and baptised the following day. [3] m. Marguerite Brisset (Jacques and Marguerite Dandonneau), 24 Feb. 1716 at Ile-Dupas. [6] d. 3 Apr. 1731 at Ile-Dupas [7]
- c. Marie-Antoinette, b. 14 June 1698 at Champlain, d. 5 Dec.1708, Champlain [3]
- d. Denis Casaubon dit Didier, m. Jeanne-Michelle Lemaitre (Pierre and Anne Chenay) ct. Dupras [2]
- e. Marie-Françoise, b. and baptised 15 Aug. 1700 [3], m. Pierre Duteau dit Vilandré (Charles and Jeanne Rivard) at Sorel, 11 Jan. 1718. [4,1]
- (2) f. Pierre Casaubon dit Dostalaire, b. about 1702. Tanguay and Jetté do not list Pierre as child of this family, however Pierre's marriage contract clearly states that he is the son of Martin and Françoise. [10]
- g. Marie-Geneviève, b. 15 March 1705 at Sorel and baptised the same day at Ile-Dupas. [7] m. Melchoir Brisset (Jacques and Marguerite Dandonneau) 20 Feb. 1726 [2], d. and buried 29 Sept. 1738 at Ile-Dupas. [7]

- h. Alexis Casaubon dit Rocheville, b. and baptised 13 Nov. 1707 at Contrecoeur. [9] m. Madeleine Fafard (François and Jeanne Lemaitre) 27 July 1734, ct. DeLafosse. [2] d. and buried 24 April 1777 at Berthier [5]

2. Pierre Casaubon dit Dostalaire, the son of Martin Casaubon and Françoise LePellé, b. about 1702. His baptism record has not been found; his birth year was determined by his burial record 1 Jan. 1786 at Berthier [8]; m. Marie-Geneviève Houré dit Laferrière (Pierre and Etienne Dubord)[2]. The marriage record has not been found; they signed a marriage contract before notary Antoine LaFosse on 19 Jan. 1737. [10] Geneviève d. 17 Feb. 1792 at Berthier. [8]

Children:

- (3) a. Pierre Casaubon dit Dostalaire, baptised 6 Oct 1737 at Sorel [4]
- b. François Casaubon, b. about 1740, m. Marie-Louise Dubord dit Lafontaine (Joseph and Marie-Anne Mercereau) 5 Feb. 1765 at Champlain. [6] He was buried 4 Feb. 1770 at Berthier. [5]

3. Pierre Casaubon dit Dostalaire was the son of Pierre Casaubon dit Dostalaire and Marie-Geneviève Houré dit Laferrière. He was baptised at Sorel 6 Oct. 1737 [4] and was buried at Berthier, 22 Jan. 1808. [11] He married Marie-Joséphine Dubord dit Lafontaine (Joseph and Marie-Anne Mercereau) 4 Feb. 1765 at Champlain [6]. Marie-Joséphine was born about 1742 and died 5 Feb. 1815 at Berthier [11].

Children:

- a. Pierre Casaubon was baptised at Berthier, 17 Dec. 1765 [5]; d. 19 Jan. 1770 at Berthier [5]
- b. Alexis Casaubon dit Dostaler, b. and baptised 6 Apr. 1767 at Berthier [5]; d. 30 Nov. 1791 and was buried the following day [8].
- c. Joseph-Ambroise Casaubon dit Dostalaire, b. 25 May 1768 at Berthier [5]. He drowned off Berthier in February 1776, but his body was not found for burial until 25 May 1776. [5]
- d. Amable Casaubon, b. and baptised 16 Feb. 1770 at Berthier[5]; m. Geneviève Maranda (Charles and Cecile Leclerc) at Berthier, 9 June 1800 [8]. He was buried at Berthier, 10 June 1850 [12].
- e. Marie-Anne Casaubon, baptised 26 July 1772 and buried 25 March 1777 at Berthier [5]
- (4) f. Pierre Casaubon dit Dostaler, b. 19 March 1774 at Berthier [5], m. Marie Beaugrand dit Champagne 24 Jan. 1803 at Berthier [8].
- g. Marie-Pelagie Casaubon dit Dostalaire, b. 14 Nov. 1777; d. 27 July 1779 at Berthier [5]

- h. Eustache Casaubon dit Dostalaire, b. 20 Sept. 1779 at Berthier [5]; m. Geneviève Cottenoir-Preville (Joseph and Elisabeth Mailloux) 2 Feb. 1807 at Berthier [11]. He was buried at Berthier 6 Aug. 1846 [12].
- i. Antoine Casaubon, baptised 12 Sept. 1781 [5] and buried 26 Nov. 1799 at Berthier [8]

4. Pierre Casaubon dit Dostaler was the son of Pierre Casaubon dit Dostalaire and Marie-Josephe Dubord dit Lafontaine. He was born and baptised 19 March 1774 at Berthier. [5] On 24 Jan. 1803 at Berthier, he married Marie-Beaugrand dit Champagne (Jean-Baptiste and Josephte Boucher) [8]. She was b. 29 June 1785 at Berthier [5]. Pierre died at Berthier 20 March 1859 [12], and Marie died one week later, 27 March 1859 [12].

Children:

- (5) a. Pierre-Martin Casaubon dit Dostaler, baptised at Berthier, 24 Oct. 1803 [8]
- b. Joseph Casaubon, b. and baptised 26 June 1805 at Berthier [8]
- c. Emelie Dostaler, b. about 1806; m. Isidore Dizy (Michel and Geneviève Morinville) at Berthier, 18 Oct. 1825 [13].
- d. Julie Dostaler, b. Berthier, 4 Feb. 1808 [11]; m. Louis Lafontaine (vf. Flore Boisvert) at Berthier, 1 July 1835 [13].
- e. Charles Casaubon, baptised 24 Jan. 1810; d. 22 July 1810 at Berthier [11]
- f. Charles Casaubon, baptised 16 Dec. 1811 [11]; d. 25 Jan. 1826 at Berthier [13]
- g. Geneviève-Venérance Casaubon dit Dostaler, b. Berthier 25 April 1815 [11]; m. Pierre Desrosiers (Claude and Catherine Martin-Pelland) at Berthier, 15 July 1834 [13]
- h. Adelaide Casaubon dit Dostaler, b. 29 March 1818 at Berthier [11]; m. Augustin Defoy (Augustin and Angel Letourneau) at Berthier, 18 July 1842 [14].

5. Pierre-Martin Casaubon dit Dostaler was born at Berthier 23 Oct. 1803 [8]. His parents were Pierre Casaubon dit Dostaler and Marie Beaugrand dit Champagne. On 12 Feb. 1828 at Berthier, he married Catherine Boucher (Joseph-Isaie and Geneviève Rondeau) [13]. Catherine was born 11 Sept. 1810 at Berthier [11], and she died there 25 Feb. 1870 [15]. Pierre-Martin died at Berthier 10 Aug. 1876 [16].

Children:

- a. Geneviève-Agnes Dostaler, b. 15 Dec. 1828 at Berthier [13]; m. Alexis Hunault (Maxime and Catherine Martin-Pelland) at Berthier, 11 July 1848 [12].
- b. Rose Delima Dostaler, baptised 10 June 1830 at Berthier [13]; m. Narcisse Genereux (Joseph and Madeleine Duteau) at Berthier, 1 Feb. 1848 [12].

- c. Marie-Clariste Casaubon, baptised 24 April 1832 at Berthier [13]; m. Olivier Tellier (Antoine and Catherine Charron-Ducharme) at Berthier, 22 Feb. 1852 [12]
 - d. Louise-Caroline Casaubon, baptised 22 Sept. 1833 at Berthier [13]; m. Maxime Brisset (Jean-Baptiste and Judith Genereux) 25 Sept. 1876 at Berthier [16].
 - e. Geneviève-Vitaline Casaubon, b. 3 Jan. 1835, Berthier [13]; m. Isaie Marchand (vf. Phélie Dugas) of Maskinongé on 10 Nov. 1873 at Berthier [16].
 - f. Catherine-Mélanie Dostaler, b. 28 April 1837 at Berthier [14].
 - g. Geneviève-Valentine Dostaler, b. 8 Sept. 1838 at Berthier [14]; m. Olivier Desrosiers (vf. Eloise Chaussé) 2 Feb. 1879 at Berthier [16].
- (6) h. Louis-Gonzague Casaubon-Dostaler, b. 13 June 1840 at Berthier [14]
- i. Marie-Vlerie Dostaler, b. 16 March 1842 at Berthier [14]; 1m. F. X. Brulé (vf. Sophie Genereux) 24 Aug. 1867 at Berthier [15]; 2m. Léon Lacallée (vf. Séraphine Grenier) 2 May 1871 at St-Cuthbert.
 - j. Marie-Eugenie Cazaubon-Dostaler, baptised 20 Oct. 1844 at Berthier [14]; m. Daniel McKercher (John and Louise Robillard) 23 Nov. 1863 at Berthier [15]; d. 17 Jan. 1865 at Berthier [15].
 - k. Martin Dostaler, baptised 6 Sept. 1846 at Berthier [12]; m. Albine Trespé (Adolphe and Zoé Dugas) 8 June 1880 at Maskinongé [6].
 - l. Edmond Dostaler, b. 20 Sept 1848 at Berthier [12]; m. Octavie Piette (Antoine and Catherine Boucher) at Berthier, 10 Oct. 1877 [6].
 - m. Joseph-Raymond Dostaler, b. at Berthier, 28 Sept. 1850 [12]; m. Eugénie Martin (Jules and Valerie Raymond) at Notre Dame de Quebec 29 Nov. 1899 [6].
 - n. Geneviève-Georgina Dostaler, b. at Berthier, 19 Aug. 1852 [12]; m. Louis Tellier (Eugène and Geneviève Frenet) 5 Sept. 1876 at Berthier [16].
 - o. Hermine Casaubon, m. Honoré Lambert (vf. Adeline Lafiere) 20 Nov. 1877 at Berthier [6].

6. Louis-Gonzague Casaubon dit Dostaler was baptised 14 June 1840 at Berthier [14]. His parents were Pierre-Martin Casaubon dit Dostaler and Catherine Boucher. On 6 Feb. 1872 he married Noémi Destrempe at St-Cuthbert [17]. Noémi was the daughter of François-Xavier and Eloise Dubord dit Lafontaine. She was born at St-Cuthbert, 1 Dec. 1852 [18]. (This family dropped the name Casaubon in the United States and used only the name Dostaler.) Louis died 9 Aug. 1902 and Noémi died 26 April both in Chassell, Michigan [19].

Children:

- a. Marie-Anne Noémi Dostaler, baptised 15 Dec. 1872 at St-Cuthbert [17].
- (7) b. Dieudonné "John" Dostaler, b. 20 Nov. 1874 at St-Cuthbert [17].
- c. Claudia Dostaler, baptised 27 May 1876 at St-Cuthbert [17]; m. Ernst Dube at Chassell, Michigan, 24 Nov. 1903 [19]; d. 11 Sept. 1945 at Chassell, Michigan [20].
- d. Phillip Dostaler, b. about 1877 at St-Cuthbert; d. 13 April 1952 at Laurium, Michigan [20]; 1m. Laura Destrampes 15 Feb. 1904; 2m. Marie Mayer 23 June 1909; 3m. Laura Guibeault 18 Nov. 1913 (all 3 at Lake Linden, Michigan)[19].
- e. Irene Dostaler, b. 25 Oct. 1880 at St-Cuthbert [21]; m. Marie-Louise Courchaine at Chassell, Michigan 24 Nov. 1908 [19]; d. 11 June 1950 at Chassell, Michigan [20].
- f. Hector Dostaler, b. about 1883 at St-Cuthbert and d. 14 June 1926 at Chassell, Michigan [19].
- g. Margaret Dostaler, b. about 1886 at St-Cuthbert; m. Ludger Belanger at Chassell, Michigan; d. 14 June 1937 at Chassell, Michigan [20].
- h. Louis Dostaler, b. about 1889 at St-Cuthbert; d. 28 Sept. 1950 at Laurium, Michigan [20]; m. Anna Fafard.
- i. MaryDostaler, b. 10 May 1891 at St. Cuthbert; m. Allard Allwin.
- j. Blanche Dostaler, b. 21 April 1894 at St-Cuthbert [29]; m. Edward Charles 14 April 1915 at Chassell, Michigan [19]; d. 8 Oct. 1978 Chassell, Michigan [20].

7. Dieudonné "John" Dostaler was the son of Louis-Gonzague Casaubon-Dostaler and Noémi Destrampes. He was baptised 21 November 1874 at St-Cuthbert [17], and he died 8 March 1951 at Milwaukee, Wisconsin [22]. On 21 June 1898 at Chassell, Michigan he married Georgiana Destrampes [19]. She was born 21 February 1883 at Chassell, Michigan [19]. Her parents were Joseph-Emile Destrampes and Odile Leroux [19]. Georgiana died 21 December 1957 at Milwaukee, Wisconsin [22].

Children:

- a. Louis Dostaler, b. 13 May 1899 at Chassell, Michigan [19]; d. 13 May 1972 at Bakersfield, California [23]; m. M-Madonna Mayer (Isaac Maillet and Marie-Blanche Denommé) 10 Feb. 1920 at Lake Linden, Michigan [19].
- (8) b. Phillip Dostaler, b. 15 Aug. 1902 at Chassell, Michigan [19].
- c. Oliver Dostaler, b. 27 June 1907 at Chassell, Michigan [19]; d. 25 July 1978 at Milwaukee, Wisconsin [25]; m. Ruth Loomis at Milwaukee, Wisconsin 29 June 1935 [25].

8. Phillip Dostaler was born 15 August 1902 at Chassell, Michigan [19]. His parents were John Dostaler and Georgiana Destrampes. Phillip died at Milwaukee, Wisconsin on 6 June 1955 [28]. On 7 November 1920, he married Mariette-Marguerite Mayer at Iron Mountain, Dickinson Co., Michigan [26]. She was born 30 March 1905 at Lake Linden, Michigan [27]. Her parents were Isaac Maillet (Mayer) and Marie-Blanche Denomme.

Only child:

(9) a. Loretta Blanche Dostaler, b. 4 Oct. 1925 at Milwaukee, Wisconsin [28].

9. Loretta Blanche Dostaler was legally adopted by Mariette's second husband, Steve Orgon. Thereafter, Loretta went by the name of Orgon. She married Jack Sanford Damuth 30 August 1948 at Milwaukee, Wisconsin [28].

Footnotes:

1. Dictionnaire Généalogique des Familles du Québec par René Jetté
2. Dictionnaire National de Canadiens Français, Institut Généalogique Drouin
3. Registre de Notre-Dame de la Visitation, Champlain, Québec; LDS film #1301844
4. Registre de St-Pierre de Sorel, Richelieu Cté, Québec; LDS film #1294705
5. Registre de Ste-Genevieve de Berthier, Berthier Cté, Québec; LDS film #1293088
6. Loiselle Quebec Marriage Index
7. Registre de la Visitation de la Sainte Vierge du Ile Dupas, Québec; LDS film #1018099
8. Registre de Ste-Geneviève de Berthier, Berthier Cté, Québec; LDS film #1293089
9. Registre de Ste-Trinité de Contrecoeur, Vercheres Cté, Québec (Also early records of St-Ours and Fort St-Louis-Chambly); LDS film #1290058
10. Copy of contract-Notary Antoine DeLafosse
11. Registre de Ste-Genève de Berthier, Berthier Cté, Québec; LDS film #1293090
12. Registre de Ste-Geneviève de Berthier, Berthier Cté, Québec; LDS film #1293093
13. Registre de Ste-Geneviève de Berthier, Berthier Cté, Québec; LDS film #1293091
14. Registre de Ste-Geneviève de Berthier, Berthier Cté, Québec; LDS film #1293092
15. Registre de Ste-Geneviève de Berthier, Berthier Cté, Québec; LDS film #1293094
16. Registre de Ste-Geneviève de Berthier, Berthier Cté, Québec; LDS film #1293095
17. Registre de St-Cuthbert, St-Cuthbert, Québec; LDS film #1290701
18. Registre de St-Cuthbert, St-Cuthbert, Quebec; LDS film #1290700
19. Vital Records, Houghton County, Houghton, Michigan
20. Burial Records, Forest Hill Cemetery, Houghton, Michigan
21. Personal knowledge per his son, Paul Dostaler
22. Wisconsin death certificate
23. Death card from funeral home
24. Register St. Anne Church, Chassell, Houghton County, Michigan
25. Per Ruth Loomis-Dostaler
26. Register St. Mary and St. Joseph Church, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan
27. Register St. Joseph Church, Lake Linden, Houghton County, Michigan
28. Milwaukee County Vital Records
29. Personal knowledge Eva Charles-Juntunen

For further information on this genealogy, please contact Loretta Damuth, 8808 West Maple Street, West Allis, Wisconsin 53214.

NEWS NOTES

Dulong, John P., PhD. French Canadian Genealogical Research, LISI Press, P.O. Box 1063, Palm Harbor, Florida, 34682-1063, 1995. (paperback, \$8.00)

In French Canadian Genealogical Research by John P. Dulong, he suggests that in doing French Canadian research outside Quebec, we do not forget to pay attention to areas in which our ancestors settled. In particular, he mentions records of ethnic beneficial societies. For example, he goes on to say that many French Canadians were members of the Societe St-Jean-Baptiste, which is still active in New England and Michigan.

Dr. Dulong also informs us that there is a new agreement for handling vital records in Quebec. Birth, marriage and death records are now the responsibility of the Directeur de l'Etat civil. This office will issue vital record certificates for events having occurred from 1901 to the present. The addresses for this office are:

Directeur de l'Etat civil
50, rue Bleury
6th floor
Montreal, Quebec H3A 2J5
(514) 864-3900

or

Directeur de l'Etat civil
205, rue Montmagny
Quebec, Quebec G1N 2Z9
(418) 643-3900 or (800) 567-3900

All events prior to 1901 are at Archives Nationales du Quebec.

From MCGS Reporter, Vol 27 No. 1, Feb. 1995: Milwaukee Poor Lists are now available at the Milwaukee County Historical Society.

From News 'N' Notes, St. Louis Genealogical Society, vol 27 #3, March 1995 which was subsequently from St. Clair County Genealogical Society, vol 18, No. 2, March, 1995: The Illinois State Historical Library, at Old State Capitol, Springfield, has a newspaper collection from all 102 counties, 5,000 manuscripts and a Lincoln collection. Mail requests are answered if \$5.00 is enclosed. Newspaper microfilms and second copies of books are available on interlibrary loan. For information write to:

Illinois State Historical Library
Old State Capitol
Springfield IL 62701

From Columns, bimonthly newsletter of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Vol 16 No. 2, April/May, 1995: The state historical markers program is being expanded. Topics of local interest and ethnic history are being added to history, architecture, archeology, geology, natural history, culture and legends. The expanded program will also be identifying historic buildings and sites listed in the State Register of Historic Places by placing plaques. Individuals, communities and organizations interested in applying for a plaque or marker should contact the

Division of Historic Preservation
State Historical Society of
Wisconsin
816 State Street
Madison, WI 53706-1488
(608) 264-6488

From National Genealogical Society Newsletter Vol 21 No.2 March/April 1995 subsequently from the Northwestern Ohio Genealogical Society Newsletter, Fall 1994: Some 10 million duplicate 20th century military records thought to have been destroyed in the 1973 fire have been discovered by the Veterans Administration. If you thought records you wanted had been destroyed, you may

want to check again. Write to:
National Personnel Records Center
GSA
9700 Page Boulevard
St. Louis, MO 63132

From Heritage Quest, Issue #57,
May/June 1995 tells us there is an
extensive collection of Civil war material
at the Chicago Public Library as part of
their Special Collections Division. Besides
books, manuscripts, printed documents,
and photographs, they have the compiled
service records of both the Union and
Confederate Volunteers. They also have
700 volumes of regimental histories and
copies of the indexes of the combined
service records of Union Volunteers on
microfilm. These are the same as at the
National Archives, but are available for all
the states.

The Special Collections Division is on the
ninth floor of the Harold Washington
Library Center, 400 So. State St.,
Chicago. If you need information
concerning hours or specific collections
call (312) 747-4875.

As part of its 150th anniversary, The
New England Genealogical Society is
interested in having the postal department
issue a stamp commemorating
genealogists. If you are interested in
showing your support, please write to:
Citizens Stamp Advisory Committee
U. S. Postal Service
475 L'Enfant Plaza SW
Washington D. C. 20260-6753

COMING UP

12-14 October 1995: Czechoslovak
Genealogical Society International Fifth
Annual Genealogical/Cultural Conference:
William Tell Holiday Inn, 6201 Joliet
Road, Countryside, Illinois 60525: The
conference will be hosted by the Czech

and Slovak Interest Group of the Chicago
Genealogical Society. For information
write to:

Czechoslovak Genealogical Society
International
P.O. Box 16225
St. Paul, MN 55116-0225

13-14 October 1995: UWGB ARC Bi-
Annual Genealogy Workshop, UWGB,
Green Bay, Wisconsin: Classes include
information on different genealogical
records. Ethnic genealogy will be
emphasized. For information call (414)
465-2539.

21 October 1995: WSGS Fall Meeting,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin: Desmond Walls
Allen is the featured speaker. Call Jack
Brissee at 608 835-9750 for information,
or write to: WSGS

P.O. Box 5106
Madison, Wisconsin
53705-0106

2-3 December and 9-10 December, 1995:
A French Christmas sponsored by
Friends of Old World at Old World
Wisconsin, Eagle, Wisconsin.

8-11 May 1996, NGS Annual Conference,
Nashville, Tenn.: "Traveling Historic
Trails: Families on the Move"

17-19 May 1996, OGS Seminar '96,
Lakehead University Campus, Thunder
Bay, Ontario: "Trails West"

QUESTIONS DES LECTEURS

Michael S. Nyquist, c/o USAID,
Department of State--Maputo,
Washington, D.C. 20521-2330 wishes
to contact anyone researching
Beauchamp surname, in particular the
family of **Alexander Beauchamp**, son of
Magloire and Marguerite ?, and wife **Mary**
Demeny. They lived in Oconto area then

moved to Republic, MI.

Bob Lafond, 1538 Jefferson, Racine, Wis. 53404-2411 is looking for information and parents and grandparents of **Oliver Langlois**: b. 15 Aug 1826, Montreal; m. **Adeline Bellerose** 4 Aug 1856 at Manitowoc, WI; d. 29 March 1895 at Two Rivers. Oliver's father was **Oliver Langlois** and his mother was **Rosa**.

Judy A. Muhn, 3249 Ridge Drive, Beale AFB, CA 95903 is looking for information and parents of **Robert Elliott**. He married **Louise Josephte Savoie/Scavoie**: b. 6 Apr 1769 Maskinonge, daughter of **Simon Savoie** and **Louise Lemaitre Genon** on 13 May 1788 in Christ Church, Sorel where it is noted that he is a laborer from Riviere-du-Loup (Louiseville). He had a son, **Andre**, b. 24 Nov 1788 who married **Margaret Belanger** 1 Sep 1817. At this time **Robert** was deceased.

Margaret Schoenfeld, 714 E. Fifth St., Shawano, WI 54166 is looking for information on **Marie Le Claire Frechette** who was living in Memoninee, Michigan about 1850.

David Herreman, 16960 Palm St., Hesperia, California 92345, is looking for information on **Albert Willette** and **Clara Goodell**. **Albert Willette**, b. March 1879, La Crosse, Wis.; m. **Clara Goodell** 1897, LaCrosse, Wis. d. 1939 LaCrosse, Wis.

Barbara Roberts, 222 W. Bay Dr. NW., Olympia, Wash. 98502-4972 is seeking birthplace in Quebec, parents and siblings of **Alanson Myott** b. ca. 1822; m. 26 Dec 1846 at Denmark, Lewis County, N.Y.; In 1850 census, he is located in Oconomowoc, Waukesha County Wis; in 1860 census, he is at Warren, Waushara Co., Wis. He has two Civil War enlistments in 1861 and 1864. d. 26 Mar 1866 Lincoln, Adams Co., Wis; buried

New Chester Cemetery, Friendship, Adams Co., Wis.

Barbara Vander Leest PhD, P.O. Box 733, Carefree; AZ 85377 wishes to correspond with other descendents of **Ignace LeFave/Lefebvre** and the **Picard/Picor** brothers of Oconto, Wis.

Jerry Daleiden, 10435 W. Loomis Rd., Franklin, WI 53132-9727, is seeking information on **Daleiden** families. **Nicholas Daleiden** b. 7 Aug 1858 Germany, lived in Leofeld, Saskatchewan before emigrating to Minnesota. A **Peter Daleiden** b. 8 Dec 1859 Mequon, WI also may have spent some time in Canada and served in a war. Dates and location are unknown.

John L. Petit, 2100 S. Telulah Ave., Appleton, WI 54915 is looking for information on **Peter Young**, b. 17 June 1847 Canada; m. about 1866 to **Laura Surprise/Suprise/Surprenant**; d. 30 July 1918, Maple Creek, Outagamie Co., Wis. **Peter** was the son of **Henry Young/La Jeunesse** and **Margret Ferreu**. **Peter Young** entered the U. S. at Rouses Point, N.Y. during the 1860's.

Jeanette Martel, 5771 S.E. Hull Street, Stuart, FL 34997, is seeking information on **Joseph DesJardins** and **Olive Francoeur** who were parents of **Olive DesJardins** who married **Antoine Credit** 8 July 1879 St. Pre, Bagot, Quebec.

Betty D. Simpson, 20363 Hwy 1062, Loranger, LA 70446 is searching for the parents and marriage of **Peter Dupueis/Dupuis** and **Edith Lynch/Lenes**. They were married ca. 1910. It is believed that Peter was born in Canada. His father passed away when he was a young child and his mother remarried a **Touchette**. **Peter Dupuis** and **Edith** were living in Brown County, Wis. in 1913.

Vocabulary Used in French Records French Words Pertaining to Family and Relationships

adoptif/adoptive--adopted	jeune--younger
ami/amie--friend (masculine/feminine)	l'aine--the elder (used when 2 children of same name in the family)
ayeul--grandfather	l'jeune--the younger (used when 2 children of same name in the family)
ayeule--grandmother	major--of legal age
beau-fils--step son	mari--husband
beau-frere--brother-in-law	marie--married; bridegroom
beau-pere--father-in-law	mariee--married; bride
belle-fille--step daughter	marraine--godmother
belle-mere--mother-in-law	mere--mother
belle-soeur--sister-in-law	mineur--underage
bru--daughter-in-law	neveu--nephew
cousin--cousin; relative or very close friend	niece--niece
cousin germaine--first cousin	oncle--uncle
demi-frere--half brother	parrain--godfather
enfant--child	pensionnaire--pensioner; boarder
enfant naturel--blood son or daughter	pere--father
epouse--wife or spouse, bride	petite-fille--grandchild (granddaughter)
epoux--husband or spouse, bridegroom	petit-fils--grandchild (grandson)
femme--wife	soeur--sister
fiance/fiancee-- betrothed (masculine/feminine)	tante--aunt
filles--daughters	temoins--witness
filles ainee--eldest daughter	tutelaire--guardian
fils--son	tuteur--deputy guardian
fils aine--eldest son	veuf--widower
frere--brother	veuve--widow
gendre--son-in-law	
grand-mere--grandmother	
grand-pere--grandfather	

Items For Sale

Back Issues of QUARTERLY, \$2.00 each, plus \$.50 postage and handling
Special Issues of the QUARTERLY, (Juneau), \$4.00 plus \$1.00 postage and handling

RESEARCH PAPERS (Guides to the use or bibliography of available research material)

Leboeuf, \$1.00 plus \$.75 postage and handling

Loiselle Quebec Marriage Indexes, \$1.50 plus \$.75 postage and handling

Tanguay, \$1.50 plus \$.75 postage and handling

Bibliography of New Brunswick Research, \$1.50 plus \$.75 postage and handling

F.C.G.W.Seminar Handout, \$2.00 plus \$1.00 postage and handling

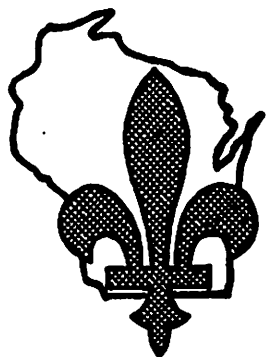
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Historical Timeline-Canada 1497-1949, \$1.50 plus \$.75 postage and handling

Nous Nous en Souvenons, \$8.00 plus \$2.00 postage and handling

We Remember, \$8.00 plus \$2.00 postage and handling

QUARTERLY INDEX for the First Six Years, \$3.00 plus \$1.00 postage and handling



FRENCH CANADIAN/ACADIAN GENEALOGISTS OF WISCONSIN

QUARTERLY

Volume 10 Number 2

Winter 1995

Rebellion of 1837-1838 in Lower Canada

After the British conquest in 1763, the French Canadians were allowed to continue their religion, customs and practices. In spite of these leniencies, the British were still looked upon as conquerors. The English, constitutionally defended the powers of the governor. The English also dominated the higher ranks of political positions, the governor's Executive Council and the Legislative Council. These became known as the "Chateau Clique".

ELECTION HELD, BY-LAW AMENDED

The newly elected officers in the November election are Helen Fitzpatrick for vice-president, Jo Christon for corresponding secretary, Beverly LaBelle for treasurer and Jim Gaboury as Director at Large. Linda Boyea will continue her term as president and Mary Dunsirn will continue her term as secretary.

The By-Law change passed as well. Meetings will be held at such place and on such date as determined by the board. This change provides more flexibility in planning programs.

Our January board meeting will be held January 20 at Dorothy Philippi's home to work on organizing the library. All members are welcome to help.

In 1826, the Popular Party became known as Patriotes. They were interested in taxing imports rather than land, controlling government appropriations, and they refused to subsidize improvements for navigation of the Upper St. Lawrence. The leader of the party from 1815-1837, and speaker of the House for most of this period was Louis-Joseph Papineau. After 1828, with dissatisfaction growing, the French Canadian political party began more and more to compare British colonial rule with the democracy of the United States.

The 1820's and 1830's saw poor crops due to pests and overused soil in the Montreal area where the rural population was more heavily populated. English seigneurs raised rents and added demands, payment of bonuses and evictions for debts. More and more of the population were finding themselves off the land. In 1837 the final insult was the Russell Resolutions passed by Parliament which allowed the governor to spend public money without legislative sanction. Protest meetings were organized; talks of boycotts were initiated; liberty flags were constructed and flown. Patriotes began drilling, and street brawls broke out. In response, British residents formed organizations, like the "Doric Club," to watch the French Canadians. Both sides grew more suspicious of one another. The British military were granted unlimited discretion.

French-Canadian power in the Legislative assembly was restricted in favor of the English appointed Executive Council. In mid-November, two prisoners being taken to Montreal were freed by the Patriotes, giving Sir John Colborne, in charge of the British army, the excuse he needed to send troops to the Patriote camps.

1837 Rebellion

Riots had broken out on the 6th and 7th of November in Montreal. The result of these various events was an open rebellion in the fall of 1837. Armed resistance was confined to St. Denis and St. Charles on the Richelieu and to St. Eustache north of Montreal. The Patriotes were successful at St. Denis, but being armed with old guns and pitchforks, the Patriotes were easily taken

at St. Charles and St. Eustache, and the Rebellion ended by the end of November--mid December. The Rebellion was put down easily by the British, and Wolfred Nelson, in charge of the Patriote military preparations, and about 500 insurgents were arrested, jailed, and eventually most all were released. Leaders escaped to the United States--most to Maine, Vermont or New York-- where they plotted to return.

When Papineau, leader of the 1837 Rebellion, fled to the U.S. 23 November 1837, he disappeared from public view. He and Dr. Edmund Bailey O'Callaghan, editor of The Vindicator, went to Albany, New York and in February 1839, Papineau left for Paris where he stayed until August 1845. On 27 September, 1845, he was once more in Lower

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1838 Rebellion

1838 saw the organization of secret societies known as Les Freres Chasseurs, "Hunters," organized in Lower Canada and headed by Dr. Robert Nelson of Montreal. They believed if they revolted again, there would be American aid in the form of arms and men. Their plan was to simultaneously attack Lower Canada and the border of Upper Canada with attacks at Montreal and Quebec at the same time. To achieve this, the Chasseurs in the South were to cut communications with Montreal, then join with the exiled Patriots and take the fort at Chambly. Then they were to move to Sorel at the mouth of the Richelieu, take the fort and cut communications with Quebec. About 13,000 were prepared to fight.

However organization was lacking; there were few American recruits; there were no reinforcements, and they found themselves without weapons when arms they expected were not transported. The battles at Camp Baker (Ste. Martine), Lacolle, Odelltown and Beauharnois were rapid total defeats resulting in hundreds of French-Canadian arrests. Again, British troops burned several villages and farms in retaliation. The Scottish Glengarry Volunteers of Upper Canada were responsible for \$250,000 worth of damage and pillaging in three villages.

In the Chateaugay area, the plan was to contain the Loyalists at Beauharnois and Chateaugay, to secure arms and ammunition of the Loyal Volunteers which were believed to be stored at the manor house of Seigneur Edward Ellice, to get the arms of the Indians at Caughnawaga and convince them to join the Chasseurs or remain neutral, and to seize the

passenger and mail steamer, *Henry Broughman* to prevent its use as a troop transport and to help cut off communication between Lower and Upper Canada. Joseph Narcisse Cardinal and Joseph Duquette were at the head of the Patriots who went to Caughnawaga.

The second rebellion which came in November 1838 was less successful than the first. Instead of joining the Ste. Martine contingent for an attack on Beauharnois, the Chasseurs at Chateaugay decided to put sentinels around Chateaugay to prevent their warning Montreal. However, Robert Findlay, a Loyalist, escaped out a window, went through the woods to the Indian village of Caughnawaga where he acquired a boat to make his way successfully to Montreal. The Patriotes were successful in taking about 11 barrels of cartridges, two fowling pieces and a dagger as well as capturing Edward Ellice and his family and Lawrence George Brown and John Ross, officers. At Caughnawaga, the Indians refused to give up their arms and instead began to disarm the Chasseurs. In the morning, when the *Henry Broughman* docked, the Chasseurs went aboard only to find there were no arms or soldiers on board, only a few officers as passengers. The crew and captain were made prisoners as well as the few passengers.

The Beauharnois, Ste. Martine and St. Timothee Chasseurs were successful. Some of the Loyalist families had been taken and an armed camp set up.

However, within a few days, John Colborne, Commander of the Forces, would march from Montreal with three divisions. The Glengarry and Stormont Highlanders of Upper Canada were combined with Indian warriors to go into the Chateaugay area. There was no

American support, and patriot forces lacked arms and leadership. Over 800 men were arrested and jailed in Montreal. At the time of arrest or shortly after, the angry British military ordered that the homes, businesses and property of many of those arrested be burned to the ground. As a result, not only were those involved in the rebellion arrested, but their wives, children and aging parents would suffer as well in the coming winter.

Trials

To serve as an example to others, on 28 November 1838, a series of fourteen court martial proceedings involving 108 men of Lower Canada, captured by the British for their part in the attempt to overthrow the colonial government, began at Montreal and continued for six months. Charges of treason or treason and murder were laid against them. Colborne, administrator of the colony, appointed military officers, many who had taken part in the revolt as court martial judges. Counsel for the Patriotes could advise their clients, but could not argue orally. Prisoners had to conduct their own examinations and cross-examinations of witnesses. All proceedings were conducted in English. Charges were received less than four days before trial, and no lists of witnesses or judges were provided.

As a result, nine were acquitted. All of the rest were found guilty and sentenced to the death penalty. Numerous pleas had been made to have their sentences changed. Cardinal's wife sent a plea to Lady Colborne. Both Cardinal and Duquette sent petitions to Sir John Colborne. Even the Indians of Caugnawaga regretted their involvement in the arrest of Cardinal and Duquette, but to no avail.

Even as the trials were going on, the first hanging of two patriots, Joseph Narcisse Cardinal and Joseph Duquette took place on a cold day, at 9 in the morning, the 21 December 1838 at Montreal. On 18 January 1839, five more, Joseph Robert, Ambroise and Charles Sanguinet, Petite Hamelin, and Pierre Theophie Decoigne followed them to the gallows, and again on 15 February 1839, Amable Daunais, Chevallier DeLorimier, Charles Hindelang, Pierre Remi Narbonne, and Francois Nicolas were hanged. However, only these twelve were actually hanged. For the others sentenced to execution, after spending a year in prison, sentences were commuted. Fifty-eight were transported to Australia for life. Two, Brien and Levesque, were banished and the remaining twenty-seven received jail sentences. After paying large sums of money, these were released under bond. Those who could not get loans remained in prison until payments were made.

EXILED TO BERMUDA

Following the 1837 Rebellion, Lord Durham who was sent to settle the problem, was able to acquire a letter signed by principal prisoners, asking his clemency after admitting to their crime. This was done in the hopes of saving their compatriots. Those who signed were:

R.S.M. Bouchette
Wolfred Nelson, 44, Dr. of Montreal
B. Des Rivières
Luc Hyacinthe, Masson, 26, Dr. of St.
Benoit, Two Mountains
Henri Alphonse Gauvin, 22, Dr. Montreal
Simeon Marchessault, 32
school master, St. Charles, Riuchelieu
Joseph H. Goddu, 18 St. Charles,
Richelieu
B. Viger

After 28 June 1838, this resulted in a proclamation that stated that those who

signed the letter were condemned to exile in the Bermudas at the pleasure of his majesty.

At 5 p.m. on 2 July 1838, the eight, manacled in irons, under a strong military escort, silently left jail passing through the crowd to board the ship, *Canada*. At Quebec they were transferred to the war ship, *Vestal*, and left for the Bermudas. They stayed on these islands a few months at which time they were liberated. By the ninth of November, they landed in the United States where they lived until the amnesty which allowed them to return to their homes in Canada.

In the same June 1838 proclamation, those who had escaped were ordered never to return to Canada under pain of death. They were:

L. J. Papineau, 53, farmer, Chambly
Cyrille Hector Octave Cote, 28, doctor
Napierville
Edmund Bailley O'Callaghan, 40, Doctor,
Montreal
Edouard Etienne Rodier, 35, advocat,
Montreal
Thomas Storrow Brown, 34, hardware
dealer, Montreal
Ludger Duverney, 38, printer, Montreal
Etienne Chartier, father

George Etienne Cartier
John Ryan, father, 50, agent
John Ryan, son, 22, commis, Quebec City
Louis Perreault, 30, printer, Montreal
Joseph Francois D'Avignan
Louis Gauthier

(The Information for the above article was extracted from Borthwick, Rev'd J. Douglas, Montreall Prison, A. Feriard Bookseller Publisher and Impirnter, Montreal, 1886, pp. 115-116.

In the last half of the 19th century, Rev'd J. Douglas was chaplain of the prison for twenty years. He collected and studied documents pertaining to the 1837-1838 Rebellion.)

Montreal Gaol (Jail)

In 1837, Montreal built a new gaol (jail). It was completed in time to house those who took part in the Rebellions of 1837 and 1838. Here they were arrested and placed until their release, their exile, or their execution. At the time of the confinement of the Patriotes, one of the prisoners complained that the prison diet consisted of 1 1/2 pounds of bread and one gallon water daily. Each prisoner was permitted one prison blanket to keep out the cold and dampness of the night. The diet and regulations of the prison very likely had its effect on the morale and health of the prisoners.

