



FRENCH CANADIAN/ACADIAN GENEALOGISTS OF WISCONSIN

QUARTERLY

Vol. 11 No. 1

Autumn 1996

HOSPITALS IN NEW FRANCE

By Joyce Banachowski

Hospitals and prisons were two of French Canada's first public institutions. The hospitals were to do God's work. The clergy of New France had pressured the government to establish hospitals as a way of bringing Indians in contact with Christianity.

1639--Hôtel Dieu, Quebec:

On 1 August 1639, after three months at sea, three nursing sisters, chosen by ballot from among the hospital nuns of Hôtel-Dieu at Dieppe arrived to set up a hospital. No buildings were prepared for them; so a temporary one was set up in a building of the Company of One Hundred Associates until Hôtel-Dieu would be completed in Upper Town, Quebec. In the Jesuit Relations, Vol. 16, 1639, Le Jeune says "the Nuns were not yet lodged, and their baggage had not yet arrived, when sick people were brought to them." The Jesuits lent beds and straw mattresses so the nuns could begin their work immediately.

Election to Be Held

In November you will be receiving ballots for election of officers whose term will be ending. The following have consented to run for office.

President, (2 year term)-Linda Boyea

Secretary-Germaine Natrop

Delegate at Large-Lori Damuth

Vice-President-To be appointed to finish term of office

Shortly after their arrival, a smallpox epidemic broke out. Their temporary quarters were overcrowded with the ill. Even the kitchen became a hospital ward, and bark or wooden structures were built around the temporary hospital to house the increasing number of patients. In spite of their efforts, large numbers of Indians died of the disease, and the Indians referred to the hospital as the "House of Death", cursed by God. In panic, some fled to the forests further spreading the contagious disease.

1640's--Hôtel Dieu, Montreal:

Jerome de la Dauversiere felt he had a calling to found an order of nuns to serve a Hôtel-Dieu or Hospital to be built at Montreal. Jeanne Mance, daughter of a lawyer of Nogent-le-Roi, in Champagne, went to Paris feeling she had a calling to serve God in Canada. Lalemant encouraged her, Anne of Austria questioned her and the rich widow, Madame de Bullion, furnished her with money to go to Canada. In the spring of 1641, when she went to LaRochelle to find some means to go to Canada, she met Dauverssiere who was preparing for the departure of Maisonneuve's party. Immediately, he knew she was the person for whom he was looking. In mid-August, Jeanne Mance with Maisonneuve and 40 workmen and soldiers arrived in Canada. Too late, to go on to establish a settlement at Ville-Marie, they decided to wait till spring. On 18 May 1642, the formal founding of Ville-Marie (Montreal) took place. A temporary hospital was set up inside the fort.

In 1645, construction of the hospital began. A piece of higher land was chosen as the site of

the hospital. The structure was strongly well built with four rooms, one for Jeanne Mance, one for her assistants and two for patients. A chapel was attached to the main building. For protection, a palisade was constructed around approximately four acres of land with a bastion over the entrance. Within the palisade grazed their 2 oxen, 4 cows and 20 sheep. This first hospital was referred to as *la maison de Mlle Mance*. She later turned it over to the Sisters of St. Joseph of La Fleche.

1692--Quebec General Hospital:

It was established by Bishop de Saint Vallier and operated by Sisters from the Hôtel-Dieu. It catered to the elderly, crippled, and mentally ill, both men and women. The sisters were interested in souls as well as bodies. They preached daily to the patients, led them in group prayers and urged them to gain salvation by giving their lives a holy purpose.

1694--Montreal General Hospital:

It was established by Francois Charon de La

Barre. Nursing brothers took in orphaned boys and men, too old, sick or crippled to care for themselves. In 1747, the hospital passed into the hands of Mother Marguerite d'Youville and the Grey nuns who opened it to women as well.

Both of the General hospitals were financed through government subsidies, from income of their own lands and public donations.

1697--Trois Rivières:

The Ursulines added caring for the sick as one of their responsibilities. They had been primarily teachers.

There was no charge for treatment at these first hospitals although the wealthy made donations. Although it was free to all, it was especially important for the poor. In the 17th century, farmers, craftsmen, and servants were the principal clientele. After 1739, it was generally laborers especially from the shipyards. The king usually contributed to the hospital care of these workers.

FRENCH CANADIAN/ACADIAN GENEALOGISTS
OF WISCONSIN
P.O. BOX 414
HALES CORNERS, WI 53130

ISSN 1057-3488

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French Canadian/Acadian Genealogists
of Wisconsin, Inc. annual dues which
includes a subscription to the
Newsletter and QUARTERLY are \$10.00
payable by the end of June each
year.

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The QUARTERLY is published four
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Our objectives are to foster and
encourage interest and research in
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No one could be admitted without a letter or referral from a doctor or surgeon. There were restrictions on who could be treated. An ordinance in Montreal which was in force until the 19th century prohibited those suffering from contagious diseases as leprosy, pox (venereal disease), bloody flux, ringworm, mange, palsy, scrofula--nor treatment offered to the confirmed blind, mutilated, insane, epileptics, pregnant women, children under 7 or anyone with an incurable disease.

The responsibilities of the nuns were to record the date the illness broke out, the time of the rise and fall of fevers, and to inform the doctor and make sure he saw the patient. The nursing nun always accompanied the doctor on his rounds to note his instructions. As health improved, the nuns planned the diet which consisted of meat and rich broths (even on fast days), and daily doses of wine and brandy. Doctors and surgeons could also be depended on to bandage, cut, bleed, and shave the patient. Winters always saw large numbers who had to have frozen limbs amputated. Many Canadian doctors went to France to study.

Nursing sisters of New France raised as many medicinal plants as possible. The sister who was the apothecary raised a small garden of herbs and plants used in medicines, and she had experienced persons collect others from the forests. She prepared the powders, syrups and extracts needed for the patients. Some of these cures were camomile for headaches, heartburn and indigestion, sneezewort tea for fevers caused by flu, mint tea for colds, and cornhair tea as a diuretic and relaxant for kidneys and bladder.

Medical and surgical procedures were crude, dangerous and painful. Barber-surgeons, trained in an apprenticeship system, or apothecaries, early druggists, opened veins and bled patients as their favorite treatment. Others involved administering medicines and performing simple surgeries.

Bloodletting and natural cures were popular in New France. The apothecary always had anise, camphor as a stimulating tonic, cinnamon, and tobacco for its narcotic qualities. Annually,

IN MEMORIAM

Our Heartfelt Sympathy
To the Family and Friends
of

Dorothy Philippi

b. 31 May 1921

d. 19 Sep. 1996

Longtime
French Canadian/Acadian Genealogist
Bastille Days Chairperson
Auditing Chairperson
Delegate at Large
Wisconsin Genealogical Council Delegate

She Will Be Missed!

shipments of remedies and instructions as to their use were sent by the king.

Information for the above article was extracted from Bergeron, Yves, "A Bitter Pill," Vol. 5, pp. 1376-1381 and Cliche, Marie-Aimee, "Beggar's Beat," Vol. 4, pp. 1148-1150 in Horizon Canada, published under the direction of Benoit A. Robert, Michael MacDonald, and Raynald R. Nadeau, Centre for the Study of Teaching Canada, Education Tower, Laval Universite, Quebec, 1987.

ILLNESS/CROSSING THE ATLANTIC

By Joyce Banachowski

It is not surprising that disease took its toll on passengers and crews who crossed the Atlantic in the 17th and 18th centuries.

The most frequent disease (especially among crews) was scurvy, caused by a lack of vitamin C. However in the 17th and early 18th centuries, it was believed to be caused by a steady diet of salty foods. There were some known remedies for the disease. Those who were struck were advised to eat fresh meat and vegetables.

Generally the effects of scurvy would appear about 4-5 months at sea. Although the voyages to New France were not that long, scurvy was still a problem, probably because men had been on land too short a time or their general diets were not adequate.

The most disastrous illness at sea was fever--common, hot, malignant or purple. These often became epidemic, killing crews and passengers. This occurred in 1732, 1740 and 1743 aboard the Rubis. In 1740, aboard the Rubis, forty-two died at sea and 147 were sent to the hospital when they arrived at Quebec city. It is believed this fever was typhoid. In 1737, smallpox swept the Jason, and the Leopard was struck with disease in 1756. The chief officers of the Leopard were blamed for this fever outbreak for not once having the between decks scrubbed.

In 1697, the intendant and bishop of Quebec asked for a medical award be given to the surgeon, Michel Sarrasin, who was recognized for the rendering of his services aboard the Gironde where there was an outbreak of purple fever.

Another problem was an occasional outbreak of food poisoning. This occurred on the Jason in 1741 to all of those who ate at the captain's table or in the pantry. Sanitary conditions and quality of stored and preserved food on 18th century ships was not the best. Men wore the same clothing, dirty and often times wet, providing an ideal breeding ground for lice, as well as leading to chills, fevers and the spread of diseases.

Illness, of course, caused crews to be reduced, placing a heavier load on those who were well enough to work, and at times, passengers had to help as crew. Captains sometimes changed courses of ships heading to Quebec City to stop at Louisbourg to give crews a rest and to commandeur sailors from trading vessels.

When disease ridden ships arrived at Quebec City, the hospital population jumped. Between 1755 and 1759, six hundred fifty-nine seamen were hospitalized at Hotel-Dieu, Quebec. Arrival of diseased ships also meant that the diseases would spread among the colonial population. Because there was no quarantine system, disease spread quickly.

All of the king's vessels had a surgeon and assistants on board. Surgeons were on about one half of the merchant ships. Blood letting was a common practice on board ship. Some

merchant ship officers felt that because of this practice, surgeons were more of a cause than a cure for ailing men, and therefore not necessary. Surgeons who served in the merchant marine were about 30 years of age and received wages comparable to those of petty officers. They usually had spent some time in a hospital, learning how to give purgatives, let blood, and dress wounds before hiring on to working at sea. Their medicine chests were stocked with liniments, purgatives and gargles. Pine gum and maple sugar were remedies commonly provided by the Hotel Dieu for ships returning to France.

Of course, there always was a personal remedy to fight off a fever.

"There is an awful rumour about anthrax going around, so De la Chasse and I are forced every morning to drink a little brandy with some crushed garlic in it and to toss back or swallow all the garlic at once. It stinks so much we can't stand one another. He calls it 'chasing out the devil for Belzebuth.'"

* Proulx, Gilles, Between France and New France: Life Aboard the Tall Sailing Ships, Dundurn Press Limited, Toronto, 1984, p. 117. Information for the above article was extracted from the same source.

19th CENTURY MEDICINE

By Joyce Banachowski

At the end of the 18th century and into the 19th century, disease was thought to be caused by an imbalance of the body. Therefore, what needed to be done was to restore its balance. Emetics, tonics, purges, counter irritants, and bleeding were designed to restore this balance.

The early nineteenth century doctor depended on bloodletting. His skill lay in using the lancet, knowing when and where to bleed and knowing how much blood to draw. Some doctors removed blood by the liter, others until the patient fainted. If a person was feverish or if inflammation of internal organs was diagnosed, bloodletting was usually on the arm. The blood would be caught in a bowl to allow the doctor to diagnose the patient.

Not all bloodletting was with a lancet. Many used leeches. Any number would be used, one to hundreds. Others used cupping glasses to draw blood.

Another form of treatment was counter irritant therapy. One form was the use of a seton. The doctor would use a cotton thread in a seton needle and draw it under the skin of the patient leaving the ends dangle. The thread would irritate the wound causing a running sore.

A second kind of irritant therapy was scarifying. A brass block held a number of lancet blades in a slot. The blades were held back by a spring. The block was placed on the patient's body. When the spring was released, the blades pierced the skin.

The third kind of irritant therapy was blistering. A caustic substance would be placed on the patient to cause blistering.

Doctors of the 19th century also administered medicines which generally were for the purpose of inducing vomiting or purging or tonics which were given to restore vitality as a disease was residing. One of the most popular medicines was calomel, a preparation of mercury. If administered in large doses, it could cause mercury poisoning. Opium was another medicine often used.

By the 1840's medical practices began to change. Bloodletting began to go out of style. (However, before WWI, medical students at the University of Toronto were still taught when to use leeches.) Many doctors began to feel that you should allow nature to cure a disease. They felt their role was to sustain the patient until the disease ran its course. Another therapy was homeopathy, using small doses of drugs rather than large doses as had been used earlier.

By 1885, the germ theory was definitely accepted. In the 1880's and 1890's, doctors were tracking down epidemics to their sources, and in labs, vaccines were being produced.

The doctor's services of the 19th century were used when they could be afforded or when there was no other recourse. Numerous patent medicines became widespread in the 19th century. One, Turlington Balm, was in use from the mid 18th to mid 19th centuries. Generally, most everyone practiced folk medicine, using their own cures and preventives.

EPIDEMICS

By Joyce Banachowski

*"Ring Around the rosies
A pocket full of posies
Achoo! Achoo!
We all fall down."*

Disease has played a large part in human history. Some societies have been destroyed by disease. Unfamiliar diseases have prevented European settlement. Yet, on the other hand, spread of European diseases have cleared the way for settlers.

When a disease is epidemic, old and young alike are affected. When it becomes endemic, it means that nearly everyone caught the disease in childhood, and traces of natural immunity from the mother made recovery more likely. When the infection travels from man to man, the transition from epidemic to endemic takes 4-5 generations, but when it travels by another carrier (rats, fleas, etc.) immunities do not build up. In time, in Europe, smallpox, measles, chicken pox, mumps, and whooping cough had become endemic.

In 541, the first pandemic plague came across the Mediterranean from Egypt. Within one year, 10,000 died in Constantinople. Cities were abandoned, trade reduced, and populations decreased. For 200 years the plague was prevalent in Europe. After 200 years the plague disappeared from Europe. For about 600 years, Europe was plague free. In 1346, it returned following the trade routes of caravans and ships between Asia and Europe. It came in through ports like Marseilles and Genoa and spread quickly. October 1347, ships sailed into Messina, Sicily with crews dying of the disease.

By 1352, 25 million had died in Europe alone. Overcrowded, filthy conditions probably caused cities to suffer most. All classes were affected. Corpses were dumped in pits, rivers and the sea. This period between 1347 and 1352 were so devastating, the disease became known as the Black Death. By 1348-1349 it had struck all parts of France.

Victims suffered fevers and painful swellings in the groin or armpits (called buboes). Most died in five days. If the disease spread by the bloodstream to the lungs, death came in three

days or less. This was the deadly pneumonic plague.

Looking for causes, the Jews were the scapegoats and were accused of poisoning the water causing the disease. The church saw it as the wrath of God. Neighbors blamed each other. Doctors of Paris said it was the conjunction of Saturn, Jupiter and Mars. A common belief was that it was caused by "corrupt vapors". Actually, it was carried to man by fleas of rodents. Children recited what became the nursery rhyme, "Ring Around the Rosie". Rosies were the pink rash associated with the plague. Posies were the nosegays carried to perfume the corrupt vapors. Sneezing was brought on by feverish chills. Then all fall down, dead.

The third pandemic outbreak of the plague started in China in 1855--reaching port cities by 1894 and from there carried around the world.

Between 1347 and 1771, European cities were hit repeatedly. Probably a total of 50 million people died.

The bubonic plague, as deadly as it was, was not the only epidemic feared and dreaded by populations. During the winter of 1700-1701, the grippe, or flu, hit Quebec. Almost the entire community was struck at some time, and by the end of November, hardly a house was not hit by it. Many died. M. l'Abbe Henri Bernieres, cure of the Cathedral of Quebec was one of the first to contract the disease. He died 4 Dec 1700 at the age of 65. Gervais Beaudoin, doctor of the Ursulines, died 5 December 1700. Louis Rouer de Vieleroy, first conseiller of Conseil Souverain, was another victim dying 6 December. The surgeon, Thimoth  -Roussel also died of the grippe 11 December 1700.

Quebec was struck with the pox the winter of 1702-1703. It was brought to Quebec in the Autumn by an Indian who came from l'Orange. It struck the house where he was staying and in a short while spread unbelievably fast. They got little help because the illness caused them to die fast. The mortality was so great, the priest did not have time to visit the sick and bury them. Daily the bodies were carried in the church of the Lower City or in the cathedral without any

ceremony, and in the evening they were buried in mass graves of 15, 16 or 18.

Those not attacked fumigated houses of the sick, but despite these precautions, they too contacted the illness and died, especially those most exposed. The hospital was full with no place to put them. Even the choir was used. Early, the religious fell ill in such great numbers they did not have enough to care for their own. A number of widows volunteered to care for the religious sick, and the well sisters cared for the hospital rooms. The disease lasted a few months and in the records, more than 200 died in Quebec without counting those outside.

Cholera struck the city of Quebec six different times--in 1832, in 1834, in 1849, in 1851, in 1852 and in 1854.

The Carrick from Ireland arrived 8 June 1832 at the quarantine station at Grosse isle. 133 had to be hospitalized at the Grosse-Isle Hospital. The next day 6 died of cholera in Quebec. The paper was warning people to take the necessary precautions. The population was terrified. Attempts were made to prevent any from the ship from passing into the city. Ships had to go through inspection and disinfected seven times to prevent the disease from entering. Nonetheless, the disease did spread, claiming 3451 victims. Again in 1834, the disease came by ship on 7 July 1834. This time the cholera claimed 2509 lives. Again in 1849, cholera struck. The first victim was McGill, a barrel maker, who died on 4 July. By the 26 September, the disease resided, but had spread into the United States, having taken 1185 victims in Quebec. In the June 1851 outbreak, the first victim was a voyageur from New York. He died at the l'Hotel Sword. 1280 victims were taken in this 4th epidemic. The fifth outbreak of cholera came 28 September 1852 with the death of a carpenter by the name of Knight on the ship, The Advance, from New York. The epidemic eased by 9 November having killed 144 persons, 84 were immigrants with different jobs. 19 June 1854, cholera was brought by Le Glenmanne to Grosse Isle and the John Howells to Quebec taking 803 victims. These 6 cholera outbreaks in a 22 year period of time took a total of 8372 in Quebec.

Regularly, epidemics of fevers, measles, typhus, typhoid, scarlet fever, chicken pox, smallpox, cholera, influenza or other plagues ravaged the colony of New France. Large numbers of all segments of the European and native populations were affected. Diseases were especially deadly among the native populations. Every ship which came to port, any military contact, or any travel, migration or trade contact was a potential for bringing in another disease or epidemic. Many times, entire families were almost wiped out.

For more detailed information on individual outbreaks of diseases in New France see: American-Canadian Genealogist, vol. 22, No. 1, Winter, 1996, pp. 13-15.

TIMELINE DISEASES-EPIDEMICS

541--first bubonic plague across Europe; for the next 200 years the bubonic plague was a scourge on Europe

1347-1771--Black Death (bubonic plague); bubonic plague killed from 2/3 to 3/4 of Europe's population; from 14th to 17th c.

1535-1536--25 companions of Cartier die of scurvy in Quebec

1538--smallpox, swept through the Aztec population of Mexico

1603--bubonic plague, lasted 7 months, from May to December; broke out in Poitou

1616--smallpox epidemic among Indians, this released the pressure in the New England colonies. Tribes from Penobscot River to Narragansett Bay virtually destroyed.

1623--influenza

1627--influenza

1635--influenza

1637--epidemic spread through Indian villages. Jesuits were accused of being sorcerers causing it

1639--smallpox struck Algonkian and Huron tribes

1640--smallpox in Quebec

1647--influenza

1649--yellow fever

1657--measles, hits Boston

1657-1659--malaria

1660--in October, smallpox struck

1667--small pox, one of worst outbreaks

1668--yellow fever

1677-1695--malaria

1684-1686--dysentery and fluxes

1685--28 September epidemic hit Quebec

1687--measles, hits Boston

"Purple Fever", smallpox, Montreal, hit especially hard on missions; about 500 colonists and 300 Indians died

1688--one of worst influenza epidemics

1690--yellow fever, hits New York

1696--smallpox in English colonies

1697--smallpox brought from West Indies and hit Charleston, South Carolina

1697-1699--worst influenza epidemic of New England

1699--yellow fever hits South Carolina, brought from West Indies

1700-1701--influenza or grippe in Canada in winter

1702-1703--smallpox, from December 1702-February 1703, 400 died in Quebec

1710--epidemic in Quebec

1710-1711--pestilential or malignant fevers

1711--epidemic de Siam in Quebec

1713--measles, hits Boston

1716--smallpox

1718--fevers; les fievres malignes in Quebec City (scarlet fever)

1720--black death, last recorded epidemic of this disease in France

1720-1721--malignant fevers

26 June 1721--first smallpox inoculation by Zabdiel Boylston in Boston (on his son, Thomas and two Negro slaves) at recommendation of Cotton Mather. Angry mobs stoned the homes of Mather and Boylston.

1729--measles, hits Boston

1730--smallpox broke out in Boston

1731-1733--smallpox

1732--1733--smallpox, August 9, 1732, king's vessel, Le Rubis sailed into Louisbourg with smallpox on board, by mid February, 1733 had spread through the town, Micmacs and others living in Acadia; subsided in April 1733; in Louisbourg one out of ten children died
influenza, worldwide epidemic

1733--smallpox epidemic in North America, hits New York City and Philadelphia

1734--malignant fever

1736--smallpox, spread in west among Assiniboine and Sioux; first recorded smallpox outbreak in Western Canada (Lake of Woods, Winnipeg area)

1738--smallpox, Canada and hits Charleston, South Carolina

1739-1740--measles, hits Boston

1740--fevers; epidemic in Quebec

1743-1746--malignant fever,

1745-1748--smallpox, at Louisbourg during the British occupation period

1749, July--smallpox reappeared when French reoccupied Louisbourg

1755-1756--smallpox, in Quebec known as "the year of the great smallpox epidemic"; broke out at Louisbourg, May 1755 and did not subside until March, 1756

1756--epidemic of fever in Quebec

1757--epidemic of fever in Quebec
smallpox hits Acadians

1758--spring, Louisbourg besieged by British, and smallpox was among British troops during the siege
epidemic of fever in Quebec

1759--measles, all over North America in areas inhabited by whites

1761-1762--influenza, in North America and West Indies with mortality rates in different areas ranging from light to severe

1762--smallpox outbreak in Paris, blamed on inoculation

1770--smallpox

1772--measles, strikes all of North America, especially Boston

1775--enteric fever and dysentery ravage all of North American colonies, especially severe in New England and Boston

1775-1776--influenza, strikes all of Europe, North America and the Far East

1776--smallpox, hits Washington's army near Philadelphia

1781-1782--smallpox, western half of continent, started on Missouri River, moved north and west as far as Athabasca, spread to Red River Valley, Rainy Lake, Grand Portage and south to Leech and Sandy Lakes; Indians of Upper Saskatchewan were affected by mid October; by January, 1782, rampant in the Northwest where 2/3 of population died; 50%-60% of Indians of the Plains perished.
Influenza, strikes all of Europe, North America and China, one of worst epidemics

1783--smallpox, reached western tribes where whitemen had not gone and killed many Blackfoot epidemic in Quebec

1784--smallpox, killed a disproportionately large number of children

1788--measles, hits Philadelphia and New York

1793--influenza and putrid fever, in Vermont severe flux in Virginia kills 500 in 5 counties in 1 month

yellow fever, Philadelphia, one of worst epidemics

extremely fatal bilious disorders kill many in Dover, Delaware

1794--yellow fever, Philadelphia

1796-1797--yellow fever, Philadelphia

1798--yellow fever, Philadelphia

1809-1810--typhoid fever, Lower Richilieu and most of Quebec

1814--cholera broke out Bengal, India. By 1817 reached Middle East and Russia, pushed into western Europe and Great Britain

1820-1821--measles, struck Indian bands and almost eliminated some of them

1831, December--measles and scarlet fever epidemics in Canada

1832-- cholera, from India through Europe to ships of British Isles to Quebec to Upper Canada and the U.S.

1834--cholera, returned to Canada; by July a serious epidemic, 1200 Quebec, 1000 Montreal, 1000 Upper Canada, 400 Halifax; Sorel had a high death rate as a result

1835--influenza, Europeans and Indians alike struck by it

1845--measles, struck Indian bands and almost wiped them out

1847-- typhus, brought by Irish famine immigrants to Quebec

influenza

1849-- cholera arrived in Kingston June, by mid June in Montreal, by end of June in Toronto, broke out in England, particularly London

1850--yellow fever, most of United States

1850-1851--influenza, over North and South America, West Indies, Germany and Australia

1851--cholera returned to Canada, appeared sporadically in Canada

1852--cholera, Europe had many cases; cholera, October in Montreal; appeared sporadically in Canada

yellow fever, in New Orleans kills 8000 during 3 summer months, even more deadly in the north

1853--cholera returns to Canada, appears sporadically in Canada

1854--cholera returns to Canada; June 20, first case on Grosse Ile, in Quebec June 21, in Montreal June 22, Hamilton June 23, Toronto and Kingston June 25

1853-1854--cholera confined to northern British Isles

1855--yellow fever, most of United States

1856-1873--cholera hit Europe

1857--smallpox, outbreak in the west

1857-1859--influenza, widespread in Europe, North and South America, one of worst epidemics of this disease

1860-1861--smallpox, in Pennsylvania

1865-1873--series of recurring epidemics of smallpox, cholera, typhus, typhoid fever, scarlet fever and yellow fever, in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, New Orleans, Baltimore, Memphis and Washington D.C.

1866--cholera returns to Canada; last year cholera recorded to any extent in Canada; appeared in Halifax April 9.

1869-1871--smallpox, had a definite affect on the fur trade; posts on Saskatchewan most seriously affected, brought up from the south on the Missouri

1871--cholera returns to Canada

1873-1875--influenza, widespread in Europe and North America

1878--yellow fever, last great epidemic rages in New Orleans and spreads through the Mississippi valley.

1883--diphtheria, Vermont

1885--smallpox, August the epidemic struck

Montreal, 3,000 Montrealers were to die of it

1886--yellow fever, in Jacksonville, Florida

Jan. and Feb. 1892--grippe, in Midwest

August and Sept. 1892--cholera, in Midwest

1898--Dr. Paul Simond (French) discovered that fleas transmit plague from rats to man

1918-Spanish Grippe

1983--Last reported case of death by the bubonic plague in the United States. A teenage girl petted a sick chipmunk in Santa Fe and died of pneumonic plague in South Carolina on her way home to Maryland.

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BOARD OF HEALTH, MONTREAL.— RULES to be observed by the PUBLIC for the PRESERVATION of HEALTH and the speedy CURE of CHOLERA.

1. No alteration to be made in the mode of living, except as regards quantity, viz. Not to eat unless the appetite be keen, and even then not to gratify the appetite to its full extent. With regard to beverage the quantity must be considerably moderated.

N.B. Cucumbers, Melons, Radishes, and all green fruits are decidedly injurious.

2. No medicines to be taken or used as preventatives, since it has been observed that several have thereby disposed themselves to severe forms of the complaint.

3. Immediately on becoming affected with sickness, medical advice must be resorted to, and no beverage of any description whatsoever taken until leave be had from the medical attendant.

4. Every messenger going for medical aid must be able to give a full and perfect account of all the symptoms the patient may be labouring under.

5. No persons to go among the patients at any of the hospitals without permission from the medical officer.

6. Any person may obtain immediate relief on application to the nearest depôt, which may be known by the yellow flag. There is a depôt in each Suburb.

By order of the Board of Health,
J. GUTHRIE SCOTT,
Secretary.

Montreal Gazette, 23 August, 1832

Digest of Reports issued by the Board of Health of MONTREAL, arranged by weeks, ending on Saturdays, inclusive, at 8 P. M.

Week ending.	Cases.	Deaths.	Total Cases.	Total Deaths.
16 June	—	—	1719	261
23 "	1590	632	3239	893
30 "	234	156	3523	1059
7 July	124	94	3647	1153
14 "	75	61	3722	1214
21 "	95	70	3918	1284
28 "	160	131	3978	1415
4 Aug.	180	136	4158	1551
11 "	88	101	4246	1652
18 "	54	79	4300	1731
Day ending				
19 "	8	8	4303	1734
20 "	11	15	4314	1749
21 "	11	15	4325	1764
22 "	6	9	4331	1773

Interments and actual Deaths from Cholera, at Quebec, from the 8th June, (the day on which the malady first appeared,) to the 18th July inclusive, —taken from the registers kept by the Clergy.

Date.	Quebec, Catholics.	St. Roch, Catholics.	St. Roch, Protestants.	Total per day.
9 June,	5	1	0	6
10 ...	6	1	0	7
11 ...	10	8	11	29
12 ...	16	5	6	27
13 ...	62	0	8	70
14 ...	58	13	21	92
15 ...	52	21	70	143
16 ...	38	20	62	120
17 ...	64	17	16	97
18 ...	84	10	18	112
19 ...	68	18	31	117
20 ...	72	18	32	122
21 ...	34	17	19	70
22 ...	46	12	20	78
23 ...	22	1	11	34
24 ...	20	5	8	33
25 ...	17	8	24	49
26 ...	16	7	17	40
27 ...	23	4	4	31
28 ...	10	2	9	21
29 ...	20	5	13	38
30 ...	17	9	7	33
1 July,	16	5	10	31
2 ...	13	3	5	21
3 ...	11	1	13	25
4 ...	9	1	7	17
5 ...	9	4	11	24
6 ...	14	0	4	18
7 ...	6	1	3	10
8 ...	5	1	3	9
9 ...	9	0	5	14
10 ...	13	0	2	15
11 ...	4	2	1	7
12 ...	9	1	2	12
13 ...	7	2	2	11
14 ...	6	0	2	8
15 ...	4	1	3	8
16 ...	5	1	2	8
17 ...	5	0	3	8
18 ...	4	1	2	7
Total...	900	226	478	1622

The table of burials by cholera in Quebec to the 18th instant inclusive, gives a total of 1622. Where there were any doubts as to the nature of the malady, these doubts were raised by omitting the burial from the table. While the table shews a gradual diminution of deaths, from 25 to 7 a day, in the last fortnight, it establishes, beyond all doubt, that its ravages have really been most appalling. We learn that our estimate of the non resident population at 10,000, is much too high: it cannot exceed 6,000, and is even under that number, so that the actual deaths, including both species of population, has now been about one in twenty, and we apprehend that a somewhat similar proportion will be sustained in its attacks on the town populations of the continent of America.

Successful practice at one of the London Hospitals for "Malignant Cholera."

There are two stages—
The first indicated by a feeling of general weakness, of sickness with pain about the stomach, purging and twisting pains in the bowels, a clammy feeling in the mouth, and a desire to drink more than usually.

N. B. In some persons they continue several days, in others run quickly into the second stage.

The second stage, weakness becomes extreme, vomiting and purging of a watery fluid greatly increased, extreme thirst, cramps in the hands, feet, and legs, coldness of limbs, cold breath, sunken eyes, dark blue appearance of the extremities, no perceptible pulsation at the wrist.—In children, vomiting, purging, thirst, restlessness.

In the first, may *always* be cured; but hardly so in the second stage;—the treatment in the first is simple and medicines required are cheap:

REMEDIES.

First stage.—For children up to four years of age:

Calomel, 5 grains, } mixed together for a dose, to be
Ginger, 5 grains, } given immediately in a little
treacle; and—

Two hours after this draught—

Powdered Rhubarb, 10 grains, } given in half a cup
Castor Oil, ½ oz. } of strong Coffee.

Should the vomiting and purging continue, give two table spoonfull of Soda Water every half hour, and repeat the powder of Calomel and Ginger four hours after the draught.

From the age of 4 to 14, give the following powder and draught after the same manner:

Powder. { Calomel, 9 grains. } Mixed.
 { Ginger, 9 grains, }

Draught. { Castor Oil, ½ oz. }
 { Tinct. of Rhubarb, 2 drms } Mixed.
 { Powd. Rhubarb, 8 grains }

From 14 upwards—

Powder. { Calomel, 15 grains to 20. } Mixed.
 { Ginger, 15 " to 20. }

Draught. { Castor Oil, } Of each one ounce
 { Tinct. Rhubarb, } mixed.

Small draughts of Soda Water to be taken by all, should the vomiting continue; should the symptoms not abate, the powder and draught may be repeated four hours after the first dose.

Strong beef tea, well seasoned with salt and pepper, may be taken during the progress of the disease; but the patient must refrain from drinking a quantity of any fluid whatsoever at this period.

Providing these remedies fail in removing the disorder; and—

The second stage ensues; the following treatment suggested by Dr. Stephens, to be strictly pursued.

Children to 4 years. to 14. above 14.

Mix for { Common Salt, 1 scruple. 1 dr'm 2 drms.
one dose. { Car. of Soda, 6 grains, 10 gr's. 1 scrup.
 { Oxy. of Potash, 2 grains, 3 gr's. 7 gr's.

The above powders to be given every quarter hour, dissolved in a small quantity of cold water; during this treatment as much cold water or weak beef-tea as the patients desire.

"QUARANTINE ESTABLISHMENT."

GROSSE ISLE, June 25th 1847.

The following Medical gentlemen compose the staff of the Hospitals and Sheds at Grosse Isle:—

Drs. G. M. Douglas, Medical Superintendent; Jacques, Assistant Medical Officer; Fenwick, Dickenson, Malhiot, Larocque, Jameson, jr., Damours, Dease, in charge of Tents, &c.; Pinet, Assistant in Hospitals; Watt, Robillard, Sauve.

Mr. Barker, Apothecary; Mr Cullingford, House Surgeon; Mr. McRay, Chief Steward; Mrs. Fisher, Matron.

There are 77 employed, including 10 stewards of hospitals, 15 cooks, and 52 orderlies and nurses.

The number of sick under treatment on shore this day is 1830, and on board vessels afloat, 114.

Two new hospitals have been erected, and are occupied with 260 beds. Another, capable of receiving 120, will be ready to-morrow. Two others are in a state of forwardness, but much difficulty is experienced in obtaining workmen, as few can be tempted, even by high wages, to work in the vicinity of the hospitals.

Tents have been erected on the farm at the east end of the island, capable of accommodating 3000 persons. The healthy from vessels where much sickness has prevailed, are landed, and their baggage, at these tents, where, after washing and purifying for a few days, are shipped direct, on board the steamers for Montreal.

It has been said that the emigrants suffer from want of food,—a walk through these tents would convince any one of the unfounded nature of this remark. Great loads of good, sound, wholesome biscuit may be seen strewed about the ground, as well as large quantities of oatmeal and barley. The passengers have been better supplied with provisions by the vessels this season than any previous one. No Indian corn meal is issued; and, while here, they received, when destitute, fresh meat, soft bread, rice, and salt pork, by order of Government.

The vessels that sailed late in May, begin to come in, and very few deaths or cases of sickness are found in comparison with those that left in April; many of these were large vessels; whose masters were unaccustomed to the passenger trade, and never attempted to preserve cleanliness or order in the hold; those that have arrived lately are a smaller class of vessels, and the passengers under better control.

J. L. ARMSTRONG.

WEEKLY REPORT OF INTERMENTS IN THE CITY OF MONTREAL, FROM 15TH TO 21ST AUGUST, 1847.

30 Men ; 24 Women ; 49 Boys ; 40 Grls. Total 143.
Of whom were Emigrants, 25 Children, 9

Adults.....	34
Citizens.....	109

DISEASES.

Fever.....	28
Do. Typhus.....	8
Dysentery.....	16
Dentition.....	19
Decline.....	8
Marasmus.....	6
Debility.....	2
Accidental.....	2
Convulsions.....	4
Apoplexy.....	1
Inflammation.....	1
Dropsy.....	1
Still-born....	1
Worms.....	1
Visitation of God.....	1
Nephritis.....	1
Delirium Tremens.....	1
Flux.....	1
Unknown.....	7

Total..... 109

AGE.

Under 1 year, 26 ; 1 to 2 years, 18 ; 2 to 5 years, 6 ; 5 to 10 years, 6 ; 10 to 20 years, 9 ; 20 to 30 years, 8 ; 30 to 40 years, 15 ; 40 to 50 years, 6 ; 50 to 60 years, 11 ; 60 to 70 years, 1 ; 70 to 80 years, 1 ; 80 to 90 years, 1 ; unknown, 1.—Total, 109.

PLACES OF NATIVITY.

Ireland, 47 ; French Canadians, 46 ; England, 3 ; Scotland, 12 ; German, 1.—Total, 109.

T. WILY,
Chief of Police.

Montreal, August 21, 1847.

MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL WEEKLY RETURN—From the 15th to the 22nd August, 1847:

Patients Discharged.....	37
Patients Admitted.....	40
Out-door Patients.....	63
Died.....	10

Total.....150

Number of Patients in the Hospital ..200

GENETIC GENEALOGY

We are all born with numerous genes we inherited from our ancestors--50,000 maybe as many as 100,000 or more--which help make up who we are. Some cancers, diabetes, heart disease and osteoporosis have been found to have family tendenceies. Baldness, color-blindness, allergies and cleft palate are other physical conditions which are hereditary. More and more we are finding that genetics has a prominent part in disese control. Thus the gap between medicine and geneology has narrowed. We now see doctors who more frequently inquire into family medical histories. Likewise, genealogists are delving into medical histories of their families. Not only can it prove interesting, but may make you aware of a genetic medical tendency to you and your family.

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The following article was contributed by Kateri Dupuis concerning a genetic disorder which has appeared in the Dupuis family.

It is reprinted by permission of the Muscular Dystrophy Foundation, Washington D.C. and the Detroit Free Press where this article appeared 3 September 1978.

MALIGNANT HYPERTHERMIA: A FAMILY HISTORY

Following are excerpts from an article by Dolly Katz, third-prize winner in the 1978 Jerry Lewis/MDA Writing Awards Competition. The feature appeared in the Detroit Free Press, September 3, 1978. Malignant hyperthermia, the disorder described in the article, is one of the 40 disease entities covered by MDA's programs.

For 300 years, the Dupuis family harbored the seeds of the deadly disease that would not show itself until the 20th Century.

Descendants of French-born Michael Dupuis, who came to Nova Scotia with his wife, Maria, in 1651, they farmed the land in northern Quebec and southwestern Ontario; strong, muscular people, slightly under average height.

They and the Comartins and the Cazas, a branch of the Dupuis family founded by a pirate who changed his name to Caza, married each other and produced large, healthy babies and big families.

Occasionally, perhaps, someone died unexpectedly after strenuous exercise. There might have been one or two unusual drownings.

And, if someone had looked closely, he might have seen an increased incidence of hernias, minor muscle problems, clubfoot, and double-jointedness in the family. But the frequency of such occurrences was little noticed in a big, scattered family.

Then, in the mid-1950's, people in the family began to die unexpectedly. (In all probability, there were unexplained deaths before that, but medical records for the earlier period are incomplete.)

— Marie Caza, from the area of Notre Dame du Nord in northern Quebec, was 27 when she went into the hospital in 1954 to have a clubfoot repaired. She died unexpectedly during the operation.

— Her mother, Otilla, was hospitalized for gall bladder surgery. She died on the operating table.

— Her brother, Hermes, almost died during surgery for a dislocated shoulder.

— Her sister, Laurette Dionne of Belle River, 25 miles east of Windsor, was hospitalized at age 47 for a hysterectomy. She never woke up from the anesthetic.

— Another sister, Francoise, barely survived minor surgery.

— Marie's cousin, Anita St. Arnaud, died at age 41 during gall bladder surgery in a hospital near Toronto.

— Marie's second cousin, Leo, of Notre Dame du Nord, died during an operation to remove his tonsils.

— Another cousin, Jeanette Montreuil (nee Dupuis), died during a hysterectomy operation in Windsor.

— And a cousin from the Comartin side of the family, Louis Comartin, 14, of Belle River, fell on ice and cracked his elbow during a 1969 hockey game. A doctor said the operation would be minor, so Louis' father, Francis, remained at the farm to help his brother haul corn. His mother, Yvonne, went shopping for an hour. When she returned to the hospital, Louis was dead.

All these family members were victims of malignant hyperthermia (termed malignant not because it is a cancer, but because it is so swift and deadly). Each inherited the disease from a parent, and their children at conception had a 50-50 chance of inheriting it.

The genetic defect they share alters the way their muscles use calcium. For the most part, this defect is benign; some carriers never suffer from it.

But administration of the most commonly used anesthetics triggers catastrophic chemical changes that make the patient's temperature soar, often to 110 degrees or higher, and causes massive damage to the heart, liver, brain and other major organs.

In short, *anesthesia* — one of medicine's greatest lifesaving tools — was, for some members of the Dupuis family, a killer.

In addition to French Canadians, the disease is prevalent among families of central European, Italian, Norwegian and Welsh descent. It is rare among blacks and unusually common among Japanese. In the general population, it is roughly estimated that one in 15,000 people carry this hidden disease.

Most families aren't aware that their tragic experiences with anesthesia are anything more than a coincidence until they're discovered by case-hunting doctors. For the Dupuis family, that doctor was Beverley Britt, an anesthesiologist at Toronto General Hospital.

Her first experience with malignant hyperthermia came at Toronto's Sick Children's Hospital during an operation on a 10-year old girl with spinal deformity.

In the middle of the operation, the surgeon complained to Dr. Britt that the girl's muscles were too tight (a symptom now recognized as a warning sign of malignant hyperthermia). Dr. Britt gave the girl another dose of muscle relaxant.

Within five minutes, her temperature shot up to 113, her blood pressure dropped to zero, her heart stopped, and a fountain of pink froth spewed from her breathing tube as her lungs collapsed.

Despite the efforts of the surgical team, the girl died two hours later.

In the 15 years since then, Dr. Britt, assistant professor of anesthesiology at the University of Toronto, has become an internationally recognized expert in the disease she had never heard of before her young patient died.

THE ROLE OF CALCIUM

Calcium is the "spark-plug" that makes muscles work. Whenever you do any work — pick up a pencil, take a step, smile — each muscle involved releases a small amount of calcium. The calcium, in turn, breaks a chemical circuit that holds the muscle fibers still. The muscle fibers contract, and you pick up a pencil, take a step, or smile.

Each time a muscle fiber contracts, it uses up a small amount of energy and produces a small amount of heat.

But people with malignant hyperthermia have a leak in this system. Their muscles constantly secrete small amounts of calcium. Thus, their muscles are always contracting slightly, always working overtime.

The problem is that many anesthetics and muscle relaxants, including the commonly used halothane and succinylcholine, have a very slight tendency to increase the release of calcium from the muscles.

In normal people, this slight increase is unimportant. But in people with malignant hyperthermia, the anesthetics multiply the muscles' natural calcium leak. The result is a massive release of calcium from the muscles — 3,000 times the normal amount.

This calcium flood makes muscles contract into rigor mortis-like rigidity, which in turn produces overwhelming amounts of heat that the body cannot dissipate.

At the same time, the excess calcium disrupts the delicate chemical balances within the body that are necessary for the proper functioning of brain, heart, kidneys and other major organs. In effect, virtually all the body's vital functions collapse within minutes.

To treat it, doctors now use drugs to shut down the calcium release and to correct the chemical imbalances. To bring down the temperature, they immerse the patient in ice or ice water, and administer cold intravenous solutions.

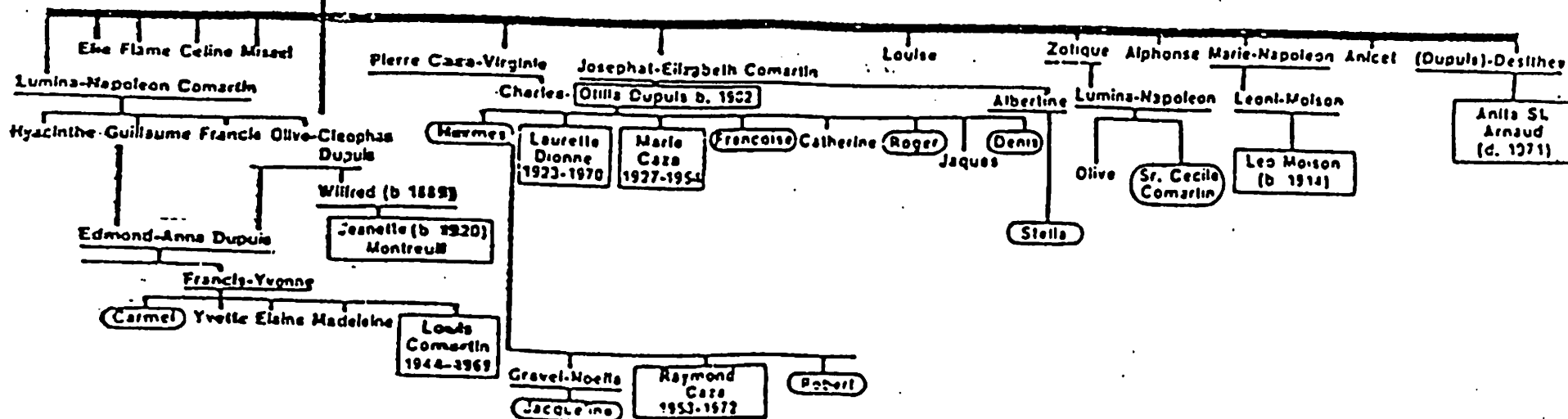
1851
Michel Dupuis-Marle

Martin-Marie Landry
Jean-Marguerite Richard
Sylvain-Francoise Leblanc
Augustin-Marguerite Dubois
Antoine-Marguerite Leblanc
Georges-Flavie Bonneville

Key:

Died from disease

Sick, almost died from disease



The chart shows how malignant hyperthermia has struck some members of the Dupuis family and spared others.

The preceding article, "Malignant Hyperthermia: A Family History," was reproduced with permission from The Muscular Dystrophy Foundation, Washington D.C. and the Detroit Free Press, 321 W. Lafayette, Detroit, Michigan 48226.

SURGEONS/DOCTORS-APOTHECARIES DURING THE FRENCH REGIME

Information for the following chart is a composite of extractions of the following sources:

- (1) Heagerty, John J., Four Centuries of Medical History in Canada, The Macmillan Company of Canada Limited, at St. Martin's House, Toronto, 1928.
- (2) Bulletin Recherches Historiques, vol. 4 No. 11, November 1898, "Les Pionniers de la Medecine au Canada," p. 339.
- (3) Bulletin Recherches Historiques, vol. 20, No. 8, August 1914, "Les Chirurgiens de Montreal au XVIIe Siecle," pp. 252-256.
- (4) Bulletin Recherches Historiques, vol. 27 No. 11, November 1921, "Les Chirurgiens et Medecins de la Region de Montreal," pp. 325-327.
- (5) Bulletin Recherches Historiques, vol. 28 No. 8, August 1922, "Chirurgiens, Medecins, Etc, Sous le Regime Francais, a Montreal," pp. 247-251.
- (6) Bulletin Recherches Historiques, vol. 30 No. 12, December 1924, "Les Premiers Chirurgiens de L'Hotel-Dieu de Montreal," p. 400.
- (7) Bulletin Recherches Historiques, vol. 31 No. 6, June 1925, "Chirurgiens, Apothicaires, Etc, Sous le Regime Francais," pp. 166-170.
- (8) Bulletin Recherches Historiques, vol. 34 No. 10, October 1928, "Les Chirurgiens de la Region de Montreal sous le Regime Francais," pp. 580-582.
- (9) Bulletin Recherches Historiques, vol. 38, 1932, "Chirurgiens, Medecins et Apothicaires Sous le Regime Francais," pp. 515-522.
- (10) Bulletin Recherches Historiques, vol. 27 No. 1, January 1921, "Les Chirurgiens de Montreal au XVIIe Siecle," pp. 41-47.
- (11) Bulletin Recherches Historiques, vol. 27 No. 2, February 1921, "Les Medecins, Chirurgiens et Apothecaires de Montreal, de 1701-1760," pp. 75-80.
- (12) Rapport de l'Archiviste des Province Quebec, 1922-1923, "Les Chirurgiens, Medecins, Etc., Etc., de Montreal, Sous Le Regime Francais, Par E.-Z. Massicotte, Archiviste en Chef du Palais de Justice de Montreal," pp. 131-146.

The date given is a date when there is some documented evidence of their identity as a surgeon/doctor.

PHYSICIANS/SURGEONS DURING THE FRENCH REGIME

Name	Approximate Date	Miscellaneous Information	Sources
Deschamps of Honfleur	1606	a surgeon; at St. Croix with Champlain	1
Maitre Estienne	1606	a surgeon-apothecary; at St. Croix with Champlain	1
Daniel Hay	Before 1606	with Pountincourt on his exploration along coast to the south	1
Louis Hebert	1617	one of first surgeons of Port Royal who came with Champlain; later went to Quebec	1,2
Bonnerme	1608	came with Champlain; was present for founding of Quebec	1,2
Dr. Armand Dumain			2

Boyer of Rouen	1610	dressed the wounds of Champlain when he was wounded during the Iroquois campaign in 1610	1
Adrien Duchesne	1629	Came with the Kirkes in 1629, and remained during and after the English regime; his practice extended from Quebec to Trois Rivières.	1
Andre Daniel	1629	One of Hundred Associates who was sent to London concerning the restitution of Canada and Acadia to France	1
Robert Giffard	1634	In 1627 came to Quebec as surgeon to Company of Hundred Associates; Returned to France in 1628, and returned to Canada 1634.	1
Simon Baron	1634-1664	donné at Ste-Marie; in 1637 small pox epidemic, he was reknown for his skill in using the lancet	1
Jean Nevers	1637		1
Réné Goupil	1642	1st missionary physician to Canada; young surgeon who accompanied Father Jogues, was captured by Iroquois 2 Aug 1642 and was killed a few days later	1,8
Andre Crevier	1643		1
Charles Chevalier	1645		1
Francois Gaspard Gouault	1646	of Poitiers; one of first apothecaries; on his way to Huron country with the Jesuits, he drowned near Trois Rivières 6 Nov 1646	1,7,9
Lacroix	1648	at Montreal in 1648*	1,3,12
Louis Goudeau	1648	First Montreal surgeon (possibly in the colony at its beginning)	1,3,9,12
Louis de St. Maurice	1649		1
Marcel Molloye	1650		1
Pierre Martin	1650, 1653	surgeon at Montreal	1,3,12
Claude Bouchard dit Dorval	1651		1
Francois Menouel	1652		1
Aime du Reau	1653		1

Louis	1653	surgeon engaged by Maisonneuve	1
Gilles Frichet	1653	in spring of 1653 he was engaged in France to come to Canada; question if he ever came	3,12
Pierre Piron	1653	in recruit of 1653; surgeon and fisherman; m. 1663	1,3,12
Louis Chartier	1653-1660	recruit of 1653; in Montreal; taken prisoner at Villemarie by Iroquois in 1654 & was brought back by sr. de la Broquerie; drowned July 1660	1,3,9,12
Abbé Gabriel Souart	1657	arrived in New France 1657; 1st Sulpician curé of Montreal; 1660-1684 at L'Hotel Dieu	1,3,12
Etienne Petro	1657		1
Francois Bellemant dit Argencourt	1659	19 June 1657 was at Trois Rivières; charged 20 livres for curing the son of Suzanne de Noyon	1,3,7,8,12
Etienne Bouchard	1648,1653-1676	in Montreal; arrived with the recruit of 1653; engaged by 42 citizens of Montreal for 5 years; m. 1657 Marguerite Boissel; d. 1676	1,3,6,12
Louis Pinard	1658	surgeon of fort; ct. m. 13 June 1657 to Marie-Madeleine Hertel, 12 years; m. 29 Aug 1658	1,7
Jean Madry	1653-1669	one of best known barber surgeons	1
Dr. Beaudoin	1697	doctor of Ursulines, Montreal	1,2
Dr. Gervais	1697 -1700	at Montreal	1,2,9
Jourdain Lajus	1709	in Acadia; brought the news of Acadian expulsion to Quebec	1
Francois Lajus	1749	surgeon of Quebec	9
Louis Maheu		1st French-Canadian to practice medicine	1
Michel Gamelin dit La Fontaine	1661; 1670-1674	m. Marguerite Crevier at Trois Rivières; 22 Jan 1661, Louis Pinard stated before Sr de la Potterie, governor of Trois Rivières, that LaFontaine asked payment of 17 livres for treatment at the house of widow la Framboise; 1670-1674 at Hotel Dieu, Montreal; d. about 1683	1,7,10,12

Francois Caron	1660	apprentice to Etienne Bouchard 2 Feb 1660 and in 1662 left Montreal; 1661 claimed 10 livres for 1 year service	1,3,4,9,12
Petrot des Courbieres	1662		1
Jean (Christophe-Louis) Gaillard	1661-1667	was at Montreal 4 Dec 1661; hired to clear 4 arpents of land 5 Nov 1662; in 1667 census he was 50 yrs.; after Sept 1667, his name disappears but 12 years later is in an audience register of Aug 1679, there is a question of a Christophe Gaillard, surgeon's absence since 9 yrs. and no news of him. Charles Lemoyne, his creditor, demands an estimation made of his goods. Jean Aubuchon was named curator; 1680, an act of Maugue speaks of Louis Gaillard, surgeon, who had for a long time left the country and was thought dead. His house and business office had been sold through a judgement to Charles Lemoyne and Andre Trajot, cousin of the absentee, and only inheriter who showed up for the succession and with agreeent of the Seminary and seigneur of Montreal, Trajot received the price of the house, 357 livres 2 sous. Jean, Christophe and Louis Gaillard are apparently the same person carrying 3 names.	1,3,10,12
Rene Gaschet	1696	originally of Poitiers; master surgeon; 9 March 1699 this surgeon reported to an official of the king at Montreal that at 6 in the evening on Sunday, in front of the shop at Place d'Armes near Hotel Dieu, when M d'ailleboust des Musseaux who without reason mistreated him by punching him, kicking him and striking him with a piece of wood. He said he was forced to draw swords and fight "all without reason"; engaged Pierre Godard 15 Oct 1699 for 80 livres a year and Jean Senart 29 Dec 1701; 21 Mar 1702 at Montreal	1,5,9,10,12
Henry de Lisle			1
Thimothée Roussel	1697	came to Quebec before 1667; doctor of Hotel Dieu	1,2

Louis Jacquereau	1699		1
Michel Sarrazin	1692,1734	b. 5 Sep 1659 at Nuits Bourgogne, son of a seigneurial judge; 1685-arrived as naval surgeon; 12 Nov1686-named surgeon-Major of the troops of Quebec; Aug 1692-at Montreal confined to bed seriously ill at Hotel Dieu; 1693- physician of Hôpital General; 1694 returned to France to continue his studies; 1694-returned with the title of king's physician; 14 May 1699-head physician of Canada; 1707-member of Superieur Conseil; m. 20 June 1712 Marie-Anne Hazeur at Villemarie; d. Sep 1734	1,10,12
Nicolas Sarrazin		b. in France in 1659; he came to Canada and finished his medical studies; d. 1736 in Quebec; member of Conseil Souverain	2
Jean Leger de la Grange			2
Pierre du Roy			2
Jean Fonbonne	1705	surgeon of the company of M. DeMesy; 4 June 1705 at Laprairie for a baptism	9
Charles Prieur	1716	engagement to Louis Prat as surgeon and fisherman	1
Jean Francois Gaultier	1741	made use of the thermometer	1
Antoine Chastellain Derigny	1756	at a baptism in Repentigny in 1722; at a baptism in Detroit 1774	9, 12
Jean Pouppé	1643, 1648	assisted with birth of first Europeans in Montreal	1,3,6,12
Nicolas Colson	1660	engaged by Etienne Bouchard as assistant at a salary of 150 livres or francs per year plus room, and board; first barber-surgeon;2 Apr 1658-received authorized letters allowing him to exercise the right to be barber/surgeon in all cities, villages etc. of New France; 26 July 1664 employed by Jean Madry	1,3,9, 12
Jean Thévenet	1660	surgeon in 1666 & 1667 census; 29 Apr 1660 in Montreal	1,3,12
Vincent Basset dit du Tarte	1666	surgeon major of Regiment Carignan	1,3,9,12

Pierre Bonnefons	1661	in militia of Ste-Famille in 1663 (corporal) in 3rd escouade; 1662-promised governor to clear 4 arpents of land	1,3,12
Claude Gallope	1666	surgeon of Co. Varennes, Carignan	1,3,12
Rene Sauvageau de Maissonneuve	1661, 1667, 1690	surgeon to the company of M. Dugue de Boisbriant; associated for 4 years with Jean Rouxcel sr de la Rousseliere; 16 Sep 1668-Sauvageau rented a house of Antoine Brunet for 25 livre a year payable in fermented wheat plus he and Rouxcel would serve as doctors to the landlord and his family for all sorts of illnesses, accidents, give them medications and haircuts.; 9 Aug 1670, Sauvegeau renewed his lease; d. about 1690.	1,3,12
Pierre Aman	1669	master surgeon at Contrecoeur	8
Antoine Forestier	1669,1681, 1698	1681-1686, surgeon of Hotel-Dieu, Montreal; m. Madelene Le Cavalier at Montreal; he had three different markings: (1) in 1673-not clear, (2) in 1694-a heart with an arrow through it and the letters HB. (3) in 1703-the Letter F inside a star	1,3,6,10 12
Jean Martinet de Fonblanche	1670-1701	son of Paul Martinet, a merchant of Moustier St-Jean, dioc. Langres; surgeon of Hotel-Dieu, Montreal; 15 Jan1674- engagés his brother-in-law, Paul Prudhomme; 16 Dec 1681 he engagés Francois Tardif for 3 yrs.; 20 Sep 1691 he engagés Raphael Lecourt for 5 yrs.; first to go to court to recover payment for his services, 11 Feb 1670, judge ordered Louis Loisel to pay 20 livres to the surgeon; m. 13 July 1670 to Marguerite Prud'homme	1,3,5,6, 9 ,12
Jacques Dugay	1670-1727	lived a long time at Trois Rivieres; 1m. 1672 Jeanne Beaudry; 2m. 1709 Anne Baillargeon widow of Polton; d. March 1727 at age of 80	7
Jacques Dubois	1658-1664 1679	m. Jeanne Auber; 29 Jan 1679, 3 children of Jacques were buried at cemetery of Notre Dame de Montreal, they died in a house fire; after 1680, he was at Quebec, later at Trois Rivieres	5,12

Jean Laplanche	1675-1677	son of surgeon of la Fleche, Anjou; surgeon of Montreal; m. 6 Oct 1675 at Trois Rivières to Judith Rigaud who in 1679 was accused of desertion and living with Pierre Cavelin, creating a scandal among the Montreal population. Laplanche returned to France June 1678, abandoned by his wife's infidelity	1,3,10,12
Michel de Sirasse (Sircay, Sirse, Circe) dit Saint-Michel	1677	surgeon & valet de chambre of Governor François Perro; 20 Aug 1677 at Montreal, he bought from Jean Raynaud dit Planchard, 40 arpents of land at the St-Jean side for 1125 livres. He then hired himself to Dame Raynaud for 3 years service as surgeon and barber in their home at Pte-aux-Trembles.	1,3,10,12
Jean Jallot (Jakob)	1680-1690	b. 1648; m. about 1661 to Marie-Antoinette Chouest des Groseillers; 1678-1680, he was at Champlain; 1680, practised at Pointe-aux-Trembles de Montreal; 1688- at Repentigny; July 1690, part of troops who stopped Iroquois at Ile de Montreal where he was killed	1,10,12
Gilles Marin	1680-1692	witness at an act of sale at Pte-aux-Trembles 9 Jan 1680	1,10,12
Antoine Barrois	1680-1692	of Bourges; son of a surgeon of Du Berry; m. 12 Jan 1672 to Anne LeBer at Montreal	1,9,10,12
Jean Bouvet dit la Chambre	1682-1692	b. 1641; m. 1673 Madeleine Bitquin (Bidquin) at Quebec; 8 Aug 1682 living at St-Ours Bouvet received 30 livres from François Bardet; 14 Aug 1686, Obligation of Jacques Bourdon to Bouvet for medications, surgery and illness care	1,5,7,10,12
Nicolas Samus	1680-1692	b. 1656 Samars; m. 25 Feb 1686 Marie-Anne Gauthier at Boucherville	1,10,12
Jean Michel, sieur de Saint-Michel	1677-1687 1680-1692	from Duras, Guyenne; 1677-1680 at Fort de Frontenac; living at the seigneurie St-Louis de Chambly; 1687 surgeon major of Fort St. Louis; m. 11 Feb 1687 Jeanne Andre at Lachine	1,7,10,12
Antoine Hamel			9

Marien Tailhandier dit la Beaume	1680-1692 1725	son of Antoine, procureur de la justice de Masoye, Auvergne; m. 8 Jan 1688 Madeleine Beaudry at Boucherville; after m. was soldier and surgeon of company of msr. Daneau du Muy; 25 July 1699-judge of seigneurial court of his locality; 1699, notary of Boucherville when position was made vacant by Michel Morea	1,10,12
Antoine Chaudillon	1680-1692	1674-1684 living at Sorel; 1688 at Pte-aux-Trembles; wounded at battle of Riviere de Prairies 1690	1,10,12
Dominique Thaumur dit la Source	1680-1692- 1711	b. 1663; m. 25 Aug 1689 to Jeanne Prud'homme at Montreal; 1699-1705 at Hotel Dieu; 1693 located at rue St.Francois-Xavier, east side; d. May 1711	1,3,5, 10,12
N. Gastien (M. Lamontogne feels Gastrin may be the surgeon, Nicolas Cadrin or Catrin)	1689-1695	1689-1695 at Hôpital	1,10,12
Jean Roussel (Rouxel) de la Rousseliere	1677, 1681, 1688	23 Apr 1677 was surgeon at Fort Frontenac; at Montreal; in July 1669 he left with Cavalier de LaSalle for region of Great Lakes; 15 July 1681 - accused of illegal trade with Indians	4,7,9,10 12
Jean-Baptiste Maublant, sieur de Saint-Amands	1688-1695	soldier & surgeon of company of M. du Mesny; 20 May 1690 in Montreal; 1 July 1688 as part of preparation to leave as escort of a convoy to Katarakouy, he made out a will; 20 May 1690 he returned safely from his voyage; upon returning he and Etienne Chancet, nail maker, jointly received concession from l'Abbé Dollier de Casson; 21 Oct 1691 Chancet gave a quittance to Maublant; Dec 1695 Maublant sold the house, afterwhich there is no trace of him	1,3,5,10 12
Jean Raby	1691	Professor of Surgery; of company de Marquis de Crisfy; ct m. 21 Aug 1691 with Elizabeth Richaume, annulled	1,10,12
Claude Pinard	1691	M. de la Forest engaged surgeon Pinard for Fort St. Louis, Louisiana country for 350 livres in beaver each year.	9

Jean-Baptiste. Le Riche dit Lassonde	1692-1716	surgeon and sergeant of Company of M. des Bergeres; was in Montreal 1692; 1694-1698 at l'Hotel Dieu; m. 25 Aug 1701 Jeanne-Elisabeth Desmarets; 1701 living at Repentigny; son of a pharmacist of d'Aix, Provence; buried Nov 1716 Montreal	1,10,12
Jean Lacoste	1744	6 July 1744 living near Joachim Labelle on l'le Jesus; was charged and found guilty of counterfeiting	9,10,12
Dubois	1658-1663	d. between 1660-1664, captive of Indians and killed by them	10,12
Andre Rapin dit la Musette	1665-1694, 1699	b. 1640; from Poitou, diocese of Lucon; arrived about 1665; In 1666 census was 24 years; m. 25 Nov 1669 to Clemence Jarry; 1679-1686 surgeon of Hotel Dieu; surgeon to the Carillon regiment; d. Lachine 1694	1,10,12
Jean Guichard dit la Sonde	1699	originally of diocese Chartres in Champagne; surgeon and soldier of company of msr. de Louvigny; In 1715 was marguiller of Notre-Dame, Montreal; ct. m. 20 Nov 1699 to Marguerite Gerbaut; d. 1743.	1,5,9,10 12
Jean-Baptiste de Mosny	1701	surgeon of Quebec; ct m. 16 Apr 1701 Julienne Buisson dit Saint-Come	9
Pierre Baudeau	1705-1708	surgeon major at Montreal; buried 4 Nov 1708 at Notre-Dame, Montreal, age of 65	1,5,11, 12
Jean de la Tour	1704, 1706	surgeon in Montreal	8,9
Jacques Guillentena dit Le Basque	1706	surgeon in Montreal	8
Samuel le Comte sieur de La Vimaudiere	1710, 1714	14 Jan 1714 le Comte signed a quittance of 261 livres to Louis Jobidon; at his m. he was a merchant, but in 1708, 1712, 1714, & 1718 a surgeon	1,5,9,12
Henri Bélisle-Levaseur	1712-1740	1m. 1690 Quebec; 2m. 1705 Champlain; 3m. 5 Aug 1712 Jeanne Archambault at Pte-aux-Trembles; bur. Sep 1740	1,5,8,9 11,12
Antoine Dubois dit Picard	1718	surgeon; 30 Sep 1718 concession by seigneurs of Montreal to Dubois	9

Pierre Boucher de Monbrun, sieur de Noix	1702, 1729	b. 13 July 1702 Boucherville; son of Rene-Jean & Francoise-Claire Charest; m. Agathe Hebert 13 June 1729 at Varennes; 12 Nov 1736 at Vercheres with Agathe Hebert	1,5,7,12
Joseph Benoit	1711-1742	b. 1672; originally of Fouriere, Gatinois; came to New France with his wife and children; lodged at the home Of Mlle Mance on rue Notre Dame; 1712 in Montreal; m. 2 Oct 1718 Anne Lobinois; "medecin de roi"; 1715-1726 on list of surgeons of Hotel Dieu; recognized for help he gave in the fire of 1721 which destroyed much of Montreal; stopped practicing a month prior to his death; d. Nov 1742	4,9,11,12
Pierre Puibarreau sieur de Maisonneuve	1718-1751, 1742	b. 1684 Boucherville; surgeon; m. 1712 to Marie-Catherine-Anne Lorin at Montreal; d. Nov 1757	9,11,12
Timothée Silvain	1724-1749	Irish doctor, name probably Timothy Sullivan; arrived about 1718; m. 1720 Marie-Renee Gauthier de Varennes; son of a doctor of Cork; his father was a man of influence who wrote a document to help him gain a practice; authorized to practice medicine at Montreal by Sr. Sarrazin, doctor; had title of 'Medecin du roi" according to an act of Adhemar; lived on rue St-Paul in April 1741; 1725-1730 at l'Hotel Dieu; d. June 1749; according to St. Olive, he was a violent man who had many fights and got in trouble with the law. Many times he had to pay for damages because he was the aggressor.	1,5,11,12
Jean Chapoton	1726	surgeon	9
Joseph Boucher des Noix	1729		8
Joseph Lalanne	1730-1744	b. in 1704, son of Pierre Lalanne, surgeon, & Marie Lartique of Montessau, Gascogne; 1727 at Laprairie; m. 23 Jan 1730 to Charlotte Pinsonneau at Laprairie; 20 Oct 1738 he was with Suzanne-Francoise Rougier	4,7,9,12
Jacques Franchere			9