THOSE ARRESTED IN LOWER CANADA IN THE REBELLION OF 1837

A number of men were arrested for having taken part in the Rebellion of 1837. However, there was no decision as to what the punishment for taking part should be. Many were arrested until some decision could be made. In the list below, the date indicates the date they were admitted to the New Gaol (jail) in Montreal. This is followed by the name, the place of residence, the occupation, and the crime with which each was charged using the following abbreviations:

[T] high treason
[M] murder
[R] inciting rebellion
[S] spying; seditious practices

Additional information is provided using the following abbreviations:

(*) On 4 December 20 prisoners were discharged, put under military guard, but returned to jail.

(trans) On 19 Dec. 1837, twenty prisoners were transferred from the old jail to the new jail.

(B) Some prisoners were released on bail.

(The following names were extracted from Borthwick, Rev'd. J. Douglas, Montreal Prison, A. Feriard, Bookseller, Publisher and Imprinter, Montreal, 1886.)

16 Nov. 1837
Chas. A. LeBlanc, sheriff [T] (*)
Jean Dubuc [T]
Amable Simard [T] (*)
George de Boucherville [T] (*)
André Ouimet [T] (*)
François Tavernier [T] (*)

17 Nov. 1837
Jean François Bossé Lionais (*)

18 Nov. 1837
Louis Michel Vige called Beau
Viger, advocate [T] (*)

21 Nov. 1837
Michel Vincent, Longueuil

26 Nov. 1837
Narcisse Lamothe, Laprairie (*)

1 Dec. 1837
Côme Seraphin Cherrier, lawyer
[T] (nephew of Papineau) (*)
Toussaint Peltier, advocate (*)

3 Dec. 1837
George Dillon (*)

4 Dec. 1837
André Giguere
Toussaint Merville

No date, but were among those
put under military guard and
returned to jail

André La Croix (*)
A.E. Barclay (*)
Eusebe Durocher (*)
Louis Chicon Duvert (*)
Pierre Claude Phaneuf (*)
Dr. Jacques Dorion (*)
Louis Moyer (*)
Chas. Gouin (*)
Louis Chapdelaine (*)

9 Dec. 1837
Louis Boindon, St. Cesaire in
St. Hyacinthe [R] (son-in-law

of M. Papineau)
Amable Daunais
Pierre Bourgeois
Daniel Forbes alias Mc
Naughton, St. Eustache [S]

12 Dec. 1837
François Jalbert, St. Denis,
Montreal; yeoman [M. of
George Weir]
Robt. S. M. Bouchette
Henri A. Gauvin
Timothy Kinebert
Rodolphe Desrivieres
Siméon Marchesseault
Jean Bte Languedoc
François Leford
Alexandre Pinsonnault
Ambroise Hebert
Denis Duchaine
Jean P. Boucher Belleville
Louis Tremblay
Toussaint Dufresne
Alexis Richard
Pierre Languedoc
Toussaint H. Goddin
Dr. Wolfred Nelson, St. Denis
[T]

15 Dec. 1837
Jean Baptiste Tetreault
Jacques Suprenant
François Suprenant

16 Dec. 1837
Luc Auger
Luc H. Masson
Damien Masson

17 Dec. 1837
Alexandre Fournier
Joseph Robillard, junr.
Jean Bte Dumouchelle
Joseph Danis
Charles Larose
François Grignon
Magloire Guindron
Edouard Beaudon dit Major
Joseph Malboeuf

Felix Cardinal
Leon Marie
Augustin Laurent dit Lortie

19 Dec. 1837
William H. Scott, St. Eustache
[T]

20 Dec. 1837
Louis Courcelles (trans)
Ambroise Lapierre(trans)
John Anderson
Jean Baptiste Bousquet (trans)
François Daoust
François Ricard
Toussaint Langlois (trans)
Robillard
Ambroise Brunelle
Joseph Laporte
Hypolite Moyer (trans)
Ed. Villairs (trans)
Stanislaus Roy (trans)
Modeste Roy (trans)
Hercule Dumouchelle (trans)
Camil Dumouchelle (trans)
Jacques Dubeau
J. A. Berthelot (trans)
Pierre Marié (trans)
Gedion DeLorimer (trans)
Charles Lemoine (trans)
Louis Adolphe Robitaille

5 Jan. 1838
Timothy Franchere
Louis Marchand
Richard A. R. Hubert

6 Jan. 1837
Jean Blanchette
François Guerin
Antoine Rochon
Isaac Foisy
Jean Bte Bellanger
Auguste Sanche

8 Jan. 1837
Janvier Brisebois
Theophile Brisebois
Vital Mallette

Joseph Rousse

10 Jan 1838

Joseph Maz dit Lapierre
François Seguin
Joseph Vadenais
Michel Frejeau
Guillajme Montplaisir
Paschal Viger
Marcel Sauvé
Christophe Daigneau
François Bertrand
Louis Brouillard
Hugh Ward

20 Jan 1838

Chas. Olivier

23 Jan 1838

François Nicolas [M Joseph
Armand dit Chartrand]

25 Jan. 1838

Louis M. Decoigne, St. John
François Ranger, St. John
Theophile Roy, St. John
Joseph Tellier, St. John
Leon Breault, St. John
Barthelemy Poissant, St. John
Jean Bte. Tremblay, St. John
Frs. Suprenant, St. John
Jean Jabotte, St. John
Luc Hebert, St. John
Olivier Glantenel, St. John
Joseph Gervais, St. John
Robert McMahon, St. John
Pierre R. Narbonne, St. John
Joseph Hebert, St. John
Dr. Leonard Brown, St. John

27 Jan 1838

Joseph Duvernay
Benjamin Senecal

29 Jan 1838

Jacques Demers

31 Jan 1838

Louis Charette

1 Feb. 1838

Joseph Robillard, Senr. [T]
Joseph Duval [T]
R. P. Belair [T]

2 Feb 1838

Olivier Lanthier

5 Feb 1838

Patrick Murray
Michael Dwyer
Peter O'Callaghan
Louis Papineau

6 Feb 1838

James Watt, St. Eustache
Augustin Labrie, St. Eustache
Jean Bte. Dumouchelle, St.
Scholastique
Joseph Raymond, St.
Scholastique
Eustache James de Carrière, St.
Scholastique

8 Feb 1838

Noel Scott
François Lemaitres
Joseph Letorrée
William Blyth, St. Eustache
Jerome Longpré, St. Eustache,
(B)
François Pilon, St. Eustache
Jerome Latour, St. Eustache
Andre Lavalée, St. Eustache
Moise Marchesseault
Joseph Phaneuf
Medard Bouchard
Noel Duval
Morphile Lamaremy
Joseph Tougas
Louis La Berge
Zephirin Girardin

9 Feb 1838

Louis Dirige dit La Plante
Etienne Lonctin

10 Feb 1838

Joseph Petit dit Lalumière, St.
Anne de Varennes,
Barthelemy Godin dit Laparie,
St. Anne de Varennes,
William Snowden, J.P.
Hyacinthe Derouin (Derosier)
Alexandre Derosier
Jean Bte Richer

13 Feb 1838

Jerome Longpré, sen'r.
Medard Gagnon
Laurent Longpré

14 Feb 1838

Alex. Drolet

15 Feb 1838

David Beauchemin
Jean Bte Ethier
Jean Marie Latour
Jean Bte Fluneau

16 Feb 1838

Pierre Barrière alias Langevin,
St. Cesaire [T , R and
refusing bail]

17 Feb 1838

François Rricher dit Lafleche,
St. Denis
Marcel Cordeaux, St. Denis
Pierre Mondor, St. Denis
Edouard Besse, St. Denis

27 Feb 1838

Garçonette Lareau, St.
Anathase, bailiff [T]
Edouard Lareau, St. Anathase
[to be discharged]

1 March 1838

Adolphe Dugas
Jean Charlebois
Appolline St. Germain

(Not known when committed
but discharged 1 March 1838)
Pierre Roberge
Eusebe Blanchette
Alexandre D'Aigle
Charles Blanchette

20 Mar 1838

Francois Macé dit Sancene, [T]

28 March 1838

(not known when charged but
discharged this day)
Benjamin Poirier
François Cabana
Benjamin Cabana
Francois Aubry
Constant Cartier
François Renaud

31 Mar 1838

Messire A.M. Blanchette, (B
and Discharged this day)

2 Apr 1838

Francois Molleur

3 Apr 1838

Enoch Jacques--Twp Patton,

5 Apr 1838
Joseph Mongeau

11 Apr 1838
James Murphy (B and
discharged on 14 Apr)
François Antoine Lavigne

12 Apr. 1838
(not known when charged, but
discharged this day.)
François Suprenant
E. Ouellet
J. Ouellet

14 Apr. 1838
(not known when charged, but
discharged this day)
William Allen (B and discharge)
Patrick Murray, St. Cesaire,
(allowed to go home and
return with bail)
Michael Dwyer, St. Cesaire,
(allowed to go home and
return with bail)
Peter O'Callaghan, St. Cesaire,
(allowed to go home and
return with bail)

24 Apr 1838
Patrick Flanagan
Hugh Freeman

25 Apr 1838
Jean Bte Molleur

26 Apr 1838
Alex. Drolet, gentleman, St.
Charles
Joseph I. Drolet Esqr., St. Marc

30 Apr 1838
Joseph Gariépy, [T]
Louis Lussier, [M of Lieut.
George Weir of St. Denis]
Felix Chenier, [T]
Louis Poulin, [T] (discharged 7
May)
Olivier Arcand, [T]
Amable Paradis, Sorel, [T]
Dominique Chartrand, [T]
Andre B. Papineau, St Martin,
gentleman, [T]
Paschal Borbonnier or
Bourbonnier, [T] (B,

discharged 7 May 1838)
Jean Bte. Arcand, [T]
Wm. Whitlock, Vaudreuil, [T]
François Migneault, [M of Lieut.
George Weir at St. Denis]
Nicolas Rolland, [T]
Jean Felix Labrie--St Ours,
gentleman, [T]
Pierre Amiot esqr., Vercheres
[T]
Louis Lacoste Esqr.,
Boucherville, [T]
Isaac S. Larocque, Rigand,
gentleman, [T]
Louis Chapdelaine, [T] (B,
discharged 9 May 1838)
Charles Gouin, [T] (B, discharge
9 May, 1838)
Louis Chicon Duvert Esqr., St.
Charles, [T]
Eusebe Durocher, Esqr., St.
Charles, [T]
Antoine Charles Bardy, St.
Anathase, gentleman, [T]
Andre Lacroix, Esqr., Montreal,
[T]
François Tavernier, Montreal,
gentleman, [T]
Jean Bte Vallée, [T] (B,
discharged 9 May 1838)
Jean Bte. Lussier, St. Denis, [T]
François Chicon Duvert, St.
Charles, gentleman, [T]
Augustin Labelle, [T]
Antoine Consigny, gentleman
[T]
Michel Carrière, St. Eustache,
[T]
Hyacinthe Charlebois, [T]
Narcisse Valois, Vaudreuil, [T]
Benjamin Lefebvre, [T] (B)
George de Boucherville, Esqr.,
Montreal, [T]
Amable Simard, Esqr., [T]
Hector Barsalou, [T]
Captain Beulac, St. Ours, [T]
Louis Michel Viger, Esqr.,
Montreal, [T]
Toussaint Peltier, Montreal, [T]
Andre Ouimet, Esqr., [T]
Bonaventure Viger,
Boucherville, [T]
3 May 1838
Jacques LaCombe, St.
Scholastique, [T]
Andre Jobin, St. Genevieve,

[Seditious practices]
(not known when charged but
set for bail this day)
Pierre Beulac (B)
Hypolite Mogeor (B)
Noel Duchenu (B)
Edouard Villaire (B)

7 May 1838
Charles Vidal (B, discharged 7
May, 1838)

8 May 1838
Enoch Jacques (B, discharged
this day)

9 May 1838
Emery Labrie, (B and discharged
this day)

11 & 14 May 1838
(All of these were discharged
on this day.)
Andre Lavallée
Joseph Gariépy
Louis Laberge
Noel Duval
Moise Marchessault
Narcisse Valois
François Pillon

23 June 1838
(All of the following were
discharged on this day)
Medard Bouchard
Camille Dumouchelle
Adolphe Dugas
Zepherin Girardin
Joseph Gervais
Olivier Gloutoir
Jean Jabot
Norphite Lamoureux
Damien Masson
Pierre Marie
Joseph Tougas
Denis Duchaine
Leon Breau
Felix Cardinal

30 June 1838
Joseph Lacombe (discharged
30 June 1838)

In the months of July, August,
September and October, there
were no arrests.

ARRESTS MADE IN LOWER CANADA IN THE REBELLION OF 1838

Following is a list of those who were arrested as a result of the Rebellion of 1838. It includes those who were brought to trial. (See chart on page 17-24) The list is arranged by the date arrested. The name is followed by place of residence and what became of him by using the following abbreviations:

- [D] Discharged
- [NG] Sent to the New Gaol to await further events
- [H] Hanged
- [HB] To be hanged but sentence commuted to bail and eventually released
- [HT] To be hanged but sentence commuted to transport to Australia
- [B] Bail and released
- [S] Bailed and "Sent up the Country"

The following abbreviations are used for places of residence:

- Chat.-- Chateauguay
- Ste. Genev.-- Ste. Genevieve
- St. Ed.-- St. Edouard
- St. Phil.--St. Philippe
- St. Val.--St. Valentin
- Vaud.-- Vaudreuil
- Wm. Henry-- William Henry

(The following information was taken from Borthwick, Rev'd J. Douglas, History of the Montreal Prison, Feriard Bookseller, Publisher and Imprimeur, Montreal 1886, pp. 142-172.)

Spellings are as they appear in Borthwick.

4 Nov. 1838	[NG]	Laplanche, Francis, Chat., [NG]
LeBlanc, Olivier, Beaucour, [D]	Dumouchelle, Vital, Chat., [NG]	Rochon, Antoine, Chat., [D]
Rose, Jean-Baptiste, Chat., [NG]	Lepailleur, Fr. Maurice, Chat., [HT]	Dumouchelle, Toussaint, Chat., [NG]
Tessier, Pierre, Chat., [NG]	Guérin, Louis, Chat., [HT]	Mallette, Pierre, Chat., [D]
Picard, Joseph, Chat., [NG]	Dubord, Frs. X., Chat., [NG]	Tisseur, Jean-Baptiste, Chat., [NG]
Primeau, Joachim, Chat., [NG]	Lucasse, Louis, Chat., [NG]	Roy, Joseph, Chat., [NG]
Viau, Jean-Baptiste, Chat., [NG]	Jodoin, Gabriel, Chat., [NG]	Loiselle, Paul, Chat., [NG]
Noro, Pierre, Chat., [NG]	Rouselles, Nicolas, Chat., [NG]	Dorais, Pierre, Chat., [NG]
Beauchamp, Ovide, Chat., [NG]	Mailloux, Paul, Chat., [NG]	Mallette, Jean-Baptiste, Chat., [NG]
Côté, Antoine, Chat., [HB]	Corbeille, Joseph, Chat., [NG]	Thibert, Jean L. junr., Chat., [NG]
Filion, Joachim, Chat., [NG]	Dorais, Francis, Chat., [NG]	Colerie, Benjamin, Chat., [D]
Brindamour, Jean-Bte, Chat., [NG]	Dorais, Pierre, Chat., [NG]	Rouselle, Jean-Baptiste, Chat., [D]
Lefebvre, Jacques, Chat., [NG]	Thibert, J. Louis senr., Chat., [HT]	Picard, Pierre, Chat., [NG]
Collette, Gabriel, Chat., [NG]	Groulx, Jeremie, Chat., [NG]	Loiselle, Toussaint, Chat., [D]
Beloïrin, Louis, Chat., [NG]	Gagnon, Felix, Chat., [NG]	Primeau, Augustin, Chat., [NG]
Primeau, Pierre, Chat., [NG]	Vervais, Charles, Chat., [NG]	Loiselle, Jean-Baptiste, Chat., [NG]
Billette, Pierre, Chat., [NG]	Roy, Antoine, Chat., [D]	Billette, Pierre, Chat., [NG]
Reid, Pierre, Chat., [D]	Meloche, Joseph, Chat., [NG]	Senecal, Eustache, Chat., [NG]
Reid, Thomas, Chat., [NG]	Ruffiange, Louis, Chat., [NG]	Parent, Pierre, Chat., [NG]
Boursier, Antoine, Chat., [NG]	Trottier, Toussaint, Chat., [NG]	
Mercille, Charles, Chat., [NG]	Collette, Bazile, Chat., [D]	
Duquette, Francis, Chat., [NG]	Billette, Michel, Chat., [NG]	
Longtin, Joseph, Chat., [NG]	Guérin, Constant, Chat., [NG]	
Dumouchelle, Jean-Bte, Chat.,		

Menard, Alexis, St. Isidore, [NG]
 Lafontaine, Louis H. adv.,
 Montreal, [D by Sir John Colborne]
 Viger, Denis Benjamin.,
 advocate, Montreal, [D 16 May 1840]
 Mondelet, Charles, adv.,
 Montreal, [D by Sir John Colborne]
 Viger, Louis M., adv., Montreal,
 [D by Sir John Colborne]
 Girouard, Jean J., notary, St.
 Benoit, [D]
 Donegani, John, merchant,
 Montreal, [D]
 Desrivieres, Frs. M., adv.,
 Montreal, [D]
 Harkin, Lewis Jos., Montreal,
 [D]
 Chapin, Dexter, Montreal, [D]
 Racicot, Augustin, Montreal,
 [D]
 Desjardins, Fr. X., Vaud. [D]
 Dillon, George, Montreal [D]
 Terill, John, Vermont, [D]
 Badeau, Henry, Montreal [D]
 Coursolles, Louis, Montreal, [D]
 Pigeon, F., Montreal, [D]
 David, Cyrille, Montreal, [D]
 Blanchard, Francois, Montreal
 [D]
 Morin, Louis, Montreal, [D]
 Brown, Wm., Montreal, [D]
 Willing, John, Montreal, [D]
 Labadie, Jos. A., notary,
 Montreal, [D]
 Choquette, Jean Bte., Montreal,
 [D]
 Derome dit Decareau, Hubert,
 Montreal, [D 7 Jan 1839]
 DeBoucherville, Pierre,
 Montreal, [D]
 M. de Morochond, Frs.,
 Montreal, [D]
 Goulet, Félix, Montreal, [D]
 Weillbrenner, Avila, Montreal,
 [D]
 Boursier, Paul, Chat. [NG]
 Cardinal, Jos. N., notary, Chat.
 [H]
 Lefebvre, Etienne, Chat. [NG]
 Merleau, Etienne, Chat., [NG]
 Chevretils, George, Chat., [NG]
 Dorais, Jean Marie, Chat. [NG]
 Menard, Narcisse, Chat. [NG]

Reid, Pierre, Chat. [NG]
 Guimond, Joseph, Chat. [HT]
 Duquette, Joseph, Chat. [H]
 Couillard, Antoine, Chat., [B]
 Dillon, Richard, Montreal, [D]
 Ducharme, Dom, Lachine, [D]
 Ducharme, Timoleon, Lachine,
 [D]
 Hamelin, Harrier, Montreal, [D]
 Houllée, Jean Bte., Montreal,
 [D]
 Dupere, Aug., Montreal, [D]
 Bourbonnière, Michel, Montreal,
 [D]
 Newcomb, Saml. jr., Montreal,
 [D]
 Picard, Charles, Lachine [D]
 David, Madore, St. Vincent de
 Paul, [D]
 Bruyere, Narcisse, Chat., [B]
 Dupuis, Pierre, Laprairie, [D]
 Lussier, Pierre, Montreal, [D]
 Lauzon, Francois, Montreal, [D]
 Dufresne, Luc, Montreal, [D]
 Armand dt Flamroue, F., Riviere
 des Prairies, [D]

5 Nov. 1838

Normandin, Pierre, Laprairie, [D]
 Vachereau, Théo, La Tortue,
 [D]
 Regnier, Etienne, St. Johns, [D]
 Gagnon, Jules, St. Val., [NG]
 Allard, Joseph, St. Johns, [D]
 Bouchard, Jacques, Lacadie,
 [D]
 Pinsonneault, Moyse, St.
 Val., [NG]
 Lacroix, Dr. Andre J., St.
 Athanase, [B, D 1 Feb 1839]
 Ranger, Francois, Lacadie, [B]

6 Nov. 1838

Dubois, Etienne A., Montreal,
 [D]
 Bouthillier, Alexis, Montreal, [D]
 Fullum, John, Montreal, [D]
 Contant, Francois, Montreal,
 [D]
 Ste. Marie, Francois, Montreal,
 [D]
 Hauschman, Etienne, Montreal,
 [D]
 Coderre, Joseph Emery,
 Montreal, [D]
 Coté, Pierre, Montreal, [D]
 Jeremie, Hypolite, Montreal, [D]

Barrette, Jeremie, Montreal, [D
 18 Jan 1839]
 Gaudet, Edouard, St. Athanase,
 [D]
 Houle, Edouard, St. Athanase,
 [D]
 Lafaille, Julien, St. Athanase,
 [D]
 Manchond, Francois, St.
 Athanase, [D]
 Macé, Pierre, St. Athanase,
 [NG]

7 Nov. 1838

Barbeau, Jacques, La Tortue,
 [NG]
 Martin, Louis, St. Philippe, [D]
 L'Ecuyer, Etienne, St. Philippe,
 [D]
 DeWitt, Chas., Chat., [B]
 Ducharme, Leandre, Montreal,
 [HT]
 Fortin alias Poulin, H., Chat.,
 [B]
 Reid, Francois, Chat., [D]
 Duranceau, Louis, Chat., [NG]
 Dalton, Moses, Chat., [HT]
 Negus, Isaac, Chicago, [D]
 Macdonald, John, Montreal, [B]
 Robitaille, Louis A., Varennes,
 [B]
 Archambault, Azarie, Varennes,
 [B]
 Beaudry, Ed., Varennes, [D]
 Prevost, Chas., St. Laurent, [D]
 Prevost, Antoine, St. Laurent,
 [D]
 Gariépy, Olivier, Laprairie, [D]
 Ste. Marie, Pierre C., Laprairie,
 [D]

8 Nov. 1838

Chapdelaine, Louis, Wm. Henry,
 [D]
 Gouin, Charles, Wm. Henry, [D]
 Peloquin, Alexis, Wm. Henry,
 [D]
 Duplessis, Moyse, Wm. Henry,
 [D]
 Berthelot, Jos. A., Montreal, [D]
 Perrault, Adolphe, Montreal, [D]

9 Nov. 1838

Barnard, Edouard, Three Rivers,
 [D]
 Coté, Francois, Quebec, [D]
 Lamirande, Jean Bte., St.

Philippe, [NG]
Fabre, Edouard R., Montreal,
 [D]
Vallée, Guillaume J. Montreal,
 [D]

10 Nov. 1838

Webster, John H., Chat., [D]
Rousselle, Joseph, Ste. Genev.,
 [D]
Tremblay, Barth, St. Philippe,
 [D]
J.Bte. dit Chenaille, St. Phil., [D]
Babeau, Charles, St. Philippe,
 [D]
Babeau, A., St. Philippe, [D]
Dupuis, Paul, St. Philippe, [NG]
Bourassa, Vital, Laprairie, [D]
Olivier, Jean Bte., Laprairie,
 [NG]

11 Nov. 1838

Bechard, Theodore, Blairfindie,
 [D]
Mongeon, Charles, St.
 Athanase, [NG]
Menard, Moyse, St. Athanase,
 [D]
Roy, Julien J. Bte, Lacadie,
 [NG]
Charet, Benoni, Lacadie, [NG]
Arres, Francoise, St. Cesaire,
 [NG]
Pepin, Pierre, St. Jean Bap.,
 [NG]
Hays, Patrick, Swanton, [NG]
Bates, J. Henry, Swanton, [NG]

12 Nov. 1838

Asselin, Celestin, St. Constant,
 [NG]
Catman, George, St. Edouard,
 [NG]
Menard, Michel, St. Constant,
 [NG]
Gervais, Augustin, St.
 Constant, [NG]
Hené, Nicolas, St. Constant,
 [NG]
Jolivet, Joseph, St. Constant,
 [NG]
Vien, Antoine, Yamaska, [NG]
Brousseau, Jeremie, Laprairie,
 [NG]
Leonard, Alexis, Laprairie, [NG]
Suprenant, Frs. jr., St. Philippe,
 [D]

Deragon, Jean, Laprairie, [NG]
Dubuc, Jean, Montreal, [D]
Leclaire, Paul N., St. Ours, [D]
Cadieux, Joseph, Mass. U.S.,
 [NG]
Foisy, Antoine, St. Charles, [D]
Brodeur, Louis, St. Denis, [NG]
Roberge, Joseph, St. Charles,
 [NG]
Robitaille, Jacques, St. Charles,
 [NG]
Fontaine, Joseph, St. Denis,
 [NG]
Tetro dit Ducharme, M., St.
 Charles, [NG]

13 Nov. 1838

Boulet, Joseph, Lacadie, [NG]
Paradis, Francois, Lacadie, [NG]
Paradis, Hilaire, Lacadie, [NG]
Coupal, Antoine, Lacadie, [NG]
Bernais, J. Bte., St. Val. [NG]
Charon, Joseph, St. Val., [NG]
Thibeault, Noel, St. Val., [NG]
Molleur, Pierre, St. Val., [NG]
Dupuis, Eusebe, St. Val., [NG]
Boissonneau, Nicolas, St. Val.,
 [NG]
Fortin, Christophe, jr. St. Val.,
 [D]
Tremblay, Eloge, St. Val., [NG]
Girard, Antoine, St. Val., [NG]
Bourdeau, P., St. Val., [NG]
Giroux, Francois, St. Val., [NG]
Godreau, Francois, St. Val.,
 [NG]
Landry, Joseph, St. Val., [NG]
Destroismaisons, Ant. St. Val.,
 [NG]
Fournier, Louis, St. Val., [NG]
Cyre, David, St. Val., [NG]
Gamache, Antoine, St. Val., [D]
Lavallière, Jacques, St. Val.,
 [NG]
Seignorine, Pascal, St. Val.,
 [NG]
Lafrance, Francis, St. Val.,
 [NG]
Amand, J. Bte., St. Val., [NG]
Belhumeur, Louis, St. Val.,
 [NG]
Laporte, Joseph, St. Val., [NG]
Thibeault, Pierre, St. Val., [NG]
Rocque, Antoine, St. Val., [NG]
Jelenand, Hyacinthe, St. Val.,
 [NG]
Desbrien, Marcel snr., St. Val.,

[NG]
Desbrien, Pierre jnr., St. Val.,
 [NG]
Patenaude, Alex, St. Val., [NG]
Landry, Hubert, St. Val., [NG]
Richard, Julien, St. Val., [NG]
Patenaude, Francois, St. Val.,
 [NG]
Morin, Lucien, St. Val., [B]
Leduc, Damase, St. Cyprien,
 [D]
Cohache, Pierre, St. Cyprien,
 [NG]
Jules, Beaudin, St. Cyprien,
 [NG]
Bourgeault, J. Bte., Riviere du
 Sud, [NG]
Benziger, Guill., Ruisseau des
 Noyets, [NG]
Dubeau, J. Bte., St. Athanase,
 [NG]
Dupuis, Eloi, Lacadie, [NG]
Dupuis, Julien, Lacadie, [NG]
Boulet, Michel, St. Edouard,
 [NG]
Gagner, Olivier, Lacolle, [NG]
Remillard, Louis, Lacolle, [NG]
Babin, Pierre, Lacolle, [NG]
Latrimouille, Edouard, Lacolle,
 [NG]
L'Hussier, Paul, Lacolle, [NG]
L'Hussier, Bazile jnr., Lacolle,
 [NG]
Juneau dit Latulipe, J.B.,
 Lacolle, [NG]
Terriault, Pierre, Lacolle, [NG]
Denis, Julien, Lacolle, [NG]
L'Hussier, Bazile, snr., Lacolle,
 [NG]
Desjardins, Theo Roy, Lacolle,
 [NG]
Cyre, Louis, Lacolle, [NG]
Sauvet, Paul, Lacolle, [NG]
Duclos, Toussaint snr., Lacolle,
 [NG]
Duclos, Toussaint jnr., Lacolle,
 [NG]
Boucher, Joseph, Lacolle, [NG]
Pinsonnault, Joseph, Lacolle,
 [NG]
Pinsonnault, Isaac, Lacolle,
 [NG]
Tremblay, Pierre, Lacolle, [NG]
St. Jean, Jacques, Lacolle,
 [NG]
Dumas, Joseph, Lacolle, [NG]
Levesque, Jean Bte., Lacolle,

[NG]
 Miller, Louis S., Lacolle, [NG]
 Cloutier, Felix, Lacolle, [NG]
 Slaven, Phillip, Lacolle, [NG]
 Millet, Pierre, St. Cyprien, [NG]
 Martin, Simon, St. Cyprien, [NG]
 Ferland, Ed., St. Cyprien, [D]
 Brady, Michael, Wm. Henry, [NG]
 Bonin, Francis, Ste. Marie, [NG]
 Côté, Michel, St. Gervais, Que., [NG]
 Girard, Jacques, St. Remi, [NG]
 Chouinard, Germain, Riviere du Sud, [NG]
 Roy dit Pagé, Joseph, St. Johns, [NG]
 Boudreau, P., St. Johns, [NG]
 Roy, Narcisse, St. Johns, [NG]
 Boudreau, Pierre, St. Johns, [NG]
 Ferland, Hubert, St. Johns, [NG]
 Bedard, Francois, St. Johns, [NG]
 Poutre, Felix, St. Johns, [NG]
 Dugas, Adolphe, St. Constant, [D 29 Jan 1839]
 Hindelang, Charles, Paris, France, [H]
 Morin, Pierre II, St. Cyprien, [HT]
 Mott, Benjamin, Vermont, [HT]
 Woolfred, Daniel, New York, [D]
 Dumontier, Celestin, Quebec, [NG]
 Newcomb, Samuel, Chat. [HT]
 Cecile, Paul, Chat. [NG]
 Normandeau, Louis, Chat. [D]
 Malboeuf, George, Chat. [D]
 Belinge, Joseph, Chat. [D]
 Newcomb, George, Chat. [D]
 Ruffinger, J. Bte., Chat., [D]
 Leclair, Pierre, Chat., [NG]
 Larivière, Jean Bte., Chat., [D]
 Lesiège, Louis, Chat. [D]
 Hubert, Ignace, Chat., [D]
 Duquette, Jean Bte., Chat., [NG]
 Pregent, Louis, Chat., [D]
 Duquette, Pierre, Chat., [D]
 Vézina, Isidore, Chat., [D]
 Gagnon, Francois, Chat., [NG]
 Boudreau, Francois, Chat., [B]

Dalton, William, Chat., [D]
 Giroux, Michel, St. Constant, [NG]
 Lespérance, Alfred B., Montreal, [D 22 Jan 1839]
 Desrochers, Vital, St. Eustache, [D]
 Prefontaine, Alexis, Longueuil, [D]

14 Nov. 1838

Laparte, Joseph, St. Phil., [D]
 Bonneau, Leonore, St. Phil., [D]
 Amond, Gabriel, St. Laurent, [D]
 Guerin, Louis, Laprairie, [D]
 Narbonne, Pierre R., Laprairie, [D]
 Dozois, Jean Bte snr., St. Cyprien, [D 8 Jan 1839]
 Leblanc, Hubert, St. Cyprien, [NG]
 Lavoye, Pierre, St. Cyprien, [NG]
 Hubert, Jacques Daniel, St. Cyprien, [D]
 Lemelin, Louis, St. Cyprien, [D 8 Jan 1839]
 Bouchard, Etienne, Lacadie, [D]
 Paradis, Pierre, St. Cyprien, [NG]
 Hébert, Joseph, St. Cyprien, [NG]
 Hébert, Pierre, son of J., St. Cyprien, [NG]
 Huot, Charles, St. Cyprien, [HT]
 Leblanc, David, St. Cyprien, [HB]
 Demers, David, St. Cyprien, [HB]
 Suprenant dit Lafontaine, Frs., St. Philippe, [NG]
 Hébert, Jos. A., St. Cyprien, [NG]
 Trepanier, Frs., St. Cyprien, [HB]
 Levesque, Guill., Montreal, [HB]
 Lanctot, Hypolite, St. Remi, [HT]
 Bourdeau, Zachari, St. Phil., [D]
 Gagnon, Jean, St. Cyprien, [NG]
 Marceau, Joseph, St. Cyprien, [NG]
 Defaillette, Louis, St. Cyprien, [NG]
 Doré, Antoine, St. Jacques le

Mineur, [D]
 Decoigne, Pierre T., St. Cyprien, [H]
 Remillard, Francois, St. Andre, [NG]
 Lukin, Jean Bte, St. Cyprien, [B, D 23 Jan 1839]
 Camyrè, Francois, St. Constant, [HB]
 Morin, Achille, St. Cyprien, [HT]
 Bissonnette, Louis, Laprairie, [D]
 Charbonneau, Pierre, St. Philippe, [D]
 Belleau, Jean, Quebec, [D]

15 Nov. 1838

Loupette, Denis, St. Luc, [D]
 Mouvette, Dominique, St. Remi, [B, D 9 Feb 1839]
 Lanctot, Constant, St. Remi, [D 11 Feb 1839]
 Pinsonneault, Paul, St. Remi, [NG]
 Derige dit Laplante, P., St. Edouard., [D]
 Ouellette, Jean Bte. snr., St. Edouard, [D]
 L'Hussier, Louis, St. Ed., [NG]
 Surprenant, Michel, St. Edouard, [NG]
 Ouellette, Jean Bte. jr., St. Edouard, [D]
 Robert, Augustin, St. Ed., [NG]
 Lanctot, Alexis, St. Ed., [D]
 Beloum, Thomas, St. Ed. [D]
 Franche, Antoine, St. Ed., [NG]
 Simard, Ambroise, St. Ed., [D]
 Metras, Jean Bte., St. Ed., [D]
 Robert, Francois, St. Ed., [NG]
 Foucrault, Chas., St. Ed., [D]
 Boujeau, J. Bte., St. Ed., [D]
 Boujeau, Louis, St. Ed., [D]
 Aubrie, Luc Ovide, St. Ed., [NG]
 Yelle, Theophile, St. Ed., [D]
 Benoit, Antoine, St. Ed., [NG]
 Ouimet, Jean Bte., St. Ed., [D]
 Monette, Fran., St. Ed., [D]
 Robert, Jacques, St. Ed., [D 11 Jan 1839]
 Monnette, Theophile, St. Ed., [D]
 Boutin, Vital, St. Ed., [NG]
 Monjeau, Antoine, St. Ed., [D]
 Mounette, Medard, St. Ed., [D]
 Roujeau, Joseph, St. Ed., [NG]
 L'Ecuyer, Jean Bte., St. Ed.,

[NG]
 Beaudin, Toussaint, St. Ed., [D]
 Bizaillon, Jacques, St. Ed., [D]
 Tremblay, Paul, St. Ed., [D]
 Galarneau, Vital, St. Ed., [NG]
 Gauthier, Antoine, St. Ed., [NG]
 Versailles, Jean Bte, St. Ed.,
 [NG]
 L'Hussier, Pascal, St. Ed., [NG]
 Ashley, Alexander, St. Ed., [D]
 L'Hussier, Louis, St. Ed., [NG]
 Simard, Narcisse, St. Ed., [NG]
 Verdon, Luc, St. Ed., [D]
 Monjeau, Louis, Varennes, [B]

16 Nov. 1838

Desautels, Edouard, Laprairie,
 [D]
 Pruneau, Pierre, Chat., [NG]
 Thibert, Jean Marie, Chat., [HT]
 Deneau, Louis, Chat. [NG]
 Lefebvre, Jean Bte, Chat., [NG]
 Coté, Jean Bte., Chat., [NG]
 Poirier, Louis, Chat., [NG]
 Caron, Joseph, Chat., [NG]
 Coté, Alexis, Chat., [NG]
 Quesnel, Paul, Chat., [NG]
 Poirier, Charles, Chat., [NG]
 Desforges, Jean Bte., Chat.,
 [NG]
 Menoche, Francois, Chat.,
 [NG]
 Damien, Jean Bte, Chat., [D]
 Thivien, Edouard, Chat., [D]
 Comtois, Michel, Chat., [NG]
 Payant dit St. Onge, Vit., St.
 Martin, [NG]
 Theroux, Pierre, St. Isidore, [D]
 Longtin, Jos. M., St. Constant,
 [NG]
 Lanctot, Louis, St. Constant,
 [NG]
 Denault, Charles, St. Constant,
 [NG]
 Lanctot, Theophile, St.
 Constant, [NG]
 Lanctot, Regis, St. Constant,
 [NG]
 Dupuis, Bart, St. Constant,
 [NG]
 Dupuis, Dauphin, St. Constant,
 [NG]
 Dupuis, Joseph, St. Constant,
 [NG]
 Longtin, Amable, St. Constant,
 [NG]
 Longtin, Joseph, St. Constant,

[NG]
 Denis, St. Jean, La Tortue, [D]
 Bachant, Pierre, St. Phil., [NG]
 Sanguinet, Chas., St. Philippe.,
 [NG]
 Robert, Joseph, St. Phil., [NG]
 Robert, Regis, St. Philippe, [NG]
 Barbeau, Joseph, St. Phil., [NG]
 Brien, Dr. Jean B. H., St.
 Martin, [HB]
 Dalton, Thomas, St. Martin, [B]
 Granger, Pierre, St. Martin, [B]
 Bougie, Francois, Beauharnois,
 [NG]
 Barré, Paul, St. Martin, [D]
 Dupont, Francois, Beauharnois,
 [NG]
 Longtin, Jean Bte, Beauharnois,
 [NG]
 LeBoeuf, Eustache,
 Beauharnois, [NG]
 LeBoeuf, Etienne, Beauharnois,
 [NG]
 Daoust, Charles, Beauharnois,
 [NG]
 Roy, Bazile, Beauharnois, [NG]
 Eno dit Deschamp, Ant.
 Beauharnois, [D]
 Eno dit Deschamp, Jos.,
 Beauharnois, [D]
 Leduc, Jean Bte., Beauharnois,
 [D]
 Montpetit, Pierre, Beauharnois,
 [D]
 Gendron, Joseph, Beauharnois,
 [NG]
 Laviolette, Antoine,
 Beauharnois, [NG]
 Roy, Michel, Beauharnois, [D]
 Meriello, Noel, Beauharnois,
 [NG]
 Hebert, Joseph j., Beauharnois,
 [HT]
 Poirier, Francois, Beauharnois,
 [D]
 Gendron dit Peloché, J.B.,
 Beauharnois, [D]
 Charlebois, Benoit,
 Beauharnois, [D]
 Brosirs, Michel, Beauharnois,
 [D]
 Roy dit Lapensee, Jos.,
 Beauharnois, [NG]
 Roy, Louis, Beauharnois, [NG]
 Leboeuf, Francois X.,
 Beauharnois, [NG]
 Daigneau, Antoine,

Beauharnois, [NG]
 Daigneau, Joseph, jnr.,
 Beauharnois, [NG]
 Tondou dit St. Onge, P.,
 Beauharnois, [NG]
 Shalle, Hyacinthe, Beauharnois,
 [NG]
 Rollin, Jean Bte., Beauharnois,
 [NG]
 Daigneu, Jos. jnr., Beauharnois,
 [NG]
 Boyer, Celestin, Beauharnois,
 [NG]
 Roy, Louis, Beauharnois, [NG]
 Lefebvre, Eustache,
 Beauharnois, [NG]
 Longpré, Benoni, Beauharnois,
 [D]
 Laberge, Pierre, Beauharnois,
 [D]
 Laberge, Louis, snr.,
 Beauharnois, [NG]
 Boyer, Nicolas, Beauharnois,
 [NG]
 Longtin, Michel, Beauharnois,
 [NG]
 Montpetit, Etienne,
 Beauharnois, [NG]
 Thivierge, Francois,
 Beauharnois, [NG]
 Leduc, Antoine, Beauharnois,
 [D]
 Poton dit Montpetit, E.,
 Beauharnois, [NG]
 Daigneau, Pierre, Beauharnois,
 [NG]
 Duval, Michel, Beauharnois,
 [NG]
 Thivierge, Louis, Beauharnois,
 [NG]
 Roy, Joseph, son of Chs.,
 Beauharnois, [NG]
 Bourbournais, F., Beauharnois,
 [NG]
 Duquette, Pierre, Beauharnois,
 [D]
 Montpetit, Jean Bte.,
 Beauharnois, [NG]
 Allany, Michel, Beauharnois,
 [HT]
 Gagnon, David, Beauharnois,
 [NG]
 Bourbournais, Olivier,
 Beauharnois, [NG]
 Bonrbournais, Désiré,
 Beauharnois, [NG]
 Roy, Captain Joseph,

Beauharnois, [B]
 Laberge, jnr., Louis,
 Beauharnois, [NG]
 Pitré, Pierre, Beauharnois, [NG]
 Roy dit Lapensée, Chs.,
 Beauharnois, [HT]
 Leduc, Joseph, Beauharnois,
 [NG]
 Hebert, Geoff., Beauharnois, [B]
 Peltier, Pierre, Beauharnois,
 [NG]
 Leduc, Aug., Beauharnois, [NG]
 Demers, Jean Bte.,
 Beauharnois, [NG]
 Michelon dit Laurange, M.,
 Beauharnois, [NG]
 Hebert, Louis, Beauharnois,
 [NG]
 Gendron, Chs., Beauharnois,
 [NG]
 Brodeur, Christophe, St.
 Timothee, [D]
 Trudel, Jean Bte., Chat., [D]
 David, Pierre, Chat., [D]
 Ruffiange, Joachim, Chat., [D]
 David, Frs., Chat., [D]
 Dupuis, René, Chat., [B]
 Rochon, Jérémie, St. Vincent
 de Paul, [B]
 Tremblay, Michel, St. Martin,
 [B]
 Maheu, Louis, St. Martin, [D]
 Boucher, Aug., St. Martin, [D]
 Mereille, Jean Bte., St. Martin,
 [D]
 Lefebvre, Antoine, St. Martin,
 [D]
 Thibeau, Louis, St. Martin, [D]
 Primeau, Michel, St. Martin, [D]
 Lefebvre, Francois, St. Martin,
 [D]

17 Nov. 1838

Robert, Olivier, St. Philippe, [D]
 Robert, Hubert, St. Philippe, [D]
 Fauteux, Alexis, St. Philippe,
 [NG]
 Roy, Antoine, St. Philippe, [D]
 Roy, Pierre, St. Philippe, [D]
 Rouillé, Rene, St. Philippe, [D]
 Rouillé, Gregoire, St. Philippe,
 [D]
 Prevost, Theo, La Tortue, [NG]
 Prefontaine, Toussaint,
 Longueuil, [B]
 Lague, Godfroy, Longueuil, [D]
 Bouthillier, Alex., Longueuil, [B]

Wattier, Moyse, Les Cedres,
 [NG]

18 Nov. 1838

Tremblay, Edouard,
 Beauharnois, [NG]
 Tremblay, Isidore, Beauharnois,
 [NG]
 Tremblay, Philippe,
 Beauharnois, [NG]
 Bisette, Francois, Beauharnois,
 [D]
 Prevost, Fran., Beauharnois,
 [NG]
 Goyette, Jacques, Beauharnois,
 [HT]
 Hebert, Pierre, Beauharnois,
 [NG]
 Mathurin, Michel, Beauharnois,
 [NG]
 Papineau dit Montigny, A.,
 Beauharnois, [NG]
 Brunette, Jacques,
 Beauharnois, [D]
 Meheu, Barth, Beauharnois,
 [NG]

19 Nov. 1838

Cidillot, Jean Bte, St. Phil., [B]
 Guichond, Hilaire, St.Phil., [B]
 Bonaire, Edouard, St. Phil., [D]
 Pirons, Jos., St. Philippe, [D]
 Fauteux, Jean Bte., St. Philippe,
 [NG]
 Quintal, Antoine, St. Phil., [NG]
 Vadeboncoeur, Amable, St.
 Philippe, [NG]
 Girouard, Jean Bte., St.
 Philippe, [NG]
 Surprenant, Medard, St.
 Philippe, [D]
 Dirige dit Laplante, Ls., St.
 Constant, [D]
 Tremblay, Isaie, St. Constant,
 [D]
 Laplante, Jean Bte., St.
 Constant, [D]
 Dulude, Martin, St. Constant,
 [D]
 Leclair, Frs., Montreal, [D]
 Leclair, Jean, Montreal, [D]

20 Nov. 1838

Daoust, Jos., St. Luc, [D]
 Proteau, Andre, Boucherville,
 [B]
 Jarrel dit Beauregard, P., St.