Jacques Perraut (Perreau)	1733	son of surgeon living at Bourgogne, diocese d'Auxere; m. 1724 Marie-Elisabeth Navers at Chateau-Richer; 1720-1754 surgeon living at La Chenaye; d. 1754	9,11,12
Joseph Ethier	1733-1750	b. 1708; m. 9 Feb 1733 to Catherine Lauzon at Riviere-des-Prairies; in 1753 with Marie-Anne Corbeil at Sault-au-Recollet; d. 27 Apr 1760 at Terrebonne	7
Claude Le Boiteux sieur de Saint-Olive	1736; 1701-1742	apothecary and surgeon; b. 1676 son of apothecary of Vienne, Dauphine; 1m. 1701 Marie-Anne Lenoir at Lachine; 2m. 1716 Madeleine Nafrechoux; d. July 1740; he was sarcastic, unhandy at doing things, & flirtatious; He was made fun of and hated by many men; he was brought to court a number of times where he made a good appearance and was never convicted.	9,11,12
Joseph Istre (Histre)	1736	originally of l'Auvergre; surgeon of Terrebonne in 1757; m. 19 Oct 1727 Elisabeth Forestier, daughter of a Montreal surgeon; later lived at Lacheanaie; d. Apr 1760 Terrebonne	9,11,12
Vital Dupont	1738	surgeon of L'Ile Dupas; at L'Ile Jesus in 1738	8
Jean-Baptiste Blain	1738	surgeon of L'Ile Dupas; was at L'Ile Jesus in 1738	8
Charles-Joseph-Alexander-Ferdinand de Feltz	1740, 1751	originally from Rabstat, Austria; surgeon-major of the hôpital at Montreal; 1m. 4 Nov 1741 Ursule Aubert; 16 Feb 1757 living with Cecile Gosselin at Lachine; acquired land, subdivided and sold it; Marquis de Jonquieres had contracted the "grande maladie" of 1751, and he paid 2,268 livres for care to surgeon-major Feltz.	7,9,11,12
Olivier Durocher	1741	b. 1716, son of drappier merchant of city of Angers; ct. m. 16 Sep 1741 & m. 25 Sep with Therese Juillet; lived at Pte-Claire	9,11,12
Jean Habert	1757	surgeon of regiment de Languedoc; ct. m. 17 Apr 1757 with Louise Boulaguet	9

Louis Charles de Latre or Lastre dit Saint-Germain	1743, 1759	surgeon of garrison at fort of Chambly; surgeon & soldier of Company of M. Domini and of the garrison & fort; d. 13 Nov 1759 at hôpital	7,9
Jean Fernand Spagniolini	1746-1764	b. Rome 1704; came to Canada with troops in 1732; surgeon at Montreal; 1751 surgeon at Boucherville; m. Catherine Bernard; 1m. ct 1733, Chambly; 2m 1737 at Boucherville; 3m. 1745 Francoise Boucher de Niverville; d. Feb 1764 Boucherville	9,11,12
Charles Doullon Desmarets	1753	20 Feb 1753- he received commission of notary and was installed at Pte-Claire; 2 June 1753 at Montreal he engaged himself to Louis Luc de Chapt, Chevalier de la Corne to winter at post of west and exercise his profession of surgeon. On 3 June he returned to his parish breaking his contract. He probably continued at Pte-Claire.	9,11,12
Louis Barbiez	1756	son of Pierre & Madeleine Vigneau; m. 25 Feb 1756 to Marie-Genevieve Genereux at Berthier; 21 July 1756 at Berthier	4,5,7,9,12
Jean-Baptiste Blin	1756	surgeon of regiment de Guyenne; m. 16 Feb 1756 to Marie-Catherine Archambault at Pointe aux Trembles de Montreal	8
Jean-Baptiste Villemart dit La Sonde	1757	soldier of Company de Montgoy, aide in surgery of regiment of Bearn; son of Antoine-David, surgeon & Marie-Louise Haudie of Corbeilles en Catinois, Bourgogne; ct m. 10 Feb 1757 Marie-Joseph Dumay (Demers); d. 1 May 1777 at Laprairie	8
Augustin Viger	1753, 1755	lived on rue St Paul May 1755; Nov 1757 he was still in Montreal when he signed a complaint against his English hired man, Farel, who stole from him.	11,12
Jacques-Gilbert Guilleman sr de Villars	1668-1673	son of Antoine, master surgeon of St-Manouel, Bourbonnais; m. ct with Marie Demers was annulled	9,12
Jean-Pierre Madrene	1758		9
Charles Monarque	1759	surgeon of la Riviere des Prairies	9

Etienne Masse	1759	surgeon major of regiment de Bearn	9
Laurent Domer	1760	living at Montreal on rue St-Francois, Bonsecours Quarter	8,9
Jacques Hameau or Ameau	1760	buried at Chambly 29 Aug 1760	9
Andre Arnoux	1760	famous surgeon-major of Quebec; buried 21 Aug 1760 Notre-Dame de Montreal at age of 46	7,8
Louis Ceuillier-Lafourcade	1709, 1760	of parish of Rabastin, Gascogne; probably a soldier; stayed after the surrender of Montreal in 1760; m. Catherine Arpain	7,9,12
Charles Alavoine	1723	master surgeon; at village of Laprairie; 1760 he was at the hospital in Trois Rivieres; 4 May 1749 surgeon-major of Trois Rivieres	9
(Simon) P. Lafond	1730-1764	son of surgeon of St-Martin-les-Bois, diocese of Bordeaux; soldier & surgeon; 1730-1746- at L'Hôpital, Montreal; 1741-in house on rue St. Jean; 1750-1754 living at Pointe-aux-Trembles; 1764-at St. Denis sur Richelieu; m. Marie-Anne Lamothe 7 Jan 1738 Montreal	6,9,11, 12
Etienne-Julien Rousseau	1738	son of royal notary & tax collector of Luçon, Poitou; 20 July 1738 ct. m. with Agathe-Charlotte Mauriceau	4,12
Claude Benoit	1741, 1759	son of Joseph, doctor, and Anne Berthier; b. Montreal 1712; m. 15 Jan 1742 Therese Baby Montreal; acquired land which he sold in 1754.	4,5,9,11 12
Louis-Nicolas Laudriaux dit La Lancette	1748-1777	of city Luçon, Poitou; m. 7 June 1756 Marie-Anne Prud'homme at Fort St. Frederic where he was in garrison; after the fort was abandoned he went to Montreal; 1770-1773 chief surgeon at hôpital general of Montreal; at Montreal until 1780	5,9,11 12
Philippe-Jean-Jacques Laboissiere dit Luandre	1757	Originally of St-Corentin, Bretagne; m. 23 May 1757 Marie-Angelique Viger; attached to Hotel Dieu at Montreal in 1763	9,11,12

Pierre Le Manceau dit Labonnerie	1749-1761	son of a surgeon of Lapomeraye, Anjou; m. 2 June 1749 Francoise-Louise Martineau at Montreal; 1749 was a soldier of company of msr. de Lapervenche; 10 Sep 1753 lived with Therese Barré; at Chambly in 1761; d. 29 March 1779 age about 70	5,7,9,12
Jean Bourdais	1751-1754	son of Julien & Renée Guillois of St. Vincent, dioc. Mans; m. Catherine Vacher dite Lacerte, widow, 18 Jan 1751 at Sorel	4,9,12
Charles Cotin	1752	b. 1725, son of Charles and Marie Fortin of St-Francois, Havre-de-Grace, Normandie; ct m. 12 Aug m. 16 Aug 1752 to Catherine Barthe at Montreal; d. 5 Aug 1753; surgeon of Montreal	5,9,12
Edme Henry	1760	son of Michel of St-Didace, diocese Langres, Champagne; m. 20 Jan 1760 to Genevieve Fournier at Longueil; surgeon-major of Royal-Roussillon	12
Nicolas Morant	1752-1756	at Montreal; father was a carpenter of the king; ct m. 15 Oct m. 17 Oct 1752; buried at Montreal 15 July 1760, age 31	4,5,7,12
Marc-Antoine Vigneau	1754-1778	son of surgeon of Baguines, diocese of Tarbes; m. 8 July 1784 to Marie Quintal at Boucherville	5,12
Honoré-Maur Bonnefoy	1755-1766	son of representative in parlement; m. 28 Apr 1755 to Marie-Louise Poulin at St-Francois de Sales, Ile Jesus; 1757 doctor at L'Ile Jesus; was at Lachesnaye 5 June 1766	5,11,12
Jean Charles-Francois de la Houssaye	1756-1767	at age 37 was a student of medicine; m. ct 2 Nov 1756 Marie-Josephe Nadau at Laprairie, never married her because he left Montreal; 2m. 9 Feb 1759 to Marie Elisabeth Gautron dite LaRochelle; 1767 lived in region of the lower river; (As a student, he probably lived with Marie-Joseph Nadeau; although in one document she claimed she was widow of Houssaye; however, no proof of this m.)	4,5,9,12
Jean Ducondu	1758	native of Barbaste; m. 7 Jan 1758 to Marie-Josephe Bourdon at Lavaltrie	4,12
Pierre Lemerise	1761	surgeon, at Chambly	9

Guillaume Labatte	1757-1777	came from Chapelle, Gascogne; surgeon & sergeant of regiment de Bearn; lived at Longueuil and Terrebonne; 1 ct m. 8 m. 10 Jan 1757 Archange Lamoureux, Boucherville; 2m. 12 May 1777 Anne-Antoinette Chaumont Terrebonne	4,9,12
Jean-Baptiste Jobert	1760-1779	4 Feb 1760 surgeon of flute** of king, <u>La Marie</u> ; m. Charlotte Larcheveque at Montreal; son of a surgeon of St-Martin parish, Langres; m. Jan 1779 daughter of Joseph Frobisher	4,9,12

*According to Tanguay, vol. VI

**flute--a flat bottomed cargo or transport vessel capable of carrying from 8-30 guns whose caliber was not over 12 pounds. Those coming to Canada usually had a large cargo port in the stern to load long pieces of construction timber or other materials.

MEDICINE/ILLNESS RECORDED IN JESUIT RELATIONS

When Europeans came in contact with the Indians of North America, they not only traded for furs or tried to convert them, but also brought with them numerous European diseases unknown to the populations here. European settlers brought their attitudes and ways of dealing with disease and illness with them, and the native populations had their own attitudes and ways of dealing with disease and illness. With continual contact, some of their ideas were bound to be exchanged; others were totally rejected. The Jesuits who lived and worked among these native populations learned and recorded the medical attitudes in the interior and settlements of New France.

The following excerpts are from the Jesuit Relations, 73 volumes, Thwaites, Reuben, ed., Burrows Brothers, Cleveland, 1896-1901 (Reprint 1959).

"Up to the present I have observed three kinds of natural medicines among the Savages. One of these is their sweat-box, of which I have spoken above; the second consists in making a slight gash in the part of the body where the pain is, covering it with blood which they make issue from these cuts quite abundantly. They once made use of my penknife to cut the head of a child ten days old. The third of these medicines is composed of the scrapings of the inside bark of the birch, at least it seems to be this tree. They boil these scrapings in water, which they afterwards drink to make them vomit."

Le Jeune 1634 (vol.7 pp. 127-129)

"The sickness began with a violent fever, which was followed by a sort of measles or smallpox, different however, from that common in France, accompanied in several cases by blindness for some days, or by dimness of sight, and terminated at length by diarrhea which has carried off many and is still bringing some to the grave."

Le Jeune 1635 (vol. 8 p. 89)

"Scarcely was this one buried when Satoreta was stricken with the same disease (severe and protracted fever)...He was purged and bled, as his companion had been and the most assiduous care was employed to save his life; but as our Lord wished to have him, holy Baptism was conferred upon him, which soon gave him admission to heaven."

Le Jeune 1637 (vol. 12 p. 49)

"As the contagion caused a great many Hurons to die, these people, not recognizing therein the justice of God, who takes vengeance for their crimes, imagined that the French were the cause of their death....Some others attributed the cause of their epidemic to our vengeance, saying that we only went up to their country in order to sacrifice every one of their bodies to the soul of a certain Estienne Brusle, whom they had wickedly assassinated."

Le Jeune 1637 (vol. 12 pp. 85-87)

"I do not condemn natural remedies, but these sweats, these dances, and these feasts are worth nothing, and are altogether useless, as far as health is concerned."

Le Jeune 1637 (vol. 13 pp. 205-207)

"He told us that we should not consider his illness as the common disease of the others,--that a fall had caused him to be confined to his bed for several days. I showed him some ointments that we had, telling him that these were what we were accustomed to use in similar cases."

Le Jeune 1637 (vol. 13 p. 225)

"Upon carrying some broth to a sick woman, we found the physician there... He took the broth, looked at it, and then drew out a certain powder that he had in his bag; he put some of it in his mouth, spit it out upon the broth, and then choosing the best of it, made the patient eat it."

Le Jeune 1637 (vol. 13 pp. 255-257)

"I asked him which color he wished, for I had five or six different kinds; having shown me the red, the white and the green, I made her a large plaster of these, which I applied to her forehead."

Le Jeune 1637 (vol. 13 p. 257)

"He was carrying on his preparation, that is to say, certain sweatings and feasts, in order to involve the assistance of the demons, and to render his remedies more efficacious. This prescription consisted in taking the bark of the ash, the spruce, the hemlock and the wild cherry, boiling them together well in a great kettle, and washing the whole body therewith. He added his remedies were not for women who were in their courses, and that care should be taken not to go out of their cabins barefooted in the evening."

Le Jeune 1637 (vol. 13 p. 261)

"The most ordinary of our occupations was that of Physician, with the object of discrediting, more and more, their sorcerers, with their imaginary treatments; although for all medicine we had nothing to give them save a little piece of lemon peel,--or French squash, as they call it,--or a few raisins in a little warm water, with a pinch of sugar. All this, however, with the blessing of God added thereto, accomplished wonders, and, according to them restored health to many. Finding that we had exhausted the small quantity of preserved fruit we had had for three or four years, we were obliged, to satisfy these poor invalids, to wet and squeeze out in a little water the paper which had been used as a wrapper for it; this water tasted more of paper and ink than of sugar, and yet it is incredible how much these poor people like it. God bless those charitable hearts who two years ago sent us some ointments; they will be greatly comforted to hear that what was intended only for the body has served to heal many abandoned souls."

Le Jeune 1638 (vol. 15 pp. 68-71)

"Marie, wife of Noel Negabamat, nearly died last night of a severe attack of colic and a high fever which still troubles her. I heard her confession this morning, with the intention of giving her communion, but the bleeding administered to her prevented it."

Le Jeune 1639 (vol. 16 p. 31)

"As soon as a savage feels ill, he goes to the Hospital to be purged and bled; some of them go to ask for medicine, which they take in their own cabins."

Ursulines at St. Joseph, 1 1/2 leagues from Quebec
1640-1641 (vol. 20 p. 239)

"But I beg you to send me some medicinal seeds, as the purgatives, and some other like sorts; if you cultivate the plants at home, please inform me of their cultivation and use."

C. Garnier to his Brother
Ste. Marie of Hurons 23 June 1641 (Vol. 20 p. 101)

Habitants Sign Engagement With Sr. Estienne Bouchard

The following information was extracted from the transcript of an engagement printed in Rapport des l'Archivists de Province Quebec, 1922-1923, pp. 146-147, from Archives Judiciaires de Montreal, etude du notaire Lambert Closse. Spelling of names and capitalization are as they appear in the above citation.

Lambert Closse, Commis au greffe et Tabellionage, of Montreal drew up an agreement between a number of habitants of Montreal with Estienne Bouchard, surgeon on 3 March 1655. Bouchard agreed to care for the habitants and their families in all sorts of illnesses, natural and accidental except the plague, syphilis, leprosy, crippled, and stones in exchange for the sum of 100 sols per person for a year payable quarterly. The persons who made this agreement were:

Urbain Tessier dit la Vigne, Louis Gueretin, Nicolas Millet, Gilbert barbier, Marin Janot, Simon Galbrun, Jacques Mousseaux, Louis boussault, Andre dumay, Jean du May, Gabriel le Scel dit du Clos, Jean Aubuchon, Jacques Archambault, Gilles lozon, Jacques beauvais, Jean Valays, Jean Olivier, Robert godebou, Jean Grimart, Sebastien Odio dit la flesche, Jean Gervaise, Julien dobigeon, Louis de la Saudraye, bertran devennes, Jacques Morin, Jean de carries, Jean Milot, Andre heurtebise, pierre Godin, Rene bondy, estienne lair, Mathurin Langevin, Jean le marcher, pierre Chauvin, pierre piron, marin heurtebise

On 4 April 1655, master surgeon Estienne Bouchard of Villemarie (Montreal) agreed with another group of habitants of Montreal to the same conditions as had been agreed upon on the 3rd of March. These citizens were:

Jacques picot dit la brye, Jean leduc, Toussaint hunault, blaise Juillet dit avignon, pierre Richomme and Jean Frenot.

Passengers and Marines of the Rubis

The king's vessel, The Rubis, under the command of M. de La Saussaye left LaRochelle for Quebec the 10 June 1740. After leaving France, a fever hit on board The Rubis. More than 160 person's were struck with the illness. Upon reaching Quebec, the ill were sent to l'Hôtel-Dieu. Following is a list of patients who were treated at Hôtel-Dieu. This list was located in Le Bulletin des Recherches Historiques, vol. 11, 1905, pp. 299-309. Included are their names, place of origin, occupation, age and date of death (d) or date of release (r).

Crew of The Rubis--August 1740

Entered Hôtel Dieu 7 August
M. Francois pomier, surgeon, (r) 22 Aug
Jean Chabot, seaman, (r) 11 Aug
Jean Garaigue, seaman (r) 11 Aug
Pierre Marie le Brun, soldier, (r) 21 Aug
Etienne Laborde, seaman, of Bayonne, 45 yrs., (d) 24 Feb 1741
Jean Baste, soldier, (r) 24 Aug
Jean Chonaleuse, Swiss sargeant, (d) 15 Aug
Francois Pronto, of des Sables-l'Olonne, 52 yrs., (d) 11 Aug
Jean Goutras, seaman, (r) 31 Aug
Alexandre Ratasse, pilot of Dunkirk, 18 yrs. (r) 11 Aug
Pierre Pidra, (r) 30 Aug
Rene Dago, of Redon in Brittany, 26 yrs., soldier of marine, (d) 13 Aug
Hyacinthe Chabduc, Pilot, (r) 14 Aug
Pierre Favron, seaman, (r) 1 Nov
Jean Place, soldier of marine, (r) 3 Sep
Pierre la Coste, (r) 22 Aug
Augustin Guignard, (r) 31 Aug
Jean Nouveau dit l'Esperance, soldier, (r) 11 Aug
Pierre Gasquet dit Latourte, soldier, (r) 31 Aug
Jean Brun de Libourne, 24 yrs., (d) 14 Aug
Jacques Raphin (r) 11 Aug
Jean de Trouille (r) 22 Aug

Francois Marquis, carpenter, (r) 18 Aug
 Jean Baptiste Boussard dit Laforme, soldier, (r) 12 Sep
 Jean de Laurent, (r) 16 Aug
 Philibert Pato, (r) 25 Aug; reentered 2 Sep, (r) 9 Sep
 Luc Romo, (r) 11 Aug
 Rene Barbo, (r) 11 Aug
 Felix Gibon, (r) 26 Aug
 Augustin Billou, (r) 15 Sep
 Augustin Digneolo, soldier, (r) 11 Aug
 Rencontre, soldier, (d) 8 Aug
 M. Dufrond, (r) 12 Sep
 Nicolas Geoffroy, blacksmith, (r) 11 Aug
 Joseph Aubry, blacksmith, (r) 15 Aug
 Jacques Sabourin, (r) 31 Aug
 Rene Bordin, carpenter, (r) 31 Aug
 Noel Surrannet, carpenter, (r) 11 Aug
 Louis Rose, (r) 11 Aug
 Anouime le Mercier, (r) 11 Aug
 Louis Camin, (d) 16 Aug
 Pierre Francois Sarobert, (r) 11 Aug
 Etienne Giroux, (r) 11 Aug
 Claude Boileau, (r) 11 Aug

Entered Hôtel Dieu 8 August

Louis Fromont, (r) 28 Aug
 Louis Bertrand, (r) 22 Aug
 Jacques Guillaume, (r) 4 Sep
 Charles Barde, (r) 11 Aug
 Pierre Pigeau, (r) 11 Aug
 Renaut Barbin, carpenter, (r) 16 Sep
 Guillaume Omet, carpenter, (r) 11 Aug
 Daniel Queleur, Swiss soldier, (r) 4 Sep
 Andre Tessier, Swiss soldier, (r) 11 Aug
 Christophe Bourdigal, seaman, (r) 11 Aug
 Jean Gare, (r) 11 Aug
 Laurent DuMont, M. (r) 11 Aug
 Jean Morin, ship's boy, (r) 26 Aug
 M. Maurice Cognet, maitre d'hotel, (r) 20 Aug
 Louis Valancho, ship's boy, (r) 18 Aug
 Paul Mimo, carpenter, (r) 11 Aug
 Jacques Busso, bombardier, (r) 18 Aug
 Anne Ricolade, (r) 16 Aug
 Michel Grille dit Clementin, soldier, (r) 16 Aug
 Bernard Noel, Negro, (r) 18 Aug
 Etienne Gravois dit St-Maclou, soldier, (r) 31 Aug
 Antoine Enos, soldier, (r) 31 Aug
 Louis Girondo, (r) 16 Sep
 Martial Bayonne, (r) 31 Aug
 Jean Armandane, (r) 19 Sep
 Pierre Care, (r) 26 Aug
 Francois Bitou, (r) 11 Aug
 Rene Gontrand, (r) 11 Aug
 Bertrand Naury, (r) 31 Aug
 Charles Borde Bouche, (r) 11 Aug
 Pierre Heros, (r) 11 Aug
 Jean Pajot, (r) 11 Aug
 Mathurin Nicolo, (r) 31 Aug
 Pierre Boissy, (r) 11 Aug
 Pierre Fromentin, (r) 9 Sep
 Jacques Chauveau
 Pierre Pichon, soldier, (r) 11 Aug
 Antoine Gibo, of Rochefort, 35 yrs. (d) 2 Sep

Pierre Rabi, ship's boy, (r) 15 Sep
 Jacques Petrequet, soldier, (r) 13 Aug
 Pierre Richard, (r) 6 Sep
 Jean Gachet, cannonier, (r) 4 Sep
 Vincent Moneret dit Belion, corporal, of Ddauphine, 35 yrs.,
 (d) 12 Aug
 Rene St-Jean, (r) 31 Aug
 Jean de Dieu Douins, (r) 31 Aug
 Jean Limono, (r) 18 Aug
 Jean Piorda, (r) 11 Aug
 Nicolas Cordo, soldier, 11 Aug
 Dominique Yenard, (r) 11 Aug
 Jacques Colombier, (r) 31 Aug
 Jean Hibo, (r) 31 Aug
 Pierre Charo, ship's boy, (r) 26 Aug
 Christophe Laurent, (r) 11 Aug
 Jean Placero, chef, (r) 15 Aug
 Pierre Hardy, (d) 22 Aug
 Pierre Gaillard Bossement, (r) 26 Aug
 Francois Tort, of la Tremblade, 42 yrs., (d) 14 Aug
 Jean Julien, soldier, (r) 22 Aug
 George Diolo, soldier, (r) 22 Aug
 Jacques Gadouin, clerk, (r) 12 Aug
 Pierre Jalaud, canonier, (r) 15 Aug
 Andre Chabot, hired worker, (r) 18 Aug
 Pierre Julien, helmsman, pilot, (r) 26 Aug
 Robert Guerin, of Sables-d'Olonne, 43 yrs., (d) 18 Aug
 Jacques Bonnet, (r) 26 Aug
 Jean Julien Audebert, 3rd pilot, (r) 16 Aug
 Jean Casserau, hired worker, (r) 15 Aug
 Henri Champagne, of Rochefort, 38 yrs., (d) 19 Aug
 Pierre Dechelo, (r) 22 Aug
 Pierre Marchand, bombardiere, (r) 21 Aug
 Luc Romo, (r) 9 Sep
 Jean Francois Lapierre, cooper, (d) 12 Aug
 Jacques Burluro, (r) 1 Nov
 Michel Duporto, (r) 26 Aug
 Charles Cadou, of l'Isle Dieu, (d) 15 Aug
 Pierre Hablin, (r) 4 Sep
 Mathieu Godin of Bordeaux, 23 yrs, refused to renounce
 his religion, (d) 23 Aug
 Emmanuel Bonnard, (r) 24 Aug
 Pierre Grignon, of Moisee, 22 yrs., (d) 22 Sep
 Monsieur Chevalier, 2nd surgeon, (r) 13 Aug
 Pierre Bients, Swiss corporal, (r) 4 Sep
 Martin Dechinique, (r) 4 Sep
 Jean Auge, (r) 26 Aug

Unknown when they entered Hôtel-Dieu

Jean Joubert, foreman, of Rochefort, 42 yrs., (d) 25 Aug
 Jacques Pouzo, bombardier, (r) 4 Sep
 Leonard Gardel dit Larose, soldier, (r) 20 Aug
 Jean Baptiste de Memorillon, soldier, (r) 16 Aug
 Denis Magno, master valet, (r) 16 Aug
 Jacques Chalivau dit Bellehumeur, soldier, (r) 16 Aug
 Audie Boneto, crew master, (r) 16 Aug
 Pierre Frechette, drummer, (r) 21 Aug
 Arnaud Lafarque, (r) 4 Sep
 Jean Mandret, of l'Isle Dieu, 40 yrs., (d) 2 Oct
 Jacques Nicolas, gunsmith, (r) 8 Sep
 Pierre Pico, pilot aide, of Mareine, 25 yrs., (d) 25 Aug
 M. LeMintier, corporal in artillery, (r) 5 Sep

M. Domale, marine guard, (r) 5 Sep
 Bernard Larino, (r) 31 Aug
 Daniel Billebo, bombardier, (r) 4 Sep
 Antoine Fion dit Provencal, sargeant of marines, (r) 18 Aug
 Andre Tessie, Swiss soldier, (r) 23 Aug
 Elie Thomas, foreman, (r) 26 Aug
 Pierre Mesillo, (r) 15 Sep
 Pierre Dupuy, (r) 25 Aug
 Pierre Blot, ship's boy, (r) 20 Aug
 Jean Panobio, bombardier, (r) 18 Aug
 Antoine Veuille, ship's boy, (r) 22 Aug
 Paul Labate, pilot
 Jacques Blanchet, ship's boy, (r) 31 Aug
 Louis Salos, ship's boy, (r) 6 Sep
 Augustin Digneolo dit Sans-Chagrin, soldier, (r) 26 Aug
 Michel Grille dit Clementin, soldier (r) 26 Aug
 Jacques Petreguet, Swiss soldier, (r) 1 Sep
 Jean Grenier, (r) 31 Aug
 Pierre Lalonde, (r) 31 Aug
 Jacques Goulard, carpenter, (r) 29 Aug
 Jacques Chalivet dit Belle humeur, soldier, (r) 1 Sep
 Charles Laret, (r) 3 Sep
 Charles Bussier, (r) 31 Aug
 Jean Montasier, (r) 31 Aug
 Pierre Drix or Drin, (r) 8 Sep
 Jean Sardre, (r) 31 Aug
 Pierre Lafreniere, ship's boy
 Jean Patozeau, (r) 4 Sep
 Jacques Menautas, cannonnier, (d) 3 Sep

New Arrivals

Pierre Agasse, (r) 20 Aug
 Charles Valin, (r) 22 Aug
 Etienne Lacombe, soldier, (r) 6 Oct
 Pierre Eustache Mompoirier, (r) 19 Aug
 Pierre Francois Sarobert, (r) 26 Sep
 Claude Boileau dit Dutel (r) 22 Aug
 Etienne Girau, (r) 5 Sep
 Pierre Agasse, (r) 4 Sep
 Francois Bernard, (r) 18 Sep
 Louis Francois Bertrand (r) 18 Sep

Carpenters for the Country

Mare Lievre, (r) 31 Aug
 Antoine Macha, master driller, of Anugouleme, 40 yrs. (d) 24 Aug
 Jean Bedore la Borde, of Rochefort, 38 yrs., (d) 17 Aug (his wife d. at Quebec and his children returned to France on the same vessel)
 Michel Vergnon, (r) 22 Aug
 Jacques Merceron (r) 24 Aug
 Etienne Nicolas, (r) 20 Aug
 Louis la Borde, of Rochefort, 10 yrs. (r) 16 Oct
 Charles Charest, (r) 26 Sep
 Pierre Marchet, (r) 6 Sep
 Jacques Pouvro, 25 yrs., (d) 25 Aug
 Guillaume Omet, (r) 24 Aug
 Noel Suzanet, (r) 5 Sep
 Jean la Borde, of Rochefort, 7 yrs., (r) 16 Oct.
 Jean Bouchard, (r) 18 Sep
 Jacques Merceron, (r) 5 Sep

Salt Smugglers

Antoine Pile, (r) 31 Aug
 George Jarry, master salter, (r) 12 Sep
 Athanase, Indian of Acadie, (r) 30 Sep

Seamen of Other Ships who helped The Rubis

Pierre Navron, owner of chaloupe, la Deesse, (r) 23 Aug
 Francois Herambourg, of the ite. Guionne, (r) 29 Aug
 Jean Birau, of the Deesse, (r) 31 Sep
 Gilles Herichet, of la Minerve, (r) 18 Aug
 Francois Olivier, of Duc de Bretagne, (r) 3 Sep
 Jean Barcouillard, of la Deesse, of Sables d'Olonne, 58 yrs. (r) 19 Aug: reentered 3 Sep. (d) 5 Sep.
 Jean Barthelemy, of Deux-Freres, (r) 20 Sep
 Jacques Picard, of the city of Quebec, (r) 11 Nov
 Hippolyte Vautier, of la Minerve, (r) 5 Sep
 Jean Bourgeois of Duc de Bretagne, (r) 3 Sep
 Dominique Salabery, of la Reine du Nord, (r) 11 Sep
 Pierre Chevere, Basque, of la Reine du Nord, (r) 11 Sep
 Louis Bouche, of du Grifon, (r) 15 Sep
 Vincent Pigeon, of Comte de Matignan, (r) 6 Oct
 Nicolas Provot, of Rouen, 22 yrs., of l'Heureux Moyne (d) 18 Sep
 Robert Le Male, of du Havre, of the city of Quebec, (d) 6 Sep

Surgeons, Hospital Workers & Persons of the Country

M. Nicolas le Clere, surgeon of la Minerve, (r) 3 Nov
 Pierre Chabot dit Lusignan, worker, C. of Rigauville, (r) 11 Feb
 Jean Baptiste dit Frappe, discharged soldier, (r) 27 Oct
 Raymond Le Roy dit Lajoie, of Neil, Larochele, comp de Meloiss, 25 yrs., (d) 18 Sep
 Valenciennne, C. of St-Vincent, (r) 8 Sep
 Ladouceur, C. of la Ronde, (r) 3 Sep
 St. Denis, C. of Fonville, (r) 11 Oct
 St. Louis, C. of Meloises, (r) 11 Oct
 Pierre Veret, (r) 23 Aug
 M. Gignos, surgeon
 Nicolas Geofroy, for the forges, (r) 11 Aug
 Joseph Aubery, for the forges, (r) 20 Aug
 Jacques Sabourin, servant of M. Rigaud, (r) 31 Aug
 M. Paul Lajus, surgeon at Quebec, of May in Bearn, 25 yrs. (d) 25 Aug
 Philibert Pato, seaman of the Rubis, (r) 9 Aug
 Jean Baptiste Richard, (r) 8 Aug
 Louis Marandas, (r) 15 Aug
 Jean Pinaut, (r) 12 Aug
 Michel Boissel, (r) 16 Aug
 Joseph Lafranchise, (r) 28 Aug
 Charles Gadiou dit Saint-Louis, (r) 12 Oct
 Bernard Poujalet, (r) 6 Aug
 Jean Baptiste Godion dit St-Louis, of Quebec, 25 yrs. (r) 16 Oct.
 Pierre Goudre, of la Deesse, (r) 1 Nov
 Philippe Belot, ship's boy of Le Rubis, (r) 12 Aug
 Pierre Berthelot, seaman of Gaspe, entered Hotel-Dieu 7 Oct. 1740, 36 yrs. (d) 11 Oct, buried the 12 in cemetery of the poor
 A French salt smuggler entered Hotel-Dieu 7 Aug. He was a charitable case.

The Victims of The Leopard

The Leopard was the king's vessel, commanded by M. Gomain, which transported Montcalm and his men to Quebec in the spring of 1756. The Leopard left Brest the beginning of April and arrived in Quebec on 30 May. By the time of its arrival the situation on board was very bad. Many were about dead. An epidemic had broken out. The ship was in a filthy condition. Part of the cause was the negligence on the part of its commander, officers, and cooks. The commander, himself sick as well as his second in command, missed telling his officers to clean decks, move about, etc. There was not enough food. All the troops were confined below deck and seldom went out; many were sea sick.

When the ship arrived at Quebec it caused alarm among the population because the contagious illness had struck so many of the crew and troops as well. Its victims had a continuous fever, violent headaches and the skin turned dark until they died. Mother Ste-Helen at Hopital General said she had never seen so many sick. The halls, barns, granaries, inside and out were full, and it was difficult to pass between the beds. By the time the ship withdrew in June, two of the ship's officers and half of the religious of the Hospital General already had picked up the disease. Many died daily. The ship was condemned by the court to be disarmed and burned in Quebec even though it was in good condition.