Charles, [B]

21 Nov. 1838

St. James, Aug., Laprairie, [D]
 Therien, Fran., St. Cyprien, [D]
 Bourassa, Pierre, Laprairie, [D]
 Goyette, Antoine, Laprairie, [D]
 Henry, Fran., Quebec, [D]
 Pagé, Benoit, Ste. Marie, [B, D
 11 Feb 1839]
 Ponton, Pierre, Lacadie, [B]

22 Nov. 1838

Marceau, Joseph, Lacadie, [HT]
 Paré, Jos., Lacadie, [HT]
 Dupuis, Charles, Lacadie, [NG]
 Bigoinnesse, Fran., Lacadie,
 [HT]
 Verdon, Benoni, Lacadie, [HB]
 Neveu, L. G., Lacadie, [B]
 DeLorimier, Chevalier, Montreal,
 [H]
 Campbell, Marc, Pointe aux
 Trembles, [H]
 L'Ecuyer, Jos. I., Chat., [B]

26 Nov. 1838

Boudreau, J. I., St. Marc, [B]
 Allard, Jean Bte., Belisle, [D]
 Fratelin alias Braditch, John,
 Dalniate, [sent to Quebec]

27 Nov. 1838

Larivière, Jos. P., St. Eustache,
 [NG]

28 Nov. 1838

Perrigo, James, St. Martin, [D]
 Gedeon, Brazeau, St. Martin,
 [B]
 Gagnon, Jos., Chat., [NG]
 Merlan, Frs., Chat., [NG]
 Rochon, Michel, Chat., [NG]
 Demers, Jean Bte., jnr., St.
 Philippe, [NG]
 Legrand dit Dufresne, T., St.
 Philippe, [NG]
 Laplante, Frs., snr., St. Phil.,
 [NG]
 Legrand dit Dufresne, Isidore,
 St. Philippe, [NG]
 Tremblay, Julien, St. Philippe,
 [NG]
 Normandin, Jean Bte., St.
 Philippe, [NG]
 Lefebvre, F.H., son of Francois,
 St. Philippe, [NG]

Gagner dit St. Come, Pierre, St.
Philippe, [NG]
Pousant dit Boileau, I., St.
Philippe, [NG]
Lefebvre, Eustache, St.
Philippe, [NG]
Lefebvre, Touss., son of Celest.,
St. Philippe, [NG]
Robert, Paul, St. Philippe, [NG]
Dupuis, Toussaint, son, St.
Philippe, [NG]
Dupuis, Toussaint, son of Louis,
St. Philippe, [NG]
Bouchard, Michel, St. Philippe,
[NG]
Lefebvre, Edouard, St. Philippe,
[NG]
Lefebvre, Pierre, St. Phil., [NG]
Dupuis, Pierre, son of Pierre, St.
Philippe, [NG]
Tremblay, Joseph, St. Phil.,
[NG]
Giroux, Pierre, St. Phil., [NG]
Daigneau, Louis, St. Phil., [NG]
Langevin, Jos., son of Michel,
St. Philippe, [NG]
Lefebvre, Celestin C., St.
Philippe, [NG]
Lamarre, Leon, St. Phil., [NG]
Lefebvre, Luc, St. Phil., [NG]
Legrand dit Dufresne, Tous.,
sr., St. Philippe, [NG]
St. Denis, Paul, St. Phil., [NG]
Surprenant dit Lafontaine A.,
St. Philippe, [NG]

30 Nov. 1838

Bousquet, Jean Bte., St.
Charles, [HT]
Berthelot, Dr. Amable, St.
Eustache, [D]

1 Dec. 1838

Paré, Michel, Longueuil, [D]
Bouthillier, Pierre, Longueuil, [B,
D 9 Feb 1839]
Guertin, Alexis, Longueuil, [B, D
9 Feb 1839]
Derige, Chas., Longueuil, [B]
Bouthillier, Alexis, Longueuil,
[B]
Dubuc, Aug., Longueuil, [B]
Blanchet, Eusebe,
Lapresentation, [D]
Daunais, Thomas, Contrecoeur,
[D]

2 Dec. 1838

Couture, Guil, Lapresentation,
[NG]
Nadeau, Fran., Lapresentation
[NG]
Roberge, Pierre, Lapresentation,
[NG]
Racicot, Fran., Lapresentation,
[NG]
Lamontagne, Andre, St.
Hyacinthe, [NG]
Morison, Donald G., St.
Hyacinthe, [D]
Papineau, André A., St.
Hyacinthe, [B]
Pacaud, Philippe N., St.
Hyacinthe, [B]
Tetu, J.F., St. Hyacinthe, [B]
Laparré, Jacques, St.
Hyacinthe, [B, D 26 Jan
1839]
Robitaille, Hyacinthe, St.
Hyacinthe, [B, D 30 Jan
1839]
Roberge, Olivier, St. Hyacinthe,
[D]
Phaneuf, Pierre Claude, St.
Damase, [B, D 30 Jan 1839]
Tessier, Fran., St. Damase, [D]
Senée, Joseph, St. Damase, [D]

3 Dec. 1838

Heldebrain, Bastien, Chat., [NG]
Heleu, Bastien, Chat., [NG]
Trudeau, Louis, Longueuil, [NG]
Bouthillier, Antoine, Longueuil,
[NG, D 28 Jan 1839]
Pagé, Hubert, Longueuil, [NG, D
14 Feb 1839]

4 Dec. 1838

LaBruère, Pierre, St. Hyacinthe,
[NG]
Langillier, Fr., St. Hyacinthe,
[NG]
Desrochers, Urbain, St.
Eustache, [NG]

10 Dec. 1838

Leroux, Jos., St. Timothee,
[NG, D 11 Jan 1839]
Turcotte, Mess. Mag. Frs.,
(priest), Ste. Rose, [B,
seditious practices]

11 Dec. 1838

Sanguinet, Ambroise, St.

Constant, [H]

Hamelin, Frs. X., St. Phil., [H]
Longtin, Jacques, St. Constant,
[HT]
Daigneau, Jacques, St.
Constant, [NG]
Patenaude, Clovis, St.
Constant, [HB]
Robert, Théophile, St. Ed., [HT]
Pinsonneau, Joseph, St.
Constant, [NG]
Pinsonneault, Pascal, St.
Philippe, [HT]

15 Dec. 1838

Casgrain, Jean, St. Hilaire, [B, D
25 Jan 1839]
Robert, Amable alias J., St.
Hilaire, [NG]
Leblanc, H.D., St. Hilaire, [HT]
Leblanc, D.D., St. Hilaire, [HT]
Trépanier, Frs., St. Hilaire, [B]
Robert, Captain Jos., St.
Philippe., [H]

16 Dec. 1838

Trudelle, Louis, jr., St. Clement,
[D]
Daoust, Frs., St. Clement. [B, D
March 1839]
Henault, Louis, St. Clement,
[HB]
Poineau, Louis, St. Clement,
[NG]
Charbonneau, Antoine, St.
Timothee, [NG]
Laberge, Jean, St. Martin, [HT]
Buisson, Constant, St. Martin,
[HT]
Touchette, F.X., St. Martin,
[HT]

17 Dec. 1838

Sanguinet, Charles, St. Philippe,
[H]
Vien, Ant., Yamaska, [D]

19 Dec. 1838

Surprenant, Thomas, St.
Philippe, [HB]

20 Dec. 1838

Goudreau, Frs., St. Phil., [HT]
Rochon, E. P., St. Philippe, [HT]
Guertin, F.H., St. Philippe, [HT]

24 Dec. 1838

Allard, J. B., Beloeil, [B]
Tavernier, Frs., Montreal, [B]

26 Dec. 1838
Bechard, Theo, Blairfindie, [HT]
Daunais, Amable, St.Cyprien,
[H]
Longtin, Joseph, St. Constant,
[D]
Valiquette, Thos., Contrecoeur,
[D]
Blanchard, Louis P.R., St.
Hyacinthe, [B]
Levesque, Michel, St. Charles,
[D]

28-31 Dec. 1838
Hensley, Joseph, St. J. Bte de
Rouville, [B]
Ducharme, F. T., St. Marc, [B]
Picard, E., St. Constant, [D 29
Jan 1839]
St-Germain, Frs.,senr., St.
Philippe, [B, D March 1839]
St-Germain, Frs., jnr., St.
Philippe, [B, D March 1839]
Lanctot, Jos., St. Edouard, [B]
Languedoc, Etienne, St.
Philippe, [HT]
Courioux, Gabriel, St. Marc,
[NG]

1 Jan. 1839
Wadley, Taylor, Hatley, [B]

4 Jan. 1839
Leduc, Rene, St. Thimothee, [B]
Chevrefils, Ignace J., St.
Martin, [HT]
Dumouchelle, Jos., St. Martin,
[HT]
Dumouchelle, Louis, St. Martin,
[HT]
Rochon, Tous., Beauharnois,
[HT]
Prieur, F.X., St. Thimothee,
[HT]
Wattier, Joseph, Cedres, [HT]
Lague, Jean Bte., St. Mathias,
[HT, D 11 Feb 1839]
Bouc, Chas., Terrebonne, [HB]
Roussin, Antoine, Terrebonne,
[HT]
Leclaire, Leon, Terrebonne, [HB]
St. Louis, Frs., Terrebonne,
[HB]
Urbain, Pierre, Ile Jesus, [B, D 9

Feb 1839]
Gravelle, Paul, Ile Jesus, [HB]
Berthelot, Lachenae, [B]
Robert, Jacques, La Tortue, [B,
D 11 Feb 1839]

5 & 8 Jan. 1839
Langlois, Etienne, Blairfundie,
[HT]
Boyer, Jean Bte, St. Ed., [B, D
9 Feb 1839]
Boyer, Louis, St. Edouard, [B]
Boyer, Joseph, St. Edouard, [D,
D 9 Feb 1839]
Robert, Prosper, St. Ed., [B, D
March 1839]
Raymond, Jos., St. Ed., [D]
Lanctot, Ant., St. Edouard, [B]
Pinsonnault, Rene, St. Ed., [HT]
Dupuis, Bernabe, St. Constant,
[D]
Longtin, Moyse, La Tortue, [HT]
Vandal, Antoine, St. Athanase,
[B]
Remillard, Ed., Lacadie, [D]
Mandat, Chas., St. Phil., [HB]
Coupal, Jos., St. Philippe, [B, D
11 Feb 1839]
Hebert, David, ST. Cyprien, [B]
Pinsonneault, Louis, St. Remi,
[HT]
Plante, Pierre, St. Val. [B, D 9
Feb 1839]

9 Jan. 1839
Meurnier, Michel, St. Val., [D]
Vital, Robert, La Tortue, [D]

10 Jan. 1839
Boyer, Cyprien, St. Ed., [D]
Langevin, Jos., St. Cyprien, [B]
LeBoeuf, Etienne, St. Clement,
[B]

16 Jan. 1839
Raigneau, I., St. Cyprien, [B]
Smith, Joseph, St. Cyprien, [B]
Boyer, Ant. senr., St. Ed., [B, D
14 Feb 1839]
Denault, Ant., St. Ed., [B, D 14
Feb 1839]

18 & 22 Jan. 1839
Nicolas, Francis, Lacadie, [H]
Surprenant, Frs., St. Phil., [HB]
Lavoye, Pierre, St. Cyprien,
[HT]

Coupal, Ant., Lacadie, [HT]
Bigonnesse, Frs., St. Cyprien,
[HT]
Marceau, Jos., Lacadie, [HT]
Oigny, Isaac, St. Remi, [B]

28 Jan 1839
Poissant, Dominique, St. Val.,
[B, D 14 Feb 1839]
Poissant, Eustache, St. Val., [B,
D 14 Feb 1839]

29 Jan. 1839
Prevost, F.X., Beauharnois,
[HT]
Bourbonnois, Dezerre,
Beauharnois, [HT]
Longtin, Michel, Beauharnois,
[HB]
Papineau dit Montigny, And.
Beauharnois [HT]
Tremblay,Isidore, St. Martin,
[D]
Turcot, Louis, St. Martin, [HT]
Gagnon, David, St. Timothee,
[HT]
Rapin, Charles, St. Timothee,
[HB]
Squires, John, St. Pie, [B, D 1
Feb 1839]

2 Feb. 1839
Tremblay, Touss. V., St.
Philippe, [B]
Chamberlain, Erastus, St.
George, [D March 1839]
Tessier, Michel, St. Timothee,
[B]
Mott, Benjamin, Vermont, [HT]
Bourdon, Louis, St. Cesaire,
[HT]
Bousquet, Jean Bte., St.
Cesaire, [HT]

11, 13 & 15 Feb. 1839
Bourque, Jean Bte., St.
Damase, [D]
Johnson, James, Vermont, [D]
Beauchamp, Ovide, Chat., [D
March 1839]
Boudreau, F., Chat., [B]

4 March 1839
Goyette, Jos., Beauharnois,
[HT]
Bergevin, Chas., ST.. Martin,
[HT]

Vallée, Francois, son, St.
Martin, [HB]
Cousineau, Jos., St. Timothee,
[HB]
Julien, Louis, St. Timothee,
[HB]
Dion, Francois, St. Timothee,
[HB]
Fontaine, Jos., St. Denis, [B, D
March 1839]
Paradis, Frs., Lacadie, [B, d
March 1839]
Tetro dit Ducharme, M., St.
Charles, [D]
Defaillette, Louis, St. Cyprien,
[HT]
Demers, David, St. Cyprien,
[HB]
Rochon, Jérémie, St. Vincent
de Paul, [HT]
Roy, Joseph, Beauharnois,
[HT]
Trudelle, Jean Bte., Chat., [HT]
Tremblay, Ed., Beauharnois,
[HB]
Charbonneau, An., St.
Timothee, [HB]
Hebert, J. D., St. Cyprien, [HT]
Patenude, Clovis, St. Constant,
[HB]
Roy, Bazile, Beauharnois, [HT]
Tremblay, Philippe,
Beauharnois, [HB]
Verdon, Benoni, St. Ed., [HB]
Boudrion, Alex, St. Val., [D]

15 Feb. 1839
Cinq Mars, Francis, Montreal,
[D]
Belleville, Jean P. B., Montreal,
[D]

22 Feb. 1839
Daurais, Cyprien, St. Ed., [D]
Reeves, Stephen, Montreal, [B]

26 April 1839
Miller, Freeman, Stanstead, [B]
Sutherland, Thos. J., Buffalo
City, [S]
Thayer, Squire, Vermont, [S]
Culver, R. Heron, New York, [S]
Patridge, Ab. W., Maine, [S]
Smith, Nathen, Michigan, [S]
Pen, Benjamin T., New York,
[S]
Hull, Henry L., New York, [S]
Parker, Chaney, Michigan, [S]

22 May 1839
Blanchette (Blanchard), Chas.,
Lapresentation, [D]
Allard, Jos. T., Varennes, [D]
Poirier, J. Bte., St. Mathieu, [D]

6 June 1839
Guerin, Francis, St. Eustache,
[B]
Newcombe, Henry, Chat., [B]

8, 12, 13 June 1839
Langlois, Jacques, Quebec, [B]
Viger, Bonaventure,
Boucherville, [B]
Viger, Hilarion, Boucherville, [B]
Smith, J.S. Ney, Montreal, [B]
Pariseau, Jos. the elder, St.
Marc., [B]
Beausoleil, Celestin, Montreal,
[B,D-17 Feb. 1841]

20 & 28 June 1839
Dubois, Louis, blacksmith, Ste

Anne des Plaines or
Montreal, [B]
Gadbois, Francis, Montreal, [B]
Longpré, Jérémie, Montreal, [B]
Monjeau, Chas., Varennes, [B]
Choquet, Amable, Varennes,
[B]
Hebert, Theophile, Varennes,
[B]

1 July 1839
Clairoux, Louis, St. Hermas, [B]
Leroux, J. Bte. dit Rousson,
blacksmith, St. Hermas, Lake
of Two Mountains County
[B]
Truchon, Guill., Ste. Anne des
Plaines, [B]
Bourget, Jos., St. Athanase, [B]
Bachant, Frs., St. Athanase, [B]
Hebert, Jacques, St. Athanase,
[B]

14 Aug. 1839
Lavalée, Dominique, St.
Athanase, [B]

3 Oct. 1839
Lalonde, Joseph, St. Augustin,
[B]

26 Oct. 1839
Fouchette, Charles, Ste.
Scholastique, [B]

9 March 1840
Jalbert, Francois, [B,D-17 Feb
1841]

16 May 1840
Remillard, Julien

STATE TRIALS AFTER THE REBELLION OF 1838

As a result of the 1838 Rebellion, the government decided, as an example to others, to bring some of those involved to a military trial. The following chart lists the names of the 108 men brought to trial, the parish in which they lived, occupation, charges against them, and the sentence they ultimately received. This information was extracted from a chart in the Index and text of Report of the State Trials at Montreal Before a General Court Martial Held at Montreal 1838-1839, Vol. 1 and 2, Armour and Ramsey, Montreal, 1839. (F82 Q24, 7th level, Wisconsin State Historical Society, Madison). Additional information of age, parish, occupation, number of children and property burned was extracted from the translation of Prieur, Francois Xavier, Notes of a Convict in 1838, translated by George Mackaness, D.S. Printers, Sydney, Australia, 1949. Wherever there was a conflict in

information concerning parish and/or occupation, I have included both-- Prieurs being the second one given.

French Canadians Brought to Court Martial Trial						
Name, age and marital status	No Ch	Parish	Occupation	Charge	B	Sentence or Acquittal
Allary, Michel; 34; m.	4	St. Clement	carpenter	Treason		Transported
Bechard (Bedard), Theodore; 47; m	10	St. Marguerite de Blairfindie (F.C)	farmer (71)	Treason		Transported
Bergevin dit Langevin, Charles; 50; m.	7	St. Martine (F.C.)	farmer (47)	Treason	B	Transported
Bigonesse dit Beaucaire, Francois; 47; m	7	St. Cyprien	farmer (38)	Treason R.		Transported
Bouc, Charles Guillaume; 46; m.	7	Terrebonne (F.C.)	gentleman/citizen; farmer/clerk	Treason		Transported
Bourbonnois, Desire; 19; unmar.		St. Clement	blacksmith	Treason		Transported
Bourdon, Louis; 22; m.	2	St. Cesaire (F.C.)	farmer/merchant	Treason		Transported
Bousquet, Jean Baptiste; 39; unmar.		St. Cesaire (F.C.)	millar & farmer (45)	Treason		Transported
Brien, Jean Baptiste Henri; 23; unmar.		Ste. Martine	medical practitioner	Treason		Liberated on condition of keeping 600 miles from the province
Buisson, Constant; 28; m.	1	St. Martine	blacksmith & bailiff	Treason		Transported
Camyré, Francois; m.	5	St. Constant	farmer/innkeeper	Treason	B	Liberated on bail
Cardinal, Joseph Narcisse; 30; m.	5	Chateauguay	notary public/lawyer	Treason	B	Executed 21 Dec 1838
Charbonneau, Antoine; 46; m.	8	St. Timothee	farmer	Treason		Liberated on bail
Chevrefils, Ignace Gabriel; 43; m.	7	St. Martine	farmer (30)	Treason		Transported
Coté, Antoine; 48; m.	8	Chateauguay	farmer	Treason R.		Liberated on condition of not leaving province

Coupal dit Lareine, Antoine; 49; m.	12	l'Acadie-St. Marguerite de Blairfindie (F.C.)	farmer (109)	Treason		Transported
Cousineau, Joseph; 40; m.	5	St. Timothee	farmer	Treason		Liberated on Bail
Dalton, Moses; 25; m.	1	Chateauguay	farmer	Treason		Liberated on bail
Daunais, Amable; 21; unmar.		St. Cyprien	farmer	Treason		Executed 15 Feb 1839
Decoigne, Pierre Theophie; 27;		St. Cyprien	lawyer of Napierville	Treason	B	Executed 18 Jan 1839
Defaillette, Louis; 38; m.	2	St. Cyprien	farmer (19)	Treason	B	Transported
De Lorimier, Chevallier; 34; m.	3	Montreal	lawyer	Treason		Executed 15 Feb 1839
Demers, David (Daniel); 26; m.	4	St. Cyprien	farmer	Treason		Liberated on bail
Dion, Francois; 48; m.	6	St. Timothee	shoemaker	Treason		Liberated on bail
Dore, Antoine		St. Jacques Lemineur	merchant/ shopkeeper	Treason		Acquitted
Dozois, Jean Baptiste, father;		St. Cyprien	farmer	Treason		Acquitted
Ducharme, Leon called Leandre; 22; unmar.		Montreal (F.C.)	gentleman/ commercial traveler; merchant clerk	Treason R.		Transported
Dumouchelle, Joseph; 45; m.	4	St. Martine (F.C.)	farmer (47)	Treason	B	Transported
Dumouchelle, Louis; 40; m. (brother to Joseph)	6	St. Martine (F.C.)	innkeeper	Treason	B	Transported
Duquette, Joseph; 22; unmar.		Chateauguay	Gentleman/ law student	Treason	B	Executed 21 Dec 1838
Gagnon, David; 30; m.	2	St. Timothee	farmer/ carpenter	Treason		Transported
Goyette, Jacques; 48; m.	3	St. Clement	farmer (20)	Treason	B	Transported
Goyette, Joseph; 28; m. (nephew of Jacques)	2	St. Clement	carpenter	Treason		Transported

Gravelle, Paul; 23; unmar.		Terrebonne	farmer	Treason		Liberated on Bail
Guerin dit Dusault, (called Blanc Dusault), Louis; 36; m.	4	Chateauguay	farmer	Treason R.		Transported
Guertin, Francois; 43; unmar.		St. Cesaire (F.C.)	farmer; carpenter & joiner (20)	Treason		Transported
Guimond, Joseph; 50; m.	3	Chateauguay	farmer & carpenter	Treason R.		Transported
Hamelin, Francois Xavier (Petite Hamelin); 23; unmar.		St. Philippe	farmer	Treason/ Murder		Executed 18 Jan 1839
Hebert, Jacques David; 47; m.	8	St. Cyprien	farmer (77)	Treason	B	Transported
Hebert, Joseph Jacques; 38; unmar. (cousin of Jacques)		St. Cyprien	farmer (28)	Treason		Transported
Heneault (Huinault), Louis; 25; unmar.		St. Clement	lawyer	Treason R.		Liberated on Bail
Hindelang, Charles; 29; unmar.		Paris, France	soldier	Levying war and aiding and abetting in murder (guilty on 1st, 2d, & 4th charges)		Executed 15 Feb 1839
Huot, Charles; 52; unmar.		St. Cyprien	farmer/ lawyer	Treason R.		Transported
Julien, Louis; 37; m.	4	St. Timothee	farmer	Treason R.		Liberated on Bail
Laberge, Jean; 34; m.	6	St. Martine	carpenter & farmer (49)	Treason	B	Transported
Lanctot, Hypolite; 23; m.	2	St. Remi (F.C.)	lawyer	Treason		Transported
Langlois, Etienne; 25; m.	0	L'Acadie-St. Marguerite de Blairfindie	farmer & joiner	Treason		Transported
Languedoc, Etienne; 21; unmar.		St. Edouard /St. Constant	farmer	Treason		Transported
Lavoie, Pierre; 48; m.	9	St. Cyprien	farmer (18)	Treason R.		Transported
Leblanc, David Drossin; 36; m.	6	St. Cyprien	farmer (24)	Treason		Transported

Leblanc, Hubert Drossin; 31; m. (probably David's brother)	4	St. Cyprien	farmer (24)	Treason	B	Transported
Leclair (leclerc), Leon; 40; m.	6	Terrebonne	farmer	Treason		Liberated on Bail
L'Ecuyer, Joseph; 30;		Chateauguay	farmer	Treason R.	B	Liberated on Bail
Lemelin, Louis;		St. Cyprien	farmer	Treason		Acquitted
Lepailleur, Francois Maurice; 32; m.	2	Chateauguay	bailiff of court for district of Montreal	Treason	B	Transported
Lesiege alias Lesage dit Laviolette, Louis;		Chateauguay	shoemaker	Treason		Acquitted
Levesque, Guillaume; 19; unmar.		St. Cyprien /Montreal	law student	Treason R.		Liberated on condition of leaving province (could be no closer than 600 miles from its borders)
Longtin, Jacques; 59; m.	11	St. Constant	farmer (29)	Treason		Transported
Longtin, Joseph		St. Constant	farmer	Treason		Acquitted
Longtin dit Jerome, Michel, son; 53; m.	5	St. Clement	farmer	Treason R.		Liberated on Bail
Longtin, Moyse, son of Jacques; 24; unmar.		St. Constant	farmer	Treason/ Murder		Transported
Marceau (Manceau) dit Petit Jacques, Joseph; 30; m.	2	St. Cyprien	farmer	Treason		Transported
Mondat, Charles; 33; m.	3	St. Constant	farmer (19)	Treason/ Murder R.		Liberated on Bail
Morin, Achille; 22; unmar.		St. Cyprien	farmer	Treason		Transported
Morin, Pierre Hector; 58; m.	5	St. Cyprien	master of a ship	Treason	B	Transported
Mott, Benjamin; 42; m.	2	Seignory of Lacole/ Alburgh, VT.	gentleman/ farmer	Levying War/Murder		Transported
Narbonne, Pierre Remi; 36; m.	2	St. Remi	bailiff of court	Treason		Executed 15 Feb 1839

Newcombe, Samuel; 65; m.	5	Chateauguay (F.C.)	doctor of medicine	Treason	B	Transported
Nicolas, Francois; 44; unmar.		St. Athanase	gentleman/ school master	Treason		Executed 15 Feb 1839
Papineau dit Montigny, Andre; 30; m.	7	St. Clement	blacksmith	Treason		Transported
Paré, Joseph; 45; m.	0	St. Cyprien	farmer (19)	Treason	B	Transported
Patenaude, (Louis) Clovis; 45; m.	3	St. Constant	farmer	Treason		Liberated on Bail
Perrigo, James;		St. Martine	merchant/ salesman	Treason		Acquitted
Pinsonnault, Louis; 40; m.	3	St. Edouard /St. Remi	farmer (71)	Treason	B	Transported
Pinsonnault, Pascal; 28; unmar		St. Edouard / St. Philippe	farmer (20)	Treason		Transported
Pinsonnault, Rene; 49; m.	6	St. Edouard /St. Constant	farmer (30)	Treason		Transported
Prevost, Francois Xavier; m.	3	St. Clement	inn keeper	Treason	B	Transported
Prieur, Francois Xavier; 23; unmar.		St. Timothee (F.C.)	merchant-trader	Treason	B	Transported
Rapin, Charles; 29; m.	3	St. Timothee	bailiff & hotel keeper	Treason	B	Liberated on Bail
Robert, Jacques		St. Edouard	farmer	Treason		Acquitted
Robert, Joseph; 59; m.	5	St. Philippe	farmer	Treason/ Murder		Executed 18 Jan 1839
Robert, Theophile; 24; m.	0	St. Edouard	farmer (15)	Treason		Transported
Rochon, Edouard Pascal; 38; m.	1	Terrebonne (F.C.)	wheelwright	Treason		Transported
Rochon, Jeremie; 36; m.	5	St. Vincent de Paul on Ile Jesus	wheelwright	Treason		Transported
Rochon, Toussaint; 28; m.	2	St. Clement (F. C.)	wheelwright	Treason	B	Transported
Roussin, Antoine alias Joseph; 36; m.	5	Terrebonne	farmer	Treason		Liberated on Bail
Roy, Basile; 40; m.	5	St. Clement	farmer	Treason		Transported

Roy dit Lapensee, Charles, father; 50; m. (uncle of Basile & Joseph)	1	St. Clement	farmer (38)	Treason R.	B	Transported
Roy dit Lapensee, Joseph, son of Louis; 24; m. (nephew of Charles)	1 or 2	St. Clement	farmer (54)	Treason		Transported
Roy, Joseph; 50; m.	8	St. Clement	farmer	Treason		Liberated on Bail
St. Louis, Francois; 36; m.	4	Terrebonne	farmer	Treason		Liberated on Bail
Sanguinet, Ambroise; 38; m.	5	St. Philippe /St. Constant	farmer	Treason/ Murder		Executed 18 Jan 1839
Sanguinet, Charles; 36; m.	2	St. Philippe /St. Constant	farmer	Treason/ Murder		Executed 18 Jan 1839
Surprenant, Francois; 50; m.	11	St. Philippe	farmer	Treason	B	Liberated on Bail
Surprenant dit Lafontaine, Thomas; 47; m.	11	St. Philippe	farmer	Treason R.		Liberated on Bail
Therien, Edouard;		Chateauguay	farmer	Treason		Acquitted
Thibert, Jean Louis; 52; m.	3	Chateauguay (F.C.)	farmer (40)	Treason		Transported
Thibert, Jean Marie; 37; m.	4	Chateauguay (F.C.)	farmer (28)	Treason R.		Transported
Touchette, Francois Xavier; 30; m.	4	St. Martine	blacksmith	Treason	B	Transported
Tremblay, Edouard; 33; unmar.		St. Clement	farmer	Treason R.		Liberated on Bail
Tremblay, Isidore;		St. Clement	farmer	Treason		Acquitted
Tremblay, Phillippe; 26; unmar.		St. Clement	farmer	Treason R.		Liberated on Bail
Trepannier, Francois, son; 16;		St. Cyprien	junior agricultur-ist	Treason R.		Liberated on Bail
Trudelle, Jean Baptiste; 32; m.	3	Chateauguay	farmer	Treason		Transported
Turcot, Louis; 33; m.	6	St. Martine	farmer (56)	Treason		Transported
Valle (Vallee), Francois; 30; m.	3	St. Martine	farmer	Treason	B	Liberated on Bail

Verdon, Bennoni; 30; m.	5	St. Edouard	farmer	Treason R.	B	Liberated on Bail
Wattier dit Lanoie, Joseph; 57; m.	9	Soulanges (The Cedars)	trader	Treason	B	Liberated on Bail

R. in the charge column, Indicates they were recommended by the court for a commutation of punishment.

(F.C.) in the third column indicates they were members of Les Freres Chasseurs
The number in () in column 4 indicates the number of acres of land owned

B. indicates property was burned at the time or shortly after arrest

58 EXILED TO AUSTRALIA

The day after commutation of their death penalty to exile, the fifty-eight destined for New South Wales were shackled two by two, marched to the dock, placed on the steamboat, *British America*, for Quebec and there transferred to the British navy stores ship, *The Buffalo*. Eighty-three other insurgents, mostly Americans, from Upper Canada joined them and on the morning of 28 September 1839, they set sail for Sydney Town via Rio de Janiero, the Cape of Good Hope, and Hobart Town, Tasmania, a five month journey.

Here the prisoners of Upper Canada disembarked and the fifty-eight French-Canadian "patriots" continued on to Sydney Cove where *The Buffalo* arrived 25 February 1840. After two weeks confinement on *The Buffalo*, the prisoners finally disembarked. These 58 looked like convicts, but they were different. Over 30 were farmers, 15 were skilled artisans, about 1/2 were literate and over 40 years of age. All but one was Roman Catholic. About six could speak English. None had previous convictions.

From Sydney they were transported by barge eight miles to Parramatta. Then they walked the last mile through swamp lands to Longbottom Stockade where they were sentenced to spend the rest of their lives.

Originally, Longbottom was built as an overnight detention center for prisoners on their way from Sydney to Paramatta. In 1819, it had been a 700 acre government farm where convicts cut timber and farmed. By 1820, the stockade and permanent buildings were added. By mid 1820's, it had disintegrated and became a billeting area for convicts who had committed offenses under sentence--the dregs of the bottom. They were sent to work on the Parrametta Road.

Secluded, away from the public and other convicts, this seemed an ideal place for the French Canadian convicts. Here they were watched as they broke, crushed, and carted stones for the road construction or made bricks and hewed wooden blocks for the streets of Sydney. Here they were without blankets and bedding, with inadequate food and clothing and not permitted to have much communication with one another. Fear of their expected rebellious nature was unfounded. In fact, after a few weeks, Stockade Superintendent, Major Henry Clinton Baddely, allowed them to supervise themselves with overseers appointed among themselves. He was convinced of their loyalty to him in June 1840 when the French Canadians aided him in subduing his own drunken police who were attacking him.

In Sydney, the liberal press referred to the French Canadians as assets to the colony, and the Catholic church bishop, Poldeny, and his secretary, Fr. Brady, petitioned the colonial and imperial governments on their behalf. By the spring of 1840, the French Canadians had the right to attend mass and had control over preparation of their meals and freedom to move about the Longbottom area after hours.

The Exiles improved their conditions. Barracks were cleaned up. A kitchen was added, a well sunk and they improved their diets by purchasing ingredients with money made on private ventures. Carpenters made cigar boxes and chests, carts and carriages. Blacksmiths made axes and wheels sold mostly to government officials. They gathered oyster from the bays and sold them to boatmen who took them to Sydney and Parramatta where they were burned to make lime for mortar. They harvested about 8,000 bushels at 4 pence a bushel. The Exiles also broke rules by gathering and selling government firewood, using the money to supplement their diets with such luxuries as rice for soup or watermelon.

Illegally on the side, blacksmiths made wheel spokes and carpenters made furniture and a 25 foot canoe for Baddely. Perhaps, this is why the French Canadians were able to carry on their side ventures and have more freedom at night and eventually during the work day as well. In any event, the lot of the French Canadian Exile was greatly improved. Yet the exile had its toll on the minds of the convicts--feelings of hopelessness and uncertainty. At first religion provided some comfort, but as time went on, fewer Exiles made the 14 mile trip to Parramatta for Sunday mass. The men themselves became divided, fighting, quarreling, stealing, and informing on

each other. Morale was low according to LePailleur.

In September of 1841, the Exiles were permitted to leave Longbottom individually to take up work assignments with selected employers. They were paid 7 shillings 6 pence a week, half of which was banked by the government for the purpose of defraying costs of passage home if eventually they should be pardoned. The government also provided weekly rations. Although they had more freedom, they also had heightened feelings of isolation. After a few months they were granted "ticket of leave status". Employment was no longer guaranteed, and they had the freedom to move about, associate with others, and seek their own employment although they had to report monthly to the officials.

It sounded good, but the 1840's in New South Wales were a time when jobs were becoming more and more scarce as more and more immigrants were coming in. Prices were increasing while job opportunities were becoming more limited. The result was that many of the Exiles found themselves living in difficult circumstances.

It did lead to joint business ventures. According to Prieur, the most successful was that of a sawmill which was profitable until 1843 when a reduction in sales forced them to close. A bakery and blacksmith shop were also attempted. The French Canadians did develop a reputation for themselves as being reliable and capable.