Victims of the Crew of The Leopard

M. Gomain, 52 yrs., Lieutenant of the vessel, d. 19 and bur. 20 June
M. de Ropmainville, d. 9 June
Jean Basset, of St. Brieue, quartermaster, 55 yrs., (d) 10 June
Jean Jacques Liesta, of St. Severe, seaman, d. 6 bur 7 June
Nicolas Pierre Grimard, of Dieppe, seaman, d. 7 bur. 8 June
Sieur Etienne Dufour, of Brest, surgeon, about 24 yrs., d. 8 bur. 9 June
Nicolas La Gueriere, of Rouen, 20 yrs., seaman, d & bur. 10 June
Nicolas Serron, of St. Jacques, Dieppe, 40 yrs., canonier, d. 15 bur 16 June
Jean Turpin, of Maine, surgeon, 24 yrs., d. 14 and bur 15 June
Pierre Duvrac, of Rouen, d. preceding night, bur. 5 June

Louis de Lano, of Nantes, pilot, 21 yrs., d. preceding night bur. 15 June
Pierre Gousaz, of St. Vallery in Caux, seamen, 22 yrs., d. preceding night bur 15 June
Mons. Charles De Bourgat, of Montlouis in Roussillopn, about 29 yrs., d. 18 bur 19 June
Pierre Vio, of Nantes, seaman, 27 yrs., d & bur 19 June
Jacques Lantome, of Cherbourg, seaman, 22 yrs., d. & bur. 19 June
Julien Rau, parish of Requin, 23 yrs., seaman, d. 21 bur. 22 June
Nicolas Fromatin, of Dieppe, 32 yrs., seaman, d. 21 & bur. 22 June
Robert le Maigre, of Havre, 33 yrs., d. preceding night bur. 22 June
Alain Koulay of Taule in Bretagne, seaman, 48 yrs., d. 21 & bur. 22 June
Gregoire Baudry, of Nantes, master cook of the ship, 33 yrs. d. 22 & bur. 23 June
Louis Le Roic, Plerin in Bretagne, 19 yrs., seaman, d. 1 & bur. 2 July
Jean de Crene, Brest, 21 yrs., d. 2 bur. 3 July

WINTER 1535-1536

They "lost their balance, their legs became big and swollen...then the disease spread to their hips, thighs, shoulders, arms and neck until it reached the mouth which became so foul and rotten from cracks that all the flesh fell off down to the roots of the teeth."

The above is a translation of an account by Jacques Cartier, describing the disease which befell his men the winter of 1535-1536. Twenty-five of Cartier's men died of scurvy at the wintering settlement at the mouth of the St. Charles River near Stadacona in the winter of 1535-1536, and by February, 1536, only ten men of 110 were fit for duty. They were dying from scurvy caused by a deficiency of vitamin C, the result of a steady diet of salted meat and fish.

The rest would have also died if it had not been for the Indians who taught them to brew spruce beer from the leaves of a tree the Indians called *annedda*. The French stripped the bark from this juniper (pinette blanche) and concocted from it the spruce beer. It counteracted the disease, and in a week they were cured.

Canadian coureurs-du-bois, voyageurs, and English traders learned from the Indians of the brew, and had an effective remedy although they did not understand the cause. The French of Canada were 200 years ahead of sailors in fighting scurvy.

PIERRE ROMIEUX

On 3 June 1668, as a result of Radisson and Groseilliers' urging, the English fitted out the Eaglet and the Nonsuch, a ketch of 43 tons to journey to the Hudson Bay and Arctic region. Off the coast of Ireland, a storm almost swamped the Eaglet and it turned back. In August the Nonsuch was in Hudson Bay.

When the Nonsuch was surrounded with ice, the crew dragged it ashore, built a house and stockade in which to live, buried their strong beer in the cellar below frost line, brewed fresh beer, and survived the winter living on deer, partridge and other wild fowl, rabbits, sturgeon, salmon, trout and pike. Not a man was lost. The only problem they had was on their return voyage when some of the men began to suffer from scurvy as a result of going back to ships' provisions. Due to the success of this voyage, the Hudson Bay company was granted its charter.

The company recognized there was a health hazard in maintaining isolated fur posts. On the voyage of the Nonsuch in 1668, Pierre Romieux, French surgeon of Trois Rivières, was engaged to accompany the expedition. He remained as the Hudson Bay Company established posts until 1674 when he was replaced by an English surgeon, Walter Farr. Romieux had to deal with the usual ailments from stone, gravel, pains in the chest and other bronchial troubles, gout, fevers and vapours, scorbutic disorders including scurvy, hernias, cancers, frost bite and snow blindness.

The expedition proved that access to the fur trade was possible, that lucrative cargoes could be traded, and that Englishmen could live through the Sub-Arctic winter.

Information was extracted from Rich, E.E., "Fur Traders: Their Diet and Drugs," in The Beaver, Summer 1976, Hudson Bay Company, Winnipeg pp.43-53.

"PIERRES ERIENNES"

Francois Gendron, born 18 April 1618 in Voves, France, worked with assistant Louis Pinard, at the French settlement of Sainte Marie Among the

Hurons.

Gendron used sumach, white spruce, and herbal teas and poultices made from local plants to treat his patients. From the native population, he learned of "healing properties of a porous grey stone found in the Niagara River,"--Erie Stones (Pierres Eriennes).

The Erie Stones were composed of the mineral, aragonite, which is made up of calcium carbonate, magnesium sulphate and calcium sulphate. They were formed on the rock walls of the Niagara gorge as a result of water seepage through layers of limestone bedrock. The natives pulverized them and made a salve which was used in the treatment of sores, skin lesions and malignant ulcers.

Gendron and his assistant, Louis Pinard, left Ste-Marie 1 June 1649 when it was burned. After arriving in Quebec he returned to France where he studied for the priesthood and was ordained in 1652.

Using the "Pierres Eriennes," he became well known for his treatment of cancer. He was so busy with his medical practice, he had to resign as vicar.

In 1664, he was called to the sickbed of Queen Anne of Austria, mother of Louis XIV of France. Gendron said he could not cure the breast tumor of the queen, but he was able to relieve her suffering. King Louis XIV was so impressed, he made him his official doctor. In 1666, Queen Anne died and Gendron returned to work with the poor of Voves, France. The Queen mother presented him with a pectoral cross with five diamonds as a reward, and Louis XIV made him abbot of a monastery in Mexieres, Burgundy, which carried an annual pay of more than 6000 livres. With it he built a hospital in Voves, supported a nephew in medical studies who later published Research on the Treatment of Cancer, a collection of papers bequeathed to him by Gendron, and sent 200 livres yearly to the missions of New France. Gendron left Voves in 1671 and went to Orleans where he died in 1688.

Gendron never received the recognition of the

Paris Medical Academy because he criticized the accepted medical practices of bleeding and purging. Instead he used cures he had learned in Huronia--the use of steam to relieve asthma, a wholesome and balanced diet, use of warm herbal drinks, the first to prescribe belladonna as a cardiac and respiratory stimulant, and the use of Erie Stones.

His assistant, Louis Pinard, returned to France with Gendron and also studied for the priesthood. However, he left the order and returned to Trois Rivières where he practiced medicine. He also served as an agent in Trois Rivières for distribution of some of Gendron's remedies.

Information was extracted from Whittington, Shirley, "François Gendron: Ontario's First European Physician," in Relations from Sainte-Marie Fall/Winter 1993-1994, The Magazine of Sainte-Marie-Among-the-Hurons, Issue #9, pp. 4-5.

EARLY CANCER SURGERY

In the spring of 1700, Sister Marie Barbier de l'Assomption left the congregation in Montreal to go to Quebec for treatment of breast cancer by Michel Sarrazin. On May 29, he operated. In the fall she returned to Montreal, cured.

A HOLE IN MY STOMACH

By Joyce Banachowski

It was the 6th of June 1822. Nineteen year old Alexis St. Martin, voyageur for the American Fur Company at Fort Mackinac, was at the company's store when a shotgun loaded with powder and duck shot accidentally discharged striking young Alexis. The gun was no more than two or three feet from St. Martin when it discharged, striking him in the left side of the abdomen. Surprisingly, he was not dead, and someone raced up the hill to get Dr. William Beaumont. Fifteen or twenty minutes later, Beaumont was at the store where Alexis had been lifted onto a cot. Beaumont found the shot had fractured two ribs, ruptured the lower part of the left lung and lacerated the stomach, lodged among the ribs, injured muscles and integuments and had burned the surrounding skin. Alexis was not expected to live, but Beaumont worked on him, cutting off the sharp point of one rib and pushing a turkey egg sized portion of the lung

back into the thorax, and finally dressing the wound.

Later Beaumont removed bone fragments, cloth, wadding and shot from the wound and replaced the lung and stomach the best he could. St. Martin survived the surgery. The wound was treated with poultices of flour, hot water, charcoal and yeast, with washing the area with ammonia spirits and vinegar, with blood letting and with administering a mild cathartic.

After several days, the wound began to take on a healthy appearance. However, for 12-15 days all food eaten by St. Martin came out of the opening in his stomach. Beaumont placed an adhesive strip and compresses over the hole to prevent food from coming out. After several months, the ribs were better, but the hole in his stomach would not close. St. Martin's health improved throughout the winter. Because St. Martin was not in the military, the U.S. army had provided him with a bunk in the post hospital, but nothing else. Therefore, the village of Michilmackinac declared him a pauper and paid for the services given to him.

In the spring, Mary LaFleur took him into her home; she received ten dollars a month from the village for his board. By September 1823, the village had paid \$80 to Beaumont for surgeries and medicines and \$147.41 had been paid for St. Martin's support. The county commissioner decided the cost was too great and decided to return St. Martin to Montreal by bateau. Beaumont was afraid he would not survive the trip. Therefore, he took him into his own home at his own expense. In return Alexis was to do household tasks like carrying water and chopping wood.

One day while examining St. Martin, Beaumont got the idea that he could observe the stomach's digestive process through the hole. After some convincing, St. Martin agreed to the experiments.

In May 1825 at Fort Mackinac, Beaumont began his experiments. Alexis lay on his right side while Beaumont watched the stomach's reaction to food and drink. He syphoned out fluids and spooned out food to see how it changed. He

suspended meat and even cloth on a string to find out how long digestion took. During these experiments, Beaumont was transferred to Fort Niagara. He convinced St. Martin to go along. At Niagara, the first four formal experiments were finished.

Shortly after, St. Martin returned to Canada where he married and had two children. Recovered, he had been working for the Hudson Bay Fur Company, spending the winter of 1827-1828 in the wilderness. Many times Beaumont attempted to convince him to return for more experiments.

In 1829, Alexis St. Martin with his wife and two children consented to go to Fort Crawford at Prairie du Chien for more experiments if Beaumont would agree to support him and his family. Over the next two years a series of 56 experiments were completed.

Two more series of experiments took place in Washington D.C. and Plattsburgh during 1832-1833.

In 1833, Beaumont published a study, Experiments and Observations on the 'Gastric Juice and the Physiology of Digestion. This was and is one of the most significant studies of medical history.

Alexis St. Martin died in 1880 and was buried at St. Thomas de Joliette, Quebec. He had 17 children, but only five were living in 1879. Beaumont retired in 1839. Living in St. Louis; he never saw St. Martin after 1834.

Information was extracted from Widder, Keith R., Dr. William Beaumont: The Mackinac Years, Mackinac Island State Park Commission, Mackinac Island, Michigan, 1975 and the Introduction from Beaumont, Dr. William, Experiments and Observations on the Gastric Juice and Physiology of Digestion, 1833, reprinted by Dover Publications, 1959.

JEAN LACOSTE/SHIP SURGEON

Jean Lacoste, surgeon from Bayonne, in 1740 signed onto the Heureux Moine, owned a book entitled Recueil de remedes faciles et domestiques (a Treasury of Easy Home Remedies) and two manuscripts, a treatise on the anatomy of nerves and arteries and a

collection of miscellaneous articles on surgery. He was probably more educated than most of his colleagues.

Chicago Medical Trip for Mrs. Juneau

The following was taken from "Health Chronology of Milwaukee," by George A. Dundon, Milwaukee County Historical Society Library, unpublished manuscript #46.

"1834--Before the first doctor settled in Milwaukee, the nearest physician lived in Chicago. When Mrs. Solomon Juneau fell ill, in the winter of 1834, a Chicago medico gave her absent treatment, through the help of Albert Fowler. Fowler came to Milwaukee with three companions from Chicago in 1833. The quartet took possession of an old cabin, doing their own cooking and amusing themselves as best they could through a long winter. Early in January, 1834, Mrs. Juneau became quite sick. Her husband appealed to Fowler for aid. So, the young man put on Indian moccasins and leggings, strapped a spare blanket to his back and set off on an Indian pony for Chicago. Even the Indians predicted he would perish. But he reached Chicago with a full report on the sick woman's symptoms, received the medicines which the Chicago doctor's diagnosis dictated and got back to Milwaukee in time to be of great assistance. Besides the gratitude of Juneau, Fowler received a new suit of clothes from the fur trader. Fowler later became Milwaukee's first register of deeds, justice of the peace and clerk of court. When Juneau became postmaster, it was Fowler who made out the first quarterly report to the government."

FOLK MEDICINE By Joyce Banachowski

Many Canadians and Americans of the nineteenth century could not afford a doctor or were too great a distance away from one. They treated a majority of their own injuries and illnesses. They used the advice of relatives, friends and neighbors or turned to home doctor books. Every family had its own beliefs concerning birth, health and death. These were practiced and passed on from generation to generation. Others were modified. Many of these treatments continued on into this century and

were used by our grandparents and parents and may be used by some of us even today.

Below are cures and treatments which my French Canadian family believed and used. I want to thank two cousins, Mae (Boucher) Triskle and Dorice (Hebert) Dougherty, for providing me with many of the folk beliefs and practices which were practiced by our grandparents and great grandparents in the French-Canadian communities of western Minnesota and western Ontario.

Although interesting, I do not propose that any of these have any medical basis.

Cold: Drink a mixture of goose grease and honey warmed.

Take one tablespoon of kerosene. You will burp alot, but it gets rid of the cold.

Diarrhea: Mix sugar, pieces of dried raspberry bushes and lettuce and bring to a boil to make a tea. Strain. Use a couple of spoonsful as needed to stop diarrhea.

Boil rice. Drink the water from the boiled rice.

Fever: Put a handful of baking soda in a dish. Add water. Sponge the baby or whoever to bring down the fever.

Bronchitis: To relieve congestion, peel and mash onions. Add water and bring to a boil until the mixture resembles a syrup. Strain and add a little oil and Whiskey.

Cough: Drink the urine of a sheep.

Whooping cough: Pour water over sheep excrement, and drink the liquid.

Toothache: Hold cloves on the sore tooth. If nothing helps, go to the barn or shed and have it pulled.

Ear Ache: Blow smoke into a baby's ear. The pain will be deadened.

Put sweet oil on a cloth and place in the ear.

Loss of Appetite: Cut a lemon into four parts. Put one part in your mouth and suck on it. Repeat until the lemon is gone.

Sore eyes: Place cold tea bags on your sore eyes, and in a short time, they will feel fine.

Stomach Aches/Sleeplessness: Put lettuce in a cup; pour hot water over it and let it steep. Remove the leaf and drink the tea.

Caminole tea is good for stomach problems, sleeplessness and nervousness.

Cramps: Sit on a pail which has a mixture of water and dry mustard in it.

Migraine Headache: Peel a potato; slice it. Put it between cloth and tie it around your head. In a short time the potatoes turn black, and the headache is gone.

Nose Bleed: Take a piece of folded paper and hold it under the upper lip on the gum in your mouth.

Warts: Tie a string tightly on the wart and keep it there until it falls off.

Count your warts, and tie that number of knots in a string. Place the string in your pocket until you lose it. Then you will lose the warts. If someone picks up the knotted string, they will get your warts.

Frostbite: Put coal oil or kerosene on the exposed areas.

Rub with snow.

Spring Tonic: A tonic was given to each member of the family each spring-- A mixture of sulphur and molasses or cod liver oil.

To prevent smallpox: Rub garlic on your chest and wear a small bag of it around your neck.

Wear a bag of asfoetida (an extract from the East Indies that had a strong odor and taste) around your neck.

To protect the family from a storm or bad

weather: Sprinkle holy water at all the windows and doors.

Family Home Remedies

By Linda Boyea

I asked my dad about any home remedies his family used. He mentioned they rendered skunkoil (which was completely odorless), which was used for just about every ailment. He also mentioned goose grease, mustard plasters, castor oil, cow manure and chewing tobacco as preventives and cures.

For heat rash in summer, he remembered using the plant, Indian Tobacco. They would tear the leaf and put the milky fluid on the rash. It would burn for a few minutes, but the rash cleared up.

POPULAR REMEDIES OF THE PAST

The remedies, treatments and practices of the past may appear strange to us. To our ancestors they did not seem terrifying or repugnant. They healed our ancestors although we would not want to use them today. E. Z. Massicotte, historian, collected many of these remedies practiced by the French Canadians in the Champlain area. Listed below are those he published in Les Bulletin des Recherches Historiques, vol. 40, 1934, pp. 360-363. Some may have been invented by Canadians, but most came from France. Although they have no medicinal value to us, they are interesting and provide some insight into the lives and world of our ancestors.

Again I wish to thank Mae (Boucher) Triskle and Dorice (Hebert) Dougherty for helping in the translating of this article.

Boils: Eat a plentiful number of grains of lead.

Palpitations of the heart: Carve a heart into a scarlet sheet and attach it to your undergarment facing the organ toward your heart.

To prevent corns: Crush a frog between the big toe and the second toe.

Consumption (Tuberculosis): Drink the urine of a black cow.

Children's convulsions: Remove their shirt, turn the shirt inside out and burn it.

Whooping cough: (1) Demand or ask a close parent to give you food for charity without telling him why you're asking, and force the child to eat this food.

(2) Take the child to a chestnut horse and state, "Chestnut, remove the whooping cough." At the same time have the child touch the horse.

(3) Make a necklace or collar with the hair of an orphan child who has not known either father or mother; then have that child carry it to the ill one.

Cramps: (1) Carry garters of black silk or cotton (2) When going to bed, place shoes or slippers inside out with soles on top.

Stings: (1) Encircle it with the ring of a married or religious person.

(2) Place ashes of a pipe around it.

(3) Spit on the ground on an empty stomach; make a solution of salt with this saliva and apply.

(4) Make a solution of salt from the steam collected from a window and apply.

(5) Burn paper in a dish; make a solution of salt and the ashes that are produced and apply.

Teething: (1) Place three teeth of a lamb in a sack and hang the sack around the child's neck.

(2) Have the child carry a necklace of teeth.

Toothache: (1) Carry in a pouch, a bone of the head of a fish.

(2) Cut your fingernails on a Monday.

(3) Carry or hang a walnut attached to a string or a ribbon around the neck.

(4) For their keeping: The morning after dressing, take a wet wipe cloth, and swab or tap the lower jawbone.

Swelling: To reduce it, apply a wet piece of rabbit skin.

Sprain: (1) Apply the fat rind of young pork.

(2) Beat an egg with pepper and apply.

Sore throat: (1) Remove his left sock and apply the underpart to the throat.

(2) Drink kerosene.

Hemmoroids: (1) Carry in a pouch, a piece of sealing wax.

(2) Carry a fruit of the horse chestnut.

(3) Apply the tallow of a black ram

(4) Apply kerosene.

Hernia: (1) Place the young person with the rupture upright in the opening of a door; make a hole in the wood of the door at the height of the tumor, and fill the hole with a peg.

(2) for a strangled hernia: apply the droppings of a hen chicken.

(3) Take a livre of pitch or resin and make a ball, wrap with a waterproof waxed cloth and apply to the sore area.

Insomnia: To combat insomnia and to assure your health, never go to bed with your head to the south.

Bedwetting: (1) Make them eat a roasted mouse.

(2) Make a food of mouse "beads".

Inflammation of Intestines: Make three zeroes on the skin of the stomach or womb with the "blue stones."

Sore legs: Take a foot bath in running water the day of St. Jean-Baptiste. This prevents bad legs for the following year.

Jaundice: (1) Eat lots of lice.

(2) Eat a spread of butter on which you put lice.

(3) Make a hole in a carrot. Fill the cavity with the urine of the sick and hang the carrot from the ceiling. The jaundice disappears when the carrot dries.

Panaris: Apply the droppings of a black cow.

General remedies for all kinds of ailments: (1) Drink the water of the first bath of an infant that has the "fleur de lis" (birthmark). This will also designate the seventh child to be of the same sex in the appointed same family.

(2) Take the water of the first rain of the month of May. This will guard you against all things bad.

(3) Drink the water of a running creek collected before sunrise on Easter.

Sore feet: cut out from a field, a piece of peat

the size of your bare foot. Return this piece upside down and never again pass by there.

Sores and Wounds: Apply ointment of the Lord's Prayer that is prepared as follows: Recite 7 Our Fathers in a row, and at each Our Father, put a ladel of lard in a little pot or pitcher. The ointment is then ready.

Pleurisy: Take two handfuls of soot from a stove pipe, boil or scald it, cool it and make a drink.

Sore kidneys: Cut out from a trunk of a red spinet, a band of bark, then encircle the body with it.

Rheumatism: (1) Go to a forest, make a notch in a tree and say, "Rheumatism, I'm leaving you. when I return I'll pick you up." Then avoid that place.

(2) Carry a potato in a pocket. When the tuber dries and hardens, the soreness disappears.

(3) Apply a herring kipper on the bad sore.

(4) Carry a piece of steel in your shoe.

(5) Rub with the grease or oil of a smelly animal (civette).

(6) Urinate into a bottle, then bury this at the foot of a tree. When the urine is gone, the pain stops.

(7) From a Journal of a voyage of 1752, engineer, Franquet, describes that at Fort St. Frederic, there were killed two snakes at the morning bell's striking. Immediately after, the grease was rendered by the sun. They had enough oil that was excellent for the cure of rheumatism. We were assured this oil was so thin it went right through to the other side.

Nosebleed: (1) Take the dried excrement of a pig (sow).

(2) Paste a small thickness of paper at the palate.

(3) Remove the hood or head covering of the suffering and throw it quickly on the back of a hog.

(4) Recite 5 times the Our Father, and at the same time turn an object upside down.

Sweats: To stop the sweats of the hands, you must with the left hand, seize a mole and choke it.

Cough: (1) Drink urine

(2) Drink a syrup made of sugar and sheep excrement.

Warts: (1) Put into a small sack as many peas as you have warts. As you are walking, throw this sack over your shoulder behind you without looking back at it. The one who picks up the sack gets the warts.

(2) When you see a shooting star, say, "Follow one another, wart" and the wart disappears.

(3) When you pass a child with dry skin, say "Give you my warts," and the dry skin carries them.

Sore eyes and ears: (1) Rub with the "wood of thunder." (wood that was struck by lightning)
(2) The snow of the month of May heals sore eyes.

BASTILLE DAYS 1996

By Dorothy Philippi

It seems that much time has expired since we were all fired up about Bastille Days! But, I guess everyone wonders "where the summer went".

Our set-up in the cultural tent this year was completely different from what we had worked with in previous years. It seemed to give us more visibility. For those of you who were unable to attend, we had the entire back wall, with a 10 foot depth, entrances in front and also from the back. Consequently, our display boards were set at an angle to give better access.

The Committee can't thank the helpers enough--we couldn't have done anything without you! Sorry--it's hard to mention names, because there seemed to be some confusion--but everything worked out well, and you helpers know the efficient job that you performed--and how much help you were.

Button sales were good. We had the buttons displayed on a board, which attracted a lot of attention. Some papers which were for sale disappeared, which was to be expected; however our sales were as good as previous years.

To sum it up briefly--THANKS A MILLION to

those who helped. To those who were unable to attend--the weather was great, we had a great time--and WE MISSED YOU!

MICROFICHE AT LDS

By Margaret Schutz

Five volumes of Acadian church records on 15 microfiche are on permanent loan at the Hales Corners LDS Family History Library. Vol. 1 is a miscellaneous compilation of baptismal, marriage and funeral records from Beaubassin, Riviere St. Jean, Mines, missions in New Brunswick and the parish churches of Ste. Famille de Pabok, Baie des Chaleurs, Grande Riviere and other locations in Acadia and the Gaspé Peninsula. Vol. 2 Beaubassin 1712-1748; Vol. 3 Port Royal 1702-1721; Vol. 4 Port Royal 1716-1729; and Vol. 5 Port Royal 1730-1740. (#'s 6087648-6087652)

There are also 2 microfiche on permanent loan which contain the history of the colonization of Acadian villages in the region of Chipoudie, Petcoudiac and Memrankouke. It also contains the destruction of these villages during the British expedition against them in 1755. (#6101565)

They are located in the drawer marked Great Books of the World under Canada.

SOLOMON JUNEAU STATUE REDEDICATION CEREMONY

By Maxine Plasa

When I heard they were going to have the Rededication Ceremony for the Solomon Juneau Statue, I thought this will be great; it is something I can participate in. It would take place on my lunch hour, and it was not too far from my office. It is not very often things happen so conveniently. I was eagerly looking forward to July 8th, 1996.

The day opened bright with maybe a shower or two predicted. As luck would have it, as the hour of eleven approached, the sky grew darker. I hurried to change my shoes and start the short walk. It seemed so much longer as I could see the crowd gathering-- everyone standing around. Mayor Norquist as well as County Executive Ament were there. Several rows of white

wooden chairs were set up in a half moon around the base of the statue. There was a wooden podium, and a table and chairs to the left where the speakers were to sit waiting their turn. The statue was not completely covered as one would expect when you go to an unveiling.

Mary Emery started the ceremony with the Canadian National Anthem, "O Canada". The words were printed on the program. We then sang our National Anthem. Mary then introduced Mr. Ament, the first speaker, who spoke about Solomon Juneau and his contribution to the city of Milwaukee. The rain started. The mayor was next; the rain was a little harder, but he refused an umbrella. He thanked Mr. Ericson and Northwestern Mutual for undertaking this restoration project. The rain was coming down much harder, and Mr. Ericson said a few words. They then unveiled the bottom half of the statue which was a relief on the north side depicting Juneau trading with the Menominee Indians and on the south side depicting his inauguration as mayor in 1846.

Jacques Robillard, accepted the umbrella and did not seem to be bothered by the rain coming down quite hard and forcing many of the people to seek shelter under the trees. He spoke about Solomon Juneau and the Alliance Francaise de Milwaukee.

He mentioned the Veil of St. Veronica and told us that Josette Juneau received, from Pope Leo XII, a reproduction of the original Veil of St. Veronica, in honor of her work as a catechist of the Indians in the area that later became Milwaukee. This reproduction of the Veil was to be carried in the procession at the French-language Mass during Bastille Days and would then hang in the St. Mary's Gallery at Old St. Mary's Catholic Church. The original veil reputedly retained the image of Jesus after Veronica used the cloth to wipe his sweaty face on the way to the cross.

The persistent rain won out, and everyone scattered for cover. The whole ceremony was about twenty minutes.

VOCABULARY

(Medical terms used in every day words)

(can be found in obituaries, burial records, family letters and diaries, veteran's pension records)

Act of God--anything

Ague--fevers of all kinds, malaria

Apoplexy--stroke, epileptic seizure

Barbados Distemper--see Bilious plague

Bilious Plague, Great sickness, or Barbados Distemper--yellow fever

Black death, Putrid fever or Ship fever--typhus

Black death--in 14-17 century in Europe, the bubonic plague

black lung--breathing in too much coal dust in mines

bloody flux--severe diarrhea

Brain fever--sunstroke; meningitis

Breakbone fever--dengue fever

Brights Disease--nephritis or kidney disease

bubo--symptomatic growth that gives the name to bubonic plague

Cankerigh--ulceration of mouth and lips, could have been caused by diphtheria

catarrh--cold to influenza

Childbed fever or puerperal fever--blood poisoning during pregnancy or following childbirth; miscarriage

Cholera infantum--diarrhea

Coldwater disease--heat stroke

Colic--a catch all especially if doctor didn't know the cause of the death of an infant

consumption--tuberculosis

creeping paralysis--syphilis

croup--severe infection of the larynx or throat along with congestion

Debility--failure to thrive

Dentition--teeth

Devonshire colic--see Painter's colic

Dropsy--collection of fluids in the body cavity; edema, swelling of legs usually from kidney or heart failure

Eclampsia--convulsions

Fits--convulsions; epilepsy

flux--dysentery

galloping consumption--aggressive TB

Gravel--kidney or gallstones

great sickness--See Bilious plague

grippe--influenza

hemorrhage--hemorrhage

hospital fever or jail fever--typhus

Intermitting fever--malaria

itch--impetigo

Jail fever--see hospital fever

King's Evil--scrofula, swelling of neck glands; believed it could be cured by the touch of the king

Lead palsy--see Painter's colic

Lung fever--pneumonia

malignant bilious fever or malignant fever--typhoid

Marasmus--wasting away usually due to nutritional deficits

Milk Leg--inflammation of leg which occurred several weeks after childbirth

Mortification--rotting of body parts due to wounds or injuries of sorts; gangrene

Painter's colic, lead palsy or Devonshire colic-- too much exposure to lead

Palsy--paralysis

Paresis--paralysis

Phthisis pulmonale--tuberculosis

Pleurisy--lung ailment or inflammation

the pox--syphilis, English called it the French disease, and the French called it the Italian disease.

Puerperal fever--see childbed fever

Purple Fever--Smallpox

Putrid fever--see Black death

Putrid sore throat--infection of mouth and throat

Quinsy--throat infection; abscess around the tonsil

St. Anthony's fire--infectious inflammation of the skin

St. Vitus dance--extreme nervous twitches

scrofula--tuberculosis of lymph nodes; see King's Evil

senectus--senility; old age

Senile gangrene--hardening of arteries which led to gangrene

Septicemia--blood poisoning

Ship fever--see Black death

Softening of the brain--mental changes due to syphilis, stroke or hemorrhage in the brain

Summer Complaint or summer fever--cholera; vomiting and diarrhea

Throat distemper--tonsillitis; diphtheria

Visitation from God: cause unknown

White death or white plague--tuberculosis

Winter complaint or winter fever--cholera

Yellow jaundice--jaundice

FRENCH WORDS Pertaining to Illness/Medicine

arthritis--arthritis

blessures--wounds

chirurgicale--surgery, operation

cholera--cholera

clou--boil

coeur palpitations--heart palpitations

consomption--tuberculosis

contagieuse--contagious

coqueluche--whooping cough

cors--corns

cris cardiaque--heart attack

dartre- (dard)--sting

dentition--teeth

dents--teeth

diarrhee--diarrhea

enflure--swelling

entorse--sprain

fievre--fever

furonele--boil

grosse verolle--syphilis

hernie--hernia

insomnie--insomnia
 jamisse--jaundice
 lepre--leprosy
 litotomye or opilation de la pierre--kidney or gall stones
 maladie--illness, disease
 mal au pied--sore feet
 mal caduc--crippled
 mal de gorge--sore throat
 maux de jambes--sore legs
 oreillons--mumps
 peste--plague
 petite verole--smallpox
 picote--pox
 plares--sores
 pleuresie--pleursy
 pneumonie--pneumonia
 reins--kidneys
 remede--remedy
 rougeole--measles
 rubeole--measles
 saignee--bloodletting
 saignement de nez--nosebleeding
 scarlatine--scarlet fever
 sueurs--sweats
 toux--cough
 typholde--typhoid
 varicelle--chicken pox
 variole--smallpox
 verole--pox
 verrues--warts
 yeux et oreilles--eyes and ears

NEWS NOTES

Volunteers are needed to work on the Cookbook. Call or write and help us with this money raising activity.

From News 'n' Notes, Vol. 28 No. 2d, Feb. 1996, St. Louis Genealogical Society: The Archives of the military academy at West Point has 1,400 feet of documents dating from 1802 on graduates and former cadets. The Archives are open to the public. Write to:

USMA Archives,
 Bldg. #2107
 Pershing Center,
 United States Military Academy,
 West Point, NY 10996-2099

From The Family Tree, vol. 6 #2, April/May 1996: The Federation of Genealogical Societies is interested in permanently preserving The Railroad Board Pension Papers. Currently, these records are kept for 35 years after the last claim was filed. If you are interested in helping to preserve these records write to: DR. Trudy

Peterson, Acting Archivist, National Archives and Records Administration, c/o Curt B. Witcher, Pres. FGS, PO Box 3385, Salt Lake City, Utah 84110.

From The Family Tree, vol. 6 #2, April/May 1996: The Massachusetts State Registry of Vital Records has a new address. It is now: Registry of Vital Records and Statistics, Second Floor, 470 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Massachusetts, 02210-2224. The phone number is 617 753-8600.

From Kinship Tales, vol. 14 no. 1, May 1996: Black and white photographs last 500 years; color photos last approximately 30 years. It may be a good idea to take black and white photos of special occasions for future generations. Be sure to identify people in those photos, but write on photos with only acid-free archival pens.

From Kinship Tales, vol. 14 no. 1, May 1996: If you are looking for a Catholic nun in the soundex, try coding the word, **Sister**, as if it were her surname, followed by her religious name.

From Columns, vol. 17 no. 2, April/May 1996: The State Historical Society of Wisconsin and the Historical Markers Council in an effort to spread word about the state's history, is encouraging the increasing of the number of historical markers around the state. Individuals, communities and organizations can submit nominations of historical people, places and events which helped form Wisconsin from a territory into statehood. The council must approve all nominations. For information, contact Sarah Davis McBride, Historical Markers Program Coordinator, (608) 264-6488.

COMING UP

12 October 1996: WSGS Fall Seminar: Ramada Hotel, Fond du Lac: The featured speaker will be Daniel Schlyter on German and East European research. For info contact John Brissee, Route 2, Echo Valley Road, Brooklyn, Wis. 53521-9448 or call (608) 835-9750.

25-27 October 1996: Polish Genealogical Society of America fall conference: Ramada O'Hare

Hotel, Rosemont, Illinois: The theme will be "Three Faces of Poland: The Austrian, Prussian and Russian Partitions". Write Dr. Paul Valasek, 2643 West 51st St., Chicago, IL 60632 or call (312) 776-5551.

9 November 1996: Illinois Genealogical Society and College of Lake County will be sponsoring a workshop at the college. The theme is "Pitfalls and Promise in Family History Research". For information, contact Carol Knigge, 8206 Penny Lane, Richmond, IL 60071-9764.

29 November-15 December, 1996: Christkindlmarkt (German Christmas Market) will be held on the Magnificent Mile, Chicago. Experience the shopping and tastes of Christmas time in Germany. It will be sponsored by the Chicago Times and will be organized by the German-American Chamber of Commerce of the Midwest.

21-22 February 1997: Genealogy '97: They Came in Ships: Tracing Your Immigrant Ancestors: Holiday Inn West, Middleton, Wis. Speakers include John Phillip Colletta, who conducts workshops for the National Archives and teaches at the Smithsonian Institution, Jim Hansen, reference librarian and American Society of Genealogists fellow, Harry Miller, head of reference in the Archives reading room, and

Geraldine Strey, map curator. Program brochures will be available in November. For registration information, call (608) 264-6587.

7-10 May 1997: NGS Conference at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania.

13-14 June 1997: Gene-A-Rama: Holiday Inn, Stevens Point. The speaker will be David Rencher.

QUESTIONS DES LECTEURS

MaryKaye (Perkins) Hale, 413 No. 5th, Cheney, WA 99004-2209 is searching for the actual mother of **Louis Pion** who was supposedly b. 25 Mar 1823 to **Louisa Curtis** known as **Theotiste Courtois** in Prairie du Chien? His first child was named **Angeline**. **Louis** claimed his mother was **Louisa (Theotiste)**, but she and **Jean-Baptiste Pion** were m. in May 1829. Did he lie about his age for enlistment requirements or is there another reason? **Louis** and his brother, **Jean-Baptiste** enlisted and served in the Mexican/American War.

Barbara Vander Leest, P.O. Box 733, Carefree, Az. 85377 is seeking information on the death of **Peter Picard/Pecor**, early French Canadian Pioneer of Oconto. He died about 1920 near the South Branch. Where is he buried? Is there a tombstone?

Items For Sale

Back Issues of QUARTERLY, \$2.50 each, plus \$1.00 postage and handling
Special Issues of the QUARTERLY, (Juneau), \$4.00 plus \$1.50 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 \$1.00 postage and handling
Tanguay, \$1.50 plus \$1.00 postage and handling
Bibliography of New Brunswick Research, \$1.50 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 \$1.50 postage and handling



FRENCH CANADIAN/ACADIAN GENEALOGISTS OF WISCONSIN

QUARTERLY

Vol. 11 No. 2

Winter 1996-1997

THE HIGHWAYS OF NEW FRANCE

By Joyce Banachowski

WATERWAYS--FIRST HIGHWAYS

Just as the cod fisherman had established sea routes from Europe to Canada, the fur trader established the routes across the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific. He relied on water transportation and the carrying of goods on the back of animals or men. Roads to and through the interior of North America were its Waterways. The St. Lawrence served as the first major highway for the French. Along it, French settlements--Quebec, Trois Rivières, and Montreal--were established. French homes were constructed facing the river frontage and long narrow strips of land extended back away from the river.

By the St. Lawrence route, traders traveled, carrying tons, from Montreal to Hudson Bay and the Arctic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean or to the Gulf of Mexico. By using portages to connect one waterway with another, some followed the routes of the Great Lakes to the Ohio, Wabash, Fox and Illinois to the Mississippi and down to Louisiana or turn to the Missouri to then follow the Platte, Yellowstone and Big Horn Rivers to the Rockies, while others pushed through Lake Superior to the Assiniboin, the Saskatchewan, the Peace, the Athabasca and Mackenzie Rivers to the Pacific. Where rivers could not take them, they went with wagons, carts, horses and by foot, and in winter they adopted the Indian's snowshoe to walk long distances.

With the fur trade replacing fishing as the chief commercial interest of the French, the

canoe became invaluable and the water routes the main highways. To protect and encourage this fur trade, fortified posts or forts were erected at strategic points on waterways as means of providing access to the Upper Lakes and the waterways of the Mississippi River and the western prairies. Although the use of sailing vessels on the Great Lakes was attempted, beyond the Great Lakes, the canoe was the only craft that could be used effectively.

Meeting Schedule

Meetings are held at 7:30 p.m. on the third Tuesday of the month in the meeting room of the Great Midwest Bank, 5150 So. 76th St., Greendale, WI.

18 February 1997

Annual "Pea Soup and Johnny Cake" Meeting
Pea Soup and fixings before the meeting
Followed by informal research exchange

18 March 1997

"Women in French-Canada"-Joyce Banachowski

15 April 1997

"Doing Research in Upper Michigan"
Marge Schutz, Pat Ustine
541-0523 / 321-0727

20 May 1997

"Kings Daughters"

THE CANOE

The French adopted the use of the Algonquin type of canoe made of birch bark. It was strong enough to withstand rapids, light enough to be carried over portages and had speed and an adequate carrying capacity. It ranged in length from 10-28 feet and carried 2-14 men. The major disadvantage was that the birch bark canoe was easily damaged. Thus, bark, fibre and gum were usually carried or available nearby for daily repair purposes.

The canoe was usually paddled in a kneeling position, but men could stand and pole it in rapids. The French added sails to take advantage of winds and save paddling. When traveling amongst broken ice, blown up skins, *peaux de veau crues*, were hung on the bow to protect it from being struck.¹

¹ Glazebrook, G. P. de T., A History of Transportation in Canada, vol. 1, Mc Clelland and Stewart Limited, Toronto, 1964, p. 6.

The birch bark canoe could only be used in areas where the tree was available. South of the Great Lakes and west of the Rockies was beyond the birch tree area. On the Mississippi, the French adopted the dug out canoe, *pirogue*. There, there were no rapids, and they did not have to portage. Iroquois used the dug out made of pine. The French used trees that were available, pine, elm or most frequently, cottonwood. The average size of the *pirogue* was about 40 feet.²

The craft introduced by the French was the bateau, built of wood and could be rowed, sailed or both. Bateaus were used in waters where there were no rapids. After the early period, boats of many types and sizes were made locally.³

² Ibid., pp. 6-7.

³ Ibid., p. 8.

**FRENCH CANADIAN/ACADIAN GENEALOGISTS
OF WISCONSIN**
P.O. BOX 414
HALES CORNERS, WI 53130

ISSN 1057-3488

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French Canadian/Acadian Genealogists of Wisconsin, Inc. annual dues which includes a subscription to the Newsletter and QUARTERLY are \$10.00 payable by the end of June each year.

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The QUARTERLY is published four times a year (Fall/Sept.-Oct; Winter/Dec.-Jan.; Spring/March-April; Summer/May-June) as a service to members and as an educational service to the general public through distribution to many libraries.

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Our objectives are to foster and encourage interest and research in French Canadian and Acadian genealogy, heritage, and culture.

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GREAT LAKES SCHOONERS

La Salle's vessel, La Griffon, launched in 1679 was the first sailing ship on the Great Lakes. For about one hundred years, few privately owned vessels plied the Great Lakes. By 1775, there were three. Much is known of the canot du maître and canot du nord in the fur trade, but few realize the part sailing vessels played in the fur trade. Barrels of provisions from Detroit farms, rum and liquors, gun powder and iron for the smiths were difficult cargoes for canoes.

Usually up to four tons of freight were loaded on bateaux and with a crew of five, sailed, rowed, poled, and pulled their boats up the St. Lawrence to Kingston where 50-130 tons (cargoes of 12-30 bateaux) were transferred to a schooner. This vessel with a crew of 4-6 would sail for the Niagara River. There the cargoes would be transferred to carts and portaged around Niagara Falls to be put aboard another schooner destined for Detroit, Michilmackinac and Sault Ste. Marie Falls. Here too goods would once again be portaged to yet another schooner for the final trip to Fort William. Although it took a season to get goods through the Great Lakes, the schooners were able to carry much more than the canoe with fewer men. It took both types of vessels to make the Northwest fur trade work.⁴

As settlements, industry and agriculture, increased, so did the number of sailing vessels. When the War of 1812 broke out, vessels trading on the Great Lakes were caught in the conflict. After the war the schooner began to lose its importance to steam power.

STEAMPOWER

In 1809, the first steamship built in British North America, the Accommodation, was

⁴ Lewis, Walter, "Nancy, Speedy and Company," in Horizon Canada, Centre for the Teaching the Study of Canada, Education Tower, Laval Universite, Quebec, 1987, p. 1888.

launched.⁵ Steamship travel on the St. Lawrence became common. Lakes Ontario and Erie became the centers of steamship navigation. A steam ferry between Quebec and Levis giving hourly service was introduced.

Intended as a cheaper form of ferry, the "team boat" was introduced on the St. Lawrence. Like the steamer, the team boat operated by paddle wheels. However, they were made to revolve by driving horses around in a deck house.⁶

The War of 1812, and the increase in steamships gave impetus to canal building. By the end of the 1840's, steamers or sailing vessels could go from the lower St. Lawrence through Lakes Ontario, Erie, and Huron to Sault Ste. Marie.

ROADWAYS

Originally, settlements were along rivers, but later farms were established inland and could only be reached by road. Summers, Indians had used narrow trails. Many of these were widened into roads. Winters, they used snowshoes, toboggans and took to the frozen rivers rather than trails. These ideas were also adopted by the French. To these the French added the horse and wheeled vehicles. These also required roadways. Although the St. Lawrence River was the major transportation route throughout the French regime, roads were quickly built in settled areas.

There were, no doubt, arguments over the road routes and who was responsible for their construction; however, they were built shortly after a seigneurie was settled. First roads led to grist mills. By oxcart, a habitant could go from his farm to the gristmill, the seigneurial domain, and other farms on the seigneurie. The main road was parallel to the river. Roads also continued into adjacent

⁵ Glazebrook, op. cit., p. 67.

⁶ Ibid., p. 69.

seigneuries. Within each seigneurie there was at least one road perpendicular to the road running parallel to the river. Except for carts bogging down on rainy days and bridges washing out, there were relatively easy road connections between adjacent seigneuries.⁷

Soon a system of road building evolved. A grand voyer was in charge of the administration of roads, bridges and ferries. He was responsible for both new and maintenance of old ones in town and country. The first grand voyer was appointed in 1667. He received his authority from ordinances issued by the intendant. When deciding what roads to build, the grand voyer could call a meeting of inhabitants to discuss the matter with them and if they were dissatisfied they could protest to the intendant.⁸ Although the position of grand-voyer was started in 1667, it wasn't until the beginning of the 18th century that he began to exercise his power. Once the decisions were made to lay out roads and the work to be done to maintain the highways, the local militia captain read the document after mass on Sunday so everyone would be aware of what was to be done. Once a route was decided, each concession owner was responsible for supplying free, the land, the materials and his labor. The compulsory work service followed the harvest. The militia captain, clergy and residents saw that the work was completed.⁹

To carry out his work, the grand voyer had assistants called députés-grand-voyer or commis and captains and officers of the militia to see that the work was completed.

Most of the work on the roads and bridges was by the the king's corvée. This is not to be confused by corvée which was ordinary

farm work due to the seigneurs. Generally each habitant was responsible for the road in front of his own land. The corvée could be commuted for a small fee. In spring, when roads needed repair, ordinances instructed habitants to do the work ordered. Those who did not comply were fined, the amount ranging from 30 sous to 20 livres. The money collected was either used to pay for labor to do the work or given to the church.¹⁰

In some cases where wage-labor was used to construct roads, their wage was 30 sous per day plus their keep. This was usually in unsettled districts where there were no inhabitants to levy the road work. After the English conquest, the system of grand voyers was retained, but the duties of captains of the militia were taken over by *sous-soyers* or inspectors. In 1833, the powers of grands voyers was transferred to the commissioners.¹¹

In winter, frozen rivers provided ready made roads. Jacques Raudot suggested that the route be marked with trees. In winter, the habitant had special duties. He was to mark the road by placing poles, *batisses*, at stated intervals. Corporal punishment was inflicted on those who removed them. They also had to beat down the snow banks in front of each farm and remove ruts and ridges in the snow.¹²

There were three classifications of roads: (1) *chemins royaux et de poste*, royal main roads or highways; (2) *chemins de communication*, roads to give access to farms not fronting on royal roads; (3) *chemins de moulin*, roads built at the order of the seigneur. Royal roads were crude and rough and were to be 24 feet wide with a 3 foot ditch at each side; communication roads were 18 feet wide with ditches on each side, and mill roads were of

⁷ Harris, Richard Colebrook, The Seigneurial System in Early Canada, McGill-Queen's University Press, Kingston, 1988, p. 189.

⁸ Glazebrook, op. cit., p. 98.

⁹ Bergeron, Yves, "Royal Road, in Horizon Canada, p. 814.

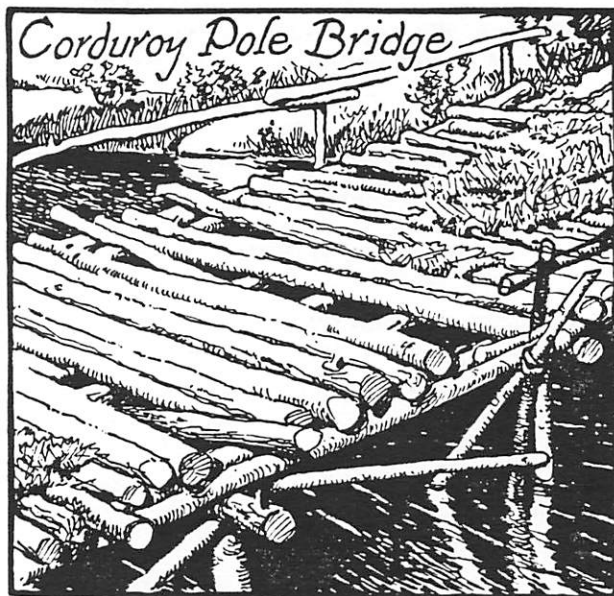
¹⁰ Glazebrook, op. cit., p. 98.

¹¹ Ibid., p. 109.

¹² Ibid., pp. 98-99.

unspecified width.¹³

Stone was usually used for the surface and wood or "corduroy" were common in marshy areas. The first plank road in Lower Canada was from Longueuil to Chambly in 1841. The advantage of a plank road was that only a sawmill and rough carpenters were needed. Their disadvantage was that they fell apart with a combination of weather and traffic.¹⁴ Bridges were of wood. Corduroy bridges were valuable if river banks were steep and high. The larger were constructed by corvée and the smaller by owners of the land through which the stream flowed. On wider rivers, ferries were organized by private individuals and supported by tolls.



From *Imperial Oil Review*, July 1967, p. 57

It wasn't until 1706 that plans were initiated to connect Quebec and Montreal. An increase in population and agricultural production created a need to carry their produce to the cities. Also, the village priest had to minister to the sick, children had to get to catechism classes and parishioners to

church.¹⁵ The two principal highways in New France were along the shores of the St. Lawrence. They were built in sections. The north side was completed first because all principal towns were on that side. It was not until the end of the French regime that a through route was completed. By 1734, carriages could go from Quebec to Trois Rivières in four days.¹⁶ By 1737, the Chemin du Roy, the King's Highway, was finished. The habitants however, still preferred to use the river in winter because it was smoother. Nonetheless, they were still responsible for the upkeep of highways and ice bridges. The grand voyer ordered that at the first snowfall, they had to mark the road every 7 meters with a fir or spruce stake of at least 2 meters high. They also had to make their livestock come and go between the stakes after each snowfall. Untrodden roads were dangerous to horses who could overturn their passengers or injure themselves.¹⁷ By 1763, the North Shore Road was completed from Cap Tourmente to Montreal.

The road along the South shore was to serve agricultural areas. Because cities were on the north side of the river, inhabitants concentrated on roads leading to the St. Lawrence, and often refused to work on seigneurie roads.¹⁸ Thus, the South Shore Road was not completed in the French period.

Some times inhabitants were lax in maintaining their roads. Intendants then issued orders to remedy the situation. In February, 1732 in the seigniorie of Beaupré, Gilles Hocquart ordered that roads be constantly tramped down. Anyone who tried to avoid the roads and travel by other routes to or from Sunday mass would have to pay a

¹³ *Ibid.*, p. 99.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 115-116.

¹⁵ Bergeron, *op. cit.*, p. 813.

¹⁶ Glazebrook, *op. cit.*, p. 101.

¹⁷ Bergeron, *op. cit.*, p. 816.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 815.

fine of 10 livres.¹⁹

In the eighteenth century roads improved. Ferries were charging small tolls at all major river crossings although before these improvements, transportation across the grain of rotures was rarely as difficult as Frontenac and Champigny suggested.²⁰

During Talon's intendancy, the first horses were brought to New France. Soon they were being bought from New Englanders. Intendant Champigny complained about the money which was going to the English for unneeded horses. At first, they were used for fast riding rather than work. An ordinance was soon passed to protect pedestrians. A rider was fined 10 Livres plus costs for each man he knocked down. In order to prevent carriage or sleigh tangles in the churchyard, church goers on horseback were ordered to walk their horses when within ten arpents of the church.²¹

A fear, by officials, arose that horses were eating feed which could better be used by cattle and oxen. As a result in 1709, Jacques Raudot ordered that no habitant could keep more than two horses and a foal. Because horses were beginning to be used as work animals, he could not ban them altogether. Although horses were more and more used for work, some officials were afraid that the habitants were doing too much riding and were forgetting how to snowshoe and thereby losing their advantage over the English in winter warfare.

In Acadia

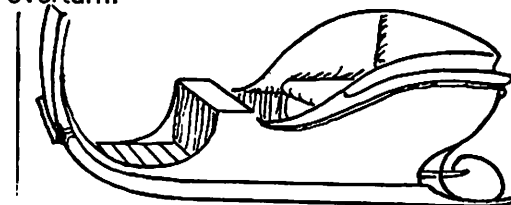
In Acadia, there is no record of roads before the English conquest in 1713. With the coming of the English, the Nova Scotia legislature used judicial authorities for administration of roads. They ordered grand

juries to appoint two surveyors of the highway for each township. Work was to be done by statute labor men called by the superintendent. Owners of carts and teams were liable for four days work and all others for six days. The system continued to develop. If application was made to the quarter session for a new highway or alteration of an old one, 2-3 freeholders of the next township were to report on it. If accepted, the sessions ordered a marshall be summoned by the jury of the next township and lay it out. Surveyors were not allowed to alter or amend a road without the consent of three justices.

In 1784, Nova Scotia was divided, and the mainland part came under the name of New Brunswick. Surveyors and commissioners were appointed at general sessions. Required labor was common in both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. In 1801, the New Brunswick Assembly began to supplement required labor with money grants for road repair and construction.²²

VEHICLES USED IN EARLY CANADA

In French Canada, two distinctive vehicles were in use even after the English conquest. The calèche was a gig on grasshopper springs with a seat for two passengers. A driver sat on a dashboard in front with his feet on the shafts. In winter, the calèche was replaced with the cariole, a sleigh with single runners seating two persons. The lowness of this sleigh caused a piling up of snow which was dangerous and could cause the cariole to overturn.



Cariole, about 1815
From Imperial Oil Review, July 1967, p. 56

¹⁹ Ibid., p. 816.

²⁰ Harris, op. cit., p. 181.

²¹ Ibid., p. 157.

²² Glazebrook, op. cit., p. 106.

In the British provinces, vehicles of all kinds were used. A springless wagon was usually used for freight and sometimes passengers. The buckboard which was a carriage on long pliable boards which formed the floor was popular in New Brunswick. In Ontario, the buggy, a light carriage with seats for two and large wheels was popular. The farmer usually used the democrat, a light sprung wagon with two or three seats, pulled by two horses. The surrey was a lighter form of democrat. In winter the cutter was used. It was similar to the carriage but was higher from the ground. Ox carts were popular in all the provinces.

CARTS

The most common road vehicle in New France was the cart, whereas, the English preferred the four wheeled wagon. The cart consisted of a wooden box or frame mounted on an axle with two large wheels. It could be pulled by one or two horses in tandem, using a shaft, or by a team of horses or oxen using a tongue. These carts were useful for carrying heavy loads over rough roads, but having no springs, they were uncomfortable for passengers.

These carts were used in interior settlements of French Canadians. They could be found in Detroit, along the Mississippi, in Minnesota, and on the prairies of western United States and Canada. Special forms of this cart were developed and used by French fur traders in the Fort Garry area. These were called the Red River Carts. No metal was used in its construction. The axle was constructed of a hard wood, oak, while the frame was of a lighter wood like pine or poplar. The parts were held together by raw hide strips which were put on while wet, then allowed to shrink as they dried.

Sometimes the wheels were lubricated with buffalo tallow. The tallow, however, collected dust and caused increased wear on the moving parts. Dry axles, however, caused strange creaks as the carts moved, and they could be easily recognized as they followed the buffalo herds. The cart was pulled by a

Our deepest sympathy
to the family and friends
of

Dorothy Odile (Beno) Lutomski

b. 23 July 1920
Greenbay, Wis

d. 23 September 1996
De Pere, Wis

The daughter of John J. and Dorothy Lurquin (Beno), she spent most of her life in Green Bay, Milwaukee, and DePere. For 29 years, she was employed by Beno Plumbing and Heating from which she retired September 1992. She was active in Girl Scouts, parish religious education, and editor of parish newsletters.

"She was an avid genealogist, authoring one book and co-authoring two others on her own family. She was a charter member of the National Association of Women in construction and of the Bay Area Genealogical Society, serving as president of both organizations. She was also a member of the Peninsula Belgian Club, the Wallonie-Wisconsin Club, the French-Canadian/Acadian Genealogical Society of Wis., Belgian Laces, and Friends of the Library. She was a volunteer at the Brown County Library for three years. she received an honorary medal from the Belgian government in 1986 for the research done on Belgian immigrants. She authored short stories, some of which were published in various magazines, and is listed in Who's Who of American Writers and Poets, 1989-1990 edition." She was buried from St. Mary Church at Allouez Catholic Cemetery.

single horse harnessed to the shaft by raw hide strips. The Indian name for this material was *shagganappie* which came to mean anything which was improvised or of inferior quality.

Grand-Voyers

During the French regime, the grand-voyer was in charge of construction and repairing of highways. The English continued the use of Grand Voyers. Following is a listing of Grand Voyers from 1667 to 1842. Information for the following listing was extracted from "Les Grands Voyers de 1667 a 1842," in Le Bulletin des Recherches Historiques, vol. 37 No. 8, August 1931, Levis, pp. 449-456.

Grand Voyers of New France

René Robineau de Becancour baron de Portneuf: He was a donnée for the West Indies Company 29 Mar 1667; he was registered by the sovereign conseil 21 Aug 1668; d. 12 Dec 1699 at Quebec.

Pierre Robineau de Bécancour, baron de Portneuf: 24 May 1689, The king of France gave him letters to provide him with the position of grand voyer of New France; he was registered by order of Conseil Souverain 13 Feb 1690; d. 14 June 1729 at Bécancour.

Jean-Eustache Lanoullier de Boisclerc: 10 Apr 1731, the king of France accorded letters providing him to replace the deceased grand voyer. 20 Aug 1731, Letters were registered by conseil souverain; d. 25 Dec 1750 at Quebec.

Louis Fleury de la Gorgendière: 27 Nov 1750, Intendant Bigot appointed Gorgendière in charge of Grand Voyer; he was grand voyer until the month of Sept 1753.

Ignace-Francois-Pierre Martin de Lino: 27 Sept 1752, Intendant Bigot proposed that sieur Martin de Lino be made Grand Voyer. 2 Oct 1753, the first proces-verbal of him was made. He was the last Grand Voyer of New France. After the conquest by the English he retired to Blois.

Under the English regime, Governor Murray divided the province of Quebec into three districts-- Quebec, Montreal and Trois Rivières. Each district was assigned its own grand voyer, appointed by the governor and responsible to him; they were independent of one another. In 1775, after the American invasion, Governor Dorchester decided to reestablish the Grand Voyer for all the province.

Grand Voyers of the Province of Quebec

Francois Picoté de Bellestre: 1 May 1776, Francois Picoté was appointed grand voyer and surveyor.

Charles-Louis Tarieu de Lanaudière: He was an aide-de-camp and favorite of Governor Dorchester; As grand voyer, he received a salary of 500 louis; d. 2 Oct 1811 at Quebec.

Francois Baby: His appointment as Grand-Voyer of 9 Oct 1811 was announced in the Quebec Gazette; d. 9 Oct 1820 at Quebec, age of 87. He was the last grand- voyer of Quebec Province.

Grand-Voyers of the District of Quebec

Francois-Joseph Cugnet: The first Grand-voyer of the district of Quebec was appointed by Governor Murray 20 Nov 1765. He was in office three years.

Joseph-Gaspard Chaussegros de Léry: Governor Carleton signed the commission for de Léry on 24 Feb 1768.

Jean Renaud: By a letter of nomination, Governor Haldimand made Renaud the next Grand-Voyer

appointment on 10 Dec 1782 at a salary of 100 sterling per year.

Gabriel-Elzéar Taschereau: The 18 Mar 1794, Governor Dorchester appointed Tashereau Grand-Voyer; d. 18 Sept 1809 at Quebec.

Pierre Marcoux: He was commissioned by Sir James-Henry Craig on 19 Sept 1809. He died three months after receiving the nomination.

Jean-Baptiste d'Estimenville: On 6 Dec 1809, Sir James-Henry Craig appointed d'Estimenville to the position of Grand-Voyer; he had two deputy grand-voyers, his brother le chevalier d'Estimenville from 29 Sept 1812 to 1 Oct 1817, and his son Jean-Baptiste-Philippe d'Estimenville from 1 Oct 1817 to 2 June 1821, and finally le chevalier d'Estimenville from 2 June 1821.

Thomas-Pierre-Jacques Taschereau: The son of Gabriel Elzéar Taschereau received his commission from Governor Dalhousie the 25 May 1823; d. 8 Oct 1826 at Quebec.

Edmund-William-Romer Antrobus: His commission was dated 11 Nov 1826. He was the last Grand-Voyer of the District of Quebec.

Grand-Voyers of the District of Montreal

René-Ovide Hertel de Rouville: He was commissioned by Governor Murray 20 Nov 1765.

Saint-Georges Dupré: He was nominated 10 July 1783 by Governor Haldimand. He received 100 livres.

René-Amable Boucher de Boucherville: 15 Dec 1785, he was appointed by Henry Hope, lieutenant governor of Quebec.

Louis-René Chaussegros de Léry: On 7 Apr 1806, Chaussegros received his commission.

Pierre-Louis Panet: 21 Dec 1832, Panet who had been Grand Voyer of the district of Trois Rivières was made Grand Voyer of the district of Montreal. He was the last to be appointed Grand -Voyer of the district of Montreal.

Grand-Voyers of the District of Trois Rivières

Antoine Lefebvre de Bellefeuille: He was named by Governor Haldimand in 1782. He was dismissed in 1793 and went to live on the seigneurie of St-Eustache where he died 8 June 1816.

John Antrobus: He was named by the commission of Alured Clarke on 11 June 1793.

Edmund-William-Romer Antrobus: He replaced his father by commission of James Monk, president of Lower Canada on 25 Jan 1820.

Augustus-David Bostwick: He received his commission 17 Apr 1822 from comte de Dalhousie in the absence of Edmund-William-Romer Antrobus.

Pierre-Louis Panet: He replaced Edmund-William-Romer Antrobus on 22 Nov 1826.

Hughes Heney: The last Grand Voyer of the District of Trois Rivières received his commission 7 Dec 1832.

CROSSING THE ATLANTIC

By Joyce Banachowski

Travel on seventeenth and even eighteenth century ships was no easy task. Navigation season was between the end of April to mid November. Ships left ports of France (Bordeaux, La Rochelle, Le Havre, Nantes, Marseilles and Bayonne) before May 1 and returning ships left Quebec City before the end of September. Most ships departed from France between June 15 and July 15 or departed Quebec for the return the last two weeks of October. All troopships between 1755-1758 for New France sailed from Brest. In 1713-1754 the majority of vessels arriving at Quebec City and commissioned at Rochefort or La Rochelle had been built at Rochefort or Toulon. Shipowners sent an average of 60 ships a year to the colonies.

Once at sea, dangers included ice, fog, storms, winds of gale force, lurching and beating waves, snow, pirates and privateers; diseases, dampness, deficient diets, infestation of lice, boredom and frustration, and cramped quarters as part of their daily lives for the journey of thirty or more days to cross the Atlantic.

The Crew

The size and variety of the crew varied according to the size of the vessel. The crew consisted of chief officers who were in charge of the vessel, petty officers who were in charge of shiphandling, piloting, gunnery and maintenance, other officers who had specialized jobs like cook or armourer, and sailors who included able-bodied seamen, ordinary or apprentice seamen and ship's boys who performed the back breaking chores. Crews were enlisted from towns and villages near seaports. From the time of Colbert, recruitments were based on a class system. All males between 17-50 in the coastal provinces were registered and assigned to one of three or four classes according to their province and population. Every three or four years each class had to serve for one year on the king's vessels. In other years, they could sign on with merchant

vessels of their own choosing. If a sailor could not fulfil his contract with the king, he had to find a replacement. This system made it difficult to recruit the needed number of sailors in times of conflict. Officers could hire foreign sailors, especially the Spanish, to fill vacancies on French sailing ships. Merchant vessels also were affected. Officers of the King's vessels could take sailors from merchant vessels to fill their needs, but merchant captains were not allowed to sign on sailors from other ships. On the king's vessels, 32 % were officers and 43 % were seamen. On merchant vessels, 38 % were officers and 41 % were seamen.

Except for officers, the king did not pay nearly as well as private merchants. On merchant vessels, officers could take on private cargoes to supplement their wages. In 1756, Louis Houin, captain of the Duc d'Anjou took a private cargo of 30 barrels of liquor, 6 barrels of plums, 12 small barrels of vinegar, 4 small barrels of almonds, 30 hams, 100 cheeses and 15 hundredweight of rope. His brother, Jacques, the surgeon, the second captain and the lieutenant took about the same. The merchant marine paid crewmen 2-3 times more than the royal navy. Their work was appreciated, but the crewmen were despised.

The crew was divided into two groups each responsible for either the port or starboard side of the ship. Once at sea, the groups were further divided allowing both the starboard and port watches to be relieved every four hours. A bell or drum indicated time to change watches, eat, sleep, or awake. Sailors and soldiers slept with their clothes on.

During free time, crew members played chess, dice, cards, danced and sang coarse songs.

Passengers

Missionaries and nuns were going to North

America to convert Indians; soldiers were going to defend and conquer new lands; fishermen went to work on the coasts for shipowners who were usually in France; merchants went to make contacts and sell cargoes. Others went because of their work; many of them returned to France for personal reasons-- health, inheritance, education. Immigrants in search of a new life (usually craftsmen) also chose to go to New France. Between 1720 and 1740 a number of prisoners--petty thieves, poachers, poor men who attempted to cheat tax collectors or libertines, sent by families to protect their family honors were part of the passengers on board ships arriving in New France. Officials, soldiers, prisoners, and missionaries traveled free on the king's vessels. Others paid 150 livres or 30 livres for the same rations as the crew. All others were on merchant vessels. Fisherman had to take 3-6 apprentices. Skilled workers counted as two men. Between 1730 -1744, during times of peace, Of 150-200 passengers to New France, there were usually 75-100 recruits, 40-60 prisoners and 20-30 officers and missionaries.

On board ship there was nothing to do except if there was a storm. Everyone had to help in the sailing. Inactivity led to frustration and boredom. Some passengers played or listened to music, wrote or read.

On board ship, sailors, soldiers and prisoners slept in hammocks. Others were in Ste Barbe or the gun room in the stern of the ship in bunks set up in two or three tiers. The cots were corded with spun yarn and each had a mattress which served as an ideal place for a growing population of parasites. If there was not enough room, they slept in the in-between deck with the crew. A makeshift partition of wood or canvas was rigged if necessary to provide some privacy. Noise was continuous. The rudder tiller passed through the gun room. The infirmary was also in-between decks in the forward section. Here too were bunks like the passengers. Each ship had its surgeon who practised bloodletting, gave purgatives and treated wounds and diseases. Port holes were always closed except when they were

engaged in battle. Lanterns and candles were not permitted because of fire. Many preferred king's vessels because they were more spacious and cheaper.

The basic diet of passengers and crewmen was usually red wine, biscuits, dried vegetables, and salted meat and fish. Officers and important passengers who ate at the captain's table had roasted meats. Sailors squatted seven to a bowl to a kind of stew.

Entering the Gulf of the St. Lawrence was not the end of their journey. In fact one of the most dangerous parts of the journey was the trip up the St. Lawrence to Quebec City. Although the trip on the St. Lawrence was beautiful, stormy northwesterly winds and the reefs, rapids, and rocky bottom of the river forced ships to weigh anchor at night. As a result of these stops it took 10-12 days more for the upriver trip to Quebec City. It could be longer if the captain had to wait for favorable winds or had to give the crew a rest. Only the most experienced pilots could guide ships clear of the sandbanks. This explains the difference in the time of crossing from France to Louisbourg and France and Quebec.

These anchorages did allow the crew to go ashore for fresh food and water (by hunting, trading with the Micmacs or acquiring it from Seigneurs Lepage and Rioux of Rimouski and Ile Verte), to gather wood, cut trees for replacing masts, and to bury those who died in the crossing. The population living along the river saw this as a time to hear news from home or to honor religious responsibilities. In 1741, Bishop Pontbriand, arriving on the Rubis confined children of the seigneur of Rimouski and several local inhabitants. Some passengers would choose to disembark and travel the remaining distance by land or on faster vessels. Others, like those on board the Rubis in 1741, disembarked here to escape diseases which might have broken out on board, unknowingly spreading it to the colony.

In the eighteenth century, these problems were alleviated with the exploration of the

river and the use of pilots. In 1685, the pilot, Chaviteau, was retained by Governor Denonville to chart the river. Between 1725 and 1740, a systematic exploration of the St. Lawrence River and Gulf was begun. Testu de la Richardière, harbormaster of Quebec City, Dizé in 1731, Garnier in 1732, Deshaies in 1727, Pellegin in 1735, and Joly in 1736 were pilots who helped make the surveys that were later used by geographers at the navy map office to draw their charts. Captains of the king's vessels also recorded observations, descriptions of islands, anchorages, and shorelines in their log books.