Back at home in Canada there had been efforts on the part of their families and friends to have the Exiled pardoned. Two governors of Canada, Sir Charles Bogot and Sir Charles Metcalfe advocated just

that. Late in 1843 and into the spring of 1844, pardons began to arrive in New South Wales. Those who had saved enough money--38 of them, left Sydney July 1844 on the *Achilles*, arriving in Canada six months later. The others remained in Australia until funds were available. In June 1848, the 55th Exile arrived in Canada. Louis Dumouchelle and Ignace Gabriel Chevrefils had died in

a Sydney hospital in 1840 and 1841. One, Joseph Marceau, had left three children in Quebec when he went into exile. His wife had died during his imprisonment in the Montreal jail. Now 38, he chose to wed 19 year old, Mary Barrett and start a new life. They remained in Dapto, Australia and took up farming and raised eleven children. Joseph Marceau died there in 1883.

DESCRIPTIONS OF THE 58 EXILED PRISONERS

Before disembarking at Sydney, descriptions of the Exiled were recorded by government officials. The following information was extracted from a copy of **The LIST OF 58 CONVICTS BY THE SHIP, BUFFALO, J. WOOD, MASTER.** Printed by permission of:

Archives Authority of New South Wales
2 Globe Street
The Rocks
Sydney 2000
Australia

Allery, Michael: 5'6 3/4 ": dark ruddy, freckles and pockpitted complexion: brown mixed with gray hair: hazel eyes: eyebrows partially meeting, small lump right side of neck, three moles on left breast bone, and several small ones on back of neck, nail of little finger of left hand split, nail of big toe of left foot disfigured.

Bechard, Theodore: 5'7 1/2": dark ruddy complexion: dark brown mixed with grey hair: chestnut eyes: two scars on left side of forehead, whiskers turning grey, semicircular scar back of right thumb, breast hairy.

Bergevin, Charles (also known as Charles Langevin the elder): 5'6 1/4": dark complexion: brown mixed with grey hair: brown eyes: lost a front tooth in lower jaw, powder marks over left eye, IHS (cross over the II) on centre of breast, cross back of left wrist, nail of middle finger of left hand split, top of head bald.

Bigonnesse dit Beaucaire, Francois: 5'5": dark sallow complexion: dark brown mixed with grey hair: Hazel gray eyes: Lost two front teeth in upper jaw, top of head bald, mole on left side of neck, breast, arms and legs hairy, blue mark back of left wrist.

Bouc, Guillaume Charles: 5'5 1/2": ruddy complexion: dark brown mixed with grey hair: dark hazel eyes: Lost a front tooth right side of upper jaw, mole on left side of nose, crown of head bald, sun, 1HS (cross over the H) back of lower right arm, mermaid, anchor, and another mark back of lower left arm, breast and arms hairy. (R&W)

Bourbonnais, Desire: 5'5 1/2": sallow and pockpitted complexion: dark brown hair:

chestnut eyes: Two small moles over left eyebrow, perpendicular scar on left cheek near the nose, small dark mole on each side of neck.

Bourdon, Louis: 5'7 1/2": pale complexion: light brown hair: hazel grey eyes: Horizontal scar over left eyebrow, small mole outer corner of right eye, five small moles on throat, scar outside upper left arm, blue dot back of left wrist, another back of middle finger of left hand, scar back of left thumb, scar lower part of left shin. (R&W)

Bousquet, Jean Baptiste: 5'4": dark sallow complexion: dark brown mixed with grey hair: hazel eyes: Scar right cheek bone, mark of a boil back of neck, mole upper right arm, scar back of right wrist, scar ball of left thumb, another back of left hand, scar on left knee. (R&W)

Buisson, Constant: 5'7 1/4": fair complexion: light sandy hair: hazel grey eyes: Blue spot on right side of upper lip, mole and two scars over left eyebrow, another scar on same brow, two moles on left side of chin, and two back of neck, IHS (cross over the H), host, circle, two angels, and two candlesticks on breast, woman on upper, two trees, IHS (cross over the H), cross and small circle lower right arm, filligree work back of right wrist, nine dots back of right hand, scar inside upper, angelle, two women, Macheb, angel, Lobjet, DEM, Constan Buisson, Marie, and anchor lower left arm, three large stars right shin. (R&W)

Chevrifils, Gabriel Ignace: 6'1": sallow complexion: brown hair: dark hazel eyes: Lost three front upper teeth, two moles right eyebrow, breast hairy, mark of two boils back of right wrist, scar knuckle of right thumb, another ball of same, scar back of ball of left thumb, another on palm of left hand, scar inside of left knee.

Coupal dit La Reine, Antoine: 5': dark pale complexion: dark brown mixed with grey hair: Lost canine teeth each side of upper jaw, scar inner corner of left eyebrow, mole on left corner of mouth, scar ball of each thumb, scar back of fore and little fingers of left hand.

Desaillette, Louis: 5'3 1/4": very dark sallow complexion: dark brown with grey hair: hazel eyes: Lost canine teeth on each side of upper jaw; diagonal scar centre of forehead, scar on left cheek near the nose, mark of a burn lower part of same cheek, breast, arms and legs hairy; Tattoos: 1813 and IHS (cross through H) on the back of lower left arm, 1W back of left wrist, six dots back of left hand.

Ducharme, Leon (alias Leandre Ducharme): 5'6 1/4": sallow complexion: brown hair: brown eyes: Lost canine tooth left side of upper jaw, scar right side of upper lip, two small dark moles right side of neck. (R&W)

Dumouchelle, Joseph: 5'10 3/4": dark sallow complexion: dark brown mixed with grey hair: chestnut eyes: Lost two front teeth right side of upper jaw, scar under outer corner of lower lip, scar on palm of right hand, scar and blue dot back of left hand, scar on right shin, another inside left knee. (Brother to one below)

Dumouchelle, Louis: 5'4 3/4": dark sallow complexion: dark brown mixed with grey hair: chesnut eyes: Dimple in chin, small mole over upper lid of right eye, breast, arms and legs hairy, scar inside right wrist, another on ball of right hand, middle and third fingers of right hand webbed, purple natural mark on palm of same, three scars on ball of left thumb. (brother to Joseph above)

Dusalt, Louis Guerin dit Blanc Dusalt: 5'5": sallow complexion: brown mixed with grey hair: dark hazel eyes: Lost all of front upper teeth, small scar on right side of upper lip, mole back of right whisker, I. G back of upper left arm, two scars on ball of left thumb, scar back of third finger of left hand. (R&W)

Gagnor, David: 5'3 1/2": pale and freckled complexion: light sandy brown hair: dark brown eyes: Mole on left cheek near the nose, another back of cheek, small mole on right side of upper lip, scar on right side of forehead, mole on right side of neck, and four back of same, lower part of throat swollen, breast hairy, three moles on same, scar on left wrist, another back of left hand, brown natural mark on right shin.

Goyette, Jacques: 5'7 1/4": ruddy complexion: brown mixed with grey hair: dark hazel eyes: Cast outward in left eye, lost canine tooth on left side of upper jaw, scar top of centre of forehead, raised mole on right cheek, another on left collar bone, mole and mark of a burn on back of lower right arm, small brown natural mark back of lower left arm, scar on ball of left thumb, another on top of same near the nail, scar back of left hand. (Uncle to Joseph following.).

Goyette, Joseph: 5'4 3/4": dark sallow complexion: black hair: dark hazel and speckled eyes: Scar inner corner of right eyebrow, dark mole on lower part of right side of neck, small mole on lower right arm, scar on back of right hand, another back of fore, middle, and third fingers of same. (Nephew to Jacques above) (R&W)

Guertin, Francois: 5'6": very dark sallow complexion: brown mixed with grey hair: brown eyes: Long scar back of lower right arm, breast and arms hairy, scar on cap of left knee. (R&W)

Guimond, Joseph: 5'5 1/4": very dark sallow complexion: black mixed with grey hair: dark hazel eyes: Mark of a burn on right side of forehead, scar on left side of same, small mole on left side of upper lip, breast and arms hairy, scar back of right hand, another inside left wrist, W back of left wrist, scar on ball of left thumb, scar inside left knee.

Hebert, Jacques David (otherwise called David Jacques Hebert): 5'6 1/4": dark sallow complexion: brown mixed with grey hair: dark hazel eyes: Mole on left cheek bone, scar under right nostril, another on right side of chin, breast and arms hairy, mole on upper right arm, mark of a burn back of lower left arm, scar on palm of left hand near the little finger, the latter crooked, (Cousin to one following).

Hebert, Joseph Jacques: 5'6 1/2": very dark sallow complexion: dark brown hair: brown eyes: Small scar on left side of upper lip, small scar corner of right side of mouth, raised mole on back of neck, breast, arms, and legs hairy, scar inside middle finger

of right hand, cross back of left wrist, scar cap of right knee, another outside left leg. (Cousin to one above).

Huot, Charles: 5'7": sallow complexion: brown mixed with grey hair: brown eyes: Dark natural mark outside right eye, scar on left side of forehead, eyebrows turning grey, small mole on throat, little finger of right hand contracted, breast hairy, forefinger of left hand a little contracted. (R&W)

Laberge, Jean: 5'11 1/4": dark sallow and a little pockpitted complexion: black hair: dark chesnut eyes: Eyebrows meeting, breast, arms, and legs hairy, scar back of forefinger of right hand, semicircular scar back of left hand, scar between knuckles of fore and middle fingers of left hand, scar back of third and little fingers of same, scar inside right knee.

Lanctot, Hypolite: 5'7 1/4": pale and a little pockpitted complexion: light hair, hazel eyes: Mole on right cheek, six moles on throat, another under boll of left ear, mole back of upper left arm. (R&W)

Langlois, Etienne: 5'10 1/2": sallow complexion: brown hair: brown eyes: Lost canine tooth left side of upper jaw, purple natural mark top of right side of forehead, mole on left side of neck, one on throat, and two on upper breast bone, small mole on upper right arm.

Languedoc, Etienne: 5'5": fair pale complexion: brown hair: hazel eyes: Lost a front tooth right side of upper jaw, four small moles and scar back of right jaw, four inside same, two moles on left breast, eagle, two flags, liberty, S.I., and several dots inside lower right arm, mermaid, star, and scar inside lower left arm, three scars back of left thumb, another inside forefinger of left hand, scar on right shin.

Lavoie, Pierre: 5'5": dark sallow and slightly pockpitted complexion: brown mixed with grey hair: chesnut eyes: scar outer corner of right eyebrow, eyebrows partially meeting, blue dot back of neck, two moles on centre of breast, host, cross, and two mermaids on same, 1793, star, cross, and tree on lower right arm, HIS (cross over the H) back of right hand, scar inside right thumb, two trees, IHS (cross over the H), two mermaids, heart, cross, and cock on lower left arm, blue mark back of left hand, and fore, middle, and third fingers of same.

LeBlanc, David Drossin: 5'4 1/4": very dark sallow complexion: black hair: dark hazel eyes: Scar on left side of forehead, small dark mole on left cheek, scar outer corner of left eyebrow, breast and arms hairy, mark of a boil on upper left arm. (R&W)

Leblanc, Hubert Drossin: 5'3": very dark sallow complexion: black hair: dark hazel eyes: Eyebrows meeting, small mole on left collar bone, breast and arms hairy, two scars ball of left thumb, another back of middle and little fingers of left hand, scar above right knee. (R&W)

Lepailleur, Francois Maurice: 5'4 3/4": very dark sallow complexion: brown hair: brown eyes: Two small scars on right cheek. (R&W)

Lonctin, Jacques: 5'4 1/4": sallow and wrinkled complexion: brown mixed with grey hair: brown eyes: bald on crown of head, lost all the front upper teeth, mole on right side of neck, two on right collar bone, breast, arms and legs hairy, scar on heel of left hand, long perpendicular blue streak outside left leg.

Lonctin, Moyse son of Jacques: 5'3": sallow complexion: brown hair: brown eyes: small dark natural mark inner corner of right eyebrow, Scar on left side of upper lip, mark of a boil back of neck, LOOTJN inside lower right arm, W back of left wrist, large scar back of ball of left thumb.

Marceau, Joseph (otherwise called Petit Jacques): 5'6 1/2": dark sallow complexion: brown hair: dark grey eyes: Eyebrows meeting, two moles on left cheek, two back of neck, another on right breast, scar inside middle finger of right hand, scar ball of left thumb, mole on left side of neck. (R&W)

Morin, Achille: 5'7 1/4": pale complexion: brown hair: dark hazel eyes: Mark of a burn on left side of mouth, small scar on left side of forehead, scar inside top of forefinger of left hand, another back of top of little finger of same. (son to one following) (R&W)

Morin, Hector Pierre: 5'6 1/2": sallow complexion: brown to grey hair: brown eyes: Two front upper teeth decaying, raised mole under right side of chin, breast and arms hairy, third finger of right hand contracted, scar on ball of left thumb, another on palm of left hand. (R&W)

Mott, Benjamin: 5'9 1/2": dark pale complexion: dark brown mixed with grey hair: dark hazel eyes: Small mole under left eye, another on left side of lower lip, two raised moles back of neck, breast, arms, and legs hairy, scar ball of left thumb, three scars back of forefinger of left hand. (R&W)

Newcombe, Samuel: 5'5 3/4": sallow complexion: brown mixed with grey hair: bluish eyes: Lost one lower, and two front upper teeth, mole on back of neck, indented scar on left breast, mark of a burn back of lower right arm, scar on back of left hand, another on ball of left thumb, top of head bald, scar on left shin. (R&W)

Pappinea dit Mostigny, Andre: 5'7 1/2": very dark sallow complexion: brown hair: brown eyes: Front teeth very short, eyebrows partially meeting, mark of a severe burn on left collar bone, scar on left jaw, two scars on left arm, scar on left shin.

Pare, Joseph: 5'11 1/4": very dark sallow complexion: dark brown mixed with grey hair: brown eyes: Two small moles on right side of neck, another back of neck, breast, arms, and legs hairy, scar on ball of right thumb, two scars back of left thumb, cross scar back of middle finger of left hand, another inside top of fore and middle fingers of same, scar on left shin. (R&W)

Pinsonnault, Louis: 5'5 1/2": dark sallow complexion: brown hair: hazel grey eyes: Eyebrows meeting, scar on upper part of nose near the same, scar on right cheek near the upper lip, small mole on left cheek, mole on lower part of right side of neck,

two crosses back of right wrist, JW, and large scar on ball of right thumb and heel of right hand, small scar on ball of left thumb, two blue illegible marks back of left wrist, scar cap of right knee.

Pinsonnault, Rene: 5'8 1/2": sallow and much pockpitted and freckled complexion: brown hair; bluish eyes: Scar on heel of left hand, top of head bare, whiskers turning grey, arms and legs hairy.

Pinsonnault, Paschal: 5'7 3/4": sallow complexion: dark brown hair: brown eyes: eyebrows meeting, small mole over left cheek bone, scar on right side of upper lip, another on left side of mouth, small mole on lower part of left side of neck, another on centre of breast, breast hairy, jagged scar inside left wrist, scar on ball of left thumb, lost nail of forefinger of left hand, scar inside left knee.

Prevost, Francois Xavia: 5'8": pale and a little pockpitted complexion: brown hair; brown eyes: Crown of head nearly bald from disease, two scars back of right jaw, breast, arms and legs hairy, nail of third finger of left hand split, scar on right shin. (R&W)

Prieur, Francois Xavier: 5'4 1/4": sallow complexion: brown hair: grey eyes: Scar on lower part of left cheek, large raised mole on left side of neck, breast, arms, and legs hairy, scar back of thumb, fore and middle fingers of left hand. (R&W)

Robert, Theophili: 5'2 1/4": sallow complexion: dark brown hair: hazel eyes: Eyebrows meeting, perpendicular scar under right nostril, mole on left breast, raised mole back of left side of neck, another back of lower right arm, blue mark back of right wrist, scar on heel of right hand, five small moles on lower left arm, scar back of middle finger of left hand, legs hairy.

Rochon, Toupairit: 5'5 1/2": sallow and much pockpitted complexion: dark brown hair: hazel eyes: Mark of a cancer on right cheek, two small moles on right side of neck, small scar above left elbow, scar on ball of left thumb, blue dot back of left hand, two scars back of forefinger of same. (Brother to next two) (R&W)

Rochon, Edouard Pascal: 5'3 3/4": very dark sallow and slightly pockpitted complexion: black hair: dark chesnut eyes: Eyebrows meeting, scar back of thumb and forefinger of left hand, mark of a large wound on right shin. (R&W)

Rochon, Jeremie: 5'4 1/2": very dark shallow complexion: black hair: black eyes: Lost canine tooth right side of upper jaw, large indented scar on left side of forehead, two small moles on left cheek, and two under left eye, small raised mole back of right side of neck, J I inside lower right arm, J R, heart, IHS (cross over H), and filigree work on lower left arm and wrist, blue dot and scar back of left hand, jagged scar on ball of left thumb, scar between the same and forefinger, several scars on the latter, nail of middle finger split. (R&W)

Roy, Bazile: 5'7 3/4": sallow complexion: brown hair: bluish eyes: Cast inward in right eye, scar on left eyebrow, raised mole on left side of chin, mole on right cheek bone, scar back of right thumb, mark of a boil back of lower left arm, legs hairy.

Roy, Charles (dit Lapensie the elder): 5'8 1/4": sallow complexion: dark brown mixed a little with grey hair; dark hazel eyes: Whiskers turning grey, mole and natural mark on right breast, same hairy, mark of a boil on left knee. (Uncle to one above and one below)

Roy dit Lapensie, Joseph son of Louis: 5'5": sallow complexion: brown hair: hazel eyes: Eyebrows partially meeting, small mole on upper part of right breast, scar back of middle finger of left hand, breast and legs hairy.

Thibert, Jean Louis: 5'6": dark sallow and pockpitted complexion: black hair: brown eyes: Lost canine teeth in lower jaw, breast and arms hairy, scar on ball of left thumb, another on heel of left hand, and one inside left wrist, large scar back of right foot.

Thibert, Jean Marie: 5'5 3/4": dark sallow complexion: dark brown nearly black hair: brown eyes: Bald on crown of head, small scar right side of forehead, large scar on left side of lower lip, scar on right side of neck, mark of a boil lower part of left side of neck, breast and arms hairy, IHS (cross over the H), and cross over back of lower right arm, cross back of left wrist, chalice back of left hand, scar back of each foot.

Touchette, Francois Xavier: 5'7 1/4": sallow and pockpitted complexion: dark brown hair: dark hazel eyes: mole on left jaw, another on left cheek near the nose, breast, arms, and legs hairy, scar inside ball of right thumb, scar back of middle finger of left hand, another on cap of right knee.

Trudelle, Jean Baptiste: 5'4 3/4": ruddy freckled and pockpitted complexion: brown hair: dark hazel eyes: Blind of right eye, bald on top of head, lost a front tooth left side of upper jaw, scar top of centre of forehead, blue dot outer corner of right eyebrow, raised mole right side of neck, dark mole on left side of same, two hearts, M. Boeha on upper, But Tredel, heart, H (cross over the H), twelve crosses on lower right arm, two scars on ball of right thumb, mole on upper left arm, filligree work back of left wrist, scar on palm of left hand near the little finger, scar on right shin.

Turcot, Louis: 5'5 1/2"?: darik complexion: dark brown mixed with grey hair: hazel eyes: Mole on left cheek, small scar on left cheek bone, scar on right elbow, a small mole back of upper left arm, long slight scar on ball of left thumb, scar on lower part of right shin. (R&W)

Names are spelled as they appear on the Australian list.

**(R&W) indicates this convict could read and write.*

OTHERS EXILED TO AUSTRALIA

In additon to the 58 "Rebels" from Lower Canada, there were eighty-three from Upper Canada sent on board *The Buffalo* to Van Dieman's Island facing the same exile sentence. Most of these were Americans. Others were from Upper Canada. However, there were a few listed as having come from Lower Canada. They were: Joseph Laforte, 29; Michael Morin, 31; and John Morrisette, 22.

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AFTERMATH--25 APRIL 1849--RIOT

Amnesty had been granted to those who ran to the United States. The Exiles had been pardoned, and most had returned to their homes. It was toward the end of April, 1849, and the newspapers were carrying the story of the passage of the Rebellion Losses Act. The Rebellion Losses Act had been signed by the Earl of Elgin, governor general, at 5:00 p.m on Wednesday afternoon, April 25. The Act provided for the indemnification of parties in Lower Canada whose property was destroyed during the Rebellion in the years, 1837 and 1838.

The English Loyalist population became outraged at the Bill's passage. They called it the "Rebellion Reward Bill". Immediately there was a stampede from the galleries. In half an hour, the crowd was so outraged, that as Elgin left for his carriage, stones, eggs and garbage were

thrown at him. Crowds gathered and marched to the Houses of Parliament. By 9 o'clock, the mob had broken in the House Chambers and were shattering everything in sight. The mace and the queen's portrait were the only two things saved. The members left as the mob entered. Fires were started at two places and soon flames were roaring. Mobs turned firemen away and cut hoses. Gas pipes were cut causing flames to spread faster. Two valuable libraries were lost. The library-archives and records of the colony for over a century were destroyed. The next morning all that was left of Parliament building was ashes.

For the remainder of the week, Montreal was in turmoil. Petitions were made to the queen; riots continued to break out in the streets of Montreal. Lord Elgin was again attacked. Ten days later, there was

an attack on Tetu's Hotel and two attacks at La Fontaine's House. By Friday, special constables had been sworn and were armed., and on Saturday, it was decided to leave the city under the protection of the military.

On the 26th, Messrs. Mach, Howard, Ferris, Montgomery and Perry had been arrested and charged with arson and instigating a mob. On the 28th, after paying bail, William Mack, James Moir Ferris, Augustus Howard, Hugh E. Montgomery, and Alfred Perry were discharged.

Lists of those of Lower Canada who applied for redemption under this law can be found in Lost in Canada, Vol. 16, #1-4, 1991-92 and Vol.17, #1-3, 1992-94.

Freres Chasseurs--Hunters' Lodges

The Hunters' Lodges were secret military societies formed in the summer of 1838. Thirty-five lodges existed by September with a membership of about 10,000 members in the Montreal area. Edouard-Elisee Malhiot was the *Grand Eagle* or Commander of the order. When the 1838 Rebellion failed, Malhiot escaped to the United States where he died in 1875.

Under the *Grand Eagle* were *Eagles* or captains. Each *Eagle* had five *Raquettes* (Snowshoes) or corporals under him, and each *Raquette* commanded nine *hunters*.

Members went through an initiation process where they swore to secrecy "under pain of having his house burned and his throat cut to the bone." Secret signs and passwords were used. The symbols of a crossed knife and rifle and a lighted candle reminded each member what would happen if he betrayed the society.

(Information on the Hunters' Lodges was extracted

from Coupal, Jean-Paul, "The Hunters and the Hunted," in Horizon Canada, Vol. 3, published by the Centre for the Study of Teaching Canada, under the direction of Benoit A. Robert, Michael MacDonald and Raynold R. Nadeau, Education Tower, Laval Universite, Quebec, 1987, p. 843.)

WHY I LIKE TO READ QUEBEC PARISH RECORDS

By Patricia LeBeau

Like many other researchers, I find parish records from Quebec very difficult to read, especially the earliest ones from the 1600-1700s, as they are badly written, water or smoke stained, or just plain crumbling from age. And my French isn't all that good, either. It's so much easier to read Drouin or Jette, Tanguay, or LeBoeuf, or any of the marriage repertoires available.

There are marriages not listed in any of these, and one of these was my ancestors, Francois Bouchard and Marie-Joseph Fortin, whom I found as parents in the marriage record of Louise Bouchard and Etienne Racicot in the St-Mathias, Rouville, parish records. I searched high and low, and found any number of Marie-Joseph Fortins but only two married a Bouchard, and only one of those was approximately the right date: Jean Bouchard married Mlle. Fortin 14 Aug 1775 in Terrebonne, according to Drouin. I checked every marriage repertoire I could find, as well as the Charbonneau-Legare 43-volume set in Salt Lake City. No Francois. Could Jean have been his brother, cousin, uncle? I didn't know. So in final desperation, I pulled Terrebonne up on the computer under Family History Library, found the microfilm roll numbers for the Catholic church in Terrebonne, and located them in the drawers.

Finding Jean Bouchard's marriage was easy; every page was clear and the writing good, but it was still Jean and not

Francois, nor was my quarry even a witness with his relationship given. Sigh. So I read on in the records, just to be doing something, and found the birth record of his first son, "Jean Francois, fils de Jean Francois Bouchard et Marie-Josephite Fortin." It was a silent yell, but I'm sure everybody in the library heard it in their heads. Back to the marriage record for the parents of both, and the rest, as they say, is history.

Now I love to read old Quebec parish records.

Books of Interest

by Margaret LaGue Hobler

A Genealogical Guide to the Catholic Churches of the Province of Quebec,

compiled by Robert J. Quintin, 28 Felsmere Avenue, Pawtucket, Rhode Island 02861, 54 pages, \$7.50 plus shipping.

This is an address guide to the pre -1901 Catholic Parishes of Quebec Province. Listed are the names of the church, the county, the diocese, and the mailing address. It is arranged alphabetically by the name of the town.

Prevost, Robert, Portraits de Familles Pionnières, 3 volumes, Editions Elysee, C.P. 188, Succursale Cote Saint-Luc, Montreal, QC Canada H4V 2Y4, 1993, 345 pages. Each is \$19.95 plus shipping.

In volume 1, the author has researched 50 families: namely Archambault, Aubut, Baillargeon, Boucher, Cadieux, Chouinard, Cloutier, Croteau, Drouin, Duguay, Gagné, Gagnon, Gaudreau, Gaulin, Giguère, Giroux, Grosslin, Goulet, Gravelle, Guay, Guimund, Guyon, Hainault, Hamel, Hébert, Houde, Landry, Laporte, Larue, Lévesque, Mathieu, Mercier, Messier, Mignaux, Miville,

Ouimet, Paradis, Pelletier, Pépin, Perron, Poitras, Préfontaine, Prévost, Riou, Sainte-Marie, Simard, Tessier, Tremblay, Trépanier, and Trudelle.

The families covered in volume 2 are: Adam, Ayotte, Bacon, Barbeau, Baron, Beaulieu, Beauregard, Bertrand, Bisson, Boivin, Boulay, Campagna, Caron, Cauchon, Charron, Chrétien, Contant, Damours, Deslauriers, Drapeau, Dubois, Dufour, Falardeau, Filion, Gamache, Garand, Hudon, Langelier, Langevin, Lauzon, Leclerc, Legault, Léger, Lemieux, Lemire, Lepage, Lessard, Lusignan, Maheu, Marcotte, Masson, Paquet, Pigeon, Pilon, Plante, Pouliot, Proteau, Racine, Rouleau, Saindon, Sylvestre, Toupin, and Vachon.

The pioneer families found in volume 3 are: Asselin, Bastien, Beaudry, Bélanger, Bérubé, Boily, Brosseau, Brunet, Cadotte, Chapdelaine, Courtemanche, Crevier, Demers, Duchesneau, Dupuis, Duquet, Fournier, Fréchette, Gauthier, Girard, Godin, Hardy, Lalonde, Langlois, Laniel, Lavoie, Leduc, Lefebvre, Légaré, Lemoine, Lesage, Létourneau, Martel, Martin, Massicotte, Monette, Noël, Paquin, Pinard, Proulx, Quintal, Richard, Rivard, Robichaud, Séguin, Thibault, Toussignant, and Viger.

The portraits consist of short genealogical biographies of 4-6 pages for each pioneer, giving background, occupation, marriage and varied information.

Included are pictures of churches in France and Quebec, some original homes in Quebec and memorials dedicated by descendants of the "pionnières".

The three volumes are written in French. They also can be purchased from Robert Quintin.

EXILED PRISONERS KEPT NOTES

Three of the Patriotes who were sent from Lower Canada to Australia wrote accounts or Journals of their experiences.

Leandre Ducharme wrote a description of his experiences and disturbances of the voyage and life in the penal colony in Australia. Francois-Maurice LePailleur kept notes on a daily basis of details of life in the colony and his life in exile while at Longbottom Stockade. He portrays the emotional problems and conflicts facing them while in exile. After his return to Canada, Francois -Xavier Prieur wrote about his experiences . Prieur's account covers the period from autumn 1838 to autumn 1846. He describes the part he played in the rebellion, the court martial trials, the five month voyage in *The Buffalo* and his life as a convict working on the roads at Parramatta.

Of course all of these were written in French. I have found LePailleur's book, Land of a Thousand Sorrows and Prieur's book, Notes of a Convict of 1838, translated into English by Greenwood and Mackaness respectively. (See bibliography)

Stephen Wright, William Gates, Aaron Dresser, Daniel Heustis, Samuel Snow and Elijah Crocker Woodman who were among the Patriote exiles from Upper Canada transported to Australia also wrote diaries or accounts of the voyage on board *the Buffalo* and conditions of their imprisonment on Van Diemen's Island.

NEWS NOTES

From Gems of Genealogy, September-October 1995, Vol. 21 No. 4: Fees for Wisconsin birth certificates will be raised from \$10 to \$12 for the first copy. The

increase is less than the \$15 originally proposed. The new fee will be implemented 1 January of 1996.

From The Family Tree, Vol. VI, #5, October/November 1995, Odom Genealogy Library, Moultrie, Georgia: If you have an old photograph with one of the girls wearing a ribbon rosette on her shoulder, this indicates that it was her birthday on the day the photograph was taken.

From Wisconsin Genealogical Council, inc., Vol. 9 #2, fall 1995 and subsequently from Gems of Genealogy, Bay Area Genealogical Society, Green Bay, Vol. 21 #3, July 1995: The ARC at UW-Green Bay has completed its two year project to index the Brown County plat map for 1875. All names on the map have been indexed. Railroad lines, creeks, schools and cemeteries are also included in the index.

The Bay Area Research Center also has a number of records from the Brown County Register of Deeds Office. These include an index to grantor/grantees (1823-1870), a microfilm set of deeds and mortgages from 1823-1899, and Probate case files for Brown County from the 1820's to about 1880. There is an alphabetical name index for these records. Other probate records they have are will books, court record books, inventories and accounts.

From Wisconsin Genealogical Council, Inc., Vol. 9 #2, Fall 1995 and subsequently from The Newsletter, Chippewa County Genealogical Society, Vol. 15, #4, August 1995: Pre-1907 death records from Chippewa County were not microfilmed and are available only from the Chippewa Falls courthouse.

From The Researcher, Vol. 6 #4, October

1995, The Sheboygan County Historical Research Center: The Sheboygan County Property Abstracts/Deeds Index has been completed from the first records of 1830's to 1900's. The Index is alphabetical by names of Grantors and Grantees. The types of records covered in the index are Warranty Deeds, Quit-Claim Deeds, Sheriff's Deeds and Sales, Guardian Deeds and Letters, Powers of Attorney, Wills (involving property transfers), Patents, Letters of Administration, Letters of Testamentary, Judgments, Order to Correct Descriptions, Executors Deeds, Military warrants, Certificates of Heirship, and Dedication Deeds.

The Research Center also has put on microfilm their copy of the Grantor/Grantee Books.

For a \$5.00 fee, they will search the index for one surname, up to five spellings of that surname (at your request), as well as using their instinct for other spellings. You will receive a printed list of their findings. From this list you may choose one or more records to have the Research Center staff locate and make a printout for you. There is a \$1.00 per record fee for this service. There will be a limit of 5 pages per \$5.00.

From Antique Week, October 16, 1995 and subsequently from The Family Tree, Vol. 6 #4, Aug/Sept 1995: The Vesterheim Genealogical Center Library in Madison has moved to 415 West Main Street, Madison, Wis. 53703. The Vesterheim contains the largest collection of Norwegian research materials in the United States.

From Wisconsin Genealogical Council, Inc., Vol. 9 #2, Fall 1995: The Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway Records-Eau Claire Depot, Marshall

Cousins papers and local lumber company records including the North Western Lumber Company are located at the ARC in the William D. McIntyre Library on the UW-Eau Claire campus.

From Gems of Genealogy, Vol. 21 #2, May-June, 1995: "To keep books free of silverfish, cockroaches, or lice, remove all metal items (staples, paper clips, etc.) and microwave on WARM or LOW for six (6) seconds."

From Newsleaf, Ontario Genealogical Society, Vol. 25 #3, August 1995: The new address of the Huguenot Society of Canada is:

The Huguenot Society of Canada
4936 Yonge Street
Suite 105
North York, Ontario M2N 6S3

From AntiqueWeek, October 16, 1995 and subsequently from Newsletter, Vol. IX, #1, Sept/Oct 1995: For \$.50 you can order "Your Right to Federal Records," a pamphlet from

R. Woods,
Consumer Information Center, H,
P.O. Box 100 Pueblo, Colorado
81002.

It gives information on how to use the Freedom of Information Act and Privacy Act to obtain records from the Federal Government.

From Newsletter, Milwaukee County Historical Society, July/Aug. 1995: The Milwaukee County Historical Society has acquired a ledger book which is believed to have been used by Solomon Juneau or his clerks to keep accounts. Entries concerning Indian trade go back to the summer of 1835. Names found in the ledger include Juneau's brother-in-laws, Nicholas Louis, Paul, and Amable Vieaux and George H. Walker, Oriel B. Smith,

David Bigelow, Joshua Hathaway and George Barber, Milwaukee pioneers.

COMING UP

16 March 1996: "Piecing the Past--A Family History Workshop": University of Wisconsin--Parkside, Kenosha, WI: The keynote speaker will be Katherine Scott Sturdevant, professor of history at Pikes Peak Community College. For information, call Ellen Pedraza or Linda Schiesser, UW-Parkside Area Research Center, (414) 595-2411.

20 April 1996: A Cemetery Workshop: Gateway Technical College, Elkhorn, Wis.: Topics to be covered are Cemetery Laws, Kids & Cemeteries, Burial Sites Program, Archives, Rubbings, Queries and Symbolism. For Information send SASE to WSOCS Workshop, Peggy Gleich, P.O. Box 8003, Janesville, Wis. 53547.

8-11 May 1996, NGS Annual Conference, Nashville, Tenn.: "Traveling Historic Trails: Families on the Move"

17-19 May 1996, OGS Seminar '96, Lakehead University Campus, Thunder Bay, Ontario: "Trails West". Computers and Internet, Voyageurs and Fur Trade, French Canadian, Irish, Finnish, Swedish, German, Ukrainian and Writing and Publishing are topics to be covered. For Information write to: Seminar '96, 244 Poplar Avenue, Thunder Bay, Ontario Canada P7B 1V9; or call 807-767-1587.

18 May 1996, WSGS Spring Meeting, Eau Claire: Sharon DeBartolo Carmack is the featured speaker.

9-12 June 1996, FEEFHS (Federation of East European Family History Societies) Third Annual International convention, Best Western Seville Plaza Motel and Conference Centre, 8151 Bridge Road,

Bloomington, Minnesota: For information, write to: Ed Brandt

13 - 27th Ave. S.E.

Minneapolis, MN 55414-3101

14-15 June 1996, Gene-A-Rama, Wisconsin Dells, Wisconsin

QUESTIONS DES LECTEURS

Patricia A. LeBeau, 29300 Jones Loop Road, Punta Gorda, Florida 33950-8304 is searching for information on **Adelina Morrisette m. Joseph LeBeau** about 1850 possibly at PQ. **Adelina** d. about 1865 at Fond du Lac, Wis.

Patricia A. LeBeau, 29300 Jones Loop Road, Punta Gorda, Florida 33950-8304 is seeking information on **Charlotte Robert**, daughter of **Antoine Lafontaine Robert** and **Marie Josephte Delieres**, b. about 1762, possibly at Boucherville, Chambly, Quebec and **Marguerite Robert**, daughter of **Francois Robert** and **Charlotte Robin**, b. about 1750 possible at St. Philippe, Laprairie, Quebec.

Margaret LaGue Hobler, 133 S. Vine St., St. Mary's, Ohio 45885-2351 is seeking any information on the name **Holler**. **Antoine Valliere** b. 25 Dec. 1728 Beaumont, QP; m. **Catherine Holler** 7 Feb. 1766 at St. Charles de Bellechase. Her parents were **Michel** and **Aronine Barbe**.

Margaret LaGue Hobler, 133 S. Vine St., St. Mary's, Ohio 45885-2351 is seeking date and place of death of **Ambroise LaFortune** b. 14 Oct. 1835 at St. Sulpice, Q.P.; m. **Emilie Piche** 20 Jan. 1857 at St. Sulpice. Parents of **Ambroise** were **Ambroise Tellier (Letellier) dit LaFortune** and **Francoise Giguere**. She also needs info on death of **Emilie Piche**, b. 20 July 1835 at St. Sulpice, Q.P., daughter of **Francois Pichet** and **Emilie Dubuc**.

Vocabulary Used in French Records Words Pertaining to Time

Months

janvier--January
fevrier--February
mars--March
avril--April
mai--May
juin--June
juillet--July
aout--August
septembre--September
octobre--October
novembre--November
decembre--December
7bre--September
8bre--October
9bre--November
10bre--December

Days of Week

dimanche--Sunday
lundi--Monday
mardi--Tuesday
mercredi--Wednesday
jeudi--Thursday
vendredi--Friday
samedi--Saturday

Others

actuellement--now
agé--age
alors--then, (that time)

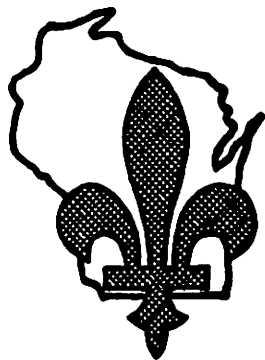
an--year
après--after
après-midi--afternoon
aujourd'hui--today
avant--before
avant hier--day before yesterday
de bon matin--early
de grand matin--early
demain--tomorrow
depuis lors--since then
environ--about
heure--hour, time
hier--yesterday
jour--day
le lendemain--the day after
majeur--of age
matin; du matin--morning
mineur--under age
minute--minute
mois--month
nuit--night
plus tard--later
près, près de, de près--near
second--second
semaine--week
soir--evening, night
temps--time
la veille--the day before
vers--about
vieux--aged

Items For Sale

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Tanguay, \$1.50 plus \$.75 postage and handling
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FRENCH CANADIAN/ACADIAN GENEALOGISTS OF WISCONSIN

QUARTERLY

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STE. MARIE AMONG THE HURONS ITS RISE AND FALL

In 1615, Father Le Caron, a Recollect friar, with ten French soldiers and a band of Wendat Indians, were the first white men to go into the Georgian Bay area. The mission, however, was quickly abandoned until 1623 when he, with Father Nicolas Viel and Brother Gabriel Sagard, returned. In 1625, three Jesuits arrived, and Recollects and Jesuits worked together bringing Christianity to the Indians. This ended in 1629 when Quebec fell to the Kirkes, and the English held control until 1632. In 1633, the Jesuits returned and made a full concerted effort in the area to work among the Wendats (Hurons).

Cardinal Richelieu, ambitious for empire, donated 30,000 livres for the building of a strong military fort in Huronia country. In 1639, the Jesuits set out on a venture to establish Ste. Marie Among the Wendats (Hurons) as a mission settlement. A site close to the Georgian Bay was chosen for Ste. Marie. It was established on the Isiaragui River (Wye River), one month's travel, 51 portages and over 700 miles from Quebec at the site of present day Midland, Ontario. From here missionary Jesuits could go among the Indian tribes to preach and convert them to Christianity. Ste. Marie would act as a home base and a refuge to Christian Wendats. Three times a year, the missionaries would return to Ste.

Marie to rest and renew their spirits so they could again return to their work.

The coming of Father Jerome Lalemant to Huronia in 1639 brought some changes. Father Brébeuf was replaced as Superior by Father Jerome Lalemant; a census of the Huron nation was to be taken, and a central mission center at Ste. Marie was to be established. From here the mission priests would go to the various Indian settlements to do their work. The Jesuits had been working among the Wyandats since 1632, living among them. Now they would be able to use Ste. Marie as a headquarters in the wilderness.