At first, pilotage on the St. Lawrence was handled by pilots from France whose knowledge improved with experience. The expert pilots usually served aboard merchant vessels. When La Richardière was port captain at Quebec City, at the beginning of June he would send someone to await the arrival of the king's vessel at Kamouraska or

Ile Verte. If needed, merchant vessels would have pilot services of men like Tremblay or Savard who would board at Ile aux Coudres. In 1756, Montcalm recommended that a school for pilots be established at Quebec City because there were not enough Canadian pilots. Even the best of conditions did not make the trip up the St. Lawrence easy. Many vessels were left stranded or wrecked in these waters.

At the end of the Trans-Atlantic trip, upon reaching Ste-Anne-de-Beaupre, a ship would fire a few cannon shots to thank Ste. Anne for bringing them safely to Quebec City. Passengers and crew also might make a pilgrimage to the church to give thanks for a safe voyage.

Information for the preceding article was extracted from Proulx, Gilles, Between France and New France: Life Aboard the Tall Sailing Ships, Dundurn Press Limited, Toronto, 1984.

FRENCH VESSELS WHICH PLYED THE ATLANTIC WATERS TO NEW FRANCE IN 17TH AND 18TH CENTURIES

KING'S VESSELS

(Size expressed in number of guns)

Men of-War (Vaisseaux)

3 masted rigged with square sails

5 Classes of these

1 & 2. 3 decks capable of carrying 56-120 guns of 24 caliber or higher

3. 2 decks of 40-50 guns, calibre rarely more than 18 pounds

4. 2 decks, 30-40 guns

5. 2 decks 18-28 guns

When fitted out for fighting, they joined battle or escort duty

When fitted out for transport, carried 22-24 guns and transported troops or goods to the colonies.

Draughts varied from 13-21 feet. Those drawing 20 feet could not come within 2 or 3 leagues of the coast. It was important to navigate shallow or unknown depths of the St. Lawrence. Here flutes and frigates were preferred to men-of-war.

Frigates

3 masted square rigged

24-36 guns; 36 gunners carried 12 pound calibre; 24-30 gunners, usually 8-9 pound

110-125 feet long; beam 32 feet

compared with 4 & 5 class men-of-war; They were lighter, more stream lined and therefore, faster.

carried mail or escorted other vessels

Flutes

a cargo or transport vessel
flat bottomed
capable of carrying 8-30 guns, not over 12 pounds calibre
most had cargo hold in the stern for loading long pieces of construction timber or other material
smaller depth than men-of-war
They had the tendency to go off course in bad weather; they did not sail in direction of the wind.
Transported men and goods

Corvettes

Small frigate capable of carrying between 10-22 guns
Lateen sail on bowsprit and square sails on other masts
Served as messenger ship on trans-Atlantic crossings

Barges

Used to unload men-of-war
Flat, broad beamed
Particularly used 1755 to transport soldiers from men-of-war at Ile aux Coudres to Quebec City because of difficulty of river transportation.

Merchant Marine (Private Shipowners)

They did not have a specific role. When it was politically necessary, owners were required to equip them with guns.

Frigate (Fregate)

1 deck, 550-800 tons
used for privateering or escort vessels when king did not have enough of his own; were primarily warships

Ships (Navires)

3 masted vessels, 100-500 tons burden
Used for fishing and trading
King would charter ships to transport troops and reimburse shipowners for their expense.
Carried guns if necessary

Brigantines (Brigantin)

2 masts with foremast square rigged and on main mast, a fore and aft rig
46-150 tons; average of 87 tons

Schooners (Gaelettes)

2 masted, 20-120 tons; average of 61 tons
lateen rigged fore and aft

Bateaux (Bateau)

1 mast, average tonnage of 55 tons
Schooner and bateaux were primarily used in coastal trade in the Gulf of the St. Lawrence.

Between 1755 and 1760, the average tonnage of vessels involved in trade between France and Canada was 219 tons. Those less than 200 tons were less than 75 feet long.

Snows and Doggers

These vessels appear in documentation. They were trading vessels with tonnage similar to that of ships; they had 2 masts. The Snow was rigged with sails identical to ships, and the Dogger was rigged with a mizzenmast and a mainmast. Neither of these frequented routes between France and New France.

PILOTS ON THE ST. LAWRENCE-1802

The following is a list of licensed pilots of Bic Island to Quebec with their ages and places of residence copied from Mr. Raby's list given to the Custom House 1 July 1802. Augustin-Jerome Raby was employed as superintendent of pilots. He was at Trinity House. The second list is a list of pilots from Quebec to Montreal. These lists were extracted from Le Bulletin des Recherches, Historiques, vol. 24 #4, April 1918, pp. 110-112.

Martin Chenique, Quebec
Basil Prégent, Quebec
Charles Savare, 55, Quebec
André Rolet, Quebec
Pierre Boucher, Quebec
Wm. Lapointe, Quebec
Wm. DeLuga, Quebec
Jean Lebrun, Quebec
Joseph Doiron, father,
Quebec
Franc Doiron, son, Quebec
Charles Doiron, 30, Quebec
Basil Lapointe, Quebec
Pierre Martinette, 38, Qbc.
James Forbes, 30, Quebec
Bartholomey Lachance, Isle
d' Orleans
J. Bte Théberge, Isle
d'Orleans
Francois Lapointe, Isle
d'Orleans
Joseph Pouliot, 31, Isle
d'Orleans
Jean Dumas, 31, Isle
d'Orleans
Louis-Marie Lavoie, Pointe
au Pere
Pierre Lavoie, Pointe au
Pere
Joseph Langlois, 51, Pointe
au Pere
Wm Ross, 41, Pointe au
Pere
Alexander Ross, Pointe au
Pere
Daniel Ross, 36, Pointe au
Pere
John Ross, 38, Pointe au

Pere
Joseph Doiron
Pierre Rouleau
Dofiné Petit, Trois-Pistoles
Baptiste Rioux, Trois-
Pistoles
Louis Leclair, 48, Trois-
Pistoles
J. Bte Petit, Trois-Pistoles
Peter Fraser, Green Island
Charles Lecours, Green
Island
Wm. Petit Crew, Green
Island
Louis Gilbert, Kakona
J. Bte Chaloux, Kakona
Joseph Bouet, Beaumont
Gabriel Chassou, St-Charles
Abraham Chassou,
Beaumont
Francois Savard, Isle aux
Coudres
Dominique Harvée, 51, Isle
aux Coudres
Jean Savard, Isle aux
Coudres
Dominique Marier, Anse au
Cap
Michel Lemieux, 35, Pointe
Levy
Antoine Rousselli, Pointe
Levy
Barthélemy Pouliot, Isle
d'Orleans
Ambroise Dumas, 27, Isle
d'Orleans
Francois Dumas, 29, Isle
d'Orleans

Pilots
From Quebec to Montreal
Charles Laprise, Quebec
Joseph Boursos
(Bourassa?), Quebec
Jean Decareau Pere, Qbc.
Etienne Papillon, Quebec
Vincent Bonhomme,
Quebec
Charles Pelerin, Quebec
Francois Mecteau, Quebec
Michel Poiré, Pointe Levy
Joseph Poiré, Poine Levy
Charles Poiré, Pointe Levy
Denis l'Abbe dit
Marcheterre, Cap
Sante
Pierre Doré, Cap Sante
Pierre Pagé, son, Cap Sante
Jean Godin, Ecureuils
Charles Raymond, father,
Deschambault
Augustin Belisle, Riviere du
Loup
Alexis Marchand, son,
Batiscan
Michel Bordeleu, Pointe aux
Trembles
Joseph Morin, Pointe aux
Trembles
Biron de Champlain, Pointe
aux Trembles
Alex. Bouchard,
Deschambault
Joseph Germain, Quebec
Francois Pagé, Quebec

AGE OF THE HORSE

Before steamboats, before asphalt or concrete streets, before the automobile and buses, the horse and carriage in summer or the horse and sleigh in winter were accepted means of travel on the streets of cities and the countryside of Quebec. With the disappearance of the horse and carriage, what had been common place things which many of us know little about also disappeared.

Like all things the street scenes of cities like Montreal has changed. When carriages were in use, the step down from the carriage to the sidewalk was high. Axles had to be high and there was a need to be lifted above the mud of the streets. The person alighting would step first onto a carriage stone and then down to the sidewalk. Carriage stones were on the sidewalks on both sides of the streets. They were oblong blocks 12-18 inches high at the edge of the sidewalk at the curb. Some were plain, others ornamented and others had family names cut on them which helped to direct someone to the correct house. Carriage stones disappeared when carriages disappeared.

Horse troughs also had been a common sight throughout the cities and were especially a necessity in warm weather. Without horse troughs, transportation would have broken down. In Montreal, veterinarians insisted the animals could not endure tepid, stale or impure water; they were to be watered when at work, once very 8-10 miles or once an hour. In Montreal, water for the troughs was kept fresh. They were connected with the city's water system so that fresh water flowed in and stale water flowed out.

A third change in Quebec cities has been the disappearance of cabmen's shanties or sleighmen's shanties in winter. These were little wooden houses, set up near sidewalks, to give shelter to men at the cabstands. In winter horses were covered with blankets, and the cabmen went into their shanties to wait for customers. Having two or three windows, they were heated with stoves with

chimney smokestacks that went through the roofs.

One thing did not disappear with the disappearance of the horse and carriage. Traffic problems were common even then. During big events, traffic congestion was common. Carriages or sleighs would be pressed against one another. Hardly anyone could move.

Dangerous driving was another commonplace problem. Cab drivers were thought to be the worse offenders. Accidents happened often, mostly at corners where two streams of traffic came together. Sleighs driven too fast could tip or strike a pedestrian. Vehicles went out of control when there were runaway horses. Serious injuries often resulted.

They too, had hit and run accidents. One such accident occurred in December of 1870. About six in the evening, a young girl, Marie Labelle, was crossing St. James Street in Montreal when she was knocked down by a horse driven by a man. He turned to see what happened, then whipped his horse to escape and avoid being caught. The young girl was taken into Messrs Cohen & Lopen Cigar Store where she was attended. She had been hit in the eye from the horse's hoof. It was feared she had lost her vision as a result.

Post Houses

At the end of the 18th and beginning of the 19th centuries, travel between Montreal and Quebec was considered as one of the best routes of travel. This was not because of the roads but because of the way the system of transportation was organized. The government regulated the transportation. Post houses were built along routes where mail could be dropped to be sent on and where official messengers could get fresh horses to continue on their way. For transportation, one merely had to apply at the post house.

Postmasters along the route were required to have four vehicles ready--the *calèche* in

summer or the *carriole* or *berlines* in winter. Within fifteen minutes in daylight and thirty minutes at night a vehicle was to be ready to make the journey between the two cities. If all four vehicles were in use, each post master had an assistant or deputy, an *aide-de-poste*. He had additional vehicles ready. Charges were set by the government as well. For one league (about 3 miles) the charge was one shilling (Halifax currency). If two horses were used, the cost was thirty-six sous.

At post-houses, horses were to be kept in stables. However, many post masters would have them in pastures, and they might be a distance away. To cover his embarrassment, the horses would be brought at a gallop and quickly harnessed to give the impression of efficiency.

Traveling with post horses was like private travel. They traveled about 3-6 miles per hour. Some made as many as nine miles per hour. When a vehicle was hired, it was for himself or for himself and his chosen companion and the driver who sat separately in the front. A traveler could also choose his own time schedule at a post house. The vehicles were of the same sort as those used by citizens when traveling in their own communities. (It was not like stagecoach travel which was in heavier vehicles, crowding many passengers, strangers to one another, together uncomfortably and keeping to a set schedule. If you were late or not aboard, the stagecoach would leave you

behind.)

Post houses were miles apart. Horses had to be changed along the Montreal-Quebec route. Some delays did occur in changing horses. Unharnessing and harnessing did not take much time. Time was lost in "courtesy ceremony and conversation". The wayside stops could be an irritation or a pleasure depending on your need to reach your destination. The trip from Montreal to Quebec was long enough to require an overnight stay enroute. Accommodations were not good. They were often put up in French-Canadian inns or houses of poor people. What accommodations and food they had was offered with extreme politeness.

By 1833, in summer, the use of post roads was falling out of use due to steam navigation which made travel between Montreal and Quebec easier, faster and cheaper. However, in winter, the work of the post-masters continued. Drivers used the smooth, frozen river. Speed had to be controlled. In time, even winter travel on the post roads had to be abandoned. Post-masters were losing money, government regulations were difficult to meet, and stagecoaches were taking over public travel.

Information for the above article was extracted from "The Changing Street Scene", pp. 34-35; "The Dangerous Streets of Old Montreal," pp. 94-95; "Montreal to Quebec: No Road Better," pp. 124-125 in Montreal Yesterdays, published by the Gazette, Montreal, 1988.

ORDINANCES ISSUED BY MILITARY GOVERNORS, 1759-1764

By studying the ordinances written during a period of time, one can better understand the issues of importance, the problems and solutions considered, and the reactions to decisions made, of those involved--habitants (rural and urban), government officials, and military. The following ordinances give some insight into problems and needs of the population concerning the waterways and highways of French Canada.

The following ordinances were extracted from Doughty, Arthur G., Report of the Public Archives for the Year 1918, J. de Labroquerie Tache, Ottawa, 1920, "Appendix B", "Ordinances, Proclamations, etc. issued by the Military Governors of Quebec, Montreal, and Trois Rivières, From the Capitulation of Quebec Until the Establishment of Civil Government on August 10, 1764."

(p. 101)

By His Excellency Thomas Gage etc.

Be it known, that as the public utility demands a safe and easy communication within the whole extent of this government, it is proper on the approach of winter to cause the inhabitants to be notified that they take care, when great snowfalls come, to make the roads level so that there shall be no cahots or holes in the roads, which may in any wise hinder the passage of vehicles. Parishes which contravene this order, will undergo the same penalty as that already ordered for those who neglect the repairs of the bridges and high roads.

We desire and request that our present ordinance may be read, published and posted up in the customary places.

Done at Montreal December 4, 1760. signed by our hand, sealed with the seal of our arms, and countersigned by our secretary.

Thomas Gage.

By His Excellency
G. Maturin.

(p. 119)

By His Excellency Thomas Gage etc.

As several complaints have been made to us that persons who travel by post by the roads from Quebec are obliged, after having crossed the Repentigny river to walk about half a league to reach the post house at that place, and for the convenience of the public who may happen to travel by post as well as for the couriers.

We order that said post at Repentigny be transferred and put in the hands of J. H. Dechamp, who is the inhabitant living nearest to the said crossing and we enjoin him to provide himself with horses and carriages sufficient for the said post, and we enjoin him further, as being under this commission, by these presents to follow all the orders which have been laid down to all masters of post houses, and he will pay great attention not to furnish either horses or carriages without an order from us or from Messrs Murray and Burton. Done at Montreal April 12, 1761. Signed by our hand. sealed with the seal of our arms, and countersigned by our secretary.

Thomas Gage

By His Excellency
G. Maturin.

(p. 123)

By His Excellency Thomas Gage etc.

As several officers of militia and inhabitants of Pointe Claire have requested of us, for the public utility of the inhabitants of Cote Ste Marie of the same parish, to permit them to make a new road, long ago traced by Mr. Boisclerc formerly grand voyer, to go on to rejoin the great road of the said Cote, since the former road is impassable and of excessive length.

We, following the report which has been presented to us by Messrs Denis and Charlebois, officers of militia, Raimond, surveyor, Lefevre, Brunette, Robillard and Roy, all experts, that the said new roads would be of the greatest utility for the public, and less costly than the old one.

We after having heard the statement of the opponents, have ordered and do order that the said road be commenced without delay, unless there should appear any opposition thereto.

Done at Montreal June 27, 1761. Signed by our hand, sealed with the seal of our arms and countersigned by our secretary.

Thomas Gage.

By His Excellency
G. Maturin

(p. 141)

By His Excellency Thomas Gage etc.

Be it known that, on the representations which have been made to us by Mr. Menard captain of militia of Chambly that several inhabitants of the place refuse to work on the King's road and that several who have tenants forbid them obeying the captain of militia to execute our orders, and that, in addition, some of them remove the wheels from their carts and sell them to avoid being called upon.

We therefore order that if any farmer, tenant or others, refuse to work and mend the King's road in accordance with the proclamation issued on this subject, the officer who has called upon them will take his complaints to Major Beckwith, commander of the 44th regiment and of that district, who has our orders to send immediately a military council, who will take cognizance of the fact, and those who sell their wheels purposely to exempt themselves will be equally punished.

Done at Montreal May 4, 1762.

Thomas Gage.

By His Excellency
G. Maturin.

(pp. 189,191)

Ralph Burton & c.

On representations which have been made to us that in disregard of several admonitions, and contrary to good order and police, several persons have been galloping their horses and vehicles in the streets of the town of Terrebonne and that, furthermore, on Sundays and Holy days, vehicles were left too near the church, and that, at the end of the service, they were brought up to the door without order and with much confusion, which exposed many persons to being injured by the horses, to prevent such accidents We forbid all persons who drive vehicles or who are on horseback to allow them to gallop or trot fast in the streets of the said town, or to stand them too close to the door of the church. Desiring, in order to avoid confusion at the end of the service, that the said vehicles may not present themselves except one by one in forming a circle, and taking care to keep the door of the church on their right. The whole on pain of ten livres" fine payable without delay, to be applied one half to the poor and the other half to the informer. We enjoin the captains of militia of the said parish and other officers to give their attention to the execution of the present ordinance, which shall be read, published and posted up in the customary manner, to the end that no person may plead grounds for ignorance of it. Signed by our hand, sealed with the seal of our arms, and countersigned by our secretary.

Given at the Chateau at Montreal the 5th January 1764.

R. Burton.

By the Governor
J. Brueres.

(p. 235) Proclamation of His Excellency fixing the charge for the ferrying over streams.

Having deemed it necessary, for the accommodation of the public, to establish a ferry and fix a passage at Fond de Veaux over the River St. Maurice.

We enjoin all those who make use of it, under a penalty for disobedience, to pay for the said ferriage according to the tariff, hereunder, to wit:

French Money		
	L.	S. D.
For each person.....	3	
Each soldier, marching under orders.....	1	6

A horse and its rider.....	4	0
A carriage with one horse.....	6	0
A carriage with two horses.....	8	0
Each horned animal, or two sheep.....	1	6

The above tariff will be followed for all other passengers within the limits of the government.

R. Burton

By His Excellency
J. Bruyere.

(p. 301) Order to all the captains of militia for the repair of the bridges and roads.

Sir/ You are enjoined, as soon as you receive the present, to have the bridges and roads which are in your district, repaired. It is a measure absolutely necessary for the convenience of the public and the utility of couriers and travellers.

I have the honour to be &c.
J. Bruyere

This 23rd September 1762.

Ordinance to have the King's highway made 30 feet wide with ditches on the sides of the said road.

By Us, Frederick Haldimand, &c &c.

On representations which have been made to us, that the King's postroad, passing through Trois-Rivieres for travel from Montreal to Quebec is too narrow in several places of the government, which occasions delay to couriers and travellers when several carriages meet, and causes the water to gather in pools and make mud, which spoils the roads entirely after rain falls or the melting of the snow, having considered the advantage of the public, We will and ordain that the King's highway leading from Montreal to Quebec be, in future, within the limits of this government, thirty feet wide between the fences or the wood, and that for the draining off of the water, there be made in all necessary places, a ditch on each side of the said road, desiring that these ditches be three feet wide, level with the ground, and two and a half feet in depth, having the earth from them thrown on to the middle of the road to raise it and give it a gentle slope for draining off the water to the said ditches. We require and direct all captains of militia of the cotes, to have the work started without delay on the said road, by all the militiamen of their companies, whether they dwell along the said road or not, until it is finished and complete, after which each person will keep it up on his own frontage, according to custom.

Given at Trois-Rivieres this 2nd October 1762.

Fred. Haldimand.

By the Governor
J. Bruyere.

As the winter season is now approaching, we think it proper to apprise our readers, that, by an Ordinance passed by the Governor-General, and Special Council, on the thirtieth of March last, it is enacted, that after the first day of October next ensuing, no winter carriage or vehicle without wheels, shall be used for the conveyance of any other load than passengers and their baggage, (to the amount of one hundred weight for each passenger,) on the principal post road from Hull, in the county of Ottawa, from Pointe à Barre and Corvau du Lac, from Dundas, in the county of Beauharnois, from Philpott, in the county of Mississauga, and from Sherbrooke to and from the city of Montreal, except sleighs, having runners, at least six Knewlman feet in length, on the straight part of the bottom thereof, and eight and a half feet in length, including the curved part, and at least twelve Knewlman inches in height, from the bottom of the runner to the bottom of the body of such sleigh, and an open space at least nine Knewlman inches between the upper side of the runners and the under side of the rails on which the body rests, except where such space is broken by the perpendicular bars between the said rails and the runners, and a clear distance of at least two and a half Knewlman feet between the insides of the runners and the bottom thereof, and a clear height of at least fourteen Knewlman inches from the bottom of the runners to the cross-bar of the tongue, pole or shaft; nor shall any such sleigh be used on any such post road, unless it be drawn by two horses or other beasts of draught, abreast, or by one horse, or other beast of draught, so harnessed to it as that one of the runners of the sleigh may follow in the track made by such horse or other beast of draught; but that it shall be lawful to use any number of horses or other beasts of draught, more than two, provided two of them are harnessed abreast. It is provided, however, that nothing in the Ordinance shall prevent the use of any kind of winter carriage in crossing the said post roads, or proceeding along them for a distance not exceeding six arpents. It is also provided that no carriage, train, barge, or other winter carriage, other than the sleighs above described, shall be used on the post roads aforesaid, for the conveyance of passengers and their baggage, unless the horse or horses shall be harnessed thereto in the manner before described, nor unless the shafts shall be attached to the outside of the runners. Each and every person offending against the provisions of this Ordinance are made subject to a penalty.

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--TIMELINE-- TRANSPORTATION

- 1608--founding of Quebec City by Champlain
- 1642--Montreal founded by Sieur de Maisonneuve
- about 1640-1644--canal at Sainte-Marie Among the Hurons, first artificial waterway with locks to be built in North America
- 1678--first vessel to go on Lake Ontario, the *Griffin*, carried French led by Sieur de LaSalle from Fort Frontenac (later Kingston) to Fort Niagara
- Early 18th c.--a canoe factory was established at Trois Rivières for the Hudson and Northwest companies. Montreale and north canoes were built there.
- 1730-1735--road constructed between Montreal and Quebec City
- 1796--Road Act: provided time, tools and horses for road building
- 1798--The Northwest Company built a small canal for boats and canoes at Sault. It was built by fur traders and used until 1814.
- 1809--steamship service began between Montreal and Quebec City
- 1817--first regular stage coach lines operating between Kingston and York, Upper Canada first steamboat on Lake Ontario
- 1824-Lachine Canal completed
- 1825--opening of the Lachine Canal
- 1829--Lachine-Welland Canal completed
- 1832--Rideau Canal between Bytown and Kingston completed
- 1833-34--John Molson's *Royal William*, first steamship to cross the Atlantic Welland Canal between Lake Ontario

and Lake Erie completed

1834--York renamed Toronto

July 1836--16 mile Champlain to St. Lawrence Railway completed, first railway in Canada; opening first railway line running 16 miles from St. Jean (St. Johns) on the Richelieu, Quebec to Laprairie, Quebec

1857--Ottawa named Canadian capital by Queen Victoria

1876, July 1--Intercolonial Railway of Canada completed from Quebec City to Halifax

1881--formation of Canadian Pacific Railroad

1885, November 7--Last spike of transcontinental Railroad at Craigellachie in Eagle Pass, British Columbia

1886, June 28--Canadian Pacific Railroad opens

1923--Canadian Northern and Canadian Transcontinental are merged to form Canadian National Railways

1962, September 3--Trans-Canada highway officially opened although sections had not been completed as yet

1965, June 28--the final section of the Trans-Canada Highway, the Ontario section from Fort Frances to Atikokan, opened with the completion of the Noden Causeway.

THE CANAL AT THE SAULT

Fur traders of the 17th and 18th centuries, travelling between Lake Huron and Lake Superior had to shoot through rapids or portage around rapids which were extremely difficult and dangerous. In 1798, the Northwest Company built a small canal for boats and canoes.

A lock 32 feet long and 8 feet 9 inches wide was constructed. The lower gate was let down by a windlass. The upper had two folding gates with a sluice. The water rose

nine feet into the lock.

A framed and planked timber trough 300 feet x 8 feet 9 inches wide, x 6 feet high, supported and levelled on cedar beams through the swamp was constructed to carry water from the canal to the lock. A 12 foot raised and planked road for cattle extended the length of the trough. The canal was about 2580 feet in length, with a raised 12 foot wide bridge or Path way of round logs for oxen to track the boats at the side of it.

With the merger of the Northwest and Hudson Bay Companies in 1821, the canal lost its importance when fur trade traffic was rerouted through Hudson Bay.

Here, far in the wilderness, was the first canal, built at the Sault by fur traders. It was in operation between 1798-1814.

Information for the preceding article was extracted from Osborne, Brian, "The Sault Canal," in Horizon Canada, vol. 7, published by Centre for the Study of Teaching Canada, Education Tower, Laval University, Quebec, 1987, pp. 1910-1915.

Montreal Gazette, April 25 1849

We learn with pleasure that the barge steam propeller "Earl Cathcart" has arrived, at Lachine (where she awaits the filling of the Canal), with a cargo of flour and pork, consigned to the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad Company, the property of J. Hatch, Esq., Burlington. This is the first of a line of steamers about to be put on for the conveyance of the produce of the Western States to the waters of Lake Champlain—a business which is likely to increase to an unlooked-for extent. It is found that, by the route of the St. Lawrence, freights from Detroit can be delivered at Burlington fifteen days quicker than by the Erie Canal, and at great saving of expense.

Vocabulary

aide-de-poste--assistant to a post master

astrolabe--used to measure the altitude of sun at noon or the polar star at night

balises--poles or trees placed at intervals to mark the course of a road or ice road or bridge in winter

ballast--provisions, cargo, casks of water and iron, stones or gravel used as weight distributed evenly to stabilize the ship. (Experience determined the quantity of ballast)

bateau--an open boat, sharp at both ends, flat-bottomed, of various sizes, for rowing or sailing, generally a crew of 5 men, four to row and 1 to steer. They were equipped with square sails, oars and long poles for rapids.

berlines--larger carriages carrying more passengers

bob-sleigh-- a sleigh with two pairs of short runners arranged tandem

cabriolet or gig--a light 2 wheeled carriage with a folding hood

calèche--light, horse drawn buggy; it had two large wheels, and held two passengers in the back; the driver sat in the front on a low seat with his feet resting on the shafts. It did not have springs but rested on two wide leather straps.

careened vessel-- remove the ballast, heaving it down using cables and pulleys, to its side so that rotten planks could be replaced, seams or cracks topped with oakum, pitch and hot tar to waterproof the hull. This was done before each voyage. After careening vessels were refloated, they were reloaded with ballast.

carriole--kind of Canadian sleigh; a boxlike sleigh usually on low runners as a precaution against toppling over; small usually having room for one or two passengers and a driver

chronometer-- used in latter half of 18th century; helped to determine longitude

corduroy road or bridges--one constructed of logs

corvée--the responsibility of each inhabitant for building and upkeep of roads

deputés-grand-voyers--assistants to the grand-voyer

Durham-- kind of open boat introduced to the St. Lawrence by Americans in 1809

gabarres--flat bottomed barges used for loading and unloading war ships

grand voyer--in charge of construction and repair of roads, bridges and ferries

horse-boats--paddle wheeled ferry boats using horses for power

Kentucky boat--a large covered river boat used primarily on western rivers of the U.S.

letters of marque-- granted to captains on ships allowing them to seize any enemy vessels

octant--used to measure altitude using the horizon (could measure altitude even when the sky was overcast)

pirogue--dug out canoe

Red River Carts--primitive two wheeled carts

renaud--disc representing 32 points of compass. The pilot noted the direction being followed every half hour. (In addition, pilots used the log and hourglass to determine distances sailed and speeds attained)

Schenectady boat--an American type boat similar to a bateau but much smaller

schooner--keeled and decked sailing vessel adapted for navigation of the Great Lakes

sous-soyers--inspectors of roads after the British took control (took on the role of the militia captains)

tobaggan--a type of sled with a long flat board curved upward at the front and without runners; originally a pack--sled used by Indians and voyageurs

turnpikes--toll roads, recieved their name because a pole or pike was lifted from across a road once the toll was paid

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BORDER LINES BACK TO PIERRE VINET, 1645

By Maxine Plasa

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 indicates the number that will identify that person in the next generation where his/her family will be described in detail.

1. Pierre Vinet was born in the town of Perignac near Saintonge (St. Onge), France, a small parish located a few miles south of the city of Saintes. He married Marie Guillet about 1645. [1]

Children:

(2) a. Jean, b. about 1643

2. Jean is the founder of our Canadian family. He m. 6 Nov. 1672 Jeanne Etienne at Trois Rivières. [2] They settled in Pointe aux Trembles near Montreal. He d. 2 April 1723 and was buried there. [3] She was b. 1657 and d. 7 Aug. 1747. [1] They are listed in the 1681 census at Seigneurie de Boucherville with 7 acres of value and 4 (betes cornes). [4] She bore five children of whom Francois continues our direct descent.

Children:

- a. Marie Charlotte, b. 14 and bap. 15 Jan 1678 Boucherville, Chambly, Quebec. She was a sister with the Congregation Notre-Dame order of LaNativite. She took her vows 25 June 1698. d. 8 April 1703 at Montreal. [5]
 - b. Prudent, b. 4, bap. 5 Nov. 1679 Boucherville, Chambly, Quebec. Living at Pointe-aux-Trembles 2 April 1723. [1] d. 7 Oct. 1755 Longue Pointe. [1]
 - c. Philippe, b. 23, bap. 24 May 1681 Boucherville. [5] m. 26 Oct. 1703 at Pte-aux-Trembles to Barbe Roy. [1] He d. 18 April 1772 at Longue Pointe. He changed his name to Preville by the time he died. Barbe Roy was b. 1695. Her parents were Jean and Madeleine Courtemanache. She d. 4 June 1776 at Longue-Pointe. They did not have any children. [6]
- (3) d. Francois
- e. Marquerite, b. 8, bap. 9 Oct. 1685 Boucherville, Chambly, Quebec. She was a religieuse converse Hotel-Dieu Montreal 1708. [5]
3. Francois Vinet dit Souigny was b. 12 and bap. 13 Feb. 1683 at Boucherville, son of Jean Vinet and Jeanne Etienne. [5] He m. Marie Francoise Janot, daughter of Robert Janot and Theresa Ann Langlois, on 13 July 1714 at Pte-aux-Trembles, Ile de Montreal, Quebec. [7] Marie b. 15 July 1695 at Pte Aux Trembles. [8] Francois Vinet buried 17 Sep 1748 at Longue Pointe. [1]

Children:

- a. Marie Francoise, b. and bap. 17 June 1715 Pointe aux Trembles. d. 9 April 1725 at Longue Pointe. [5,9]
- b. Marie Marguerite, b. 15 bap. 16 April 1717 Pointe Aux Trembles. [5] m. 6 Feb. 1747 Longue Pointe to Francois Desautels. d. 25 Feb 1751 Longue Pointe. [1]
- c. Marie Charlotte, b. and bap. 28 Jan 1719 Pointe Aux Trembles. [5] d. 14 Jan. 1739 Longue Pointe. [1]
- d. Therese, b. and bap. 6 July 1721 Pte Aux Trembles; d. 8 Aug 1721 Pte aux Trembles [5]
- e. Therese, b. 3, bap. 4 Sep 1722 Pte Aux Trembles. [5] m. 25 Jan. 1740 Longue Pointe to Jean Roy. [10]
- f. Marie Josephe, b. 20 Oct. 1724 Longue Pointe. [5] m. 7 Nov. 1746 at Longue Pointe to Jean Baptiste Alard. [1]
- g. Marie Francoise, b. 5, bap. 6 Jan. 1727 Longue Pointe. [5] d. 27 June 1745 Longue Pointe. [1]
- h. Francois Amable, b. 11 bap. 12 June 1729 Longue Pointe. [5] d. 23 March 1733 Longue Pointe. [1]
- i. Barbe Judith, b. 26 bap. 27 Oct. 1730 Longue Pointe. [5] m. 2 Feb. 1756 too Jacques Aubuchon at Longue Pointe. [11]
- j. Prudent, bap. 15 Oct. 1732. m. 26 Feb. 1759 to Francoise Desautels at Longue Pointe.

d. 17 Feb. 1781 Longue Pointe. [1]

(4) k. Ignace

l. Francois, b. 9 Oct 1736 Longue Pointe. m. 31 March 1761 in Boucherville to Marie Francoise Viger. [12]

4. Ignace Vinet dit Souigny, son of Francois Vinet and Marie Francoise Janot. bap. 4 April 1735 Longue Pointe. Ignace m. Marguerite-Constance Aubuchon, daughter of Jacques Aubuchon III and Josephthe Guichard on 2 Feb. 1756 at Longue Pointe. Constance was b. 5 Dec. 1734 Longue Pointe. [1]

Children:

a. Marie Joseph Constance, b. 25 Feb. 1757. d. 2 June 1769, both at St. Francis D'Assise, Longue Pointe. [1]

b. Marie Francoise, b. 8 Aug. 1758 Longue Pointe. m. 25 Nov. 1783 to Basile Janot at Longue Pointe. [13]

c. Barbe Judith, b. 13 Jan. 1760. d. 14 July 1760 at St. Francis de Assise, Longue Pointe. [14]

d. Ignace Christopher, b. 22 Feb. 1761 St. Francis d'Assise, Longue Pointe. d. 22 July 1761 Longue Pointe. [1]

e. Ignace Prudent, bap. 30 Aug. 1762 Longue Pointe. He studied at Seminary of Quebec where he was ordained 24 March 1792. He was Vicar at Cap de la Madeleine in 1796, curate at Maskinonge where he d. 18 April 1818. [15] While he was curate of Maskinonge, Father Ignace had for a servant Marie Anne Gaboury whom he married to Jean-Baptiste Lagimodiere; the first white couple to establish themselves in the Canadian West. Father Ignace had consuled and organized the trip. It is due to this couple that Lord Selkirk asked for Catholic missionaries from Quebec. Father Provencher was sent and became the first Bishop of Saint-Boniface. [15]

(5) f. Francois

g. Marie Marguerite, b. 30 Nov. 1764 at St. Francis de Assise, Longue Pointe. [1]

h. Joseph Nicolas, b. 31 Jan 1766. d. 23 Nov. 1766 Longue Pointe. [1]

i. Charlotte Amable, b. 30 Oct. 1767 Longue Pointe. [1]

j. Charles Joseph, b. 28 April 1769 St. Francis de Assise, Ile de Montreal, Quebec. [1]

k. Paschel Benjamin, b. 31 March 1771 St Francis de Assise, Ile de Montreal, Quebec. [16]

l. Marie Constance, bap. 10 Aug. 1773 St. Francis de Assise. [17]

m. S. Prudent Vinet, m. 9 Jan. 1804 Longue Pointe to Hilaire Appoline Vidricaire. [18]

5. Francois Vinet bap. 14 Oct 1763, son of Ignace Vinet and Marguerite Constance Aubuchon at Longue Pointe. m. 19 Jan. 1795 to Elizabeth Trudeau, daughter of Dominique Trudeau and Elsa Clement at Longue Pointe Vercheres, Quebec. (wedding celebrated by Father Ignace, brother of groom) [15]

Children:

- (6) a. Francis
- b. Marie Ester, b. /bap. 11 Dec. 1798 St. Francis de Assisi
- c. Charles Leon, b. 14 Nov. 1800 ST. Francois de Assise. He studied at the Seminary of Montreal and was ordained 24 Sept. 1831; vicar of Chambly; 1834, curate of St. Georges d'Henriville; 1835 of Lavaltrie; 1840-1861, of St. Constant. He was retired in 1862 at Sault Au Recollet. He was buried 19 Jan. 1867 at St. Joseph Old Folks Home, Sault au Recollet. [15]
- d. Narcisse, b. 15 June 1802 St. Francois de Assise. m. 24 Sept. 1823 Longue Pointe to Labelle Athalie. [19]
- e. Joseph, b. 16 March 1806 St. Francois de Assise
- f. Benjamin Issac, b. 1 March 1808 St. Francis de Assise, Montreal, Ile de Montreal
- g. Abraham, b. 25 April 1809 St. Francois de Assise
- h. Marie Natalie, b. 25 April 1809 St. Francois de Assise
- i. Catherine, b. 13 Sept. 1811 St. Francis de Assise, Montreal, Ile de Montreal.
- j. Estienne Maxine, b. 13 Sept. 1811 St. Francis de Assise. m. 31 Aug 1840 at LaValtrie to Julie Ducondu.
- k. Lucie, m. 12 Oct. 1832 Longue Pointe to hyppolyte Beaudry.