The intent was to make the mission self sufficient. At first, the Jesuits traded with the Wendats for food, but soon they grew their own. Donnés were contracted and laborers brought. Trades were conducted and gardens planted. Cows, pigs, and chickens were brought by canoe from Quebec. By 1648, Ste. Marie had 1/5 the population of New France. During the ten years of its existence, the French population varied from 28 in 1640 to 60 in 1648. In 1648/1649, shelter and food were provided for 3000 Wendats.

Besides the 16-18 priests who came to Ste. Marie three times a year, there were

lay brothers, workmen and several boy helpers. "A carpenter, blacksmith, tailor, gardener, shoemaker, apothecary, laundryman and builder were among the skilled workers." According to the Jesuit Relations, in the winter of 1644-1645, twenty-two soldiers were housed there. No merchants, traders or interpreters were there because the Hurons controlled trade in the area, and they did not tolerate competition. The largest portion of the population was made up of neighboring tribes and those natives who were Christianized.

But this French settlement far in the interior of New France was to see a conflict between the Christianized and traditional Wendats. Epidemics of smallpox, measles and influenza among the Wendats dwindled their numbers. As

Iroquois, outnumbering the Wendats, armed with Dutch and English firearms, came deeper into Huron county, a renewing of old conflicts between the Wendats and the Iroquois increased. The Wendats lost large numbers in these wars.

In July 1648, the Iroquois killed Father Antoine Daniel in their attack of St. Joseph. In 1649, two other Jesuits, Father Jean Le Brébeuf and Gabriel Lalemont, were captured, tortured, and killed along with hundreds of other Wendats.

By the spring of 1649, the Wendats decided to abandon their homeland and dispersed. The Jesuits decided to abandon Sainte-Marie. After moving all they could by raft and scow, they and

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some of their Wendat followers set fire to the mission and traveled to what was called Christian Island (now St. Joseph Island). Here they set up Saint Marie II. After a disastrous winter of starvation and hardship, they decided to abandon their mission in Wendake, the land of the Hurons. On 10 June 1650, they left Saint Marie II and returned to Quebec on 28 July 1650. They were followed by about 400 Christianized Hurons who settled around St. Lorette where many of their descendents live today.

Population of New France

Year	Pop.
1608	28
1620	60
1628	76
1639	274
1640	359
1641	240*
1650	675
1653	2000
1666	3215
1667	3918
1673	6705
1675	7832
1681	9677

*Decrease due to Iroquois Aggression

Population statistics from Chenier, Remi, Quebec: A French Colonial Town in America, 1660-1690, National Historic Sites Park Services Environment Canada, Ottawa, 1991, p. 183.

INHABITANTS OF SAINTE-MARIE AMONG THE HURONS

Twenty-four Jesuit priests served at the Huron mission from their coming in 1634 to June of 1650 when Ste. Marie II was abandoned. Six of the eight priests who were martyred and later canonized on 29 June 1930 by Pope Pius XI had served in

Huronion at some time. These Jesuit priests were devoted to bringing Christianity to the native population. By 1648 nearly two-thirds of 12,000 Hurons were christianized. The Jesuits chose to christianize the Wendats, or Hurons as the French called them, because they were farmers and more settled than neighboring tribes and well located to act as middlemen in trade between the French and the Algonkian tribes.

A superior was responsible for administration of the mission. Only two superiors directed the affairs of Sainte-Marie, the first was Father Jerome Lalemant and after 1645, Father Paul Ragueneau. A Procurator was in charge of supplying the missions, and a Spiritual Director acted as the main religious advisor.

There also were five lay brothers who were sent to Huronia. They were craftsmen who had taken vows. The lay brothers were older and considered themselves above the *donnés*, workmen, and soldiers, and would not do work that the third class, the *donnés*, were able to do. Lay brothers had completed six months as a postulant and two years as a noviciate while *donnés* did not take vows and had to show their good will before they were permitted to serve the Jesuits as *donnés*.

About twenty-five *engagés* were hired to work during the life of the mission. They performed both skilled and unskilled work to help build the mission community. The men were paid about 100 livres a year for their engagement contract. After their contracts were up, sixteen of these *engagés* chose to become *donnés*.

The Jesuits also recruited boys from 9-16 years of age to work on the Huron

Mission. About fourteen were recruited. They received no wages but were provided with room and board. Six of these later became donnés.

To protect the missionaries and the Hurons from their enemies, thirty-seven soldiers were sent to the Huron country. The soldiers assisted in building the canal and barracks. Twenty-two were sent to Ste. Marie and stayed the winter of 1644-1645. They also took part in the fur trade. Names of most of the soldiers are not known. 24 April 1648, a soldier, Jean Chastillon, left Trois Rivières and arrived at Ste. Marie in May. He returned with Father Bressani in July. In September of the same year, eight more left Montreal for Ste. Marie. One of them was Defosses. Again in 1649 six more stayed at Ste. Marie and remained with the Jesuits until 1650 when they returned. The Jesuits did not have any authority over the soldiers.

Acquiring skilled labor, (carpenters, masons etc.) was an on-going problem. After the coming of Lalumière, donnés, a new group of workers who gave their lives to the Huron mission, was introduced. The missionaries in Huronia determined the requirements to become a donné. The use of donné contracts was an old Medieval system which Lalumière received permission to use in New France. The donné agreed to give himself for life to the service of the Jesuits in Huronia without wages or claims, and the society promised to provide food, clothing and care in case of illness.

Native people, Huron and Algonkian tribes who lived in the area, visited and received instruction. They did not live there permanently. When at Sainte-Marie, Christian and non-Christian Indians were separated.

JESUITS AT WENDAKE (HURONIA)		
Priest Name	Date of Stay	Miscellaneous
Jacques Bonin	Sep 1648-10 June 1650	2 yrs.
Jean de Brébeuf	Aug 1634-Summer 1641; 7 Sep 1644- Mar 1649	15 yrs.; Killed by Iroquois 16 Mar 1649; canonized in 1930
Francois Bressani	Autumn 1645-June 1648; Sep 1645-Aug 1649	4 yrs.
Noël Chabanel	7 Sep 1644-Dec 1649	5 yrs.; in charge of educating Jesuits in the Huron language; Killed 8 Dec 1649; canonized in 1930
Pierre Chastellain	12 Aug 1636-10 June 1650	14 yrs.; Spiritual advisor
Joseph Marie Chaumonot	10 Sep 1639-10 June 1650	11 yrs
Antoine Daniel	5 Aug 1634-22 July 1636; Aug 1638-July 1648	12 yrs; Killed by Iroquois 4 July 1648; canonized in 1930
Adrien Daran	Sep 1648-10 June 1650	2 yrs.
Ambroise Davost	23 Aug 1634-27 July 1636	2 yrs
Charles Garnier	13 Aug 1636-Dec 1649	13 yrs.; Killed by Iroquois 7 Dec 1649; canonized in 1930
Leonard Garreau	7 Sep 1644-10 June 1650	6 yrs.

Isaac Jogues	11 Sep 1636- 13 June 1642	6 yrs.; captured by Iroquois in 1642 and tortured; Killed by Mohawks 16 Mar 1649; canonized in 1930
Gabriel Lalemant	Sep 1648-Mar 1649	2 yrs.; Killed by Iroquois 17 Mar 1649; canonized in 1930
Jerome Lalemant	26 Aug 1638- Aug 1645	7 yrs.; first superior 1639-1645
Francois Le Mercier	13 Aug 1645- 10 June 1650	15 yrs.; Procurator of the mission
Simon Le Moyne	19 Sep 1638- 10 June 1650	12 yrs.; Minister 1640-1649
René Menard	14 Aug 1641- 10 June 1650	9 yrs.,

Francois du Peron	29 Sep- Summer 1641 Autumn 1641-10 June 1650	12 yrs..
Claude Pijart	Autumn 1640-10 June 1650	10 yrs.
Pierre Pijart	17 Aug 1635- June 1637; Sep 1637- June 1638; Sep 1639- Summer 1644	7 yrs.
Joseph- Antoine Poncet de la Rivière	12 Sep 1639- Aug 1640; Autumn 1645-10 June 1650	6 yrs.
Paul Ragueneau	1 Sep 1637- Aug 1640; 14 Aug 1641-10 June 1650	12 yrs.; Superior of mission 1645- 1650
Charles Raymbault	Autumn 1640-13 June 1642	2 yrs.

PERSONAL AT SAINTE-MARIE AMONG THE HURONS

About 1/5 of the population of New France was at Sainte-Marie Among the Hurons at some time or other. After Saint Marie was abandoned, some of the donnés or workers returned to France. Others married and settled in different parts of Quebec, and a few went into religious life. All donnés and workmen became expert canoemen. They mixed with natives, learning their language and customs, and could search out the Iroquois. They continued as interpreters, explorers and mediators at Indian Councils and leaders in warfare.

It is difficult to know exactly who worked at the Huron Mission from 1634-1650. The European population was constantly fluctuating. The Jesuit Relations often says "two or three others" were signed as donnés, engagés or workers. Names of some were not recorded. They are often referred to in general terms like "others" or "Frenchmen". Others are identified by only a first or only a last name.

The chart which follows lists names of those known to have been at the Huron Mission and/or at Sainte Marie Among the Hurons. Many came as boys or workmen, and then became donnés. The names and information in the following chart have been extracted from:

Cote S.J., Jean The Institution of the Donnés at Sainte-Marie Among the Hurons, Master Thesis at the University of Montreal, 1955.

and

Personal and Resource Manual of Sainte-Marie Among the Hurons, compiled by the librarian of the Huronia Resource Center, Midland, Ontario.

Names	Dates When at Ste-Marie	Role	Miscellaneous Information
Amiot (Amyot), Jean	possibly 1636-1640 1641-1642 1643-1645	worker (boy) adolescent donné	was only one born in New France; when his father died, he was given to Jesuits who took him to Ste.-Marie to raise; drowned near Trois Rivières in 1648
Amyot, Mathieu	1644 1645-1649	adolescent young man	
Bacon, Gilles (Aegidius)	1645-1647	hired man	married in 1647
Baron, Simon	1634-1639	hired man	acted as doctor until the coming of a real doctor
Bernard	1648 1649	Engagé Donné	
Berner	1648-1649	hired man or donné	
Boivin, Charles	Fall 1638-1649 (1640)	Donné	architect sent to supervise the building of Ste. Marie; (carpenter)
Boucher, Claude	Fall 1637-1642 1643-1649	hired man donné	
Boucher, Pierre	Fall 1637 Fall 1638-1639 1640-1641	hired man young man probationary young man	All trades; in 1639 he was seriously wounded at Teanaustaye when helping Fathers Brébeuf and Chaumont

Bouencha, Pierre	1646-1649	engage	stone mason; departed for Huron country 22 Sep 1646
Brouet, Ambroise	1645-1650	Lay brother	cook; (left Ste-Marie II on 10 June 1650)
Caron, Jean	1645 1647-1649	hired man donné	farmer; assisted Lambert in bringing 2 calves from Quebec
Catron or Carteron, Daniel	1645-1646 1649	hired man donné	
Cauchon, Nicolas	1641	adolescent	
Cauchon, Pierre	1642-1644 1645	adolescent young man	
Caulmont, Jacques	1648 1649	Engagé Donné	
Chouart dit des Groseilliers, Medent	1645-1646	hired man	returned to Quebec in 1646
Cote	1648-1649	young lad	
Couture, Guillaume	Fall 1638-June 1642	donné	skilled carpenter (many trades); returned to Quebec the summer of 1642; in same year, on his way back to Ste Marie with Fr. Jogues was captured by Iroquois and held for 3 yrs.
Desforges (Boursier), Joseph	1645-1646 1647-1649	hired man donné	
Dornais, Francois	Fall 1637-1642 1643-1649	hired man donné	
Douart, Jacques	1642-1644 1645 1646-1648	adolescent young man donné	killed at age, 22, in 1648 by Wendat of traditional beliefs outside gates of Ste. Marie

Gaubert, Louis	1642-1650	Lay Brother	blacksmith/ carpenter-joiner; (Left Ste-Marie II on 10 June 1650)
Gendron, Francois	1643 1644-1649	worked free although he did not sign a contract as a donné. donné	surgeon/apothecary; adopted some of Huron cures; left for La Rochelle 23 Aug 1650
Giffar, Nicolas	1641-1645	adolescent	carpenter
Guerin, Jean	1641-1649	donné	
Guet, Jean	1648-1649 1649-1650	Engagé donné	a joiner carpenter; arrived in New France Sep 1646; although an engagé to Jesuits in 1646, he did not go to Huronia until 1648; (left with Jesuits 10 June 1650)
Joliet, ?	1648	young lad	
Lambert, Eustache	1645-1650	donné at age 27	farmer; brought 2 calves from Quebec City in a canoe in 1646; (returned with Jesuits in 1650); remained in service of Jesuits until 1651.
LeBoesme, Louis dit Petit Louis	1648	young lad	Became Brother Louis Le Boesme
LeCoq, Robert	1634-Fall 1638 Fall 1638-1649 (1640)	Engagé First donné	business agent who obtained supplies; left Aug 1649 with Father Bresseni to return to Quebec; in 1650 at Sillery (buyer)
Lefebvre, Marin	fall 1638-1640 1641	boy adolescent	

Leger, Adrien	1646-1648	young man	arrived back in Montreal with Hurons 12 June 1648 at age 15
Le Mercier, Jean	1645 1648-1649	hired man donné	
Le Moyne, Charles	1641-1645	adolescent	15 yrs. when he came
Levrier, Jacques	Fall 1638-1650	donné	cobbler; all trades; (still in service of Jesuits in 1666)
Loisier, Guillaume	Fall 1637-1642 1643-1650	hired man donné	recruit brought from France; (returned in 1650 with Jesuits)
Malherbe, Francois	1648-1650	hired man or donne	helped carry bones of Brébeuf and Lalemant; later became a brother
Masson, Pierre	1646-1650	Lay Brother	sacristan; gardener; tailor after Dominicus Scot left; (Left Ste-Marie II on 10 June 1650)
___? ___, Mathurin	Fall 1636-1639	hired man	
___? ___, Michel	1648-1649 1649-1650	hired man donné	
Molère, Joseph	Fall 1638-1650	donné	apothecary; manager of laundry; 1640-acted as doctor (Left with Jesuits 10 June 1650); (brought from France and returned to France where he entered Society of Jesus)
Montreuil, Nicolas	Fall 1642 1643-1649	hired man donné	

Noircier, Nicolas	1648-1650	Lay brother	left Ste. Marie 10 June 1650 and returned to France where he joined Society of Jesus
Oliveau, Pierre	1649	engagé	millar
Panie, Charles	Fall 1638-1639 1640 1641-1642 1643-1650	young man young man probationary adolescent donné	
Pelletier, Jean	1646-1649	young man	
Pierre	1634-1636	hired man	
Petite Pre, Francois	1634-1639	hired man	
___? ___, Martin	1634-1636	boy	
Pinar, Louis	1648-1649 1649	hired man donné	assisted Gendron
Racine, Etienne	1645-	hired man	
Raison, ?	Aug 1649	engagé	
Regnault, Christophe	Fall 1638-1650	donné at age 25	shoemaker and general helper, all trades; (helped to bring the bodies of Brébeuf and Lalemant to Ste. Marie; later packed bones and returned to Quebec 1650)
Roger, ?	Aug 1649	engagé	
Rolan	1648-1649	hired man or donne	
Scot, Dominicus	1640-1645	Lay brother	substitute cook and tailor; returned to France in 1645 due to disease of lungs
___? ___, Dominique	1634-1637 Fall 1637	boy hired man	
Tourmente, Pierre	1646-1648	engagé	mason

DESCRIPTION OF SAINTE MARIE

Sainte-Marie was easy to reach from the Wye River, Lake Huron or the interior. In 1649, Sainte-Marie looked like a fortress. At least one canon was sent to Ste. Marie. On approaching Ste. Marie, it appeared as a rectangle with stone walls on three sides. The palisaded mission consisted of the North Court which itself was palisaded, the South Court, the native area and the non-Christian area.

The North Court was the area the Jesuit missionaries occupied, the area reserved for Europeans. Here were their residence, refectory and chapel. Here also were the cookhouse, carpenter and blacksmith shops, farmer's dwelling, granary, stables, storage areas, and a boivin building. It was constructed between 1640-1644 largely by donnés. The first building, constructed was an all purpose building. The chapel was built about 1642.

The buildings had wood floors on sand, and they also had the use of glass for window panes. The walls of most of the buildings were "en colompage" which was a framework of wood filled with stone. The builders had adopted the Indian method of shingling their homes with sheets of elm bark. The blacksmith and carpenter shops were below ground level. Some of the buildings had cellars, lined with cedar posts and having floors. One had a stairway leading to it. The buildings of the European sections faced two courtyards. A timbered aqueduct carried fresh water into Ste. Marie from springs to the north. Fresh running water could be had year around.

An artificial canal separated the part reserved for the French from the rest of the settlement. A three lock canal

system, 355 feet long and four feet wide ran from the river through the fort. The canals not only provided water for use, but probably was a labor saving device allowing them to carry hundreds of tons of stone, crude iron and other supplies directly into the fort. There were no beasts of burden or roadways at Ste. Marie. It could also provide protection as a water launch for canoes. This canal system was in the European style and was quite advanced for that period of time.

In the carpenter shop, frames for doors and windows, and furnishings of cupboards, chests, chairs, benches and beds were constructed for the 50-60 French residents. Charles Boivin was the master builder of Ste. Marie. Later after leaving Ste. Marie, he contracted to build the first church at Trois Rivières and the Ursuline chapel in 1655.

The blacksmith was another vital tradesman at Ste. Marie. Entrances and gateways and all buildings were fitted with iron hardware. Hinges, locks, catches, keys, clasps, heads, clamps, furls and bands as well as spikes and nails of various sizes and shapes were made by him. He also made arrow points as a trade item, and hammers, awls, knives, chisels, punches, gimlets and most importantly, wedges. He also made iron axes and trade axes known as tomahawks. (Trade axes were different than other axes for they were made of inferior iron by both the French and the English.) All metal had to be brought from France.

The South Court housed the shoemaker and tailor shop. Here were two styles of construction, the "en pillar" and "en

colombage". The compound was enclosed by high walls and ditch work and was for Europeans only. It was surrounded by a double palisade and inside these two, a stone wall of limestone was being constructed. (The limestone was probably carried by raft or canoe a distance of three miles from its source.) There also was a three foot square escape tunnel which led from inside the fort to a concealed exit at the water's edge.

The Christian Indian compound also had a double palisade surrounding it. Two European buildings, a hospital and a church of St. Joseph, were in the Christian Indian compound. The church opened to a cemetery where 21 graves were identified, all Indian except one. All had Christian burials, but there was evidence of pagan beliefs with "presents to the dead". Brébeuf and Lalemant were originally buried in the chapel at Ste. Marie. Their bodies were later exhumed, and the bones were taken to Christian

Island (1649) and then Quebec in 1650. In this Indian Compound there also were two longhouses, as was customary for the Hurons, and a garden and apothecary were located among the wigwams of the Christianized natives.

Friendly pagan Indians were in the area between the two palisade walls. Shelters for visiting Indians were built by the Indians themselves, and this area resembled a native village. The population of the native area was continually changing.

In the hope of insuring French control of the west and freedom of the waterways, here in this wilderness, these men attempted to create a typical French settlement where they lived similar to their native homes of France. Iroquois aggression caused the Hurons to face one defeat after another. They scattered in all directions, and the Jesuits were forced to abandon their settlement and return to Quebec.

TIMELINE

1608--Quebec was established

1609--Champlain established French military alliance with Wendat

1614--contract which made Wyandats intermediaries in trade for the French

1615--Fr. Le Caron, Recollect, was first to go into the Georgian Bay area, but he shortly abandoned his mission.

1620--Pilgrims arrive at Plymouth

1623--Fr. Le Caron, Fr. Nicolas Viel and Gabriel Sagard, Recollects, return to Wyandat country

1625--Three Jesuits join Recollects in administering to Wyandats

1629, July 19--David Kirke captures Quebec for England

1630--Boston is founded by the Puritans

- 1632--Treaty of St-Germain-en-Laye returns Quebec to France
- 1633--Jesuits return with vigor to Christianize the Wendats (Hurons)
- 1634--founding of Trois Rivieres
Jean Nicolet lands near present day Green Bay, Wisconsin
- 1634--1639-influenza, smallpox and measles wipe out about 1/2 of Wyandat nation;
blamed on the missionaries who were viewed as sorcerers
- 1639--founding of Sainte-Marie Among the Hurons
- 1642, May 18--founding of VilleMarie (Montreal) by Sieur de Maissonneuve
- 1648--Fr. Antoine Daniel killed by Iroquois in attack at St. Joseph
- 1649--Fr. Jean LeBrébeuf and Fr. Gabriel Lalamant tortured and killed
- Ste. Marie is burned by Jesuits, and they leave for Christian Island to establish Ste. Marie II.
- Especially hard winter and famine for Wyandats
- 1650, June 10--Marie II is abandoned and Jesuits return to Quebec arriving 28 July 1650
- 1663--Quebec becomes a Royal province
- 1665--Carignan Salieres sent to New France

DONNÉ CONTRACT AND DONATION

The following copies of the Contract of Jean Guerin and the Donation of Le Coq were extracted from "Memoir on the Donnés," in Jesuit Relations, Vol. 21, 1641-1642, Burrows Brothers, Cleveland, 1896, pp 303-307.

Form of Contract:

I, the undersigned, Superior of the Missions of the Society of Jesus among the Hurons, certify of these presents, that Jean Guerin having earnestly represented to us his desire to consecrate himself to the Service of God and of our Society, by vowing himself for the rest of his life to the service of our Fathers who are among the Hurons, and in other places of New France, as shall be decided to be for the greater glory of God,--the Same having given us sufficient proof of his piety and fidelity: We, by these presents, accept him as *Donné* in the capacity of a Domestic Servant during his lifetime, to continue in the same services as in the past, or in such others as we shall deem advisable, among the said Hurons, or elsewhere; promising, on our part, to maintain him according to his condition with food and clothing, without other wages or claims on his part, and to care for him kindly in case of sickness, even to the end of his life, without being able to dismiss him in such case, except with his own consent; provided that, on his part, he continue to live in uprightness,

diligence, and fidelity to our service, even as by these presents he promises and binds himself to do.

Done at the permanent Residence of Sainte Marie of the Hurons, this--

19th of March, 1642,
hierosme Lalemant (with paraph)
Jean Guerin

Form of Donation:

I, the Undersigned, declare that of my individual and free will I have given myself to the Society of Jesus, to serve and assist with all my power and diligence the Fathers of the said Society, who work for the salvation and conversion of souls, and particularly those who are employed in the conversion of the poor savages and barbarians of New France among the Hurons, and this in such method and dress as shall be required, and as shall be judged most suitable for the greater Glory of God, without claiming anything else whatever except to live and die with the said Fathers in whatever part of the world I am required to be with them; leaving to their free disposition all that concerns me and may belong to me (except what shall be found declared in a special memorandum drawn for this purpose), without desiring that any inventory besides should be made of it,--wishing to give up all for God without any reserve, or any resource except Himself. In attestation of which I have signed the present declaration which I pray God to bless and forever find acceptable. Done at the Residence of Ste. Marie of the Hurons, this 23rd December, 1639.

le Coq (with paraph)

I, the undersigned, Superior of the Mission of the Society of Jesus to the Hurons, certify that I have accepted the aforesaid donation, insomuch as it is needful that it should have its full and entire effect, according to the forms and the spirit of our Society, of which the aforesaid donator has been duly informed.

Done in the same Place, Year, and Day.

Hierosme Lalemant (with paraph)
le Coq (with paraph)

The following is an excerpt from a letter of Paul Ragueneau to Father Vincent Caraffa, General of the Society of Jesus, Rome in The Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents, vol. 35 for the year 1650, ed. Reuben Thwaites, pp. 25-29

"Our Hurons, last year, were forced not only to leave their homes and their fortified villages, but even to forsake their fields, because they were harassed by warfare, and crushed by unceasing disaster. We, the Shepherds, followed our fleeing flock, and we too have left our dwelling-place,--I might call it our delight,--the residence of Sainte Marie, and the fields we had tilled, which promised a rich harvest. Nay, more, we even applied torch to the work of our own hands, lest the sacred House should furnish shelter to our impious enemy: and thus in a single day, and almost in a moment, we saw consumed our work of nearly ten years, which had given us the hope that we could produce the necessities of life, and thus maintain ourselves in this country without aid from France. But God has willed otherwise; our home is now laid waste, and our Penates forsaken; we have been

compelled to journey elsewhere, and, in the land of our exile, to seek a new place of banishment....

From the Residence of Sainte Marie,
in the Island of Saint Joseph, among the Hurons
In New France, March 13, 1650."

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Ontario Resource Libraries

Ontario has two on site resource libraries. One is at Midland, Ontario at the site of Sainte Marie Among the Hurons, and the other is at Old Fort William in Thunder Bay.

Although physically they occupy a small space, an abundance of material can be found at both centers.

Ste. Marie Among the Hurons

The collection contains more than 12,000 items in the form of video and audio cassettes, microfilm and microfiche, slides, photographs, newspaper clippings, copies of archival records, maps, pamphlets, reprints and books.

Created in 1971, the resource center was part of the Ste Marie Museum Project on the reconstructed site. The original collection was based on material collected during the work on the museum project and materials collected for and during the reconstruction of the Historic Naval and Military Establishment. Since that time, the collection has grown with the addition of materials--most being primary resources.

The center is open:
Mon.-Fri. 9:00-5:00 June 1-Sept. 1
Mon.-Fri. 1:00-5:00 other 9 months

If you are traveling near the Midland area, it is worth a visit to the museum and fort site, and allow yourself time to stop in at the resource center. If you plan on spending time doing extended research, I would suggest that you call ahead of time to make sure it is available [(705) 526-7838]. The librarian there is quite friendly and eager to assist you in finding the information you are seeking.

Fort William

The Resource Center at Old Fort William, Thunder bay, is also an on site library originally organized with a collection of materials needed for the establishment of reconstruction of the Fort William site. The emphasis at this resource center is the fur trade period when under the control of the English, concentrating primarily on the years 1800 to 1821.

Here too, you will find information on the social history of life at the trade outposts as well as materials of the fur trade. One of the items of interest to genealogists are copies of engagement contracts from a number of depositories in different parts of the country. Here too the librarian is very cordial, but again, If you are doing extensive research, I would suggest you call and make an appointment. The Resource Center is in one of the buildings within the Fort William complex, and there is limited space.

Books of Interest

Drake, J. D., Paul, What Did They Mean By That? A Dictionary of Historical Terms for Genealogists, Heritage Books, Inc., Bowie, Maryland, 1994. (\$23, paperback)

How many times have you sat down to read a dictionary from cover to cover? If you're like me, you would answer-- NEVER! You might just change your mind with What Did They Mean By That?: A Dictionary of Terms for Genealogists by Paul Drake, J.D. This book contains an alphabetical listing of words, some no longer used, some where definitions have changed and some still used.

As an example of what one might find

under the entry, *early desserts*, one can find the differences between patties, fried pies, chess pie, henrietta pudding, bettys, pan dowdies, crisps, buckles, cobblers, grunts and slumps. Not only does this dictionary include household words describing food and furniture, but it also includes words pertaining to occupations, medical terms and remedies, expressions once common, and terminology of the court and legal process.

The beginning of the book also has an alphabetical listing of abbreviations commonly used in early documents.

The genealogist in his quest for his ancestor must seek out information in the records of churches, courts, merchants, government, or anywhere else he may have found him involved. This dictionary will help you understand those unusual terms we run across in doing our research--another aid to help the genealogist.

Silvy, S.J., Father Antoine, Letters from North America, LeTouzey et Ane, editeurs, Paris, 1904; translated from French by Dickson, Ivy Alice, Mika Publishing Company, Belleville, Ontario, 1980. (228 pages, \$20)

Father Silvy died in 1711. In September, 1720, Father de Charlevoix had Father Silvy's manuscript handed to him. He used it when writing his History of New France, and then took it to Louis-le-Grand College in France where it sat on a shelf until 1764 when a large portion of the manuscript collection of the college was sold to Gerard Meerman, a Dutchman, and the manuscript with others was taken to the Hague where it remained until the death of Meerman. This time, a portion, the Clermont Collection, which included the Silvy manuscript was sold to Thomas Phillipps, an English book collector, and

so it was sent to England. In 1872, Phillipps died. Once again the collection was put up for sale, this time to governments and institutions. The German government purchased a portion of the collection of which it was a part, and it was taken to the Royal Library in Berlin. In 1903, the Jesuits received permission to copy and publish it. The preface of this book provides the story of the Manuscript.

Father Antoine Silvy, Jesuit and one of the early explorers, arrived in Quebec in 1673, and worked among the Indian tribes. He worked from the coast to the Great Lakes, in the Illinois country south of Lake Michigan, between the Great Lakes and the Mississippi and from Hudson Bay to the St. Lawrence, among the Eskimoes and numerous Indian tribes.

The biggest part of the book consists of 89 letters written 1709-1710. The letters describe Canadian climate, and plants and animals, the Canadians themselves, their colony and settlements at Quebec, Trois Rivieres and Montreal, Eskimo hunting, fishing, living, clothing and customs, and the lives, customs, beliefs, and appearance of the Hurons, Illinois, Michelmackinac, Iroquois, and many other tribes.

In addition to the letters, is the Journal of Father Silvy's Journey by Sea to Hudson Bay. In 1686, Father Silvy accompanied a small corps of troops to Hudson Bay. Later he accompanied troops again to Hudson Bay, this time by sea. In 1694 he returned to the College of Quebec. This Journal is included. Not only is it a Journal of the trip by sea, but it is a Journal of their stay in the Bay area. Upon arrival they find the English had constructed some buildings there. As long as their two kings were not at war, they decided to live peacefully. They

establish their own small settlement of three houses in a palisade. Both sides, however, distrust one another. Although the cold winter prevents them from tormenting each other, the competition and conflict between the French and English in the fur trade in this area is evident.

The story of the manuscript, the Journal of Father Silvy and his Letters of 1709-1710 is another source of detailed information of life and conditions in early New France which you will find interesting as well as informative.

NEWS NOTES

March 25, Happy New Year! Until 1752, March 25 was New Years Day in the Americas. In 1752 New Years Day was changed to 1 January. This ended the old calendar.

From the Clark County Genealogical Society Newsletter, Vol. 95 #11, November 1995: Contours of ears is one of the best means to identify a person. It is nearly as good as fingerprinting. The French require all ID cards to show a profile so that the ear can be seen. No two people have the same shape ear. Genealogists might find this useful in identifying photographs of people at different ages.

From the Clark County Genealogical Society Newsletter, Vol. 95 #11, Nov. 1995: An index of all known doctors in America since 1607 is available. Write for information.

National Institute of Health Library
9000 Rockville Pike
Bethesda, Maryland 20892

The Wisconsin Historical Society in Madison is celebrating its 150th anniversary this year. It was organized in

October of 1846 to collect and preserve history. As part of its celebration, a special exhibit, "On Common Ground: Two Hundred Years of Wisconsin History", will be on display at the State Historical Museum located on Capital Square in Madison.

From Antique Week, January 15, 1996: An information booklet entitled, Genealogy Correspondence Resource Guide is available from the Department of Immigration and Naturalization. It provides a variety of different bits of information from head tax certificates, ship manifests, naturalization laws prior to 1906 to federal court addresses. The booklet may be ordered from the Department of Immigration and Naturalization Immigration Forms Center Williston, VT 05495

From Gems of Genealogy, Bay Area Genealogical Society, Vol. 21 No. 6, January-February 1996 which was subsequently from The Sequoia Genealogical Society, Inc. Newsletter, Tulare, Calif., Vol. 21 No. 6, March 1995, pg. 6. Recently 105 boxes of pension records have been found at the National Archives. They were overlooked when military record series for the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, and the Seminole War were indexed and microfilmed. The files will be published in the "American Genealogy Column" by Georgia Dent, Orange County Register.

From Antique Week, January 8, 1996: It is suggested that genealogists record the nicknames of ancestors and include them in their records. Many nicknames are folk creations and often have a sociological or historical significance. They also provide another factor which might be helpful in sorting out ancestors with similar names.

From Antique Week, January 8, 1996 which was subsequently from The Treeseacher, KSG, Vol. 37 No. 3, 1995: The Social Security SS-5 form was filled out when a person enrolled in the program. The information included the applicant's name, his/her present address, age at last birthday, date and place of birth, parent's full names, and current employer's name and address. The SS-5 forms have been microfilmed and are available to researchers. A person may request a copy of his/her own SS-5 and a copy of an SS-5 for a dead person if a copy of an obituary, death certificate or other evidence of death is provided. If a person for whom an SS-5 form is alive, the applicant must also have that person's permission.

To request a copy of the SS-5, send the person's name, social security number, and proof of death or release to :

Freedom of Information Office
4-H 8 Annex Building
6401 Security Blvd.
Baltimore, Maryland 21235

Be sure to request a photocopy rather than an extract. The fee is about \$7.00, but do not send money until you are requested to do so.

Suggested sources for finding the social security number:

death certificate
family papers (bank papers, insurances, employment records, tax returns, military records, pension applications)
funeral home records
relatives
bank records
voter registration rolls
former employers
driver's license bureaus
organizations (business, trade, fraternal)

school records
hospital records
Social Security's Death Master File

If the social security number isn't known, you can request a search. In this case you must send the person's name, date and place of birth, names of parents and proof of death. This fee is \$16.50.

From Le Reveil Acadien, vol. 12 No. 1, February 1996. They have announced that the Society of Acadian Descendants is being revived by Peter Gallant Berlo. Anyone who is interested may contact:
Society of Acadian Descendants
33 George Street
West Springfield, MA 01089

A new family association has just come into existence. It is L'Association des LeBlanc, Inc. Membership is \$10.00 per year per individual of \$15 per family. For information, phone/fax (506) 382-0877 or write to:

L'Association des LeBlanc, Inc.
C.P. 1683
Shediac, New Brunswick E0A 3G0
Canada

From News 'n' Notes, Feb. 1996, St. Louis Genealogical Society, and subsequently from The Tree Climber, Stark County Chapter O.S., Vol. 18, No. 6, June, 1991: The word, *cenotaph*, on a tombstone indicates an empty grave. The person is being honored, but his remains are buried elsewhere.

From Looking for Yesterday, Jan. 1996, Lower Wisconsin River Genealogical and Historical Research Center: A Crawford County Marriage Index: 1817-1866 is available. The cost is \$15.00 plus \$2.00 postage & handling. Write to :

LWR
P.O. Box 202
Wauzeka, Wis. 53826-0202

From Family Tree, Jan.-Feb. 1996: A free pamphlet, Tracing Your Ancestors in Canada is available from:

Public Archives of Canada
395 Wellington St.
Ottawa, Ontario OH K1 0N3

It provides information on what is available in the national, provincial and private archives of Canada.

From The Family Tree, Jan.-Feb. 1996 and subsequently from East Ascension Genealogical & Historical Society Newsletter, PO Box 1006, Gonzales, LA 70707-1006: The Andriveau records are now available at the Salt Lake City Family History Library, but are not available in Europe. Years ago, Andriveau hired scribes to copy all official records of births, marriages, deaths and divorces from Alsace-Lorraine. After many of the records were lost or destroyed, he refused to allow French officials to recopy his records, but he did allow LDS to microfilm them.

COMING UP

20 April, 1996: "A Cemetery Workshop to Answer Your Needs," Gateway Technical College, Elkhorn, Wis. sponsored by WSOCS assisted by Walworth County Genealogical Society. Topics to be covered are cemetery laws, kids and cemeteries, burial sites program, archives, rubbings, queries and symbolism. Send SASE to:

Peggy Gleich
P.O. Box 8003
Janesville, Wis. 53547-8003

8-11 May 1996: National Genealogical Society Conference in the States: Nashville Convention Center, 601 Commerce St., Nashville, Tennessee. Hosted by Middle Tennessee Genealogical Society: "Traveling Historical Trails,

Families on the Move:" For more information call (703) 525-0050 or write to:

NGS
4527 17th Street N.
Arlington, Virginia 22207-2399

17-19 May 1996: Ontario Genealogical Society Seminar '96: Lakehead University Campus, Thunder Bay, Ontario: "Trails West". Among the sessions are Computers and Genealogy, Hudson Bay History, Irish Research, Fur Trade Families, Genealogy and Genetics, the Internet, Local Histories in Genealogy, Family Skeletons, Periodicals in Genealogy and Evaluating Evidence. For information write to:

Seminar '96
244 Poplar Ave.,
Thunder Bay, Ontario,
Canada P7B 1V9

18 May 1996: WSGS Annual Meeting: Holiday Inn Campus area, Eau Claire: Sharon DeBartolo Carmack is the featured speaker. For information call (608) 835-9750 or write to:

John A. Brissee
Rt. 2 Echo Valley Road
Brooklyn, Wis. 53521-9448

18-21 May 1996: United Polish Genealogical Societies Conference: Salt Lake City: For information, send SASE to:

Clare Ann Gaouette
7822 W. Wisconsin Ave.
Wauwatosa, WI 53213

7-8 June 1996: New England Historical Genealogical Society and Newberry Library Joint Conference: Newberry Library, Chicago, Illinois. For information contact:

NEHGS
101 Newbury St.,
Boston, MA 02116-3007

9-12 June 1996: Federation of East European Family History Societies (FEEFHS): Best Western Seville Motel and Conference Center, 8151 Bridge Road (Junction of Hwy 100 and I-494)

Bloomington, Minnesota: There will be 70-75 presentations. Czechs/Slovaks, East European Germans, Finns, Germanic countries, Jews, and Poles are some of the ethnic groups which will be featured as well as multi-ethnic and general topics.

For more information write to:

Ed Brandt
13 27th Ave. S. E.
Minneapolis, MN 55414-3101

14-15 June, 1995: Wisconsin Genealogical Council Gene-A-Rama: Holiday Inn, Wisconsin Dells. Jim Hansen of the Wisconsin State Historical Society is the featured speaker. For information, call (715) 435-3683 or write to:

Emil Krause
6083 Co Trk S.
Wisconsin Rapids, WI 54495

14-17 August 1996: Federation of Genealogical Societies Conference and Rochester Genealogical Society: Rochester, New York: "In Your Ancestors' Image": For more information call (214) 907-9727 or write to:

Federation of Genealogical Societies
P.O. Box 3385
Salt Lake City, Utah 84110-3385

12 October, 1996: WSGS Fall Meeting, Fond du Lac, Wis. Daniel Schlyter, an authority on Eastern Europe, will be the featured speaker.

21-22 February 1997: State Historical Society of Wisconsin and Wisconsin State Genealogical Society Conference: Holiday Inn, West, Middleton: Tracing Your Immigrant Ancestor. John Philip

Colletta will be the featured speaker.

June 1997: Gene-A-Rama: Holiday Inn, Stevens Point, Wis.: Speaker, David Rencher

3-6 September 1997: Federation of Genealogical Societies Conference: Dallas, Texas

QUESTIONS DES LECTEURS

Margaret F. Ernest, 4407 51st Ave N.E., Seattle, Washington 98105 wants to correspond with descendants of **Pierre Bourdeau** and **Catherine Sunier**.

Margaret LaGue Hobler, 133 S. Vine St., St. Marys, Ohio 458 885-2351 is seeking information on the **Senet** family. **Eusebe Senet** m. **Sophie Masson** 26 Nov. 1811 at Notre Dame de Montreal. His son, **Stanislas** m. **Annie O'Hara** (James and Ann Delany) 20 Sept 1864 at Notre Dame de Montreal. **Stanislas** and **Annie** had a daughter, **Sarah Anne** b. Montreal 31 July 1869; m. Chicago 31 May 1885. It doesn't seem possible **Eusebe** and **Stanislas** each had only one child.