6. Francois Vinet b. 28 Dec. 1796 at Longue Pointe to Francois Vinet and Elizabeth Trudeau. He was m. 11 Feb. 1822 at Pte Aux Trembles to Marie Angelique (Julie) Beaudry. [20] Julie was daughter of Francois Beaudry and Angelique Beauchamp. Francois is buried at Pte Aux Trembles.

Children:

- (7) a. Nazier
- b. Marie Victorine, b. 11 Aug 1825 Repentigny. [21] m. 19 Feb 1855 to Edmond Matte at St. Constant.
- c. Marie (H)Eloise, b. 25 Oct. 1826 Repentigny. [21] m. 12 Jan. 1885 to Richard Dupuis.
- d. Elie/Casimer, b. 5 March 1828 Repentigny . [21] m. Nov. 1852 to Zoe Foisy. d. 11 Oct. 1917. His family continues the line of priests.
- e. Luce/Minnie, b. 29 May 1829 Repentigny. [21]

f. Pierre, b. 31 July 1830 Repentigny. [21]

g. Julie (Justin), b. 10 July 1831 Repentigny. d. 20 April 1929. [21]

h. Janvier Jacques Arsene, b. 2 Jan. 1833 at St. Paul l'Hermite, Repentigny. [22] Studied at Assumption College; Ordained at Lachenaie 18 Dec. 1859. Vicar of Ste. Genevieve; 1862 in Huntington; 1863, curate of Ormstown; 1871, of St. Anicet; 1881 curate of St. Joachim de Chateauguay where he. d. 30 June 1892 Ste. Genevieve de Berthier, (59 years old). [15]

7. Nazaire, son of Francois Vinet and Julie Beaudry, b. 23 March 1824 Repentigny. [21] m. 20 Nov. 1857 Notre Dame de Montreal to Theotiste Fernet, daughter of Ignace Fernet and Angelique Jauvenne. [23] She was bap. 1 March 1825. [24] He d. 3 April 1908 at Nahma, Delta, Mi. [25]

Children:

(8) a. Michael Nazaire

b. Didas, b. 12 Dec. 1859 L'Assomption. [26] m. 21 June 1886 Diane Desjardin at Calumet City, Houghton, MI. [27]

c. Adele, b. 1861 L'Assomption. [28] d. 1877 St. Paul L'Ermite, L'Assomption. [28]

d. Francis (Frank) Xavier, b. June 1864 L'Assomption. [29] m. 19 March 1886 Virginia Beauchamp at Lake Linden, Houghton, MI [30] Virginia d. 2 Oct 1898 St. Henri de Masouche. [31] 2nd m. 17 Jan 1899 Eveline Allard [32] (no descendant of 2nd m.)

e. Marie Henriette, b. 17 Sep 1868 St. Paul L'Ermite. d. 19 Sept 1868 St. Paul L'Ermite. [33]

8. Michael Nazaire Vinet b. 29 Sept. 1858 St. Charles Lachenaie L'Assomption [34], son of Nazaire Vinet, farmer, and Theotiste Fernet. m. 30 Aug. 1881 to Soubranie (Minnie) Leveille at St. Paul L'Ermite, L'Assomption, daughter of John Leveille and Eugenie Landre. [34] Minnie bap. 12 Jan 1859 St. Paulin, Quebec. [35] Nazaire d. 11 Dec. 1911 Escanaba, MI. [36] Minnie d. 10 Feb. 1938 Garden, MI. [37]

Children:

a. Minnie, b. 28 Nov. 1883 Canada. [38] m. 28 May 1901 Garden, MI to Octave Pilon; d. 15 Jan. 1946 Garden, MI. [38]

b. Mary Louise, b. 18 Jan. 1884 Charlemagne, L'Assomption; m. 7 June 1904 Nahma, MI. to David Henry Hebert. [39] She d. Feb. 1952 Nahma, MI. [40]

(9) c. Marie Anna

d. Joseph Alfred, b. 28 Dec. 1886; d. Aug. 1887 Nahma, Delta County, MI. [40]

e. Marie Jessie, b. 16 Sept. 1888; d. 1889 Nahma. [40]

f. Joseph William, b. 10 Sept. 1889; d. 19 Sept 1889 Nahma, MI. [40]

- g.. Edward Joseph, b. 18 March 1891; m. 21 Aug. 1912 Delta County, MI to Elsie Anna Tobin. Edward d. 30 Nov. 1940 Escanaba, MI. [41]
 - h. Marie Diana, b. 11 June 1892; d. June 1901 Garden, MI. [40]
 - i. Jennie, b. 11 June 1892 Escanaba, MI. [40]
 - j. Ester, b. 22 April 1894 Nahma, Delta County, MI. [45]
 - k. Marie Esther, b. 22 Sept. 1895 Escanaba, MI; d. 1896 Escanaba, MI. [40]
 - l. Eileen (Ilene), b. 5 march 1896. [42] m. 20 April 1920 to Anton (Tony) Deloria at Escanaba, MI. [39] d. 24 Dec. 1967 Garden, MI. [40]
 - m. Della Mary, b. 20 April 1897; m. 12 May 1921 Nahma, MI. to Howard Johnson. [39] d. 17 Feb. 1974. [43] Howard d. 19 Sept 1968 Nahma, MI. [44]
 - n. William Joseph, b. Sept. 1901 Nahma, MI. [45] m. 17 Sept. 1928 Garden, MI to Ruth Victoria Landis. [41]
9. Marie Anna, b. 18 Feb. 1885 Calumet, Houghton MI. [46] Daughter of Nelson (Nazaire) Vinet and Minnie Laveillie; m. 26 Aug. 1907 Rhinelander, Oneida County WI. to Jerry Jerow. [47] Son of George M. Jerow and Flora Jubert. Jerry was a cook at a lumber camp in Rhinelander and later he became the Fire Chief in Escanaba, MI. He d. 27 July 1961 Escanaba, MI. [48] Anna d. 7 July 1950 Escanaba, MI. [49]

Children:

- a. Zelda Elizabeth, b. 31 Dec. 1907 Nahma, Delta MI. [50] m. 1 Dec. 1941 to Coval Pariseau in Escanaba, MI. [51] d. 5 Aug. 1954 South St. Paul, MN. [52]
 - b. George Francis, b. 22 May 1912 Nahma, Delta, MI. [42] m. 22 Oct 1937 to Arlene Shanahan. [41] d. 8 June 1975 Escanaba, MI. [44]
 - c. Florence Elizabeth, b. 21 March 1914 Escanaba, Delta, MI. [53]; m. 18 May 1936 Albert Bisson.
- (10) d. Alice Mary
- e. Robert Edward, b. 26 Nov. 1916. [58] m. 23 April 1949 to Mildred Lorraine Sundling, Escanaba, MI.
 - f. William Gerald, b. 1 Feb. 1919, Escanaba, Delta, MI. [58]; m. 22 April 1946 Mildred Ann (Boots) Burke St. Monicas, Methuen, Essex, Massachusetts. [54]
 - g. Francis Marie, b. 28 Jan. 1921 Escanaba, Delta MI. [58] m. June 1949 Pierre Dominique Majani; d. 19 March 1974 in France.
 - h. Helen, b. 6 May 1926 Escanaba, Delta, MI. [58] m. 14 March 1946 Raymond St. Vincent.
10. Alice Jerow b. 19 Aug. 1915, daughter of Jerry Jerow and Anna Vinet. [58] She m. 27 Dec.

1934 Max Frederickson. [55] Max was son of Adreas Ferdinand Fredrickson and Anne Marie Nielsen. He was b. 11 Nov. 1910 and d. 15 March 1971. [44] Alice d. 26 Dec. 1991. All events took place in Escanaba, MI.

Children:

(11) a. Maxine

b. Dennis, b. 15 June 1936 Escanaba. m. 15 Oct. 1960 Barbara Kasinski, Milwaukee, WI.

11. Maxine Ann b. 27 Dec. 1935 Escanaba MI. [56] m. 28 May 1955 St. Peter & Paul Church, Milwaukee, WI to Roger W. Plasa, son of Orvilla Orintha Kuehl and Robert Blaze Plasa. [57] Roger d. 29 Dec. 1995 Milwaukee, WI. [57] They have 9 children.

Footnotes:

1. Tanguay, Cyprien, Dictionnaire Genealogique des Familles Canadiennes Depuis la Fondation de la Colonie Jusqu' a nos Jours, 7 volumes.

2. Repertoire des Mariages de Trois-Rivieres 1654-1900, compilation par F. Dominique Campagna s.c.

3. LDS film 1018233 B,D,M, Index/Records 1674-1816 Quebec, Ile de Montreal, Pte Aux Trembles Church records. A copy of the death record in French.

4. Recensement Annote de la Nouvelle-France 1681 par Andre Lafontaine.

5. Jette, Rene, Dictionnaire genealogique des familles du Quebec

6. Tanguay & Jette. Jette says the notary was "LePailleur"; the date was the 4th.

7. Jette, notary was "Senet", the date was 13. Also LDS film 1018233, 1674-1876 St. Infant Jesus, Pte Aux Trembles, Ile de Montreal, Quebec.

8. FHL film 1018233 Parish records 1674-1876 Quebec, Ile de Montreal, Pointe Aux Trembles.

9. Tanguay says she was born 1714; d. 29 April 1725; says her name is just Francoise.

10. Tanguay and Loisel French Canadian marriage indexes

11. Tanguay; Loisel marriage indexes; St. Francis de Assise de Longue Pointe parish records.

12. Repertoire des mariages 1668-1900 Boucherville, page. 26.

13. St. Francois D'Assise Parish records 1724-1925 # 1860, p. 99.

14. St. Francois D'Assise de Longue Pointe records found at Bay College, Escanaba & Tanguay.

15. Taken from booklet published when Lucien Vinet was ordained.

NOTES GENEALOGIQUES DE LA FAMILLE VINET ET BIOGRAPHIES DES A OCCASION ET EN SOUVENIR DE L'ORDINATION SACERDOTALE DE M. L'ABBE LUCIEN VINET (Original and English translation)

- 16 & 17. IGI Salt Lake
18. Loiselles French Canadian marriage index
19. Loiselles Index FHL film 0543776
20. Marriage FHL film 1018236 Quebec, Montreal, Ile de Montreal L'Enfant Jesus, Pte Aux Trembles 1818-1876; also Loiselles marriage index FHL film 0543854
21. Repentigny Baptêmes 1679-1880, compilateur: Maurice Perreault, p. 431 (State Historical Society Library, Madison); also FHL film 1031633, Repentigny, L'Assomption, Quebec.
22. the booklet from Lucien's ordination says he was born at St. Paul L'Hermite, but the records are in Repentigny; Baptêmes Repentigny 1679-1880.
23. Mariages de Notre-Dame de Montreal, Madison call no. F1054.5 M853, A218, p. 164.
24. FHL film 1018226 Riviere de Prairie.
25. Death Record Book B p. 171, Delta County, Escanaba, MI.
26. 1871 census, St. Paul L'Ermite.
27. FHL film 1008267, Marriage records Calumet City, MI.
28. FHL film 1008238, B.D.M. records, St. Paul L'Ermite L'Assomption.
29. 1900 census, Torch Lake, Houghton, MI
30. FHL film 1008267, Marriage record, Houghton, MI.
31. Funeral card
32. Mariages du Comte de L'Assomption, book call no. 1054 L2 R58, SHS, Madison.
33. FHL film 1018238, B.D.M. records, St. Paul L'Ermite, L'Assomption.
34. FHL film 1031633 Parish records Repentigny, L'Assomption 1670-1880.
35. FHL films 1689514 and 1689513, St. Paulin, Quebec 1850-1882.
36. Cemetery records/ Allo Funeral Home, Escanaba, MI.
37. Death record Delta County Book B pg. 214, Escanaba, MI.
38. Death record, St. Andrews Church, Nahma, MI.
39. Marriage record, Delta County, Book B pg. 208.
40. Allo Funeral Home records, Escanaba, MI.
41. Vital records, Escanaba, Delta County, MI.

42. Marriage records, Delta County, Escanaba, MI.
43. Obituary from Escanaba Daily Press, says she died Manistique, Schoolcraft County, MI.
44. Delta County Death Records, Escanaba, MI.
45. St. Andrews Church records, Nahma, MI.
46. Copy of baptismal record, St. Paul the Apostle Church, Calumet, MI. The actual copy came from St. Anne's Church, Calumet, MI, vol. 1 p. 11.
47. Copy of registration of marriage, no. 225, Rhinelander, Oneida, WI.
48. Death record Delta County, Escanaba, MI, Local file 1334.
49. Death record Delta County, Escanaba MI, Liber E Local file 135.
50. Baptism records, St. Andrews Church, Nahma, MI.
51. Delta County Marriage records, Escanaba, MI.
52. Allo Funeral Home records, Escanaba, MI.
53. Birth records, Escanaba, Delta County, MI.
54. Family knowledge from William (Bill) Jerow.
55. Record from Justice of Peace, Delta County, Escanaba, MI.
56. Birth certificate No. 493 State office number 121 6763, Delta County, Escanaba, MI.
57. Milwaukee County Court House, Milwaukee, WI.

For further information on this genealogy, please contact Maxine Plasa, 9127 West Herbert Ct., Milwaukee, Wis. 53225.

Articles of Interest

de Julio, Marie Antoine, "The Vertefeuille House of Prairie du Chien: A Survivor From the Era of French Wisconsin," in Wisconsin Magazine of History, vol. 80 No. 1, Autumn 1996, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, pp. 36-56.

The Francois Vertefeuille hand-hewn log house was built in the early 19th century in one of the three villages which is today part of Prairie du Chien. They were known as Main Village, Village of St. Feriole and the Upper Village. The Vertefeuille house was in

Upper Village which came into being about 1805.

Francois Vertefeuille was involved as an engagé in the fur trade in 1797. He was at Prairie du Chien by 1809. Sometime after, he purchased this house. After the death of his first wife, Pelagie Gagne, he married Marie Chalifous. He lived at Prairie du Chien until 1830. Following his death, the house ownership changed hands a number of times.

The house is an example of French Canadian *piece sur piece* architecture. It was 18 feet x 20 feet, and was originally comprised of one room on the first floor, a loft and a cellar pit

with wooden cribbing to support the walls. An addition enlarging it to 18 feet x 32 feet added one room to each floor. The piece sur piece style, typical of French-Canadian style was constructed of axe-hewn horizontal maple timbers. Log houses had been constructed in many locations of North America. However, the size of logs and methods of construction make the Vertefeuille house a treasure of the French-Canadian culture. Marie Antoine de Julio describes its construction in detail.

After a number of years facing the elements of ice, snow, rain and floods and after lying vacant, Bob and Deb Camardo of Mineral Point have purchased the house and the plot of land on which it is situated; they have had the house researched, and they have gone before the town board to get a variance because the plot was smaller than what was required. They are now in the process of preserving and restoring the house.

Through the efforts of the Camardos, the Francois Vertefeuille house, one of the few remaining examples of French-Canadian architecture in the United States located on its original site, will be preserved as a significant example of life in the early history of Wisconsin.

Genealogists, historians and researchers will certainly find the story of the history and construction of the Francois Vertefeuille house in the setting of the history of Prairie du Chien both informative and interesting. The article also includes lot settlement maps of Prairie du Chien.

GENEALOGY TV SERIES TO BEGIN

Ancestors, a 10 part genealogy T. V series will be aired on Channel 10 and 36. The first part, "Getting Started" will be aired on Channel 10 at 6:30 p.m., January 25 and 7:00 p.m. January 27 and on Channel 36 on January 26 at 6:30 pm.

Other episodes will show how to get started at home, how records relate to life events, sources of records, census, military records,

passenger lists, genetic genealogy, computers and technology and tips on holding family reunions, publishing your family history and sharing what you have learned.

NEWS NOTES

1997 will be the 15th anniversary of the founding of the French-Canadian/Acadian Genealogists of Wisconsin. If you are interested in helping to plan a dinner or some celebration, call any of the officers or board members.

Is anyone interested on working on the cookbook. If so, contact Linda Boyea.

From The Chippewa County Genealogical Society Newsletter, vol. 16 # 5 Oct/Nov 1996 and subsequently from WCGS Newsletter, Waukesha: Civil War soldier photographs are stored at the U.S. Military History Institute at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. If you give name, rank, unit and dates of birth and death, they will check their files and send up to 10 photocopies of a photo if found. You will be notified if a picture exists and told the fee for making copies. They have more than 80,000 photographs on file and are adding to the collection. If you have a photo of a Civil War soldier and want to preserve it for posterity, they will copy it, then return the original along with an 8 x 10 reproduction for your trouble. Write:

U. S. Army Military History Institute
Attention: Reference Activity
Carlisle Barracks, PA 17013-5008

Two other sources of Civil War photos are: The National Archives (Still Picture Branch of the Special Archives) 202-501-5455 and The Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, 202-707-6395.

The Voyageur Magazine Index has recently been published. It was compiled by Debra Anderson, the Director of the University of Wisconsin Green Bay Area Research Center. This publication indexes volumes 1-10. Surnames, places and subjects are included. If you have ties to the Northeast Wisconsin or need to access information found in Voyageur

Magazine, copies can be purchased for \$10 which includes postage and handling. Order from Voyageur, P.O. Box 8085, Green Bay, WI 54308-8085.

From News 'n' Notes, vol. 28 No. 7 July 1996, St. Louis Genealogical Society: The internet address for the Texas State Electronic Library: database index to about 58,000 applications for Confederate pensions is <http://link.tsl.texas.gov/>

From The Tree Climber, Newsletter of Aberdeen Genealogical Society of South Dakota: Birth or death certificates can be obtained from the South Dakota Department of Health, 445 East Capitol, Pierre, SD 57501 or call 605-279-2356.

The Minnesota Department of Health, section of Vital Statistics Registration, 717 Delaware Street SE, Minneapolis, MN 55414 has birth records since 1900 and death records since 1908 for the state of Minnesota. Each search costs \$11.00.

From Wisconsin Genealogical Council, Inc. vol. 10 #2 Fall 1996 and subsequently from Heart of Wisconsin, Wis. Rapids, vol. 22 Sept 1996: Taylor County Genealogical society has published a cemetery index. Send a SASE to Alma Hempel, W6838 Horseshoe Lake Avenue, Medford, WI 54451-9356 or Margaret White, W5757 Apple Avenue, Medford WI, 54451-9207.

From Pinery Pedigree, Vol. 22 #6, Wausau, WI, July/Aug 1996: Holland-America Line Passenger Lists (1900-1940) has been published in Holland in cooperation with the Municipal Archives of Rotterdam. This is a new Microfilm collection.

From Columns, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, vol. 17 # 3, June/July 1996: 240 archive boxes of State Medical Society records dating from 1930's-1993 are now ready for public use. The records include the organization's activities, not medical research or individual achievements. They show changes in attitudes, treatments, and procedures concerning mental illness,

alcoholism and the development of prepaid sickness insurance plans.

From Columns, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, vol. 17 #3, June/July 1996: The Area Research Center at Northland College's Dexter Library has been closed. Original records formerly housed at Northland College may be found at the Madeline Island Historical Museum. The microfilm collections are presently at the Vaughn Public Library in Ashland. In the fall of 1997, it is hoped that a new Area Research Center, south of Ashland, will open as part of the Northern Great Lakes Regional Visitors Center.

For hours, call Madeline Island Historical Museum, 715-747-2415; Vaughn Public Library, 715-682-7060.

From the Tree Climber, vol. 22 #1, April, 1996, Aberdeen Area Genealogical Society, subsequently from Westward Into Nebraska, vol. 20 #3, 1995: If you find a reference to your family in Filby's Passenger and Immigration Lists Index, it is possible to get a copy of the original source. Write The Burton Historical Collection, Detroit Public Library, 5201 Woodward Ave., Detroit, MI 48202. You need to cite the source number. The cost is 20 cents per page plus \$2.00 postage and handling.

From Antique Week, Dec. 2, 1996, p. 10B: A new publication, The Walworth Center Cemetery, is being released by the Walworth County Genealogical Society, Elkhorn, Wis. There is an alphabetical listing of burials and a Veterans section. The cost is \$18 plus tax, postage, and handling. For information, contact John Stevenson (414) 728-3719 or Donna Long Kjendlie (608) 754-9179.

COMING UP

7-8 Dec and 14-15 Dec, 1996: Old World Wisconsin; Friends Danish Holiday Celebration; For information call (414) 594-2922.

Dec, 1996: "Milwaukee: Through the Lens of Lyle Overwise," Milwaukee Central Library,

286-3000.

21-22 Feb 1997: State Historical Society of Wisconsin and Wisconsin State Genealogical Society Conference; Holiday Inn West, Middleton, WI, "Tracing Your Immigrant Ancestor"; John Philip Colleta will be the featured speaker. Call 608-264-6587 for information. Maximum registration is 600 persons.

7-10 May 1997: NGS Conference in the States; Valley Forge, Pennsylvania held in conjunction with the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania.

6-8 June 1997: Roots '97, a weekend conference sponsored by the Quebec Family History Society to be held at McGill University, Montreal; 18 different genealogical subjects by 18 speakers. Among them will be "Mount Royal Cemetery Records" by Merle Christopher, executive director of Mount Royal Cemetery, "French-Canadian Research" by Rene Jette, "Maps for Family Historians" by Jean Marc Garant, archivist, Archives Nationales du Quebec, "Pre 1867 Military Records," by Luc Lepine, archivist, Archives Nationales du Quebec, "Quebec City records," by Marianna O'Gallagher and "Indexing Notarial Records" by Julien S. Macay, Director Parchemin Notarial Data Bank Project.

11-13 June 1997: National Conference of Palatines to America; Fort Wayne, IN; For information write Palatines to America, Capital University Box 101P, Columbus, Ohio 43209-1294 or call 614-236-8281.

13-14 June 1997: Gene-A-rama; Holiday Inn, Stevens Point; the speaker will be David Rencher.

3-6 Sept 1997: Federation of Genealogical Societies Convention; Dallas, Texas

June 1998: Gene-A-Rama at Paper Valley Inn, Appleton, WI

19-22 Aug 1998: Federation of Genealogical Societies Conference, Cincinnati, Ohio

1999: FGS Conference; St. Louis, MO

12-16 Sep 2000: FGS Conference; Salt Lake City, UT

12-15 Sept. 2001: National meeting of Federation of Genealogical Societies; Quad Cities, Illinois and Iowa, to be held at River Center Complex, Davenport, Iowa; For information contact Everett H. Geruink 319-344-4866 or Don Southwood 319-355-8404.

QUESTIONS DES LECTEURS

Alice Mary Goudin Lemay, 185 Merrimack Road, Methuen, Mass. 01844-6051 is seeking information on the marriages and deaths of the family of **Philip Anclet Goudin, Godin, Gaudin or Gouet**, b. 31 March 1835 Ste Pierre Caraquet, N.B.; m. 25 Jan 1869 Ste Pierre Caraquet **Agnes Anne Marie Theriault**. They had 16 children. **Paul**, b. 18 Dec 1869 Ste Pierre Caraquet, N.B., m. 29 Apr 1891 N.B. to **Emile** ____; **Philippe**, b. 30 Nov 1870 Ste Philippe Caraquet N.B., m.? d. ?; **Joseph U.** b. 21 Dec 1871 Ste Pierre Caraquet N.B., m.? d. ?; **Alvila Joseph**: b. 21 Feb 1872 Ste Pierre Caraquet, N.B., m.? d. ?; twins **Marie and Nararine**: b. 4 Oct 1873, m.? d. ?; **Emilienne**: b. 5 Jan 1874 Ste Pierre Caraquet N.B., m.?, d. ?; **Cecile**: b. 5 Nov 1875 Ste Pierre Caraquet, N.B., m.?, d. ?; **Adeline**: b. 1 March 1876 Ste Pierre Caraquet, N.B., m.? d. ?; **Christy Ann**: b. 25 Jan 1878 Ste Simon & Ste Jude Tignish P.E.I., m. ?, d. ?; **Jerome**: b. 20 Dec 1879 District 134 Lot 23 & 24 Tignish P.E.I. m. ?, d. ?; **Agnes**: b. 4 Apr 1880 District #134 Lot 23 & 24, unmar., d. 16 Apr 1958 St. Antoine, Montreal; **Joseph Philippe**: b. 20 Mar 1881 Tignish, m. 1907 to **Marquerite Lavieolette**, d. Lawrence, Mass.; **James**: b. 6 Sep 1882 Tignish P.E.I., m. ?, d. ?; **Nazarine**: b. 4 Oct 1883, m. ?, d. ?; **James**: b. 12 July 1884 Ste Simon & Ste Jude, #134 Lot 23 & 24 Tignish, P.E.I., m. 11 Feb 1931 at Lawrence, Mass to **Jennie Marie Boudreault**, d. 10 Mar 1971 Haverhill, Mass.

Joyce Banachowski, 3230 So. 15th St., Milwaukee, WI 53215-4632 is seeking

information on the birth and death of **Pierre Gouin**, son of **Jacques Gouin** and **Marie Bedon**; m. **Marie-Jeanne Kaine** or **Quesne** 5 Nov 1754 at St. Nicolas, Levis.

Jo Ann VerBunker Plano, 412 LaSalle Street, Wausau, WI 54403 is seeking information on **John Verbunker/Labunker** after 1890 or **Charles Verboncoeur** after 1874; both were born in Wood County, WI. They were half brothers.

Harriet M. Hyams, 9 Enterprise Drive, Corte Madera, California, 94925 is seeking information on the siblings of **John Bebo** also known as **Trefle Bebeau**, m. **Mary Rose Delima Champeau** 24 July 1870 Bay Settlement, WI. **John** was b. 1844 at St. Francis, East Canada, d. 17 Jan 1899 Ingalls, MI. Pension records list his father and mother as **Jake Bebo** and **Emily Carkey**.

She is also seeking information on the birthdate of **Mary Rose Delima Champeau**, Bay Settlement WI. Her parents were **Joseph Champeau** and **Charlotte Larocque**.

Thomas J. Blaha, 1219 N. 45th St. Milwaukee, WI 53208-2736 is seeking the date of death and place of burial of **Francois Lemieux**, son of **Michel Lemieux** and **Felecite Laferriere**. **Francois** m. **Odila Pominville**, daughter of **Amable Pominville** and **Marie Hugron** de Oliver at St. Constant de Laprairie,

Quebec on 12 Feb 1838. They lived at St. Remi.

Lori Damuth, 4169 North 96th St., Wauwatosa, WI 53222 is seeking m. date and place of **Baptiste Denomee** and **Susanne LeBlanc dit Jolineau**. They probably were from the Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario area circa 1840.

Edmund and Sandra Bennett, 131 Lowell Ct, O'Fallon, IL 62269 is seeking information on **Pierre Binet** b. abt. 1800 to **Pierre Binet** and **Modeste Couture**. **Pierre Binet** and **Modeste Couture** m. 6 Nov 1797 Laprairie. **Pierre** and his brother, **Louis**, settled in St. Clair County, IL about 1825. **Pierre Binet** m. in 1827-1828 **Marie Gervais** b. abt 1806. A church blessing at Holy Family, Cahokia. **Marie Gervais** was daughter of **Louis Gervais** b. abt 1771 and **Francoise Bergeron** b. abt 1764. **Francoise Bergeron** daughter of **Guillaume Bergeron** and **Louise** _?_.

Janon O'Keefe Swanson, 1778 N. Marian Ave., Thousand Oaks, CA 91360-2162 is seeking the parents and siblings of **Julia Louise Provost**, b. abt. 1822 Quebec. **Julia** m. **Louis Bissonnette** 1849 Thompsonville, CT. They lived in Brown and Outagamie Counties, WI between 1850-1876. d. Charles City, Iowa 1911. Her parents may have been **Esther Richard-Deniau** and **Jean-Baptiste Prevost/Provost**.

Items For Sale

Back Issues of QUARTERLY, \$2.50 each, plus \$1.00 postage and handling
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RESEARCH PAPERS (Guides to the use or bibliography of available research material)

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FRENCH CANADIAN/ACADIAN GENEALOGISTS OF WISCONSIN

QUARTERLY

Volume 11 No. 3

Spring 1997

CHANGES!

NEW MEETING PLACE CHANGE IN DATE

The French Canadian and Acadian Genealogists of Wisconsin will now be meeting on the second Thursday of the month in the Community Room, room G110, at Mayfair Shopping Center, 2500 North Mayfair Road. Enter at the northeast door near Stein Optical. Go down one floor. Room G110 is only a few steps away.

Our new location is now wheelchair accessible, and we anticipate the new location will better meet our needs.

Meeting Schedule

10 April 1997	Research in Upper Michigan	Marge Schutz, Pat Ustine, Maxine Plasa. Sue White, Marilyn Bourbonnais, Lori Damuth
8 May 1997	Dealing With Your Skeletons	Roberta Wunderlin & Tom Glassel
12 June 1997	Impersonator of Civil War Ancestor	Laurie Becker

MIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES

By Joyce Banachowski

The influx of the British as the result of the American Revolution and European immigration not only brought a new population but introduced new ideas and farming methods which evidently would lead to overcrowding and discontent in rural areas.

In addition, the French Canadian population and its "revenge of the cradle" contributed to the problem. (The French Canadian population had been encouraged by French Canadian nationalists and the clergy to have large families because the natural increase would

counter the flood of British immigrants.) This attitude was so successful that the 140,000 Canadians of 1791 had increased to 1,000,000 by 1871 providing a greater strain on the land.

Before the 1840's, hundreds of French Canadians left Quebec for the U.S.--some to escape reprisals from siding with Americans in the Revolution--others to escape the consequences of taking part in the Rebellions of 1837-1838. Between 1840 and 1900, economic reasons forced thousands more to

move. This is the group to whom we are now turning our attention.

By the 1830's arable land in Quebec south of the Laurentians to the American border had been taken up. A rural migration to cities found young Canadians having to compete for labor jobs with newly arrived Irish immigrants. By the 1840's these young men, having little hope of land or jobs emigrated to New England where they found jobs in the textile mills. This mass exodus worried those in Quebec and an effort was made in the 1830's to have them move northward to undeveloped lands which formerly were merely stopping places before coming to Quebec.

New England employers wanted hard working, obedient French Canadian workers. The development of machines allowed the rural unskilled to get jobs, and there was a high turnover of workers after the Civil War. At the same time the end of the Civil War created a demand for French-Canadian labor

in New England textile mills. The French Canadian was less likely to strike than the Irish immigrant. Agents, often French Canadian expatriots, were sent to Quebec to encourage more to come. Advance publicity in newspapers, cut-price tickets by railroads, and those who left to return to live or visit friends and relatives in Quebec all motivated larger numbers to seek their fortunes. Agents worked out details of the trip, introduced them to fellow French Canadians and helped them find housing. The best promoters were the French-Canadians themselves who displayed their success to their friends and relatives when they returned and visited in Quebec.

Between 1861 and 1900 over a half million Quebecers emigrated to Yankee mill towns. By 1930, about 900,000 French Canadians had gone to northern U.S.