Mike L. Papineau, Rt. 1 Box 226A, Honey Creek, Iowa 51542 is seeking information on **Adolphe Papineau** b. 1830's in Canada. His parents may have been **Antoine** and **Marie** ??; m. **Henriette Landry** when? where? They first show up in Fond du Lac, Wis. in 1857. Later they move to Chilton then to Oconto where they die in the 1880's. Their children, all born in Wisconsin, are: **Napoleon**, **George Phillip**, **Louis Eduard**, **Alphonsine**, **Homer**, **Marian (Anna)**, **James J.**, **Fred**, **Judith Edith (Adis)**, and **Henriette Helen (Ellen)**. He is also seeking information on **Henriette Landry**. He would like to correspond with any descendants of the **Papineau** or **Landry** lines.

French Vocabulary--Words Used in Occupations

agriculteur-one who farms land or raises animals for use as food	commerçant-shopkeeper, merchant, tradesman
apothicaire-apothecary, pharmacist	commis-clerk
apprenti-apprentice, novice	commis de traite-in charge of exchange regarding trade and commerce
archer-bowman, archer	concierge-hall porter, caretaker
Architecte-architect	confiseur-confectioner
armateur-privateer	conseiller-counsel, adviser
armurier-gunsmith	contrôleur-controller
arpenteur-land surveyor	cordier-rope maker
arquebusier-gunsmith	cordonnier-shoe maker
artisan-craftsman	corroyeur-currier
Aubergiste-innkeeper	coureur de bois-illegal fur traders
auditeur-listener	coutelier-cutler
avocat-barrister, counsel, lawyer	couvreur-roofer
banquier-banker	couvreur d'ardoises-tile roofer
barbier-barber	cuisinier-cook
batelier-ferryman	cultivateur-farmer, raises crops
bedeau-lay person who is church caretaker	cure-pastor
bijoutier-jeweler	defricheur-settler, clearer
blanchisseur-washes and irons clothes	diacre-deacon
bonnetier-stocking maker; maker and seller of lingerie and knitting objects	domestique-domestic, household worker, servant; someone employed to the personal service of a family, home or hotel
boucher-butcher	domestique engagé-hired on a daily basis, can be a maid or farm hand
boulangier-baker	domestique jardinier-hired gardener
bourgeois-middle class, townsman	doreur-one who covers objects with gold, gilder
bourreau-executioner, hangman	drapier-clothier
bourellier-harness maker	écolier-student
bouteiller--bottle maker or bottler	écrivain-writer
boutonnier-person who slips in a piece of cloth to permit insertion of a button, button hole maker	écuyer-squire (lowest title in French hierarchy, hereditary title), riding master
brasseur-brewer	éleveur-cattle breeder
briquetier-bricklayer	engagé-one who is hired by contract
cabaretier-tavern keeper	engageur-person who hires another by contract
caféateur-man who caulks planks on a ship	enseigne de vaisseau-marine officer
cardeur-carder	entrepreneur-contractor, master builder
cardeur de laine-wool carder	entrepreneur de piche-person in charge of a group of fishermen
cavalier-horseman	épicié-grocer
chaffetier-teamster	eschevin-city official like an alderman
chandelier-candlestick maker	faiseur d'avirons-oar maker
chantre-singer	faiseur de sabots-wooden shoe maker
chapelier-hatter	faiseur de toile-sail maker
charbonnier-coal man	farinier-flour miller
charretier-wagoner, carter	farinier au moulin-flour miller at the mill
charpentier-carpenter	fendeur de bois-woodsplitter
charpentier de gros or charpentier de grosses oeuvre-contractor, builder	ferblantier-ironworker
charpentier de navire-ship builder	fermier-farmer, raises livestock and or other animals; works land whether he is owner or not
charretier-wagoner, carter	fermière-farmer's wife
charron-wheelwright	ferrier-farrier, shoes horses
chaudronnier-brazier, coppersmith, tinker, pot maker	
chauffournier-lime burner	
chevalier-horseman; mounted fighter	
chirurgien-surgeon	
cloutier-nail maker and dealer	
colporteur-peddler	

flibustier-pirate
 fondeur de cloches-bell maker
 forgeron-black smith
 forger d'arquebuses-maker of guns
 fossoyeur-grave digger
 Fourbisseur-sword cutler
 fourreur-furrier
 garçon de service-bus boy
 garçon maitre-restaurant server
 garde-marine du roi-king's naval guard
 grand voyer-main road surveyor
 graveur-engraver
 greffier-registrar, recorder, clerk of court
 huissier-bailiff
 hussier au conseil supérieur-bailiff at a higher court
 hussier audiencier-court crier
 hussier au bailliage-bailman
 hussier geolier-jailer
 hussier royal-royal guard
 imprimeur-printer
 ingénieur-engineer
 instituteur-school master
 interprète-interpreter
 jardinier-gardener
 joaillier-jeweller
 journalier-journeyman, day laborer
 juge-judge
 laboureur-plowman, farm hand
 libraire-bookseller
 maçon-mason
 maître d'armes-master gunsmith
 maître de barque-ferry master
 maître de camp-military instructor
 maître de chaloupe-master of a small boat
 maître des comptes-accountant
 maître constructeur-master builder
 maître drapier-specialist in the making of cloth
 maître d'hotel-hotel supervisor
 maître d'hotel ordinaire-second level of command
 maître marechal-army general
 maître de navire-ship master
 maître de poste-post master
 maître des requêtes-expert investigator for trials; magistrate reporting to the state council
 maître vitrier-person who makes, sells or installs windows
 manoeuvre-unskilled workman, laborer on a boat
 marbrier-marble cutter, polisher
 marchand-merchant
 marchand de betail-cattle merchant
 marchand bourgeois-adviser in trade and commerce
 marchand de bœuvier-man who hauls or drives cattle to market, but not necessarily a merchant himself

marchand cirier-wax dealer
 marchand drapier-clothier, sheet maker
 marchand de draps de soie-merchant of silk products
 marchand de fourrures-fur merchant
 marchand en gros-wholesale dealer
 marchand hotelier-merchant who sells supplies to hotels
 marchand mercier-runs a general store
 marchand moquignon-merchant dealing in the sale of horses, bulls, etc.
 marchand pelletier-fur pelt merchant or trader
 marchand poissonnier-fish monger
 marchand privilégié du roi-privileged royal merchant
 marchand quincaillier-iron work or hardware merchant
 marchand de soie-silk merchant
 marchand tapissier-one who sells or installs carpets or furniture upholstery
 marchand tanneur-leather merchant
 marchand de vin-wine merchant
 marchand voyageur-traveling salesman or merchant
 maréchal-officer in military
 maréchal-ferrant-farrier, shoeing smith
 maréchaussee-mounted constabulary; guards who were under a lieutenant
 mareyeur-fish salesman or fish dealer
 marguilliers-church warden
 marinier-mariner
 matelot-seaman
 matelot de navire-naval seaman
 matelot du vaisseau-naval seaman, but on a smaller ship
 mauchonnier-one who makes fur lined muffs
 médecin-physician, doctor
 mégisseur-leather worker, prepares leather
 mégissier-leather worker
 menuisier-joiner, carpenter
 mercier grossiste-wholesale merchant
 messenger-messenger
 metayer-small farmer who paid a portion of his produce as rent
 meunier-miller
 meunière-miller's wife
 ministre-clergyman
 mouleur-mold maker
 musicien-musician
 navigateur-navigator
 négociant-merchant who went into wholesale or overseas trade (higher in importance than merchant)
 noble homme-nobleman
 notaire-notary-public, officer who writes and attends to other

public records
 orfevre-goldsmith
 ouvrier-workman
 passeur-ferryman
 pâtissier-pastry cook
 pêcheur-fisherman
 peintre-painter
 pélassier-person who makes fur
 garments
 perruquier-(obs. barber), wig maker
 pilote-marine pilot
 poëlier-one who sells or installs
 stoves
 poissonnier-fish monger
 portefaix-man who carries material on
 his back
 potier d'étain- one who makes and
 sells pewter objects
 poudrier-powderman
 prêtre-priest
 prêtre-missionnaire-missionary priest
 prisonier-prisoner
 procurer fiscal-comptroller,
 inspector general of finance
 procureur-representative of higher
 courts
 procuter-attorney general, prosecutor
 professeur-teacher
 propriétaire de navires-ship owner
 quincaillier-hardware dealer
 religieuse-nun or monk
 roulier-wagoner, carrier, in charge
 of delivering merchandise by
 wheeled transport
 sabotier-maker of wooden shoes
 sacristain-sexton
 sage-femme-midwife
 salinier-salt vendor
 savetier-cobbler, shoemaker
 scieur de long-one who cuts a piece
 of lumber length-wise
 scieur de planches-sawyer of boards
 or planks

sculpteur-sculptor, carver
 secrétaire-secretary
 sédilot-chair maker
 seigneur-landlord, nobleman, lord
 sellier-saddler
 serrurier-locksmith
 serviteur-servant
 serviteur domestique-serves meals at
 your table
 soldat-soldier
 subrage-deputy
 taillandier-tool maker
 tailleur-tailor
 tailleur d'habits-tailor of clothes
 tailleur de pierre-stone cutters
 tanneur-tanner
 tapisserie-tapestry worker,
 upholsterer
 tavernier-inn keeper
 teinturier-dyer
 tisserand-weaver
 tisserand en toile-weaver of linen
 tissier en toile-one who makes things
 of linen
 tonnelier-cooper, barrelmaker
 tonnelier à la brasserie-fills beer
 barrels
 tourneur-turner or latheman
 travaillant-workman
 trésorier-treasurer, paymaster
 valet-one who is employed to be at
 the personal service of a person,
 valet
 valet de chambre-employed to be at
 the personal service of a hotel
 verger-man who cares for orchards
 vigneron-wine grower
 vitrier-glassmaker
 voiturier-carrier, carter
 volontaire-volunteer
 voyageur-fur trader, trapper,
 canoeman
 voyer-road surveyor

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FRENCH CANADIAN/ACADIAN GENEALOGISTS OF WISCONSIN

QUARTERLY

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The Fur Trade

FRENCH CONTROL, 1600's-1763

In the 1500's, fishing was the industry of most importance for France in the new world. However, a fashion revolution in Europe--the wearing of beaver hats-- changed that. The desire for furs caused France and other European nations, especially England, to become intent on acquiring and maintaining control over a fur trade which became France's sole source of revenue for administrative and colonization costs.

The first fur traders in Canada were the French cod fishermen and Basque whalers who found their way into the Gulf of the St. Lawrence in the early part of the 16th century. They soon found they could trade iron knives, hatchets, cooking pots and European cloth for furs. The Algonkian tribes in what is today Quebec, Labrador, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick quickly changed their pattern of living and began to winter in the interior so they could have furs to bring back in spring for trade.¹

During the 1600's, most of the trading was done between the French and the

Hurons, Ottawa and western Algonquin. The first trading post was established at Tadoussac in 1600. Soon the centers of trade were Quebec and Montreal where delegations of Indians traveled east to trade with the fur merchants. With more and more wars between the Iroquois and Algonquin tribes, Indians had less of a desire to go to the cities. In a short time, traders saw it would be more advantageous if they would go into the interior to the source. As time went on they went further and further into the interior.²

The French government felt that if they allowed this to continue, they would lose control of the trade. Therefore, they found it necessary to somehow regulate the trade. The French system of trade regulation was based on aristocratic privilege based on the principal that the St. Lawrence was part of the estate of the French king. Certain individuals or companies were granted monopolies in the form of a license or congés granted by the king. A limited number were given. Licenses required them to operate out of certain posts, and furs were to be sold to government stores at fixed

¹ Woodcock, George, Social History of Canada, pp. 81-82.

² Nute, Grace Lee, The Voyageurs, Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, p. 4.

prices. This gave the owner exclusive rights in his given area. The holder paid for this privilege hoping to get back his expenses plus a profit. For this purpose, he hired men to go into the interior to barter, trade and return with furs for the proprietor. Throughout this entire period, the French government changed their minds about how to regulate the fur trade; For instance in 1696, all trading licenses were revoked and trade restricted to a few eastern posts, but in 1715, licenses were once again reinstated.³ Always, they came back to the idea of issuing licenses.

³ Gilman, Carolyn, The Grand Portage Story, Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, 1992 pp. 34-35.

Coueurs de bois, those who went into the interior to trade without a license or permit, were considered criminals. The heavy punishment to violators could be as severe as to be whipped and branded for the first offense and sent to the galleys for the second. However, these attempts to prevent coueurs de bois from trading were unsuccessful because punishments were disgressionary, and they were too difficult to enforce. By 1680, it was estimated that there were 800 coueurs de bois in the west who had been supplied by Quebec merchants to live for two or three years among the Indians, adopting their ways, and trading in furs. Profits up to 700 per cent were made.⁴

⁴ Gilman, Ibid., p. 33.

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Radisson and Groseilliers were two such unlicensed traders who had received heavy fines. Being upset, and having found information on a route via Hudson Bay, they took their information to Charles II of England who chartered a new company. As a result in 1670, the Hudson Bay Company organized a series of trading forts on the shores of Hudson and James Bays which were now in competition with the French.

In 1705, Denis Riverin living in New France, wrote the following account of the coureurs de bois.

Coureurs de bois are Frenchmen who were either born in Canada or who came to settle there. They are always young men in the prime of life, for old age cannot endure the hardships of this occupation....

Since all of Canada is a vast and trackless forest, it is impossible for them to travel by land: they travel by lake and river in canoes ordinarily occupied by three men....

[They] embark at Quebec or Montreal to go three hundred, four hundred, and sometimes five hundred lieues [2000 km] to search for beaver among Indians whom they have frequently never seen. Their entire provisions consist of a little biscuit, peas, corn and a few small casks of brandy. They carry as little as possible in order to make room for a few bundles of merchandise and are soon obliged to live from hunting and fishing....If fish and game are scarce, as frequently happens, they are obliged to eat a sort of moss, which they call tripe, that grows on rocks. With it they make a broth that is black and loathsome but which they would rather eat than die of starvation. If they have nothing to eat on their return journey or on their travels from one tribe to another they will resort to their moccasins or to a glue they make from the skins they

have bartered.⁵

The most successful attempt on the part of the king to control the coureurs de bois was the fur fair held at Montreal. Indian canoes came by the hundreds to trade with Montreal fur merchants. Town merchants disliked the competition of the fairs, and after opening ceremonies and trades, the fair usually turned into loud brawling and drinking bouts of Indians and coureurs de bois alike.

Generally, the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers were the routes followed. The threat of the Iroquois was a continuing problem in keeping those routes open. Forts were established along these routes to assure their remaining open, and the profits and revenue from the fur trade were used to continue this policy. Alliances were formed between the French and hunting Indians who were against the Iroquois. Secure trade routes were necessary to increase profits; profits were used to secure trade routes etc.

New methods had to be devised so that trade could be carried over greater distances. It became a necessity to have a base of operations in the interior.

The Hurons who were a hunting people who also fished and raised corn became traders, providing food supplies and acting as middlemen between the French and other tribes. The Huron alliance helped extend the fur trade far into the interior.

⁵ Wilson, Keith, "Fur Trade Companies," in The Fur Trade in Canada, Grolier Album Series, p. 12.

The shift in trade from Saguenay to the St. Lawrence had resulted in problems for the French. Navigation was now seasonal; journeys were more difficult going into narrow uncharted waters. Goods had to be sent to Tadoussac, and unloaded into smaller barques to go on to Quebec and other rendezvous points like Trois Rivières and Lachine Rapids. Boats sent out only for the fur trade had to return with a fur cargo. To be profitable, it was necessary to come in contact with greater numbers of Indians. Incentives had to be developed to motivate Indians to spend more time hunting for furs. Missionaries encouraged Indians to leave their children with them in winter. This would insure the return of parents the following summer. Young men were sent to explore, learn the language and customs and to encourage Indians to hunt for more furs. Alliances were welded by continuous threat of war.⁶ Everyone contributed to the ever growing cost.

During the first half of the seventeenth century, the Hurons had organized convoys to carry the furs to Montreal, but continuous wars with the Iroquois had scattered the Huron in 1648-1649. There no longer was enough corn to support them in their role of middlemen, and the French had to extend their penetration even further to the Lake Michigan and Lake Superior areas. This meant they now were coming in contact with new Indian tribes, introducing them to European goods, engaging in new wars, and rapidly increasing in trade.

⁶ Innis, Harold, The Fur Trade in Canada, University of Toronto Press, Toronto, 1984, pp. 29-30.

The Ottawa, another league, now took over as middlemen. This expansion and reestablishment of trade was limited on the north by the Hudson Bay Company and on the south by the Iroquois. However, soon the Ottawa were responsible for 2/3 of all beaver sent to France. But their role as middlemen also was undermined by wars with the Dakota and Fox. In 1671, the Ottawa abandoned their outpost on Lake Superior leaving the way open for a new middleman, the Ojibway.

BRITISH AND FRENCH COMPETITION 1713-1763

The years 1713-1763 saw an expansion of the fur trade from Montreal into northern North America, far beyond the St. Lawrence through the Great Lakes, beyond the Mississippi River and into the Hudson Bay drainage area in Saskatchewan. The new Hudson Bay Company competition became increasingly more effective. The 1713 Treaty of Utrecht, secured forts and therefore a monopoly in the Hudson Bay area for England. The costs in transportation increased. Profits declined in spite of the fact that prices were increasing.

Competition from England in the South was also more effective. The English paid a higher rate for beaver. Both the coureur de bois and Iroquois were attracted by the good prices. Smuggling with the English in the South which had started earlier continued especially now that English goods like rum were cheaper and English goods like kettles and cloth were superior in quality.

Beaver disappeared as a result of continuous trapping to meet the demand, and new areas needed to be opened. As Indian cultural traits began to change, there was an increased demand for more European goods. No longer using bows and arrows, Indians now had a need for firearms, hatchets, knives, scissors, needles, steel to strike a fire, and copper and brass kettles instead of earthen or wooden pots. Larger quantities of bulkier goods were in demand as Indians were becoming more dependent on European goods.

Higher costs of transportation, slower rates of turnover, longer distances, increased competition, and wars with Indian middlemen were becoming more and more expensive, and therefore, less profitable to the French. It became necessary to seek cheaper supplies of furs leading to further penetration into new areas which resulted again in higher costs.⁷

During the French and Indian War, competition was more disastrous. The number of English traders increased, and England established posts at strategic locations. The French followed the policy of erecting and maintaining military posts. Ft. Niagara, Detroit, Vincennes, Sault Ste. Marie and others along the Ohio were maintained to prevent English advance and penetration. On the South, checking Iroquois and English competition was by military measures.⁸ Competition in the north was more difficult.

Extension of trade to the northwest was more costly and difficult in competing with the English. Trade goods brought to Hudson Bay were becoming increasingly heavier-- guns, ammunition, hatchets, iron tools, Brazil tobacco and trade in heavy coarse skins of lower value like bear skins. "France accepted the lighter more valuable furs like otter and martin and relied on their influence among Indians, the use of brandy and conjury."⁹

By the end of the French regime, posts were established in the Lake Winnipeg district to prevent Indians from going to Hudson Bay. A chain of posts was established between Lake Superior and Lake Winnipeg and trade was established with the Crees and Assiniboines. Portages and trails improved. Food supplies, fish, game and wild rice, organized to support depots at Michilmackinac, Kaministiquia and Grand Portage had been extended.¹⁰ This allowed French control over the fur trade of the Northwest, put a check on English competition at Hudson Bay, and provided a relief from difficulties to the South.

By the end of this period, several changes had taken place. An efficient trading organization had been built up which did much to offset the results of English competition. Materially, equipment improved. Canoe sizes into the interior had increased from 3 men canoes in 1680 to 7 and 8 men canoes. Supplies of provisions were organized with greater effectiveness. Products

⁷ Innis, Ibid., pp. 110.

⁸ Innis, Ibid., p. 88.

⁹ Innis, Ibid., p. 96.

¹⁰ Innis, Ibid., p. 99.

were utilized from the lead mining carried on in the West. To a limited extent, depots for supplying provisions had been established in the Northwest.

With constant penetration into the interior, trade was increasingly more dependent on the individual trader. With increasing distances and heavier commodities, a larger number of voyageurs were necessary. This led to heavy expenditures in wages, supplies, purchases in France of trade goods, and increasing slowness of turnover. The great distances required residence of traders in the interior who conducted the trade and forwarded demands to Montreal.

An organization developed in which representatives in Detroit and other points in the interior shared profits or partnerships with Montreal merchants who purchased necessary goods in Europe for the trade in the interior. Farming of various posts tended to shift into the hands of merchants. Control began to shift to the hands of the trader. With this monopoly, the trader became more of a manager hired by the merchant whereas with competition, the merchant became a creditor.¹¹

During the years of the French regime, Michilmackinac was the most important interior post. Grand Portage was the most important during the English period until 1803 when the Americans gained control of the land and the English moved to Fort William.

¹¹ Innis, *Ibid.*, pp. 111-112.

**Major Fur Trade Posts
In Eastern Canada Before 1760**

Port Royal
Tadoussac 1600
Quebec 1608
Huron
Trois Rivières 1638
Montreal 1642
*Rupert HO
*Moose Factory 1672
Mistassini 1673
Fort Frontenac 1673
Michilmackinac
*Fort Severn 1675
Fort Niagara 1678
*Albany 1678
*York Factory 1684
Fort Saint Joseph 1686
Grand Portage 1688
Fort Pierre 1688
Fort Detroit 1701
Michipicoten 1715
*Fort Churchill 1717
*Eastman 1718
Fort Saint Charles 1732
Fort Maurepas 1734
Fort Rouge 1738
Le Reine 1738
Fort Bourbon 1741
Fort Rouille 1749
Sault Ste. Marie 1750
Paskoyoe 1750

*Controlled by Hudson Bay Company

Francis, Daniel, "Furs and Rivalries," Horizon Canada, vol. 1, published by Centre for the Study of Teaching of Canada, Education Tower, Laval University, Quebec, 1987, p. 74.

BRITISH CONTROL 1763-

When England defeated the French at Quebec, ending French control in America, obviously, the fur trade was also affected. The Montreal French merchants, accustomed to purchasing goods in France, now were forced to turn to England. Language was a handicap and there was a lack of knowledge of English connections. Interior fur traders had to seek new supply sources and had to make new

arrangements with English merchants or French merchants who had resigned themselves to establishing connections with the English.¹²

The British military viewed the fur trade as a greedy adventure and would have preferred to abandon it. However, there was no way they could do that. The economy of Montreal and Canada was dependent on the fur trade. Also, they did not want to alienate the Indians. Therefore, they decided to control the trade by issuing regulations which were constantly being modified.¹³ In the years to follow, efforts to regulate trade and licenses to trade only led to difficulties and complaints.

By 1774, the vastness of the St. Lawrence drainage system led to the realization that it was inevitable to adopt the French methods of conducting trade.¹⁴ The French method of trade in relation to the Indian's cultural traits was important to the English. Trained interpreters would live with the Indians, learning their language and customs and become permanent and accepted go-betweens. Basically, the French system of going to the Indians for furs remained intact when the English took control. Bases for production of agricultural supplies in the interior had been established, and the voyageur already had knowledge of the rivers and navigation. Yet, the military continued to ban private shipping on the Great

Lakes. Among other restrictions, traders were required to transport goods on military ships.

With the Great Lakes closed off, after the American Revolution, American traders (Simon McTavish among them) moved to Montreal to stay in business. In 1779, nine Montreal companies met at Grand Portage and agreed to pool their resources. This was the beginning of the formation of the Northwest Company. The Frobisher brothers and McTavish controlled one fourth of the shares. The Northwest Company was a loose organization, not a corporation like the Hudson Bay Company. Under the Northwest Company, the traders in Montreal were usually Scotch, and they eventually became active in the interior.

Problems were worked out. Skills in administration, supervision, financing, and marketing had to be achieved to assure the Northwest Company's success. All trade goods had to be imported. There were no Canadian industries. Coarse woolen cloths of different kinds, milled blankets of varying sizes, arms and ammunition, twist and carrot tobacco, linens, cotton goods of Manchester, coarse sheeting, thread, lines and twine, common hardware, cutlery and ironmongery, kettles of brass, copper and sheet iron, silk and cotton handkerchiefs, hats, shoes, hose, calicoes and printed cloth, and spiritous liquors were desired, and some of the most profitable items carried for women were beads, needles, awls, ribbons, jewelry and vermillion.¹⁵ There had to be connections with London exporting

¹² Innis, Ibid., p. 169.

¹³ Gilman, op. cit., p. 56.

¹⁴ Innis, op. cit., p. 175.

¹⁵ Gilman, op. cit., pp. 13-14.

houses which purchased goods from around the world. For example, cloth from Leeds and Manchester, knives from Sheffield, beads from Venice or Holland, vermilion from China and tobacco from Brazil via Portugal.¹⁶

Besides, employees had to be fed. Each canoe carried about 1000 pounds of pork, peas, and biscuits which lasted as far as Michilmackinac. There, new supplies of flour and corn were brought by ship from Detroit. The Ottawa and Ojibway who farmed on the shores of Lake Michigan sold corn, beans and maple sugar to provisioning agents at Michilmackinac who sold supplies to the Northwest brigades. Shipments of food had to be waiting at Grand Portage by early July when people from the interior began to arrive.¹⁷

The largest cost was transportation west of Montreal. These were primarily labor costs. This involved about half of a year's investment. Therefore, the cost of goods increased the further west you went. A canoe load of goods valued at 500 £ at Montreal increased in value to 750 £ at Grand Portage just for transportation costs. It was much cheaper to send goods by ship on the Great Lakes, and much of the heavy and bulky items were sent that way, but government regulations made transporting of goods much slower and therefore, not likely to arrive on time. Merchants had about two weeks to get everything--ship cargoes, canoes, brigades, and provisions--over the

portage.¹⁸

Montreal merchants placed their orders in London in fall. Goods were packed, insured and shipped the next spring. Goods arriving in Quebec by ship from England were transferred to smaller boats or bateaux and sent on to Montreal. Orders arrived in Montreal in June, too late to go to the west that year. They had to be stored and others, made up for Indian trade, were sent out. Seamstresses were hired to sew cotton into shirts, wail into leggings, blankets into capotes, and silversmiths created beaver pendants, armbands, gorgets and brooches.

The following year, goods were packed into 90 lb. watertight packages--each with a variety of goods in case one or two would be lost or damaged--and shipped to Lachine for early transport in spring up the Ottawa River.¹⁹ Powder, shot and rum were carried in kegs and dry merchandise in bales.

Meanwhile, most canoemen and guides (with letters of recommendations from their cures) were being hired in rural communities and villages around Montreal. Trois Rivières and Quebec furnished their share as well. Freight canoes from Trois Rivières would be purchased and arrangements for cargo space on ships of the Great Lakes would be made. By May, when the ice broke, everything would be ready to leave for Grand Portage for the rendezvous where goods would be dropped off and furs

¹⁶ Gilman, Ibid., p. 57.

¹⁷ Gilman, Ibid., p. 58.

¹⁸ Gilman, Ibid.

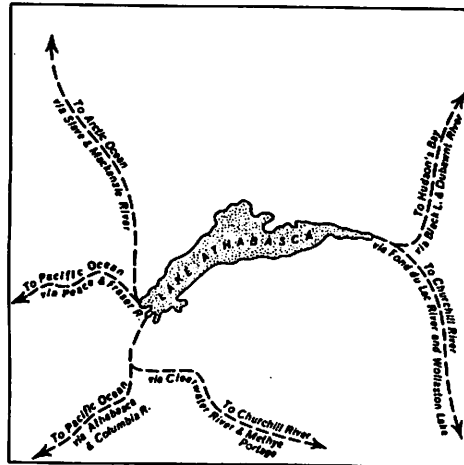
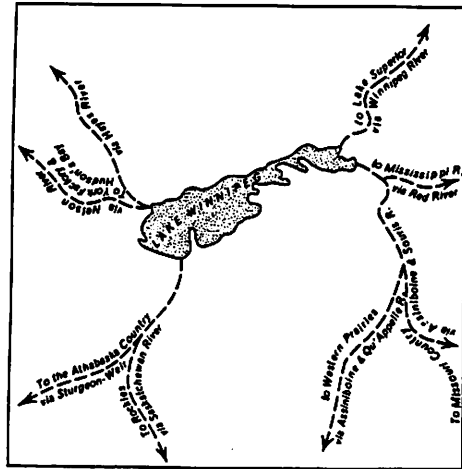
¹⁹ Gilman, Ibid., p. 57.

In Montreal, furs were sorted, graded, insured and put on ships for England where they were auctioned the following spring. Obstacles with which the company had to contend were varying prices, tariffs and wars. Payment for the furs reached Montreal in May or June. From ordering goods to getting a return would take three to four years. The merchant had to be his own banker.

There were also the problems of ships needing repairs, orders getting lost, failure to deliver goods and food as promised, canoes wrecked, taxes increasing, and wars between European nations, between Indians and settlers and between Indian tribes.²¹ The greater the risk, the greater the profit.

RENDEZVOUS

To conduct the fur trade, two groups of men were necessary. The first involved the transporting of goods from Montreal to Grand Portage, and the second the transporting of goods to all the interior posts 1000-2000 miles further in from Lake Superior. The rendezvous brought these two groups together.²²



²⁰ Gilman, Ibid., p. 58.

²¹ Gilman, Ibid., p. 59.

²² Innis, op. cit., p. 214.

Morse, Eric W., Fur Trade Canoe Routes of Canada/ Then and Now, 2nd ed., University of Toronto Press, Toronto, 1971, pp. 30-31.

The Northwest Company held a yearly rendezvous at Grand Portage and later when Americans gained control of that territory, in 1803, they moved it further north to Kaministiquia, later called Fort William. Rendezvous was a great gathering of partners and voyageurs from Montreal dropping off supplies, trade goods, and food from the east in exchange for the furs, of winterers and winter partners from outposts bringing in furs in exchange for trade goods and supplies, and of Indians bringing food or furs for trade. It became a major hub of activity.

The arrival of company agents was of major importance. A brigade of Montreal canoes, one flying the Union Jack indicated an agent from Montreal was aboard. People lined the landing site. Men from the posts who had muskets fired off a "feu de joie" in honor of the arrivals. The canoe crew answered by loudly singing a French song. The gentlemen passengers were dressed stylishly for they stopped the night before to shave, wash and change clothes. The voyageurs were dressed in their best as well. The gentleman's canoe pulled to the wharf while the others landed on the beach.

The merchant and the winterer trader were the two kinds of partners who met each year at the rendezvous at Grand Portage. Winterers were at the heads of geographic departments each with its own accounts. They were dependent on one another. The merchant risked his money and the winterer his life. The winterers who succeeded were those who adapted to their long apprenticeship

of Indian diplomacy and trade.²³

To some extent, the Indian exerted control over the fur commerce. The winterer and his men were dependent on the Indians who made canoes, provided food, who acted as guides and interpreters, and who shared geographical knowledge. Indians picked sites for posts, made snowshoes and moccasins, hunted, trapped and cured skins. Almost all news came through the tribes. He often kept the trader in the dark concerning competitive prices and practices.

One of the main worries of the winterer was transportation. He had to reach his wintering post, some 2000 miles away before the rivers froze in October. He left the rendezvous in July.²⁴

Typical cargoes carried over Grand Portage were:

"2 canoes and 16 men with cargo of 180 gallons of rum and brandy, 30 gallons wine, 400 lbs. of gunpowder, 1,000 lb. of shot and ball, 12 rifles valued at 600 pounds sterling, 13 boxes, 10 kegs and 7 bags."

"4 canoes with 18 men and cargo of 500 gallons rum, brandy and wine, 1,100 lbs. gunpowder, 17 c.w.t. ball and shot, 46 bales, 12 kegs, 17 bags, valued at 1,006 pounds sterling."

"12 canoes with 78 men and a cargo of 100 gallons rum and brandy, 24 kegs of wine, 64 kegs of gunpowder, 90 bags shot ball, 150 rifles, 150 bales dry goods, 12 boxes of ironware, 12 nests brass kettles, 100 packages carrot and twist

²³ Gilman, op. cit., pp. 64-65.

²⁴ Gilman, Ibid., p. 59.

tobacco, 50 kegs lard and tallow, 6 kegs pork, 9 boxes, 8 kegs, and 6 bags."²⁵

These traders often married Indians or mixed blood women "a la facon du pays" (according to the custom of the country). These informal marriages were advantageous to the trader. His wife gave the trader family ties in the Indian community, thereby securing the trade of her tribe or band; she knew the crafts, language and customs. She knew survival skills and helped the trader to adapt. She cleaned and preserved fur pelts, collected wattrap for sewing birch bark canoes, and made snowshoes and leather shoes.²⁶ Indians saw this kinship as a guarantee of mutual allegiance in war, diplomacy and trade.²⁷

Once at his wintering post, the trader advanced goods to the Indians and then had to wait for spring for the trappers to bring back furs which he in turn took to the rendezvous. The winterers endured ruptures, strains, and injuries for life in portaging, canoe accidents, and lack of provisions. Once food ran out he was dependent on Indians for pemmican which was the primary food in the far interior. Loss of life was routine, and he faced boredom most of the time. For diversion, some played the violin,

²⁵ McKay, W.A., "The Story of the Canadian Fur Trade," part I, in The Beaver, Spring, 1965, Hudson Bay House, Winnipeg, p. 25.

²⁶ Van Kirk, Sylvia, "Women and the Fur Trade," in The Beaver, Winter, 1972, p. 4-21.

²⁷ Gilman, Carolyn, Two Worlds Meet: The Great Lakes Fur Trade, Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, 1982, p. 78.

gardened in the spring, read romance and travel books, dreamed, or gave in to their depression. Monotony was relieved by regularly celebrating holidays by drinking, fighting or visiting other posts.²⁸ Yet they still returned year after year. Wintering posts were occupied from about September to May.

THE NORTHWEST COMPANY 1779-1821

The Northwest Company was an association of different merchant houses, dominated by Frobisher and Simon McTavish. At the end of each year, each partner received profits in proportion to the amount invested. At first there were sixteen shares which were divided between Montreal agents and winterers; the company was reorganizing nearly every year. By 1805, there were 100 shares.

In 1787, it was decided that no shares in the company could be sold or granted to anyone unless they rose through the ranks. Besides, two thirds of the partners had to approve each new shareholder.

By 1798, the company employed 50 clerks, 71 interpreters, 35 guides and 1120 canoemen.

The company organization was class structured. At the top were the partners made up of Montreal agents and wintering partners. The partners were owners of the company, both shareholders and management. After

²⁸ Gilman, op. cit., The Grand Portage Story, pp. 59-60.

1780, Scots came to hold more and more of these posts. Each wintering partner was in charge of a district. He had special privileges. He received rations which included tea, coffee, chocolate and brandy; he was permitted a larger allowance of personal belongings; he could have servants or slaves, and he often traveled in a light canoe for himself and his baggage. Wintering partners occasionally made trips back to the East, or Montreal agents went West to rendezvous.

Under the partners were the commis or clerks who were hired as teens or in their early twenties. They signed a seven year contract to serve an apprenticeship in the west for 100 £ and a possible share at the end. The head clerks were the more experienced who were in charge of individual posts. They kept the accounts and did much of the bargaining with the Indians. If at the end of their seven years they did not receive a share, they could hire on for 100-300 £.²⁹ Below the clerks were the clerk interpreters. They were usually literate, but of mixed blood. They received salaries, but had no hope of becoming a partner.

On the bottom were the illiterate, common laboring men. These were open to the French Canadians, Iroquois, or mixed Algonquins. Even this group had distinctions within it. These distinctions were generally determined by canoe skills. The milieux or middlemen were least skilled, were in the middle of the boat and carried the goods across portages. The foreman, avant, and

steersman, gouvernail, directed and steered the vessel and carried the canoe over portages. Each brigade of 4-6 canoes had a guide in charge who chose the route through the waterways, commanded the canoemen and was responsible for the vessel landings. His authority was absolute in this area and obeyed even by upper merchants or the bourgeois class.

Annual meetings of Montreal agents and wintering partners were held at rendezvous at Grand Portage and later Fort William. Annual meetings were a time for socializing, exchanging and gathering information about the business, gossiping and lobbying to gain promotions. Here too, the class structure was in evidence. The privilege of being a partner allowed them to bring a cassette of their own belongings, to have their own stores of tea, coffee, chocolate and brandy and to eat off china.

Meals were served in the Great Hall. Meals here might include bread, salt pork, beef, ham, venison, butter, peas, Indian corn, potatoes, tea, spirits, wine and much milk for which they kept cows. Seating, of course, was arranged by rank. The bourgeois partners were at one table. Head clerks were next, then apprentice clerks, followed by interpreters and guides. Interpreters and guides were more valuable to the company because they knew the routes.

Therefore, they were permitted to eat in the Great Hall and to sleep within the palisade.³⁰ Whereas, the voyageur ate

²⁹ Innis, op. cit., p. 241.

³⁰ Interview with reenactors at Fort William, August 1993.

and slept outside the palisade. He came inside the palisade only if he were sick and in the hospital or assigned work within the palisade. Inside the Great Hall, manners were formal. On most nights when dinner was over, tablecloths were removed and the lower ranks would leave. The remaining bourgeois and select clerks would start serious drinking. Other clerks relaxed outside often cracking jokes about their superiors, and lots of after dinner talk. In the hall there might be an occasional ball, dancing jigs, reels and hornpipes. Music was a bagpipe, violin, flute or fife.³¹

The palisade of the post was constructed of fifteen foot cedar logs pointed to shed water. The gates were barred and locked after sunset. There were guards primarily for fear of fire. It was not a military post. Indians were welcome. The palisades controlled traffic, protected the company inventory from thieves, protected the company from opposition spies and riotous behavior of its own men, and separated the classes.³² Inside, English was the primary language, and men dressed in knee pants, stockings, long tailed coats, buckled shoes, brass buttons, cravats and hats.

Outside, were the camps of the voyageurs, the porkeaters and winterers in two separate distinctive camps. Here too were the Indian encampments.

Once inside, one saw store houses of

company merchandise and furs, dwelling houses, shops, the mess house, counting house, cooperage, tinsmith, blacksmith and other tradesmen shops, warehouses for liquor, for food to provision northern brigades, for trade goods and for furs, and a powder house to keep gun powder away from fires. In the off season, the books were stored there for safekeeping.

The counting house was an office lined with huge leather bound ledgers, the floor gritty with blotting sand and clerks with their fingers black with ink. All accounting was done here. It was a complex job. Each district had its own accounts and furs coming in belong to a different set of accounts than goods going out. There were sales accounts for provisioning winterers and voyageurs.

There were a variety of currencies. Lower classes were paid in French currency or francs, livres, and sous. Gentlemen used British pounds, shillings and pence. Spanish dollars or piasters were also used. British currency was divided into two valuations, Halifax and sterling pounds. Because of inflated prices, a new kind of currency came into use, Grand Portage Currency or G.P.C. Twelve G.P.C. was equal to one pound sterling.³³

There were separate company stores for each class or group--voyageurs, Indians and partners. Men could buy capotes, jackets, breeches, dry goods, wine, rum and at times, better food. Prices were high. Most of the customers were northmen who had need and money for extras. The prices here, although high,

³¹ Gilman, op. cit., Grand Portage Story, p. 21.

³² Gilman, pp. 11-12.

³³ Gilman, p. 14.

were still cheaper than at wintering posts. No one had cash. Northmen paid in two currencies, paetons (coarse furs or hides the company let them bring down from the west) or bons (vouchers for wages from the company). Independents called "gens libres", small traders or freemen, many of mixed blood who traded with their mother's tribe, brought furs to sell to the Northwest Company. Sometimes, they had enough to hold an auction. By 1805, the Northwest Company had spanned the continent.³⁴

During rendezvous, the post, both inside the palisade and out, was a center of crowded, bustling activity. Department heads put in their orders for the next winter's trade in their particular district. Clerks assembled goods and made sure the right account was accurately charged. Some men were checking and sorting supply bundles coming in to make sure there was nothing missing. Others were making up new bales, marking the company name, year, district bound to and weight. Packages to farthest posts had to go first. As warehouses emptied of goods, they filled with furs. Furs were pressed, bundled, weighed, and labeled to be sent east and then on to Europe.

CLASH OF TWO COMPANIES 1800-1821

In 1670 the Hudson Bay Company had been in competition with the French. When the Northwest Company was organized in 1779, the two companies continued to be competitive with one

another, both companies operating very differently from one another.

The role of the voyageur and French trading practices were important to the fur trade long after the French lost control politically. The French system was based on accommodating Indian institutions. They spoke several Indian languages, and went to live among Indian tribes. The Northwest Company's success was due to their adoption and continuous development of the French system as the basis for their enterprise. The company also saw the advantage of alliances with Indian women. The skill of the French voyageur was an absolute necessity to the system. He was the power of the transportation system. The company logically, changed its source of trade goods to England rather than France, and they created an organized business administration which encouraged members to give their all with the hope of eventually becoming a full partner, but the basis was still the French system.

On the other hand, the Hudson Bay Company for a long time adopted the system of having the Indians come to them for trade purposes. They established posts to which Indians came. Supplies, trade goods and furs could be carried by ship through Hudson and James Bays to and from their posts and forts. They had no need for the type of elaborate transportation system which was used by the Northwest Company. The Hudson Bay posts did not allow fraternizing with the Indians, nor were Indians allowed in the forts but instead had to trade through a window. They had also forbid any dealings between its

³⁴ Gilman, *Ibid.*, p. 101.

servants and the Indians. Generally, since its creation in 1670, the Hudson Bay Company employed Orkneymen rather than French-Canadian voyageurs. However, in 1802, the Hudson Bay Company, in its need to recruit the French-Canadian voyageur, recognized that Indian women played an important economic role, and by 1821 marriage with Indian women was widespread in the company. By having Indians come to their posts, and by transporting trade goods and furs by ship through Hudson Bay, the Hudson Bay Company was able to avoid the high costs of labor and transporting supplies and provisions which were continually growing for the Northwest Company.

In addition, development of Astor's American Fur Trading Company and the War of 1812 closed off any hope of a western outlet or supply bases on the Columbia River. Their only other source of supplies would be the agricultural Red River Settlements which were on lands granted by the Hudson Bay Company to Selkirk. It was obvious the Northwest Company would eventually have to come to some agreement with the Hudson Bay Company. In 1821, the Northwest Company officially merged with the Hudson Bay Company.

THE VOYAGEUR

The voyageur was the human beast of burden of the fur trade. The voyageur was usually short, about five foot five or six inches, having a thick set physique with over developed arms and shoulders. If he were too tall, there was no room for his legs in the canoe. Many had nicknames which generally indicated a

characteristic opposite to what he was. If he were six foot, he might be called "La Petite Vierge".³⁵ Much of his enjoyment was in ridiculing and taunting greenhorns. He took pride in his long hair which offered protection against mosquitoes. To keep his shirt dry, he often took it off in the rain and continued paddling bare backed.³⁶

There were two groups of voyageurs, the Mangeurs du lard, pork eaters, and the hivernauts, winterers or northmen. The pork eater was the novice who made the journey from Montreal to the outposts like Michilmackinac or Grand Portage (later Fort William) and back to Montreal. They were looked down upon by the winterers, the veterans who went into the interior to exchange trade goods under the direction of a commis or clerk who was in training to possibly become a partner in the Northwest Company. Some porkeaters were chosen to go on to a rendezvous further west (eg. Rainy Lake) where they would meet canoes from still further inland. Some signed on as winterers to switch places with northmen whose contracts had expired. The porkeaters were often sinister looking in their long hair, blanket coats, smelling of sweat and tobacco. He was dressed in a loose hanging shirt, blanket coat, a large red, wool cap and a brightly colored sash wound around his middle. It is believed that one function of the sash was as a bind for hernias and not merely a colorful addition to his costume. Moccasins were generally the only

14. ³⁵ Nute, Grace Lee, op. cit., p.

³⁶ Nute, Ibid., pp. 73-74.

leather he wore because in his job, he was constantly wet, and leather got clammy and stiff. Enroute and at the outposts, he slept beneath his canoe. His camp at the outpost was located outside the post's walls, and was usually filthy with quarrels and free use of liquor a common occurrence. He was only allowed inside the walls if he had some specific duty or business which required his entrance. Fights between the porkeaters and winterers who considered themselves more elite broke out easily. Therefore, traders tried to keep them apart as much as possible. Some of these porkeaters were Indians, but by far, most of them were farmers from small French Canadian villages around Montreal. They were part timers who quickly adopted the voyageurs life of rituals and the most obscene of songs. Voyageurs drank water and rum and ate from a common kettle.

Although, winterers or northmen felt superior to porkeaters, in appearance and the kind of work they had to do, they were much the same. Their difference lay in the fact that the winterer was experienced, having proven himself. At an inland rendezvous post, unlike the porkeater who slept under their canoes, the winterer usually had a white tent of Russian sheeting pitched at random in his own area. In the northmen's camp, you would see men sitting cross legged around a kettle at meal time. They kindled a fire outdoors, boiled tea in kettles hanging from a tripod, and made their soup. Their kitchen utensils were a tin kettle to cook, a frying pan and tinned plates. Their camp was tidy. He was better treated and much more highly respected.

When the winterer first arrived, the company welcomed him with such luxuries as bread of about four pounds, pork, butter, a gill of liquor, and tobacco.³⁷ After that he was back to his daily rations of a quart of lyed Indian corn (hominy) and one ounce of grease. This was the cheapest provision that could be provided. Many of the winterers were family men with homes in the west. While at these rendezvous posts, he received his salary (300-400 livres a year in 1767; 800-1200 livres a year in 1800)³⁸, paid off his debts, renewed his contract if he needed or desired, and collected his yearly allowance of two blankets, two shirts, two pair of trousers and tobacco. Some sent earnings to Canada.³⁹

Voyageurs signed employment contracts for a term of one to three years, making of themselves a kind of indentured servant. Most of the contracts for the porkeaters were signed at Montreal while most of the contracts for the winterers were signed at the outposts. The wages of the porkeater varied from about 300 livres for guides, to 300 livres for foremen and steersmen and about 150-250 livres for middlemen in 1767 and 800-1000 livres for guides, 400-600 livres for foremen and steersmen and 250-350 livres for middlemen in 1800.⁴⁰ The majority were unskilled middlemen. The length of time of engagement varied

³⁷ Interview with reenactors Fort William, August 1993.

³⁸ Innis, op. cit., p. 228.

³⁹ Innis, Ibid., p. 240.

⁴⁰ Innis, Ibid., p. 239.

and could be for as long as six years. In addition they agreed not to leave their masters and not to give aid to rivals. Because he received 1/3 of his wages and equipment (one blanket, one shirt, one pair of trousers, two handkerchiefs, several pounds of carrot tobacco) at the time of signing his engagement, some broke their contracts and did not appear. Agents found it very difficult to get substitutes and prosecuted offenders. Any voyageur caught deserting enroute was flogged as punishment.⁴¹ Engagement contracts stated his position in the canoe and his obligations as far as portaging and while at the outpost. By contract each man usually had eight pieces weighing about 90 pounds each to carry across portages. If for some reason there were additional goods, he might earn one Spanish dollar for each additional piece. At the outpost, he was required to give six days of manual labor, felling and hewing trees, sawing boards, constructing buildings, doing farm tasks or whatever else may be assigned.

After all engagements were signed and provisions, trade goods, baggage, and equipment were assembled, the canoes were ready to leave Montreal about May. They traveled in brigades of two or three canoes each, with a total of thirty or more canoes of several brigades making up a squadron. Before leaving for the west, a final stop was made at St. Anne on the western point of Montreal where voyageurs all made an offering and a prayer, receiving a blessing for a safe, successful journey. The crew of each canoe consisted of a bowman, a guide who sat in the bow, a steersman, who

stood in the stern any time the boat was in motion and the middlemen who sat about five feet apart in the middle. All, except the steersman, paddled in synchronization, about forty strokes per minute dipping their paddle twelve to eighteen inches into the water and pulling for 12-15 hours a day with short resting spells, or pipes, of 10-15 minutes and two stops for breakfast and dinner.

In calm water, a canoe made about 4-6 mph. If there was a favorable wind, especially on the Great Lakes, a sail was hoisted and the speed increased to 8-10 mph. If headwinds were too strong, they put in for shore because the canoe could be seriously damaged. They sang while paddling to keep their cadence, with the steersman choosing the song and often being the soloist.

Canoes leaving and returning to Montreal were generally built at Trois Rivières and St. Joseph Island in Lake Huron. These were called Montreal canoes and were much larger than those used from outposts to journey further into the interior. These smaller canoes were called northern canoes. The Montreal canoe was 36 feet in length and 6 feet wide in the middle with a crew of 8-10 men, and capable of carrying about four tons. Its cargo consisted of 60 pieces of trade goods (chests, bundles, kegs, and barrels wrapped in water repellant canvas), baggage (each man was allowed 40 pounds and gentlemen were allowed more), canoe equipment (two oil cloths, mast and sail, axe, a kettle, a towing line, a sponge for bailing, and repair items of extra bark, gum and watap), and about 900 pounds of provisions (three bushels of peas, 600

⁴¹ Nute, op. cit., p. 37.

pounds of biscuit and 200 pounds of pork) to be used enroute--a total weight of about 8000 pounds or four tons.⁴² The cargo laid on long poles placed in the bottom of the canoe. These bore the weight of the goods and helped to keep the canoe's stiffness.⁴³ Provisions and trade goods had to be at Grand Portage by July so that they could be repacked and ready to leave for interior posts further west by July 15-August 1 depending on the distance. Their general loading was two-thirds goods and one-third provisions. If there were not enough provisions, voyageurs had to depend on Indians for additional supplies enroute. The first part of the journey was to Sault Ste. Marie. Upon arrival some canoes continued directly to Lake Superior, others to Michilmackinac or St. Marys. Eventually most would arrive at Grand Portage.

For each portage, each voyageur carried two 90 lb. pieces, balanced on his back. A leather strap called a trumpline or portage collar went across a man's forehead and supported one piece. A second piece was placed on top. The man walked bent forward to balance most of the weight on his shoulders. Portages were of different lengths and difficulties. The voyageur stopped about every half hour or 1/3 of a mile at a designated place and put his pieces down. He returned, bringing the rest of the load to that rest stop or pose. When all the goods and canoes were at that

pose, they would proceed to the next pose. The Montreal canoe was carried in an upright position by the steersman and bowman with the aid of middlemen. The northern canoe would be carried by the steersman and bowman in an upside down position. Bedding would be used in carrying either kind of canoe over rocks. A portage could take hours or days. At Grand Portage, the portage was 18 miles over hills and mountains with 16 poses.⁴⁴ There was one portage of 45 miles in Wisconsin. It was divided into 122 poses.⁴⁵ Between Montreal and Lake Winnipeg, there were 98 portages.⁴⁶ A voyageur travelling from the Pacific to Montreal would face 150 or more portages.

The north canoes were about 25 feet in length with a crew of 4-6 men and carried 23-25 pieces of trade goods which was about 2/3 of the 3,700 lb. to two ton load, the rest being baggage and food provisions. These were the canoes which were used from the outposts like Michilmackinac, Grand Portage, Fort William, or Rainy Lake into the interior. They were built almost entirely by Ojibway mostly at Rainy Lake and later at Fort William. Each brigade of 4-8 canoes left about two days apart to prevent overcrowding at the inland portages. If more than one group was at a portage, pieces were mixed up or

⁴² Innis, op. cit., pp. 216-218.

⁴³ Gilman, op. cit., Grand Portage, p. 11.

⁴⁴ Gilman, Ibid., p. 18.

⁴⁵ Nute, op. cit., pp. 45-46.

⁴⁶ Gates, Charles M., Five Fur Traders of the Northwest, Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, 1965, p. 117.

sometime left behind. Those who went the furthest left first.

A voyageur's day started about 3 a.m and ended at nightfall about 9 p.m. Upon landing at nightfall, the campfire was lit, and canoes were unloaded and turned over; the voyageur slept on the rocks with a single blanket using his braced, overturned canoe as a roof; if a clerk was along, his tent and bed of fir boughs would be set up; supper was cooked and eaten by voyageurs and upended canoes were patched and/or caulked if there was any damage. There were generally two meals a day of one hour each unless there were a number of portages when meal times would be shortened or difficult portages when there would be three meals. Meals consisted of a quart of peas and one or two ounces of grease (pork or bacon) per man until they reached Michilmackinac. When peas ran out, lyed corn was used. At Michilmackinac they could pick up additional supplies and provisions (lyed corn) for the journey north through Lake Superior and south into Wisconsin and westward. It was prepared in one common pot which held eight to ten gallons of water hung over a fire. Nine quarts of peas or lyed corn (one lb. per man) was added. When well busted, two to three lbs. of pork would be cut into strips and added. All would boil and simmer until daylight. If available, four biscuits broken into pieces, would be added to the already thickened mixture. The men squatted around the kettle, each with his own wooden spoon, and ate their fill.

Beyond the outposts, further into the interior, the food of the voyageur

(hivernaut) became pemmican which was pressed buffalo meat with hot grease added. If flour were available, a dish called Rubbaboo was made. Pemmican was made into a kind of soup by boiling it in water. To this flour was added. It became a special treat if maple sugar were added.⁴⁷ Providing pemmican was a large expense to the company. The buffalo had to be hunted, and the pemmican prepared and transported to depots in spring.

Nomadic Indians of the Plains were dependent on the buffalo for their food and clothing and therefore not as dependent on European trade goods. Trade was slow in developing. Eventually barter trade was developed for liquor, tobacco, powder balls, knives, awls, brass rings and wire, and blue beads and trinkets. Rum, tobacco and ammunition were the desired trade goods from Europeans.⁴⁸ Once the fur trade went beyond Edmonton and Ile-a-la-Crosse, salmon and whitefish became part of the food provision.⁴⁹

A voyageur who moved from the ranks of a porkeater to that of a 'norwester' had to undergo an initiation. This ceremony consisted of being sprinkled with a cedar branch dipped in water, and then taking an oath which said that he would never allow anyone to come this way without the ceremony and he would never kiss another voyageur's wife without her permission. The ceremony

⁴⁷ Nute, op. cit., p. 54.

⁴⁸ Innis, op. cit., p. 235.

⁴⁹ Innis, Ibid., p. 237.

concluded with gunshots fired in succession followed by drinks furnished by the new member.

Before reaching a fort, voyageurs would stop and spruce themselves up. If they were northmen they would add a red colored feather to their hats which were an indication of their tried and worthy distinction over porkeaters who were not permitted to wear the feathers. Bowsmen, guides and steermen especially wore the red feather. As they approached an outpost, they burst into song to announce their arrival. As part of the celebration of the arrival, northwesterners received a round loaf of bread weighing about four lbs, about 1/2 lb. of butter and one gill of rum.

Many of the outposts of the Northwest Company had a man who served as doctor and pharmacist. Treatment of voyageurs was primarily for digestive problems, constipation, cuts and bruises, and at times for frost bite which could possibly lead to gangrene and amputations. The common belief in medicine in the early nineteenth century was that all health problems were due to an imbalance of the liquids of the body--water, phlegm, black and yellow bile and blood. Therefore, purging to cause vomiting, enemas of warm soapy water and bloodletting were common practices. There were medications like aromatic cloves to inhale for hangovers and cloves for toothaches, but medications were expensive and difficult to come by. Therefore, they were mostly used for company officers. Voyageurs' treatments were primarily bloodletting and purging. Common problems enroute were hernia,

sometimes causing death, bruised feet, wrenched ankles, heat, chaffing and boils.⁵⁰ Spots where voyageurs died enroute were marked by wooden crosses, and many cross markers were seen along portage routes--some having twenty or thirty.

MARRIAGE A LA FACAN DU PAYS

Marriage *a la facan du pays* combined Indian and European marriage customs. Traders would obtain consent of the girl's parents and would be required to pay a bride price determined by the girl's relatives. There was no exchange of vows between the couple. The smoking of calumet sealed the alliance. The trader usually visited the Indian camp to claim his wife and then the couple would be ceremoniously escorted to the fort.

The bride would go through a cleansing ritual performed by the other women of the fort to make her pleasing to her white husband. She would be scoured of grease and paint and given European style clothing. Norwester's wives were clothed in Canadian fashion (shirt, short gowns, petticoat, leggings). The trader then took his bride to his quarters and from then on were considered husband and wife. Although not common, separation could be decided by either partner. However, the gifts to the parents were not returned.

The only social problem arose when the trader chose to retire, and he would leave his Indian wife often times turning her over to another trader.

⁵⁰ Interviews with Fort William reenactors, 1994.

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Vocabulary of the Fur Trade

avant--foreman who stood in the front of the canoe and directed the passage of the canoe

bâtard (bastard canoe)--10 men canoe

bosse--the hump of the buffalo

les bouts--the avant and gouvernail

brigade--3-4 canoes traveling together

Canot du maître (Montreal Canoe)--Large canoe used on Great Lakes and large rivers from Montreal to outposts and back; 35-40 foot, 14 men.

Canot du nord (North Canoe)--Canoe used on smaller streams or lakes primarily west of Grand Portage; 25 foot, 8 men

capote--a greatcoat with a hood made from a blanket which was used by nearly all traders and voyageurs

cariole--kind of dog sled used in the Northwest

carrot--a solid bundle of tobacco leaves laid together lengthwise, compressed and wrapped in a cloth, tightly bound with cord; the bundle was 12-18 inches long and tapered to a point on both ends.

cassettes--chests containing personal belongings

castor-beaver skins; there were various grades of beaver skins

castoreum--a liquid from the glands of beaver used in perfume making and baiting traps

cerntures flêcheés-- bright colored sashes worn by voyageurs

Commis--clerks trained to become a bourgeois, possibly one day a full fledged partner,

might manage a single post

Congés--French government issued licenses which allowed private merchants to send canoes to the west for a price; permission to trade

Coureur de bois--illegal traders of French regime who went into the wilderness to trade without licenses

décharge--packs are removed, and the canoe is hauled or pulled past rapids

Engagés--employees who signed contracts

demi-charge--part of the load of a canoe

dépouilles--portions of fat from a buffalo used as a substitute for bread; it was along the backbone of the buffalo from the shoulder to the last rib; it was stripped from the carcass, dipped in hot grease, and hung up in a lodge and smoked before it was ready to eat.

déroutine--short trading trips made by winterers to places where Indians brought a number of skins

fathom--tobacco braided and twisted and measured in terms of length rather than weight; actually it weighed about 3/4 pound.

Gens du nord (northmen)--canoemen who transported furs from the companies' scattered posts across the west

gens-libre-- independent fur traders

gouvernail--steersman who attended the helm

Guide--was in the head or the stern and commanded the brigade

Half canoe-- 20 foot, sometimes used

Hivernauts (winterers)--experienced voyageurs who wintered at posts in interiors, spent much of the winter with Indians, and exchanged trade goods for furs.

Light canoe--an Indian canoe 10-15 foot usually without freight

Mangeur du lard (porkeaters)--novices who managed canoes, carrying goods to outposts and furs back to Montreal, but not further into the wilderness. They returned home each season.

livre--unit of currency: French livre equals 20 sols; Canada livre equals 15 sols

Mangeurs de lard (pork eaters)--The novices who transported goods from Montreal to posts and then returned with furs.

Milieux--those paddlers who sat in the middle of the canoe who had little if any experience

Mocock or Makuk--a birch bark vessel into which was packed 30-80 pounds of maple sugar

oates--wild rice

pack of furs--bundles into which pelts were pressed and tied; about 90 lbs. each

pays d'en haut--term French traders used to designate forest lands of the Northwest

pelletterie--skins worn as furs; this made up only a small portion of the fur trade; the biggest portion were beaver which were sought for felt

pemmican--dried buffalo strips mixed with grease

perche--old French unit of distance--18 feet

pièces--term applied to each bundle, into which cargo was packed, each weighing about 90 lbs.

pipe--the standard of measurement on the water; the guide gave the order, "ellumiez," indicating enough time had elapsed between smokes. Paddles were placed in the canoe; men sat back smoking pipes, telling jokes for 10-15 minutes until the order to resume was given, and they went on; distances covered between rests

porkeater--see Mangeur du lard

portage--the carrying of goods and boats overland in order to continue on some other water system or to bypass natural barriers like waterfalls, mountains etc.

portage collar-- a three inch wide strap of leather to which other leather straps were tied to carry pieces which went over the forehead of the voyageur

posé--stopping places, of varying intervals, on portages

squadron--made up of a number of brigades of canoes often totalling 30-40 canoes

strouds--a kind of cloth fabric; a very popular trade item

taureaux--buffalo hides, cut up and made into sacks to be filled with pemmican, about 90 lbs.

trade post--home, store, foreign embassy, and local tavern; in the north a permanent structure that Indians came to

Traine or traineau--a sledge or sleigh about seven feet long with the front end turned up so it could go over bushes and low obstructions; in the far north it was pulled by dogs. At Rainy Lake it was pulled by horses.

la vieille "old woman of the wind"--oilcloth used for covering cargo and improvising a sail.

voyageur--manual laborer who carried goods and furs by boat and on their backs. Like transportation workers everywhere, they developed a language, dress and folklore of their own.

wattape--spruce roots used to sew pieces of bark together

winterers--see Hivernauts

Timeline--Fur Trade

1600--first French Trade Post established at Tadoussac

1608--founding of Qubec by Champlain

1634--founding of Trois Rivières

**1642--founding of Villemarie (Montreal)
Fort Richelieu established at Sorel**

1660--Trading base established at Green Bay

1665-- Chambly established on Richelieu River

1670--founding of Hudson Bay Company

1673--Cataraqui (Fort Frontenac established at Kingston)

1697--Treaty of Ryswick ended war between French, English, and Iroquois giving all trading posts except Fort Albany to the French

1713--Treaty of Utrecht gave all forts on Hudson Bay back to English

1763--Treaty of Paris, Quebec is ceded to England

1774--Samuel Hearn establishes first Hudson Bay Company post at Cumberland House

1778--Peter Pond reaches Athabasca country

1779--Organization of the Northwest Company

1794--Jay's Treaty set boundary between the U.S. and Canada (British North America)

1796--Detroit and Michilmackinac pass to the Americans

1798--Fort William becomes interior headquarters of the Northwest Company

20 Oct. 1798--New Northwest Company (known as XY Company) formed

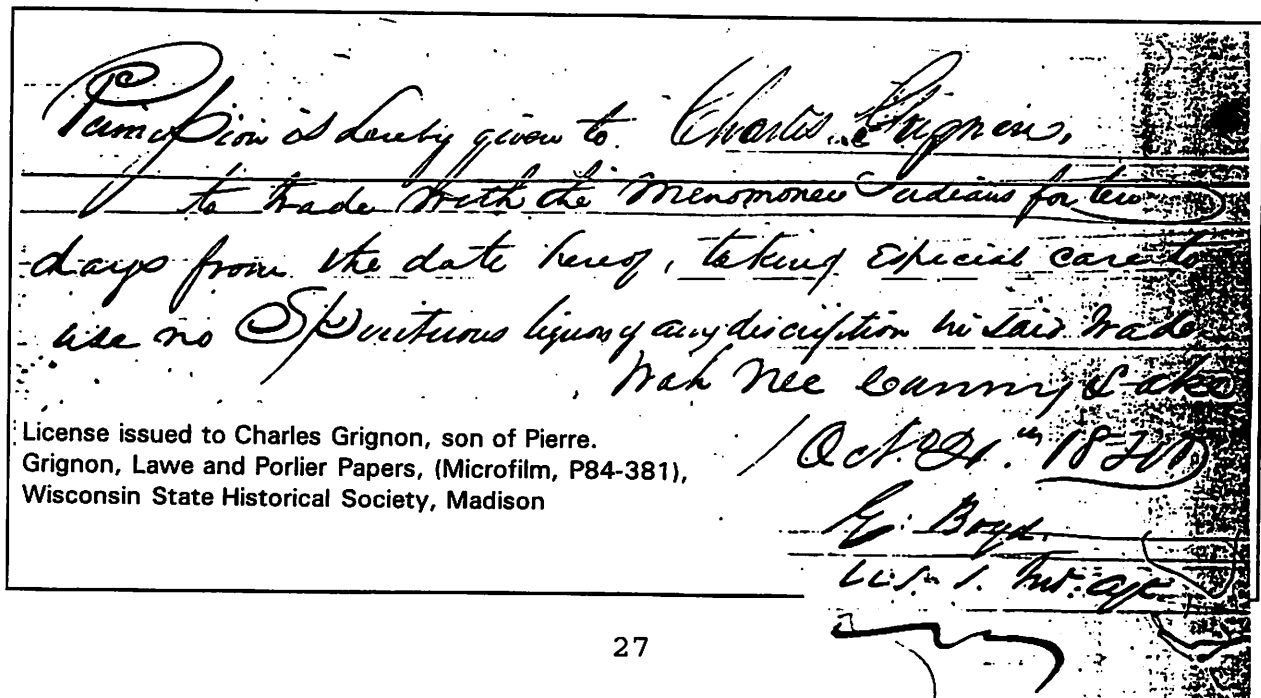
5 Nov. 1804--XY Company ends, becomes part of Northwest Company

1811--Fort Astoria established at the mouth of the Columbia River by Pacific Fur Company

Selkirk's Red River Settlement is established

1813-- Fort Astoria bought by Northwest Company

1821-- merger of Hudson Bay Company (London based) and Northwest Company (Montreal based)



A DESCRIPTIVE LIST of Aliens *employed by the American Fur Company in their trade, under the*
within Licence, granted to *Augustin Grignon?* **and named therein, viz.**

No.	NAMES.	Capacity.	STATURE.		Eyes.	Hair.	Complexion.	Build.	By Birth.
			Feet.	Inches.					
1.	Louis Gaudet	Bornman	6	2	Dark	Dark	Dark	Stout	Canadian
2.	Victor Janthier	"	5	9	Brown	Light	"	Slender	"
3.	David McFarlain	"	5	8	Gray	"	"	"	"
4.	Joseph Deneau	"	5	10	Brown	"	"	"	"
5.	Finneas Martin	"	5	7	Blue	Brown	Light	Sandy	"
6.	Auguste Hubert	"	5	2	Brown	Light	"	Stout	"
7.	Sabriel Royer	"	5	10	Gray	"	Dark	Stout	"
8.	Peter Mannard	"	5	7	Gray	"	"	"	"

Agency office Green Bay 18th September 1899

Ag. Grignon

List of engagés to Augustin Grignon, son of Pierre Grignon, Lawe and Porlier Papers (microfilm P84-381)
 Wisconsin State Historical Society, Madison

GRIGNON, LAWE AND PORLIER PAPERS

Pierre Grignon, John Lawe and Jacques Porlier were fur traders who settled in Green Bay the end of the 17th and beginning of 18th centuries.

Pierre Grignon, born in Deschambault, Quebec between 1735-1740, had been a voyageur in the Lake Superior region. He settled in Green Bay about 1763. He had three children (only Perrish or Pierriche survived) with his Indian wife and nine children (Pierre Antoine, Charles, Augustin, Louis, Jean Baptiste, Domitilde, Marguerite, Hippolyte and Amable) with Louise Domitilde de Langlade whom he married in 1776. Pierre died November 1795. Most of his sons also became active in the fur trade for the Northwest Fur Company or the American Fur Trade Company.

John Lawe, however, was born in 1779 in York, England. His mother was the sister of Jacob Franks, the first Jewish fur trader at Green Bay. In 1797 John Lawe worked as a clerk for Jacob Franks who had started an independent fur trade. He married Therese Rankin in 1807. They had six daughters and two sons. The sons also were active in the fur trade. John Lawe died 11 February 1846 in Green Bay.

Jacques Porlier was also a French Canadian born in Montreal in 1765. In 1783 he was in Mackinaw and in 1791 in Green Bay working for Pierre Grignon as a clerk and tutor. In 1793 he married Marguerite Griesie. By 1797 he was trading independently in Green Bay and northwest Wisconsin. He and Augustin Grignon (Pierre's son) started a trading company with posts at Overton Creek on the Fox River and Point Bass on the Wisconsin River. He had three sons, Joseph Jacques, Hippolyte, and Louis. Joseph Jacques also was actively involved in the fur trade in the Green Bay area. On 12 July 1839 Porlier died at Green Bay.

The Papers relate primarily to the fur trade in Wisconsin and the northwest during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The Grignon, Lawe and Porlier Papers are in two series. The first is Correspondence 1800-1884 dealing with the business, personal and official correspondence of the three families. The second are Legal Papers 1712-1873. These include marriages, apprentice bonds, engagements, trade licenses (see pp. 27-28), deeds, assessment rolls, and other miscellaneous documents. The Collection makes up sixteen archive boxes at the Archives at the State Historical Society. They also have been put on microfilm and are in thirteen reels in the microforms room at the Historical Society, Madison.

The following list of names from engagements 1779-1821 and 1822-1841 were extracted from the eleventh reel (P84-381) of the Grignon, Lawe and Porlier Papers 1712-1884. Most of these engagements were signed at Green Bay. Others were signed at Michilmackinac or Montreal.

Hyacinthe Tremblay & Louis Bousquet (uncle) 19 Jan 1779	Joseph Ducharme 16 March 1807	13 Oct 1808	Olivier Desjardin 8 May 1811
Charles Juson or Tuson 8 May 1800	Jean Bte Deguire (father)& Gabriel Rabie; Ignace & Alexis Deguire (brothers) 26 June 1807	Joseph Berand 1 June 1809	Jacob Bradley 15 July 1811
Antoine Bruyard 1 May 1802	Joseph Lamargueritte 24 July 1807	Joseph Dubaux 1809	Jean Bte Brodeur 23 Sep 1811
Joseph Bourgoin 8 June 1803	Charles Amable Normand 1807	Francois Beaune 21 March 1810	Jean Bte vaine? 17 Oct 1811
Jean Bte Flamand or Flamant 2 July 1804	Joseph Boivert 10 June 1808	Francois Robillard (Robiat) 23 March 1810	Laurent d'agenait or Dagenart 12 Feb 1812
Geofroie Bourdeau 10 June 1805	Joseph Bouché 10 June 1808	Alexis Ayotte 8 Jan 1811	Charles St. Antoine dit Vacher 14 March 1812
Pierre Chalifou 8 March 1806	Augustin LeBoeuf 3 Oct 1808	Jean Bte Bouchard & Francois Lamarche 11 Jan 1811	Antoine St. Antoine dit Vaché 25 March 1812
	Jacques Peat or LeP	Jacques Philippe 8 Feb 1811	Jean Bte Bouchard

10 July 1813	Jean Bte Loiron or Doiron	Pierre Chalifoux	1817
Baptiste le Yoptch	26 March 1816	31 Oct 1816	Francois Goyet
21 July 1813	Jacques Lentier	Augustin Mallette	3 Feb 1818
Francois St. Maurice	26 March 1816	11 Dec 1816	Vincent Charbonneau
21 July 1813	Jean Bte Doiron (father)	Augustin Tibault	13 Feb 1818
Alexis Ayotte	Jean Bte Doiron (son)	19 April 1817	Gabriel Fontaine
28 July 1813	22 April 1816	Jean Bte Aubertin	13 Feb 1818
Charles Sicord	David Swanson	1 May 1817	Francois Goyet for son, Alexis
29 July 1813	1 May 1816	Pierre Barrette	13 Feb 1818
Francois Dagenay	Louis Menard	3 May 1817	Francois Bouthellier
21 March 1815	2 May 1816	Jean Bte Beauchams	17 Feb 1818
Louis Savarre	Pascal La Rock	3 May 1817	Andre Charron dit Cabana
17 April 1815	3 July 1816	Charles Mathieu	28 Feb 1818
Francois Guoin	Louis Debreuil	6 May 1817	Paul Jussiaume dit Alexandre
23 April 1815	6 July 1816	J. Bte Desormier	28 Feb 1818
Simon Moreau	Louis Dufour	6 May 1817	Paschal Placide
24 April 1815	15 July 1816	Francois Lamoureux	4 March 1818
Gabriel Rangé	Guillaume Lalonde	9 May 1817	Julien Martin
28 April 1815	17 July 1816	Guillaume Lalonde	11 March 1818
Olivier Desjardin	Amable Larvé	20 July 1817	Amable Harts
19 June 1815	18 July 1816	Louis Savard	11 March 1818
J? Hebert	Alexis Deguire	28 July 1817	Olivier Vilmer
26 June 1815	19 July 1816	Paskal La Rock	12 March 1818
Michel Gravelle	Jean B. Bouchard	29 July 1817	Augustin Bourdeau
14 July 1815	22 July 1816	Joseph Deneaux	24 March 1818
Joseph Boucher	Louis Jenereux	9 Aug 1817	Joseph Bouchard
8 Sep 1815	31 July 1816	Alexis Vaillancourt	1 May 1818
Pierre Grignon (son)	Gabriel Robie	11 Aug 1817	Etienne Deniger
15 Sep 1815	25 Sep 1816	Joseph Biayone or Biarjone	30 June 1818
Jean Bte Dudois dit Canadien	Joseph DeChamps	17 Aug 1817	Basile Bouché & Charles Bouché
16 Jan 1816	27 Sep 1816	Alexis Larose	10 Feb 1819
Joseph Dechamp	Hypolithe Grignon	28 Aug 1817	Jean B. Beauchamp
6 March 1816	4 Oct 1816	David Swanson	20 Aug 1819
Alexis Nicolas	Antoine La Comble	1 Sep 1817	
21 March 1816	31 Oct 1816	Antoienne LaComb	

Amable Grignon 15 Oct 1819	23 Aug 1821	Baptist Alaird 20 Aug 1822	22 Sep 1823
Charles Molrick 21 Dec 1819	Francois Falard 24 Aug 1821	Guillaume (William) Jackson 1822	Jaque Porlier Junior 23 Sep 1823
Jean Baptiste Janotte dit La Chapelle 15 March 1820	Louis Bauforé 26 Sep 1821	Baptist Canadien 16 Feb 1823	Louis Beaupre 24 Sep 1823
Pierre Laliberte 20 March 1820	Etienne Deniger 26 Sep 1821	Alexis Roi 2 April 1823	Michel Laclair 1 Oct 1823
Jean Baptiste Marson dit Lapierre 23 March 1820	Benjamin Ecuyer 26 Sep 1821	Joseph Naquet 12 April 1823	Vincent Charbenno 3 Oct 1823
Alexandre Cadai Pothier 18 May 1820	Stanislas Chafou 29 Sep 1821	Simon Ecuyer 13 April 1823	Benjamin Ecuyer 4 Oct 1823
Joseph Peltier 4 July 1820	Amable Grignon 29 Sep 1821	Joseph Beauparlant 23 June 1823	William Jackson 7 Oct 1823
Isaac Jacques 30 July 1820	Pierre Turcotte 29 Sep 1821	Etienne Bouteu 4 July 1823	Alexis LeRoux 15 March 1824
Louis Corbeille 4 Aug 1820	Joseph Dugay 3 Oct 1821	Victor Gaultier 30 Aug 1823	Joseph Dugay 12 March 1824
Jean B Jinot 23 Aug 1820	J. Bte Latouche 6 Nov 1821	Augustin Hebert 30 Aug 1823	Francois Joielle 24 May 1824
Edward Hollander 12 Sep 1820	Jean Baptiste Lemerie 6 April 1822	Paul Bellemeau 30 Aug 1823	Etienne Bouteu 29 July 1824
Vincent Charbonner 20 Sep 1820	Michel Gauthier 19 April 1822	David du Farlane 30 Aug 1823	Vincent Charbonneau 11 Aug 1824
Andre Charon dit Cabana 26 Sep 1820	Pierre Houtrile? 27 May 1822	Pierre Menard 1 Sep 1823	Simon Ecuyer 22 Aug 1825
Prudent Langlois 28 Nov 1820	Michel Seclair 1 June 1822	Gabriel Rainger 2 Sep 1823	Andre Charon 23 Aug 1825
Amable Gervais 8 March 1821	Joseph Deguire or Dugur 4 June 1822	Joseph Duneau 10 Sep 1823	Julien _____ 2 Sep 1825
Antoine Robert 11 June 1821	Alexis Larose 23 July 1822	Francois Martin 10 Sep 1823	Joseph Toudrie or Pouduette 2 Sep 1825
Jean Bte Jina	Pierre Grignon 9 Aug 1822	Louis Cardinal 20 Sep 1823	Antoine Thibault 7 March 1826
	Francois Goyet 13 Aug 1822	Charles Grignon	Xavier Trudelle 14 March 1826

Charles Pichet 22 March 1826	30 March 1830	12 May 1832	Joseph Sibreen 2 June 1834
Charles Pichet dit Dupre 22 March 1826	John Kittson & George Kittson (son) 23 April 1830	James Nen 5 Aug 1832	Germain Pelletier 4 July 1834 as a stonecutter
Rene Antaya 30 March 1826	Theophile Cadotte 1 May 1830	Joseph Durant 15 Aug 1832	Charles Reed 4 July 1834 as a joiner
Antoine Lavalé 16 Feb 1827	Charles Grignon 1 July 1830	Bonaventure Sebreen 17 Aug 1832	Alexandre Croteu 12 Jan 1835
Paul Menard 9 Feb 1828	Augustin Grignon 5 July 1830	Jacques Ecuyer 17 Sep 1832	Jean Peltier 19 March 1835
Francois Laprix 20 March 1828	Peter Ulrich 6 July 1830	Alexandre Croteau 18 Sep 1832	Daniel Valadeau 1 July 1835
Olivier Pinard 30 Jan 1829	Charles Grignon 16 July 1830	George Grignon 29 Sep 1832	Daniel Palardeau 25 Sep 1835
Pierre Vilandry 11 Feb 1829	William Powell 16 July 1830	FrancoisXavier Fournelle 26 March 1833	Claude Caron 29 Sep 1835
Jean Baptiste Plante 14 Feb 1829	Jean B. Brunet 25 Sep 1830	Joseph Laurent 4 May 1833	Jean Baptiste Beauchon 27 Oct 1835
Antoine Goyette 6 June 1829	Isacs Jacques 14 July 1831	Louis Porlier 17 Aug 1833	Peter G. Bernard 24 Oct 1835
Lambert Maellabé 11 June 1829	Charles Grignon 30 Aug 1831	Charles Grignon 1 Sep 1833	Louis Belau 26 July 1836
Louis Grignon 9 July 1829	Amable Grignon 8 Sep 1831	Jean Baptiste Chybeau 26 Sep 1833	Moise Bibeau 14 Oct 1837
Thomas Vas de Boncocur or Vadeboncoeur 27 Feb 1830	Louis Laberge 9 Oct 1831	Pierre Grignon 1833	Narcisse Ange 14 Oct 1837
Antoine des Collaury (son) & Jos. Coutonnie 29 Feb 1830	Jean Bte L'Emerie 10 Jan 1832	Joseph Garvais 5 Feb 1834	Celestin Demarrais 12 Oct 1837
Paul Cayé 10 March 1830	Joseph Boisverd 13 Jan 1832	Theotiene Chevallier 15 April 1834	Jean Le Doux 16 Oct 1841
Joseph Gervais 27 March 1830	Joseph Lorian 23 April 1832	Narcisse Maillot 16 April 1834	Jean Bte La Touche
Joseph Marsouier	Joseph Normand 2 May 1832	Jean Baptiste Rogue 21 April 1834	
	Joseph Normand (son of Athanape Normand)	Celestin Desmarais 3 May 1834	

NOTARIAL FUR TRADE ENGAGEMENTS

Our ancestors who worked in the fur trade as canoe men or voyageurs signed engagement contracts. Although contracts were made year round, most of the contracts were signed in spring before the canoes left to go into the interior. These contracts identify the engage by his name (usually including dit names), place of residence or occupation, his employer, his position in the canoe, his wages, his destination and his responsibilities.

Listings of engagements can be found in Massicotte, Rapport des Archives de la Province de Quebec (RAPQ),

Vol. 1929-1930 engagements 1670-1745 pp. 191-466
1930-1931 engagements 1746-1752 pp. 353-453
1931-1932 engagements 1753-1758 pp. 243-365
1932-1933 engagements 1758-1778 pp. 245-304
1942-1943 engagements 1788-1797 pp. 261-397
1943-1944 engagements 1798-1801 pp. 335-444
1944-1945 engagements 1802-1804 pp. 307-401
1945-1946 engagements 1805-1821 pp. 225-340
1946-1947 engagements 1778-1788 pp. 301-369 Lefebvre, Jean-Jacques, ed.

Another kind of fur trade contract which you may find informative and should not neglect are the congés or licenses. These granted permission to take part in the fur trade. These include the name of those receiving the contract, the number who are engaged for a particular trip, and their destination.

A listing of Conges can be found in Massicotte, E.-Z., ed., Rapports de L'Archiviste de la Province de Quebec

Vol. 1921-1922 Congés 1681-1737 pp. 189-225
1922-1923 Congés 1739-1752 pp. 192-265
or

Massicotte, E.-Z., ed., Canadian Passports 1681-1752, Polyanthos, New Orleans, 1975.

In the early French regime, the contracts were hand written and obviously more difficult to translate because of the handwriting and the clarity of the document. Most notaries also used abbreviations which are difficult to discern. The Northwest Company made use of preprinted forms which made it uniform and convenient for notaries and themselves.

Following are two samples of engagement contracts used by the Northwest Company. First, I have included a copy of the contract followed by a liberal English translation. I hope these translations will help you to translate similar contracts you may find for your families. The Two following engagements are from the Old Fort William Resource Library, Thunder Bay, Ontario.

* Caution: Be careful not to confuse family members who may have the same name.

PARDEVANT LES NOTAIRES résidans en la ville de Montréal dans la Province du Bas-Canada, soussigné, FUT PRESENT

*M^r J^e Bourcier de Strataguay Ant^e Duquette
Raphael Primeau et Louis Antoine Coullière d^e*

lequel s'est volontairement engagé et s'engage par ces Présentes à M^r *M^r J^e Bourcier de Strataguay* Agent pour la Compagnie du Nord Ouest à ce présent et acceptant, pour à *leur* première réquisition partir de cette Ville en qualité de *Milieu* dans un de *leur* Canots ou Bateaux, pour faire le Voyage, tant en montant

*qu'en descendant pour le Détroit
pour la Grande Rivière*

Et avoir bien et dûment soin pendant les routes et étant au dit lieu, des Marchandises, Vivres, Pelleteries, Ustensiles et de toutes les choses nécessaires pour le Voyage; servir, obéir et exécuter fidèlement tout ce que les dit Sieurs de la dite Compagnie ou tous autres représentant *leur* personne auxquels ils pourroient transporter le présent engagement, lui commanderont de licite et honnête, faire *leur* profit, éviter *leur* dommage, les en avertir s'il vient à sa connoissance, et généralement tout ce qu'un bon *Milieu* doit et est obligé de faire; sans pouvoir faire aucune traite particulière, s'absenter ni quitter le dit service, sous les peines portées par les Ordonnances, et de perdre ses gages. Cet engagement ainsi fait, pour et moyennant la somme de *deux cent cinquante* livres ou chelins, ancien courant de cette Province, *et* qu'il promet *et* s'oblige *de* de bailler et payer au dit engagé un mois après son retour en cette Ville, et à son départ un équipement *simple*

*Lesdits avoirs de Raphael Primeau Milieu
sont lesdits et s'obligent à payer
en avance à compte de ses gages*

Car ainsi, &c. promettant, &c. obligeant, &c. renonçant, &c.

FAIT et passé au dit Montréal en l'Etude du Notaire l'an mil huit cent *vingt* le *deux* de *Novembre* avant midi; et ont signé, à l'exception du dit engagé qui, ayant déclaré ne le savoir faire, de ce enquis, a fait sa marque ordinaire après lecture faite.

*J^e Bourcier
Antoine Duquette
Ambroise Coullière
Raphael Primeau*

BEFORE THE NOTARIES residing in the city of Montreal of the
Province of Lower Canada, the undersigned WERE PRESENT

***Jn Bte Bourcier de Chateauguay, Ant Duquette
Raphael Primeau de St Constant Ant Coulliard d***

who voluntarily have engaged and engaged themselves in the Presence
of ***Mr. Wm Hallowell agent for the Company of the Northwest***
at this time and agreeing at ***their*** first command to leave
this city in the position of ***middleman***
in one of ***their*** canoes or bateaus, to make the voyage, as much
as
***coming down for the district of Detroit
by the Grande Riviere***

And to have good and careful care during the routes, and being accountable to the
aforesaid, of Merchandise, Provisions, Furs, Utensils and all things necessary for the
voyage; to serve, obey and show loyalty all that the said Gentlemen ***of the said
company***
or as others representing ***them*** command that is legal
to work according to their contract, command that is lawful and
honest, to work on ***their*** behalf, to prevent any damage to ***them***, to warn them of any
harm that comes to his knowledge,
and generally do all that a good ***middleman*** should do and is obliged
to do; without doing any private trading, nor absent himself nor quit the said service,
under penalties imposed by the Laws, and the loss of his wages. This engagement
thus made, for and providing the sum of ***two hundred fifty*** livres or chelins, old
(former) currency of this Province,
which they promise and oblige themselves to pay to the said engagé one month
after his return to this city, and at his departure and ***Simple*** equipment.

***To recognize he had received Raphael Primeau fifteen piastres the rest eight piastres
in advance at Compte de les Gorges.***

For thus, &c. Promising, &c. Obliging, &c. renouncing, &c.

MADE and sealed at Montreal in the Office of ***Notary*** the year one thousand eight
hundred ***thirteen*** the ***ten*** of ***August***
before noon; and have signed with the exception of the engage who declare that they
were not able to, having investigated it, has made his ordinary (own) mark, after
contract was read to him.

***Jn Bapte x Bourcier
Antoine x Duquette
Antoine . x Coulliard
Raphael x Primeau***

PARDEVANT les NOTAIRES de la Province du
Bas Canada, à Montréal, y résidant, soussigné; fut présent

Joseph Pillant de Montreuil

lequel s'est volontairement engagé et s'engage par ces présentes à Messrs.
William M'Gillivray, William Hallowell, Roderick M'Kenzie, Angus Shaw, Archibald Norman M'Leod et James Hallowell, de Montréal,
Négocians et Associés, sous le nom M'TAVISH, M'GILLIVRAYS
& Co. et JOHN OGILVY et THOMAS THAIN, *par Angus Shaw*

Ecuyer, à ce présent et acceptant pour, à leur première
réquisition, partir de Montréal, en qualité de *Guide*

dans un de leurs canots ou
bateaux, pour faire le voyage, tant en allant qu'en revenant du Fort
William sur la Rivière Kaministiquia; passer par Michilimakinac et aller
au Lac de la Pluie, s'il en est requis, ~~donner six jours de corvée, faire~~
deux voyages du Fort William au Portage de la Montagnes, ou au lieu
d'iceux donner six jours de temps à d'autres ouvrages à l'option des dits
Sieurs, aider à porter les canots à trois dans les terres, et avoir bien et
dument soin pendant les routes, et étant rendu aux dits lieux du Fort
William ou du Lac de la Pluie, des marchandises, vivres, pelleteries,
ustensiles, et de toutes les choses nécessaires pour le voyage; servir,
obéir, et exécuter fidèlement, tout ce que les dits Sieurs Bourgeois ou
tous autres représentans leurs personnes auxquels ils pourroient transpor-
ter le présent engagement, lui commanderont de licite et honnête; faire
leur profit, éviter leur dommages, les en avertir s'il vient à sa connois-
sance; et généralement tout ce qu'un bon engagé doit et est obligé de
faire, sans pouvoir faire aucune traite particulière, s'absenter ni quitter
le dit service, sous les peines portées par les loix et ordonnances de cette
Province, et de perdre ses gages. Cet engagement ainsi fait, pour et
moyennant la somme de *huit cent*

livres ou chelins, ancien cours de cette Province pour
le voyage au Fort William, et de *deux cent cinquante*

dit cours, s'il fait le voyage du Lac de la Pluie, qu'ils promet-
tent et s'obligent de bailler et payer au dit engagé un mois après son
retour à Montréal; et avoir pour équipement ~~une couverture de trois~~
~~points, trois aunes de coton, une paire de souliers de bouef et un collier;~~
~~recevoir à leur retour à compte~~ *quatre cent livres*

s'oblige de contribuer d'un par cent su-
ses gages pour le Fonds des Voyageurs. Car ainsi, &c. promettant, &c.
obligeant, &c. renonçant, &c.

Fait et passé à *Montréal* en l'étude du Notaire soussigné
l'an mil huit cent *dis* le *vingt sept*

de *Octobre* à *quatre midi*, et ont signé, à l'exception
du dit engagé qui, ayant déclaré ne le savoir faire, de ce enquis,
a fait sa marque ordinaire après lecture faite.

Joseph Pillant

#Dun Guide

OLD FORT WILLIAM

BEFORE the NOTARIES of the Province of Lower Canada, at Montreal,
residing there, the undersigned: was present

Joseph Pillant of Berthier

who of voluntarily has engaged and engages himself by these presents to Messrs. *William McGillivray, William Hallowell, Roderick McKenzie, Angus Shaw, Archibald Norman McLeod and James Hallowell, of Montreal, merchants and partners, under the name McTAVISH, McGILLIVRAYS & CO. and JOHN OGILVY and THOMAS THAIN, by Angus Shaw*, squire, now accepting, at their first command, to leave Montreal in the position of ***Guide-***

in one of their canoes or

bateaux, to make the voyage, as much as going as returning to Fort William on the Kaministiquia River; to pass by Michilimakinac and to go to Rainy Lake, if it is required of him to give six days of corvee, to make two trips from Fort William to Mountain Portage, or in place of that to give six days time at other work at the option of the said gentlemen, to help carry the canoe at three on land, and to take good and careful care on the route and at the said places of Fort William or Rainy Lake, of the merchandise, provisions, furs, to obey and faithfully execute, all that the said gentlemen bourgeois or all others representing them to whom they convey this present agreement, command of him that is legal and honest; to make profit for them, to prevent damages or harm to them, to warn them of any harm that comes to his knowledge; and generally that a good engagé should and is obliged to do, without being able to do any private trading, to absent himself or leave the said service, under the penalties imposed by the law and ordinances of the said province and loss of his wages. This engagement thus made, for and providing the sum of ***eight hundred***

livres or chelins, former currency of this province for the voyage to Fort William and of ***two hundred fifty***

said currency, if he makes the voyage to Rainy Lake, which they promise and oblige themselves to give and pay to the said engage

one month after his return to Montreal and to have for his equipment # (a blanket of three points, three lengths of cotton, a pair of beef shoes and a collar; recognizes to have received on account) ***four hundred livres***

obliges himself to contribute one percent of his wages for the Voyageur Fund. For thus, &c. promising, &c. obliging &c. renouncing &c.

Made and sealed at ***Montreal*** in the office of the Notary undersigned the year one thousand eight hundred ***ten*** the ***twenty-seven of December, after noon*** and have signed, with the exception of the said engage who, having declared that he does not know how, having investigate it, has made his ordinary mark after the contract was read to him.

his
Joseph X Pillant

of the guide

NORTHWEST COMPANY TRADING POST,
CENSUS--20 OCTOBER 1809

When Northwest trader, Alexander Henry the Younger, arrived at Fort Vermilion in western Cree-Assiniboin country, on the Saskatchewan, the fall of 1809, he found about 300 Blackfoot lodges surrounding it, waiting for his return from Fort William. Bands of Cree and Assiniboins arrived shortly after for the same purpose. After making repairs, settling in, and taking care of his trade, he wrote into his Journal a roster of the personal of the fort. It is interesting to note the proportion of women and children to traders.

In the roster, it is not known whether Alexander Henry meant separate cabin structures or a partitioned section of a large building. Post plans of the time indicate both kinds of living arrangements existed. The bourgeois, however, generally had separate quarters. By the mid 1800's, families of contracted men also had separate cabins.

The following roster was extracted from O'Meara, Walter, Daughters of the Country: The Women of the Fur Traders and Mountain Men, Harcourt, Brace & World, Inc., New York, 1968, pp. 212-213.

Fort Vermilion--20 October 1809

House No. 1

1. Parenteau	1 man	1 woman	5 children
2. Perain	1 man	1 woman	1 child
3. Clement	1 man	1 woman	2 children
4. Dubois	1 man	1 woman	1 child

17 persons

House No. 2

5. Cardinal	1 man	1 woman	5 children
6. Ladoucer	1 man	1 woman	
7. Ottawa	1 man	1 woman	3 children
8. Pichette	1 man		

15 persons

House No. 3

9. Crevier	1 man	1 woman	1 child
10. Thibault	1 man	1 woman	1 child
11. Dumont	2 men	1 woman	4 children
12. La Jeunesse	1 man		

14 persons

House No. 4

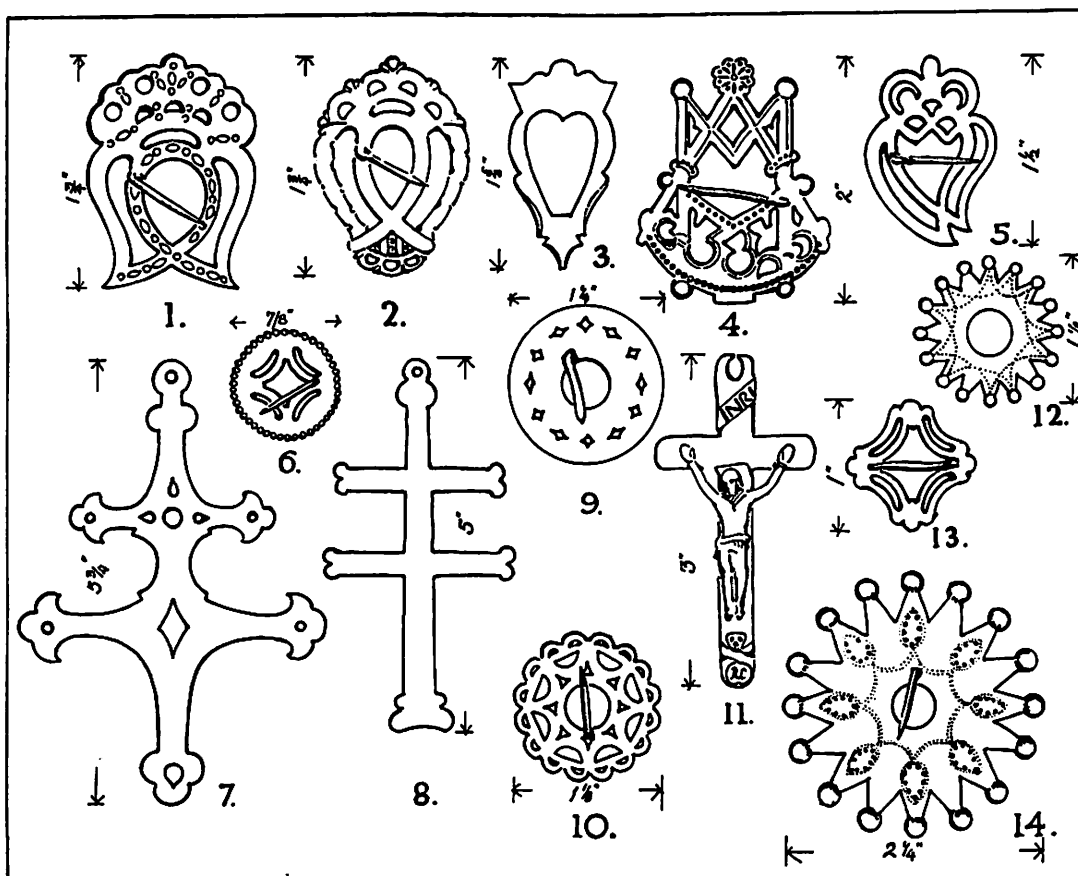
13. Guillon	1 man	1 woman	
14. Durand	1 man	1 woman	1 child
15. Carriere	1 man	1 woman	2 children
16. Martelle	1 man	1 woman	4 children

17. Le Blanc's wife		1 woman	2 children	18 persons
House No. 5				
18. Faille	1 man	1 woman	4 children	
19. La Pierre	1 man	1 woman	3 children	
20. 21. Jussier	2 men	1 woman	1 child	
22. Gagnon	1 man	1 woman		17 persons
House No. 6				
23. Parisien	1 man	1 woman	6 children	
24. Languedoc	1 man	1 woman	1 child	
25. Croite	1 man	1 woman	1 child	
26. Beauvois	1 man			15 persons
House No. 7				
27. Jerome	1 man		4 children	
28. Rocque	1 man	1 woman	1 child	
29. Rehelle	1 man			
30. Flemmi	1 man			10 persons
House No. 8				
31. Mr. Hamel	1 man			1 person
House No. 9				
32. Mr. Small	1 man			1 person
House No. 10				
33. Self (Henry)	1 man	1 woman	3 children	5 persons
Tent				
34. F. Deschamps	1 man	1 woman	4 children	
35. F. Deschamps, Jr.	1 man	1 woman	1 child	9 persons
Tent				
36. Martin	1 man	1 woman	6 children	8 persons
TOTALS	36 men	27 women	67 children	130 persons

INDIAN SILVER ORNAMENTS
IN THE McCORD MUSEUM,
MCGILL UNIVERSITY

1, 2, 5—Double hearts crowned; "Luckenbooth" brooches. 3—Single heart crowned; "Luckenbooth" brooch. 4—Masonic brooch; "Luckenbooth". 6, 9, 10—Pierced brooches; many of these are made from dimes and half-dimes. 13—Small square pierced brooch. 12, 14—Starbrooches; the smaller example was made from an American dime. 7—Double or "Lorraine" cross; marked "R.C." 8—Double cross; unmarked. 11—Crucifix; marked "R.C."

(The actual measurements of the ornaments in inches are given on the plate.)



"Montreal and Indian Trade Silver," *Canadian Historical Review*, Vol. XIX No.1, March 1938, p. 3.

TRADE SILVER

Information for the following article was extracted from "Montreal and Indian Trade Silver," in *The Canadian Historical Review*, Vol. XIX, No. 1, March 1938, Toronto, 1938, pp. 1-8.

Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, New York, states bordering the Great Lakes, and Ontario have been the Indian burial sites where small silver ornaments have been found. After trading for necessities, remaining furs would be exchanged for pieces of silver. All of the pieces found, date between 1775 and 1853.

The general use of silver ornaments began among the Iroquois about the beginning of the eighteenth century, replacing brass and bronze ornaments

and beads. Gradually other Indian tribes began to accept the silver ornaments as well.

Some of these silver pieces have silversmith marks, called Touchmarks, and indicate that many were American or Montreal made at the end of the eighteenth to the beginning of the nineteenth centuries, British or Scottish made from about 1775 to 1853, and others could not be identified.

Heart brooches were a common European form. Those for trade were probably made in Scotland although it is known that some silversmiths of Philadelphia were using that design between 1758 and 1763. It is not unusual that in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century they would

have been made in Scotland because a number of Montreal fur trade agents were Scottish. These brooches were one or two intertwined hearts, topped by a crown, and were known as *Luckenbooth Brooches*. By the end of the eighteenth century, Montreal silversmiths were imitating them.

Masonic brooches were made up of squares, compasses and Masonic symbols. They had no meaning to the Indians but were imported with the rest.

One of the principal Montreal silversmiths who made these trade silver brooches was Pierre Huguët Latour. Others were widow Schindler, Curtius, Robert Cruikshank and Jacques Giasson.

Trade silver was used in large quantities. In 1814, an official list sent to Green Bay included one thousand eight hundred seventy four brooches and one thousand two hundred fifty earbobs.

The money value of silver brooches were 3*d* each, earbobs 6*d* and wrist bands 1/ each. In exchange, a silver brooch was worth 1 raccoon skin; earbobs were worth a doe and large crosses were worth 1 small beaver or a medium buck.

The Jesuit Relations has mentioned a few silver ornaments among Abenakis in 1737 and at a funeral of an Nipistigue tribe. However, the only ornaments which have been found date 1775-1853. In the last half of the nineteenth century, most of the silver ornaments were made by Indian silversmiths.

My Journey to La Chaussée

By Kateri T. Dupuis

In doing research on the Dupuis family, I found the name of the village, La Chaussée in France. My immigrant ancestor, Michel Dupuis, and his wife, Marie Gotro, came from this village in 1648 to start a new life in Acadia. I immediately went to the encyclopedia to find the city. No luck, I pored over many maps, with no luck. I asked my friends who are genealogists. They directed me to the University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee Library with its American Geographical Society collection of maps. The librarian was most helpful. Eh bien, voilà!

La Chaussée is located in the southern Loire Valley about 200 miles southwest of Paris. To me, this place was a world away, as well as 350 years away in time. From the map I derived that there were about 29 buildings in the village in the 1980's. I copied the maps for future reference. Wouldn't it be wonderful to someday wander through the village where Michel and Marie trod! Wouldn't it be wonderful to see the old buildings that date back to the 1600's! A dream was in the making.

Dreams sometimes come true with the help of many friends and relatives. Here is the story of my dream of visiting La Chaussée, France.

In 1945 my brother, Adrian Dupuis, was a young American soldier in WWII. While

billeted in Napoleon's horse barns in Auxonne, France, he made friends with many of the local people including the Robardet family. Over the years this friendship was nurtured across the ocean. In 1973 my brother and his wife visited the Robardet family as well as many other European friends. In 1988 Tristan Robardet, a member of the younger generation of Robardets and an officer in the French army, visited my brother and the Dupuis family in Milwaukee. Tristan and I became good friends over time. We exchanged many visits. During one of these early visits, I asked him about La Chaussée. He had not heard of it. Later he was assigned to the French army cavalry school in Saumur on the Loire River.

Another visit and more questions about the villages from where my ancestors had come -- La Chaussée, Faye-la-Vineuse, Cholet, Poitou, La Rochelle, Dompierre-sur-Mer, etc. Eh bien!!! La Chaussée is only about 40 miles from Saumur. "Someday you must visit Saumur with me. We will visit the Chateaux of the Loire," Tristan promised.

"And," I added, "could we visit La Chaussée?"

"Pourquoi pas?" he replied.

In the past twelve years I have spent a tremendous amount of time learning about computers and doing data entry in Personal Ancestral file, the genealogy program of the Mormon Church. As with many computer aficionados, computer catalogs become Bibles. While poring over one of these catalogs in April of 1995, I found an advertisement for a free trip to Paris. Upon reading the fine print, I found that if I bought one ticket to Paris, SONY would give me a free ticket for a friend. After lots of letter writing I had the voucher for the tickets. My friend, Yvonne Vigue Nichols, agreed to take advantage of the opportunity with me. She had been introduced to Tristan on one of his trips here in the states. Tristan said he would be happy to have us visit his friend and him in Paris for Christmas of 1995. All was set.

I did not want to be presumptuous and ask my friend to take us to La Chaussée. Yet, the dream was a possibility. Then the government workers of France went on strike in late November, and the whole trip was becoming doubtful as the strike was extended into the third week of December. But, a phone call from Tristan in Paris eight days before Christmas and our doubts were erased. The strikers would surely go back to work so the French people could celebrate their favorite holiday, Christmas. And then he asked the question, "What would you like to do when you are in France?"

With little or no hesitation I replied enthusiastically, "I surely would love to visit La Chaussée."

"We can do that." I wondered if the weather would be a problem. I wondered if we

would have time, considering our short six day visit. I wondered, and I dreamed.

We arrived in Paris on Christmas morning. Our luggage was dropped off at their apartment, and we were off to Christmas mass at Notre Dame --- Yvonne's dream. Simply magnifique! Then back to the apartment for a wondrous reveillon (Christmas dinner). The trains of the Metro were running, and we explored all of Paris for three days. That left two days to get to the Loire valley and La Chaussée.

On 29 December we were on our way. We stopped and visited Chambord, the castle of Francois I, designed by Leonardo da Vinci. It was wonderful, but would I get to see La Chaussée? We drove on to St. Martin de la Place near Saumur for dinner and a good night's rest. One more day of touring before we start back to Paris.

On 30 December 1995, we left Saumur and headed for St. Just sur Dive to visit Tristan's friends, Michel and Nicole Lasne. With typical French hospitality we were invited in for champagne. Upon finding that I was interested in locating the village of La Chaussée phone calls were made along with lunch plans. We would have Déjeuner at a restaurant that served the traditional foods of the region. As Michel said, "We want you to know that you are in the land of your ancestors. You have come home."

We drove to Montreuil Bellay and with great pleasure we dined, drank wine, and chatted with the baker, chef, waiter, and owner of the restaurant, all of whom were delighted that I was going to find my home town. The day was passing quickly, but my hopes were high.

Michel had made arrangements for us to meet the mayor of St. Clair, the nearest village of La Chaussée. We drove to visit him. He was delighted to tell me that he knew many Dupuis', Galarneaus, Pichés, Breaus, Comeaus, Thibodeaus, etc. He was 80 years old and a walking archivist of the region. He called his friend in Loudun, Madame Lucienne Recoupée, curator of the Maison de l'Acadie de La Chaussée.

With a few hours of daylight left, we drove to La Chaussée and arrived just before dark so that I could snap only a few pictures. This quaint and quiet farming village of about 30 stone buildings is in the middle of the fields of the Vendée region. MME Recoupée arrived and gave us a guided tour of the museum, dedicated to the over 2000 people who left the area for Acadia. My dream had come true. I had come home to La Chaussée.

I am extremely grateful to my brother Adrian Dupuis and to Tristan Robardet who made this first visit possible as well as Janice Raymond who helped to edit this article. I plan to return and spend more time exploring the village of La Chaussée as well as the other villages of my ancestors. Much research is left to be done before this story is complete. Maybe I will have the opportunity to visit all the villages of my ancestors. There are new dreams in the making.

BASTILLE DAYS 1996

By Dorothy Philippi

Up to this time, there have been very few signs of spring--but, according to the calendar, summer cannot be far behind. And, of course, with July coming soon--our minds must go to our most prestigious public relations event--BASTILLE DAYS!

Be sure to mark your calendars for Thursday, July 11, 1996 thru Sunday, July 14, 1996 so that you will not miss any of the activities. As you know, this is really a good chance for our group to interest other researchers and genealogists in our French Canadian/Acadian research and ancestry. Who knows--you might find the "missing link" from someone who comes to our displays.

This year, in conjunction with the 150th Anniversary of Milwaukee, we feel that we should honor Solomon Juneau and his great contributions to the development of the city. Fortunately, we had a member who could trace his ancestry back to this illustrious man, and we will be able to show his genealogy as one of our displays.

Milwaukee's celebration of Bastille Days is the largest celebration of Bastille Day in North America. To refresh your history, July 14 marks the day when, in 1789, angry French citizens stormed the Bastille prison in Paris and started the French Revolution.

Come join us--come and work with us--come and enjoy your day spent in a French atmosphere with French music,

French food--and even some of us speak fluent French--French food is available at many of the stands--be French for a day at BASTILLE DAYS!

WSGS To Issue Pioneer/Century Family Certificates

The Wisconsin State Genealogical Society is now issuing certificates for Wisconsin Pioneer or Century Ancestors. Applicants must prove direct descent and prove that the ancestor settled in Wisconsin prior to 1851 to receive a Pioneer Certificate or prove settlement of over 100 years preceding the date of application to receive a Century Certificate. Applicants may apply for certificates for themselves or others. The person to whom the certificate is issued need not currently live in Wisconsin.

The purpose of the Pioneer/Century Family certificate Program is to recognize families with Wisconsin roots, to encourage people to undertake genealogical research, to develop a database for researchers and to improve the quality of genealogical research.

For information and application forms, write to WSGS, P.O. Box 5106, Madison, WI 53705-0106.

MILWAUKEE CELEBRATES SESQUICENTENNIAL

The TV channels are featuring "Milwaukee Memories"; The Brewers are sporting the Sesquicentennial logo; our group is featuring Solomon Juneau, founder of Milwaukee, during Bastille Days. These are all part of Milwaukee's

Sesquicentennial (150 Years) celebration. Numerous other groups and organizations are also taking part in the city's celebration. Many are featuring events which may be of special interest to many of you.

This year, The County Historical Society will be exhibiting three special displays-- "Governing a Growing City," "150 Years of Community," and "Milwaukee in Song". The first Milwaukee City Directory, 1847-1848 will be on display as well as Increase A. Lapham's first street map of the settlement which was published in 1845 and used by promoters, Byron Kilbourn and Solomon Juneau. Lapham's 1847 map was the first one of the newly chartered city of Milwaukee.

Also on display will be some advertising items which tell of Milwaukee's past. Desks of Daniel Wells Jr., Member of House of Representatives 1853-1857 and Solomon Juneau's black walnut desk used while he was first mayor of Milwaukee are also on display.

Other Sesquicentennial Events

May 28-June 21: Miller Brewing Company and Milwaukee Institute of Art and Design will present "Milwaukee Through the Lens of Lyle Oberwise" at the Frederick Layton Gallery, 273 E. Erie St. After June 22 the show will begin its traveling phase. The photographs will be on display at the City Hall Rotunda, 200 E. Wells, in July. Other locations of its tour will be announced later.

May 28-July 20: Milwaukee Institute of Art and Design will present "Wisconsin

Art from the Collection of Jane Doud" also at the Frederick Layton Gallery, 273 E. Erie St.

Sept. 20-Dec. 29: "City Stories : 150 Years of Photography in Milwaukee" at the Milwaukee Art Museum.

Oct. 24-26: The Institute for Urban Life in cooperation with Marquette University Department of History and the Milwaukee County Historical Society will host the Milwaukee Sesquicentennial Historical Conference at Marquette University Alumni Memorial Union. 288-5300.

Oct. 29-Nov. 27: "Founded in Milwaukee/ Wisconsin Painters & Sculptors/Past-Present-Future" at Milwaukee Institute of Art & Design, 273 E. Erie.

NEWS NOTES

If any of you have Pierre Lemieux m. Marie Benard or his brother, Gabriel Lemieux 1m. Marguerite Leboeuf, 2m. Marthe Beauregard in your ancestry, you will be interested in an article in American-Canadian Genealogist, Vol. 22 No. 1, Winter, 1996, Issue 67, Manchester, New Hampshire, p. 15. This article traces the ancestry of Pierre and Gabriel Lemieux in Normandy back to 1384.

From the Columns, Vol. 17 No. 1, February/March 1996: The State Archives Division address on the World Wide Web is <http://www.wisc.edu/shs-archives>.

The Federation of Genealogical Societies

mailing address is no longer in Salt Lake City. The new address is: FGS Business Office, P.O. Box 830220, Richardson, Texas 75083-0220.

From Inscriptions, Newsletter of the Wisconsin State Old Cemetery Society, Vol. 25, No. 1, Spring 1996: If you are trying to locate someone buried in a National Cemetery, write to:

Director (40)
National Cemetery System
Dept. of Veterans Affairs
810 Vermont Ave., NW
Washington D.C. 20410

Include full name, first, middle and last, date, place of birth and death. Include branch of service, rank and military unit in which veteran served when on active duty.

From The Family tree, Vol. VII, No. 1, Feb./March 1996: Use a hair dryer to remove stuck photographs from magnetic pages.

From Antique Week, April 8, 1996, p.34b: The Janesville City Directory 1902-1903, has been reprinted. It is available for \$7.50 plus \$2 Shipping and handling from Donna Long Kjendlie, 319 N. Academy St., Janesville, Wis. 53545-3512.

From Family Tree, April/May 1996: The Allen County Public Library is now accesible by computer with a modem and communications system. The computer card file is accessed by calling 219-424-1330, use the COMM setting "Control O". Press twice to get the welcome screen. Use "Control O" to log off. You pay only for the phone call.

The card file is on-line Monday-Thursday 9-9, Friday and Saturday 9-6 and Sunday 1-6 EST.

The Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin, 1893 Plat Book Index is now available at a cost of \$20.00 including postage. The publication includes township maps and The Patrons Directory which often includes birth, marriage and death dates and places. Contact Sally Powers-Albertz, 168 South Royal Ave., Fond du Lac, WI 54935-5336.

COMING UP

6-8 June 1996, Palatines to America National Conference, (Germans) Peoria, Illinois. For information: Marjorie Kroehler, 6910 N. Rockvale, Peoria, IL 61614.

7-8 June 1996, New England Historical Genealogical Society and Newberry Library Joint Conference, Chicago, Illinois: For information contact:

NEHGS,
101 Newbury St.,
Boston MA 12116-3007

9-12 June 1996, Third Annual International Convention held by the Federation of East European Family History Societies, Bloomington, MN.: For information send SASE to Ed Brandt, 13--27th Avenue SE, Minneapolis, MN 55414-3101.

14 June 1996, Belmont WI: 160 years after its construction, the First Capitol will be dedicated as an historic site by the Wisconsin State Historical Society.

14-15 June 1996, Gene-a-Rama, Holiday

Inn, Wisconsin Dells: Featured speakers will be James L. Hansen, Lori Bessler, Nancy Emmert, Beth Stahr, Jack Brisse, Peter Green and Joy Reisinger.

For information contact: Emil Krause, 6083 Co Trk S, Wisconsin Rapids, WI 54495.

14-16 June 1996, "Fur Trade Rendezvous," Villa Louis, WI. See the fur trade rendezvous as it was between 1740-1840. There will be canoe races and military parades as well.

16 June 1996, "Scandinavian Midsummer," Old World Wisconsin

22 June 1996, "Quebec Heritage Seminar 1996," Kewadin, MI.: John DuLong and James LaLone will be featured speakers. For information send SASE to Pat Sutter, 4151 Sutter Rd., Kewadin, MI 49648.

27-30 June 1996, "Ojibway Heritage Days," Madeleine Island Historical Museum: Ojibway music, crafts and legends: 27 June-story telling, 28 June-birchbark canoe building, 29 June-music and dancing, 30 June-quill, beadwork and crafts.

11-14 July 1996, Bastille Days, Cathedral Square, Milwaukee.

20-21 July 1996, "War of 1812 in Wisconsin," Villa Louis, Prairie du Chien: Reenactment of the Battle of Prairie du Chien twice a day.

14-17 August 1996, Federation of Genealogical Societies Conference, Rochester, New York: "In Your Ancestor's Image": For more

information, write to: FGS, P.O. Box 830220, Richardson, Texas 75083-0220.

22-25 August 1996, "Return of the Voyageurs," Madeleine Island Historical Museum: Reenactors share tales and lives of the French voyageur.

31 August-1 September 1996, Civil War Encampment, Old World Wisconsin

18 September 1996, BAGS meeting, Brown County Central Library, Green Bay, WI, 6:30pm. Computer Basics for Genealogists is the subject of the evening.

28-29 September 1996, Sixth Annual Civil War Weekend: Wade House, Greenbush, WI: See Civil War encampment and watch a battle reenactment.

12 October 1996, W.S.G.S Fall Meeting, Fond du Lac: Daniel M. Schlyter is the featured speaker. For information call (608) 835-9750 or contact:

John A. Brisse,
Rt. 2 Echo Valley Road,
Brooklyn, WI 53521-9448

13 October 1996, Polish Heritage Day, Old World Wisconsin

7-8 and 14-15 December 1996, Danish Holiday Celebration, Old World Wisconsin: For information call (414) 594-6300.

21-22 February 1997, State Historical Society of Wisconsin and Wisconsin State Genealogical Society Conference, Holiday Inn-west, Middleton WI: The

program will concentrate on your immigrant ancestor. John Philip Colletta is the featured speaker.

3-6 September 1997, Federation of Genealogical Societies Conference, Dallas, Texas

QUESTIONS des LECTEURS

Boots Dempsey, 16522--5th Ave. So., Seattle, Wash. 98148, is seeking the marriage date and place for **James Beaulieu** and **Rosa Yout**. Their daughter, **Jane Beaudieu**, b. Green Bay, Wis. and m. **Ernest Sauve**, 30 March 1889 at West Superior, Wis.

Richard Thill, 576 Michigan Ct., Eagan, MN 55123 is seeking information on two of his ancestors. First: **Alarie Lebel**, b. 15 Jan. 1801, St-Jean-Joly, m. 2 Oct 1830, St-Edouard de Gentilly, Nicolet to **Genevieve Dutaut dit Tourville**. Second, his son: **Ovide Lebel (Labelle)** b. 27 July 1831 St-Edouard de Gentilly, Nicolet, m. 16 Oct. 1855 St-Edouard de Gentilly,

Nicolet, d. 31 May 1913 Centerville, Minnesota.

Robert H. Chevalier, 2430 Mary St., Lot 26, Marinette, Wisconsin, 54143 is seeking information on **Hilaire Chevalier** b. 1833 ?, Canada; d. 10 March 1911, Marinette, Wis.; m. **Catherine Letorte** b. 19 July 1840, ?, Canada; d. 30 April 1897 Crivitz, Wis.

He is also seeking information on **Moise LaCombe** and his wife, **Emilie** or **Marie Magry** or **Meckery**. **Moise** was b. 25 March 1862 Louiseville, Quebec; d. 8 Feb. 1937 Marienette. **Marie** was b. 24 Apr. 1866 ?, Canada; d. 14 March 1902, Marinette, Wis.

Robert Chevalier is also seeking birth, marriage place and date, and death of **Joseph Bush** or **Boucher** m. **Olevine Duchemin**. **Olevine** was b. 10 June 1830, Trois Rivières; d. 1 Apr. 1908 Daggett, Menomonee County, Michigan. **Joseph** was the son of **Joseph Leon Leopold Boucher** who m. **Melvina Marchand**.

Items For Sale

Back Issues of QUARTERLY, \$2.00 each, plus \$1.00 postage and handling
Special Issues of the QUARTERLY, (Juneau), \$4.00 plus \$1.00 postage and handling

RESEARCH PAPERS (Guides to the use or bibliography of available research material)

Leboeuf, \$1.00 plus \$.75 postage and handling
Loiselle Quebec Marriage Indexes, \$1.50 plus \$.75 postage and handling
Tanguay, \$1.50 plus \$.75 postage and handling
Bibliography of New Brunswick Research, \$1.50 plus \$.75 postage and handling
F.C.G.W.Seminar Handout, \$2.00 plus \$1.00 postage and handling
Surname Lists, \$2.00 plus \$1.00 postage and handling
Historical Timeline-Canada 1497-1949, \$1.50 plus \$.75 postage and handling
Nous Nous en Souvenons, \$8.00 plus \$2.00 postage and handling
We Remember, \$8.00 plus \$2.00 postage and handling
QUARTERLY INDEX for the First Six Years, \$3.00 plus \$1.00 postage and handling