By 1900, there were little Canadas all over Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, New

FRENCH CANADIAN/ACADIAN GENEALOGISTS
OF WISCONSIN
P.O. BOX 414
HALES CORNERS, WI 53130

ISSN 1057-3488

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French Canadian/Acadian Genealogists
of Wisconsin, Inc. annual dues which
includes a subscription to the
QUARTERLY is \$10.00 payable by the
end of June each year.

QUARTERLY editor: Joyce Banachowski
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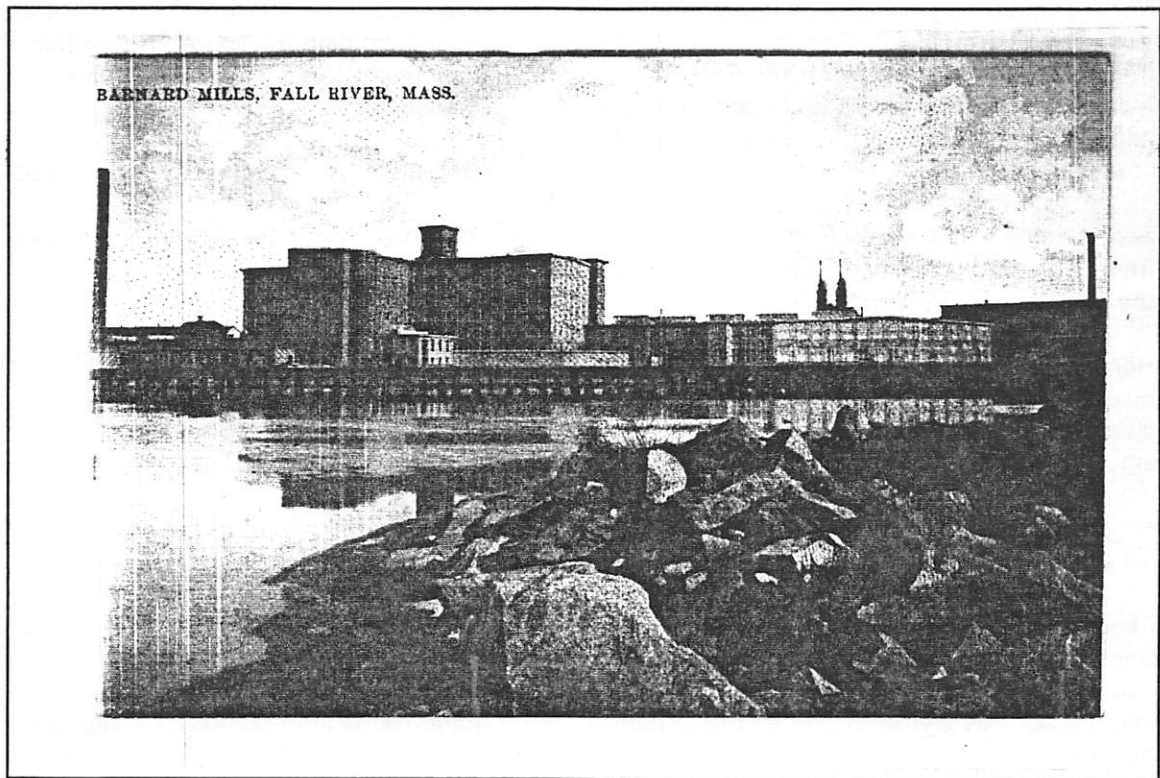
Maxine Plassa, Donald Cayen and Joyce
Banachowski.

The QUARTERLY is published four
times a year (Fall/Sept.-Oct;
Winter/Dec.-Jan.; Spring/March-
April; Summer/May-June) as a service
to members and as an educational
service to the general public
through distribution to many
libraries.

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Our objectives are to foster and
encourage interest and research in
French Canadian and Acadian
genealogy, heritage, and culture.

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Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

Farmers of southern Quebec had continued to go into debt improving crops, building herds, buying equipment, and expanding farms by borrowing money at 12% interest. Declining prices of 1873-1879 and bad harvests of 1888-1890 heightened the problem. Some sold. Others borrowed more, and others had their property seized. In the northern areas, soil was poor, and they left for cities to find those there, leaving and heading south. 1873-1896 were years of depressed prices and competition. Larger firms turned to mechanization, specialization, aggressive sales, and keeping wages down--wages scarcely enough to pay for the necessities of life. Again, many left to go to the mills of New England.

However new options were opened. Jobs in the mines and lumber camps and new areas of farmland were opening to the west. The U. S. was passing land laws offering cheap or free land just for the asking. Land grant laws of 1854 opened lands into Michigan and the midwest. In 1862, the Homestead Act

offered free land from western Minnesota to the Great Plains.

Once again the agents were there promoting the opportunities of jobs and land. More left to go to Upper Canada (Ontario) and then on into Michigan and Minnesota. Later on the lure of jobs and opportunities would attract them even further into the west into Oregon, Idaho, Washington and a few in Alaska. All were hoping to make a better living and improve the lives of themselves and their families.

Like most immigrants, these people held on to their language, ways and customs and refused to be assimilated. At gatherings, they kept their music and reminisced of their Canadian homelands. Soon parish priests followed them. They provided not only religious needs but acted as adviser and mediator-arbitrator and were the center of social activity. Parish schools were established helping to preserve the language, religion and traditions. Many times mutual aid societies offered help in times of illness and death.

Many who left improved their conditions. Very few became rich. Generally, they had the worst jobs in the mills of the East, the first to be laid off. Wives and children often had to work. In the west, they endured the multiple hardships of clearing land, facing the dangers and hardships of diseases, isolation, and weather and miles from family and friends, probably never to see them again in the wilderness of the west.

Homes were small, crowded, run-down, and breeding grounds for disease. However, the cities gave their young a greater range of amusements and distractions. The West

provided the opportunity to own and develop your own land for you and your family. Parishes offered a sense of security and belonging.

By 1930, the emigration out of Quebec diminished because of the Great Depression and the severe new immigration laws imposed by the U.S. government.

Information for the above article was extracted from Roby, Yves, "Little Canadas," in Horizon Canada, vol. 7, under direction of Benoit A. Robert, Michel MacDonald and Raynold R. Nadeau, published by the Centre for the Study of Teaching Canada, Education Tower, Laval University, Quebec, 1987, pp. 1952-1957.

GROWING UP IN FRENCH NEW ENGLAND

By Laura DuCharme

I know you are all very proud of your French Canadian roots, as evidenced by the fact that you are members of this genealogical group and are actively trying to find all the branches of your family tree. I too, am proud of my Canadian ancestry and consider myself very fortunate to have been raised in an era and a place where the French language was a part of our everyday life.

My paternal grandfather, Cyrille Vachon, was born in St. Frédéric, (Beauce County) Quebec, and came to the United States with his parents, when he was about nine years old. They settled in Rochester, New Hampshire, where Cyrille later met and married my grandmother, Adele Leblond, and it was there that my father, Ludger, was born.

On my maternal side, my grandfather, Joseph Larochelle was born in Broughton (Beauce County) Quebec, and he emigrated to northern Vermont when he was 17 years old. It was in Websterville, Vermont that he and my grandmother, Emma Lafleur, were married and my mother, was born. The Larochelle's later also moved to Rochester, New Hampshire. My parents were married there in 1913 and my four older sisters were born in that predominately French speaking city.

In 1923, my parents moved to Worcester, Massachusetts, where my mother's family

had recently settled, so it was in that city, in 1924, that I was born. Worcester at that time was a melting pot with many nationalities represented, including a very large percentage of Canadian immigrants. Even though my parents, and grandparents all spoke English very well, French was almost always the language spoken at home. I can't remember ever speaking to my grandfather in English. My grandparents were always called Mémère and Pépère, which are diminutives of Grandmère and Grandpère, and it's a tradition that has continued with my own grandchildren calling me Mémère and my husband Pépère, even though they don't speak any French.

If any of you are old enough to remember the 1930's, you will also remember the close family ties that we all shared. Baby sitters were unheard of; wherever the parents went, the children went too. So we always visited each others homes as family groups. The adults played cards at the kitchen table, and drank "home brew", while we youngsters played our own games in the "front room" and had home made root beer for our treat.

Though we were in the depression at that time, there was always plenty of good French food to enjoy. Soupe aux pois was served often as it was cheap and filling, and the Canadian pork pies called "tourtières" were

really special. Another favorite was "galettes de pain", which was nothing more than raised bread dough and dropped by good sized portions into hot shortening and fried till golden brown. We ate them piping hot for breakfast with maple syrup. A winter evening treat was "tire sur la neige". After a fresh snowfall we would fill a large pan with clean, packed snow and meanwhile my mother had cooked some sugar and water into a syrup which she would drizzle on the snow and as it would start to set, we all gathered around with each a fork in hand and roll up the caramelized syrup and ate it right off the fork. Soooo good, I can still taste it!

My father did not have a singing voice but that never prevented him from singing many of the old French songs, especially the ones that meant so much to us as children. One of our favorites, was about a little hen who would lay a special egg for each child named in the song. The color of the hen and the laying place had to rhyme so my four sisters and I would each in turn call out a color, then my father would finish the rhyme.

For example, "c'était une petite poule grise", elle pond dans l'église" (a gray hen who lays eggs in the church) or "une poule noire qui pond dans l'armoire" (a black hen who lays eggs in the cupboard).

The song would finish with the name of whichever one of us had named the color. My older sisters tried some odd colors, but they were never able to stump Papa.

New Year's Eve was always the time for a big party, which was usually held at our friends home as they had the most room for dancing. The hostess, Mrs. Ethier, played her "fiddle" and told comic stories in French, and even though we had heard them many times before, they were always funny and entertaining.

The Catholic church and our religion was also a very important part of our lives. On New Years Day, my parents and all my aunts and uncles went to my grandfather's house to receive his blessing for the coming year.

When I was enrolled in kindergarten in 1930,

(although the nuns and everyone else called it the baby grade) there were four French elementary and three French high schools in Worcester. Our parish, St. Anthony's, was the only one without a high school. We were fortunate that we could even afford a grade school.

When I say French schools, I really mean bilingual, as we had a half day of both English and French subjects. We were taught by the Sisters of the Order of Ste. Anne, whose mother house was, and as far as I know, is still in Lachine, Quebec. Most of the nuns spoke both languages, but I do remember a couple of the French instructors who did not. The Canadian flag as well as the American one were displayed in each classroom, and as the English class began with the Pledge of Allegiance, so the French ones began with the singing of the Canadian National Anthem, "O Canada".

The English subjects were the same ones taught in other schools, such as, history, geography, arithmetic, etc. Our French subjects dealt with religion as well as language. We studied church liturgy, catechism, history of the Church, and of course all of our prayers. In French we also studied Canadian history and geography, French literature, and a great deal of emphasis was placed on grammar, composition and spelling. Because we only had a half day of English subjects, the nuns constantly reminded us that we had to keep up with the public schools, and that was their reason for giving so much homework. We never dared ask why we had just as much homework in French too! But it was good discipline and an excellent education.

To those of you who have learned French, I hope you continue to speak it. And to those who do not, it's never too late to learn. You will find that your genealogical research will be even more rewarding and exciting when you can read all the church and civil records, written in their original language.

FRENCH CANADIAN EXODUS.
Prosper Benner in New England Magazine: A quieter immigration movement on a scale so extensive as that of the French Canadians to the United States has never been witnessed. The majority of our citizens have as yet no idea of its extent and results. It is chiefly within the last generation that this "new nation," as it may be styled, has noiselessly over-spread these northern states. Today this new population throughout the United States numbers considerably over 800,000. In New England and New York there are more than 500,000; in Massachusetts alone the figures reach 120,000. This is an astonishing aggregate for the brief period of their immigration and the extent of the sources of supply. This result far exceeds, proportionately, that to the credit of either Ireland or Germany.

According to the *Le Guide Français des Etats Unis* (1891), they own real estate to the amount of \$105,358,500; and 10,696 of the race are doing business for themselves. As we have already seen, this people, chiefly agricultural, backward in education and primitive in habit, numbered but 65,000 at the time of the cession of Canada to England—1759-60; while at the present time there are 1,700,000 of them, not including the outflow to adjoining provinces and the United States.

EMIGRANTS FROM THE COMTE DE CHAMPLAIN TO THE UNITED STATES BETWEEN 1880-1892

The following list of French-Canadians emigrated from the Comte of Champlain to various locations in the United States. The list was extracted from *Le Bulletin des Recherches Historiques*, vol. 39 Nos. 1-12, 1933, No. 1 pp. 21-27, No. 2 pp. 86-88, No. 3 pp. 179-180, No. 4 pp. 228-231; No. 5 pp. 381-383; No. 6 pp. 427-429; No. 7 pp. 507-508; No. 8 pp. 560-562; No. 9 p. 697; No. 10 pp. 711-712.

Ste-Genevieve de Batiscan

Name	Year	Destination
Ayotte, Joseph Simon, wife & 3 children	1891	Lowell
Baribeau, Abraham	1885	Montana
Baribeau, Thomas	1889	Wisconsin
Baril, Gédéon & wife	1882	Michigan
Bouchard, Olivier, wife & 4 children	1890	Michigan
Bronsard, Trefflé	1885	Michigan
Bronsard, Noé, wife & children	1888	Lowell
Byatt, Pierre & son	1888	Franklin
Cadotte, Elzéar, wife & children	1885	Meriden
Cadotte, Cadotte	1889	Wisconsin
Carpentier, Hubert, with mother & sisters	1887	Lowell
Champagne, Xavier	1891	Lowell
Cossette, Aimé, wife & child	1892	Rhode Island
Désaulniers, Henri & 3 sisters	1889	Woonsocket
Désaulniers, Octave, wife & child	1888	Woonsocket
Dessureaux, Alfred	1892	Woonsocket
Dessureaux, Delphis, wife & children	1892	Greenfield
Dessureau, Léger & Eugene	1883	Montana
Dessureaux, Ovide & wife	1890	Michigan
Dessureaux, Xavier, wife & 7 children	1892	Woonsocket
Dubé, Anselme	1892	Meriden
Duval, Hercule, wife & children	1887	Lowell
Frigon, Philippe & Prosper	1888	Rutland
Gauthier, Adolphe, wife & children	1886	Michigan
Gauthier, Francois	1883	Meriden
Germain, Louis, wife & children	1888	Meriden
Gervais, Elphège & wife	1889	Montana
Gingras, Joseph, wife &	1885	Michigan

children		
Gingras, Narcisse & wife	1886	Michigan
Gingras, Xavier, wife & children	1886	Michigan
Gouin, Pierre, wife & children	1885	Connecticut
Houle, Philippe	1883	Michigan
Jacob, Hubert, wife & 4 children	1889	Michigan
Jacob, Xavier, wife & 3 children	1883	
Lacoursière, Horace	1891	Michigan
Lahaie, Joseph, wife & a child	1890	Rhode Island
Lahaie, widow of Joseph & children	1891	Rhode Island
Lahaie, Xavier & wife	1890	Michigan
Lanoue, Walter	1882	Meriden
Lefebvre, Charles	1885	Lowell
Lefebvre, Clovis, wife & 3 children	1887	Michigan
Lefebvre, Jules	1883	Michigan
Lefebvre, Onésime, wife & 8 children	1891	Lowell
Lefebvre, Pierre	1883	Michigan
Lefebvre, Samuel & child	1892	Lowell
Leveillé, Charles, wife & 4 children	1889	Meriden
L'Heureux, widow of Leon & 3 children	1886	Meriden
L'Heureux, Wilbrod, wife & 3 children	1885	Meriden
Marchand, Ephrem	1890	Michigan
Marchand, Ephrem	1885	Rutland
Marchand, Gédéon, wife & a child	1889	Woonsocket
Marchand, Joseph	1890	Michigan
Marchand, Léger	1881	Michigan
Marchand, Pierre, wife & children	1888	Rutland
Marchand, Mme Telespore & 2 children	1880	Meriden
Massicotte, Anselme & Alfred		Wisconsin
Massicotte, Emile	1890	Michigan
Massicotte, Ferdinand	1883	Lowell
Massicotte, Georges, wife & children	1889	Michigan
Massicotte, Hubert & wife	1890	Michigan
Massicotte, Joseph		Montreal then U.S.
Massicotte, Méléda & Marelise	1889	Woonsocket
Massicotte, Octave	1886	Wisconsin
Massicotte, Dr. Philippe & Arthur	1885	Chicago
Massicotte, Philippe-Hubert	1889	Michigan
Massicotte, Xavier	1880	Colorado
Massicotte, Xavier-Jean	1880	Meriden
Neveu, Joseph, wife &	1889	Meriden

5 children		
Nobert, Firmin	1898	Wisconsin
Norbert, F.-X., wife & 8 children	1887	Meriden
Nobert, Philippe, wife & children	1889	Wisconsin
Normandin, Albert	1890	Rhode Island
Normandin, Ephrem	1892	Rhode Island
Normandin, Georges	1884	Minnesota
Normandin, Philomène	1890	Rhode Island
Perigny, Elzéar, wife & children	1882	Michigan
Perigny, Gédéon, wife & 2 children		Michigan
Périgny, Wilbrod	1889	Michigan
Pothier, Joseph	1892	Woonsocket
Pronovost, Ferdinand	1886	Lowell
Pronovost, Georges	1879	Wisconsin
Pronovost, Joseph	1887	Wisconsin
Proteau, Delia, Olesime, Ursule & Joséphine	before 1880	Chicago
Rivard, Anna & Eugénie	1886	Illinois
Rivard, Henri	1885	Montana
Rivard, widow of Thomas-Joseph & 3 children	1884	Meriden
Rivard, Xavier	1887	Rutland
Romppe, Philias	1888	Michigan
Rousseau, Aimé, wife & children	1890	Lowell
Rousseau, Joseph	1882	Michigan
Rousseau, Telesphore	1882	Meriden
St-Amour, Ephrem & St-Arnaud, Joseph, wife & 3 children		Michigan
St-Arnaud, Alfred & wife	1884	Chicago
St-Arnaud, Mlle Clara	1891	Meriden
St-Arnaud, Delphis	1883	Michigan
St-Arnaud, Philippe	1882	Wisconsin
St-Arnaud, Théotime	1891	Chicago
St-Arnaud, Ulric, wife & 3 children	1889	Michigan
St-Arnaud, Xavier, wife & children	1889	Michigan
Terroux, Eusebe, wife & 2 children	1891	Connecticut
Thibaut, Xavier	1882	Wisconsin
Tiffault, Ephrem	1880	Chicago
Tiffault, Henri & 2 sisters	1884	Meriden
Tousignant, widow of Narcisse & family	1883	Michigan
Tousignant, Olivier, wife & 3 children	1887	Rutland
Trépanier, Alima	1890	Lowell
Trépanier, Come, wife & 8 children	1883	Michigan
Trépanier, Edouard, wife & 2 children	1890	Meriden
Trépanier, Eugène, Firmin & Ovide	1882	Michigan
Trépanier, Francois & Hilaire	1880	Michigan
Trépanier, Georges	1889	Michigan

Trépanier, Henri, wife & 2 children	1886	Michigan
Trépanier, Joseph, wife & children	1883	Waterbury
Trépanier, Louis & wife	1890	Michigan
Trépanier, Napoléon, wife & 4 children	1888	Woonsocket
Trottier, Eugène, wife & 5 children	1890	Connecticut
Trudel, Clara, Joseph, Napoléon & Prosper	1888	Michigan
Vallée, Trefflé, & wife	1884	Mériden
Vallerand, Joseph, wife & 5 children	1885	Rutland
Veillet, Aimé	1887	U.S.
Veillet, Ferdinand	1888	Woonsocket
Veillet, J.-B.,	1886	Rutland
Veillet, William, wife & children	1888	Lowell
Vézina, Isidore, wife & children	1881	Lowell
Vézina, Melanie & Angéline	1890	Lowell

Saint Francois-Xavier, Batiscan

Alain, Dr. S. & wife	1887	Mériden
Belcourt, Placide, wife & 5 children	1885	Mériden
Belisle, M., wife & 4 children	1891	Mériden
Bergeron, Camille & Borromé	1888	Waterbury
Brunel, Alfred & Charles	1891	Mériden
Brunel, Louis, Moïse, & Brunel Georges & Joseph	1880	Meriden
Brunel, Gustave & wife	before 1880	Meriden
Brunel, John, wife & 9 children	1890	Dakota
Brunel, Joseph & Hubert, Alfred	before 1880	Mériden
Brunel, 2 children of Roch	1891	Mériden
Brunet, Isaie, with 2 named Duval	1880	Dakota
Carignan, Noé with 6 or 7 children	1882	Mériden
Carignan, Théophile & 5 children		Mériden
Depain, Henry, wife & brother	1891	Mériden
Depain, Laure	1890	Mériden
Depain, Philippe	1891	Mériden
Devau, Arthur & wife	1891	Dakota
Duval, Amédée	1888	Michigan
Duval, Arthur	1892	Mériden
Duval, Octave, Onesime & William	1880	Meriden
Gouin, Henri, priest	1882	Belle-Prairie
Lacoursière, Alfred		Mériden
Lacoursière, Desiré & family	1880	Minnesota
Lahaie, Dr. Bruno	1892	Lowell

Lahaie, Francois, with a son & 3 daughters	1884	New Haven & Meriden
Lahaie, Isaie		Meriden
Lahaie, Napoleon & wife	1880	
Lahaie, Wenceslas & wife	1891	Mériden
Laquerre, Alfred	1882	Meriden
Laquerre, William	Before 1880	Bridgeport
Leblanc, Trefflé	Before 1880	Michigan
Leboeuf, Xavier, wife & a daughter	about 1889	
Lehoullie, Dr & wife		St. Louis, Mo.
Lehoullie, Louis	1887	Michigan
L'Heureux, Cyrille, wife & children	1880	Minnesota
Lisé, Napoléon	about 1882	Mériden
Marchand, Alphonse & Léopold	1887	Dakota
Marchand, Dlle	1891	Mériden
Marchand, son of Ephrem		Meriden
Marchand, Léger & wife	1888	Dakota
Mathon, Charles & wife	1892	Meriden
Montambeau, G. & family	1870	Lowell
Moreau, Albert & Joseph	1890	Michigan
Perrault, 3 children of Joseph	about 1886	New Haven
Quessy, Arcade, Henri, Roch & Thomas	1882	Bridgeport & environ.
Rivard, Eugène	1882	Rhode-Island
Rivard, Firmin & 5 daughters		New Haven
Rivard, N.		Rhode-Island
Rivard, Onésime	before 1890	California
St-Arnaud, Hubert, & wife	before 1888	Michigan
St-Cyr, 2 religious daughters of Timoléon		
Veillet, widow of Francois & 8 children	1888	Manchester

Saint-Narcisse

Baribeau, Onésime & family	1891	Waterbury
Boulangier, Louis	about 1886	Waterbury
Cloutier, Prosper & wife	1889	Michigan
Cossette, Hilaire & family	1891	Meriden
Cossette, Isidore son	before 1890	Mériden
Cossette, Théodore A. & wife	1891	Waterbury
Derouin, Theodore & family	1890	Waterbury
Derouin, Urbain & family	1890	Waterbury
Dessureaux, Henri	1892	Meriden

Dessureaux, Léon & family	1889	Waterbury
Dessureaux, Ovide & family	1892	U.S.
Gervais, Francis & family	1885	Lowell
Gervais, Napoléon & family	1891	Lowell
Goyette, Joseph & family	1888	Mériden
Goyette, Narcisse	about 1882	
Jacob, Joseph & family	1890	Waterbury
Lacoursiere, Desire & family	1880	Mériden
Lacoursière, Jean & family	about 1880	Mériden
Lacoursière, William	before 1880	Mériden
Prénovost, Adolphe & family	1890	Waterbury
Prénovost, Norbert & family	1890	Waterbury
Quessy, Gédéon & family	1888	Waterbury
Quessy, George	1888	Lowell
Quessy, Nazaine & wife	1888	Lowell
St-Arnaud, Xavier & family	1874	Waterbury
Veillet, Aimé son & family	1889	Lowell
Veillet, Pierre son & family	1889	Lowell

Saint-Stanislas

Asselin, Joseph & family	1889	
Baillargeon, 2 families & a celibate	1889	Michigan
Bélisle, Joseph & family	1890	Lowell
Boisvert, U. & family	about 1889	Michigan
Bordeleau, Ag.,	1891	
Bordeleau, Aimé & family	about 1888	Montana
Bordeleau, Felix	about 1889	Montana
Bordeleau, L. & family		Massachusetts
Bordeleau, Michel	1886	Minneapolis
Bordeleau, Thimothé & family	1886	Michigan
Bordeleau, a son of Xavier & wife	1889	Massachusetts
Boucher, Philias & family	1886	Waterbury
Bourque, Louis & family	1888	Lowell
Brouillet, E.-E. & family	1891	Lowell
Brouillette, Onézime & family	1891	Minneapolis
Carpentier, Alexandre & family	1890	Lowell
Charest, Joseph & family	1890	Mériden
Charest, William	1890	Mériden
Cossette, Napoleon	1890	Lowell
Côté, Arthur & Théodore	1890	Michigan

Côté, Léon & family	1891	
Depain, widow of Alfred & family	1891	Waterbury
Déry, Basile	1891	
Déry, Ovide & family	1892	Mériden
Dery, Walter & family	1891	
Dessureaux, Téléphore & family	1889	Lowell
Dessureau, Wilfrid, a son & 2 daughters	1892	Mériden
Dumont, widow of Jules	about 1888	Lowell
Dumont, Sévere & family	1888	Lowell
Féron, Delphis & family	1890	Lowell
Féron, Francois & family		
Féron, Pierre & family	1890	Lowell
Fiset, Norbert & family	1890	Mériden
Gadbois, 2 sons of Modeste	1887	Montana
Gagnon, Maxime & family	1886	Lowell
Gagnon, Pierre	1886	Minnesota
Gauthier, C. & family	about 1885	
Gauthier, 2 sons of Pierre	1888	Montana
Germain, Hippolite & family	1889	Lowell
Germain, Olivier & family	1891	Michigan
Germain, a son of Prosper & family	1888	Michigan
Germain, Thomas	1881	Montana
Gervais, Pierre & family	1884	Lowell
Gignac, Alexandre & family	1886	
Gignac, Antoine & family	about 1888	
Godin, 2 sons of Francois	1889	Montana
Hamelin, Elie & family	1891	Waterbury
Hardy, Napoléon & family	1890	Lowell
Jacob, Joseph & family	1890	Michigan
Lacoursière, Stanislas & wife	1889	Bresil
Lafontaine, Alexandre & family	1890	Lowell
Lafontaine, Isidore	1891	Lowell
Lafontaine, Casimir, widow, & family	1890	Waterbury
Lafontaine, Irene & family	1890	Michigan
Lafontaine, Isidore	1891	Lowell
Lafontaine, S. & family	1890	Michigan
Lafontaine, T.	1885	Michigan
Lafontaine, Théodore & family		Michigan
Lafontaine, Xavier	1892	Lowell
Lambert, a son of Vital	1889	Montana
L'Heureux, Honore &	1898	Lowell

L'Heureux, John & family	1888	Lowell
Marchand, Norbert		Montana
Marchand, Philippe	1890	Montana
Marchildon, Joseph & family	1890	Waterbury
Massicotte, C. & family	1889	Lowell
Matte, Gédéon & family	1886	Minnesota
Matte, Remy & family	1889	Waterbury
Mongrain, a son of Maxime	1887	Michigan
Pagé, George	1890	Michigan
Pepin, Dolphis & family	1892	Westbury
Proteau, Pierre Zephire & 2 sons of Joseph Proteau	1890	Montana
Rivard, Dosithe	1890	Michigan
Roberge, Dr & family	1889	Lowell
Ronpre, Irené & family	1891	Mériden
Sanscartier, 2 sons of Pierre	1887	Montana
Savard, Antoine & family	1892	Waterbury
St-Armand, Olivier	1890	
St-Cyr, Onezime	1890	
Tessier, Elie & family	1887	
Trépanier, a son of Adolphe	1888	Minneapolis
Trépanier, widow of Alphonse & family	1890	North-Adams
Trottier, a son of Francois	1890	Montana
Trottier, Xavier & family	1892	Michigan
Trottier, Zénobé	1890	Michigan
Trudel, Aimé	about 1886	Michigan
Trudel, a son of D.	about 1891	Michigan
Trudel, 2 sons of Julien	about 1889	Montana
Trudel, Léopold & family	1887	Michigan
Trudel, Ludger	1891	Michigan
Trudel, Ovide	about 1884	
Trudel, S. & family	1890	Meriden
Trudel, Theodore & family	1887	Michigan
Veillet, a son of Elzéar	1890	
Veillet, a son of Treffle	1890	Waterbury
Veillet, Xavier & family	1890	Waterbury

Saint-Luc de Vincennes

Beauchesne, Alexandre, priest		Vergennes
Beaudoin, Alphonse & family	1880	Meriden
Beaudoin, George & family	1890	Meriden
Beaudoin, Napoleon & Philippe	1891	Rutland
Beaudoin, Olivier & family	before 1880	Lowell
Cadotte, Eugène	before 1880	Rutland

Carignan, Etienne	about 1886	Michigan
Cossette, widow of Pierre & 2 children	1885	
De Montigny, Louis & family	1888	Mériden
Dessurax, Eugène & family	1889	Franklin
Dessurax, Hermina	1886	Concord
Dessurax, Horace	1890	Franklin
Dubois, 2 daughters of Adolphe	1891	Ashland
Dubois, A. & wife	1880	Mériden
Dubois, Exeas & family	1888	Mériden
Dubois, 2 sons of Joseph	1888	Bay City
Dubois, Léger, Nazaire & Severine	1882	Franklin
Dubois, 5 sons of Moïse	left at different times	
Dubois, Onezime & family	1889	Franklin
Dubois, Xavier & family	about 1880	Michigan
Dubord, Narcisse & family	1892	Massachusetts
Fugère, a daughter of Alphire		Ashland
Gignac, Grégoire, Marguerite & Napoleon	about 1882	Ashland
Goyette, Joseph & Léon with wives & sisters	about 1888	Rutland
Goyette, Pierre	1890	Franklin
Grandmaison, Philomène, a father & a sister	about 1888	Holyoke
Houle, Arthur	1888	
Houle, Edmond	1888	
Lacerte, G. & family		Rutland
Lacroix, Bruno, wife & brother	1888	Rutland
Lahaie, Eugenie & Philomene		Lowell
Lahaie, Omer & wife	1890	Lowell
Landry, Joseph	1890	Franklin
Landry, Wilbrod	1891	Franklin
Léveillé, 2 sons of Robert	1891	Franklin
Marchand, Pierre, 5 sons & 2 daughters	about 1888	Franklin
Massicotte, Adolphe & wife	1890	Rhode Island
Massicotte, Hubert & family	1890	Franklin
Massicotte, Octave, priest		Central Fall
Mathon, Gabriel & family	1891	Wisconsin

Normandin, a son of Aime	1890	Ashland
Normandin, Come	1890	Rutland
Normandin, George & wife	1889	Rutland
Normandin, a son of Narcisse	1889	Rutland
Normandin, Xavier & 2 sisters	about 1889	Lacoony
Pelerin, widow of rejoined children in U.S.	1886	
Rousseau, Philippe	about 1882	Franklin
Sévigny, John & family	1889	Concord
Sévigny, Odilon & wife	1890	Rutland
Sévigny, Samuel & wife	1890	Rutland
St-Amand, Erminie, Olivine, Virginie, & Wilbrod	1890	Woonsocket
St-Armand, Octave	1891	Rutland
St-Armand, Walker & wife	1891	Rutland
St-Armand, Xavier	1890	Rutland
St-Arnaud, Télesphore		?
St-Ours, Xavier & family	1889	
Thibault, Marcel, Joseph & wife, Wilbrod & wife	1889	Rutland
Toutant, Josephine	1890	Ashland
Trépanier, a son of Francois		U.S.

Saint-Prosper

Bacon, Edouard & family	1889	Michigan
Bacon, Lucien	1892	Michigan
Baribeau, Raoul	1891	Wisconsin
Brière, David & family	1891	Woonsocket
Caouette, Louis	1887	Woonsocket
Caron, Joseph	1889	Michigan
Caron, Laurent & family	1892	Michigan
Cloutier, Henri	1880	Michigan
Cloutier, Philippe	about 1880	Michigan
Cloutier, Pierre, & 3 sons	1886	Woonsocket
Cloutier, Victor	1891	Michigan
Cossette, a son of Noé	1886	Woonsocket
Cossette, 2 sons of Pierre	1888	
Cossette, Prospère	1890	Michigan
Côté, Dame Antoine & family	1887	Lowell
Côté, Thomas	1887	Lowell
Désaulniers, Arthur	1887	Woonsocket
Désaulniers,	1892	Woonsocket

Télesphore & family		
Désaulniers, widow of Treffe & family	1888	Woonsocket
Dupuis, L.-G. & family	1890	Woonsocket
Ebachère, Joseph	1884	Michigan
Ebachère, Théotime	1890	Michigan
Fiset, Norbert	1891	Connecticut
Fraser, George	1890	Woonsocket
Fraser, Samuel & wife	1886	Woonsocket
Frigon, Anselme & family	1890	Woonsocket
Frigon, Loland	1892	Prince-Albert
Fugere, a son of Gonzalve	1892	Woonsocket
Gaouette, George & family	1885	Woonsocket
Gervais, Joseph & wife	1887	Woonsocket
Godin, Achille	1889	Michigan
Godin, Francois & family	1885	Woonsocket
Gravel, Joseph & family	1886	Woonsocket
Gravel, Philippe & family	1891	Woonsocket
Houle, Victor	1890	Purcel
Jacob, Phileas & family	1886	Woonsocket
Lasante, Lucien	1891	Michigan
Lasanté, Philippe	1888	Michigan
Lefebvre, Victor & family	1891	Maine
Lodon, 3 sons of Narcisse	1888	Woonsocket
Massicotte, Achille	1890	Michigan
Massicotte, 2 sons of Exime	1887	Iron Mountain
Massicotte, 2 sons of F.-X.	1888	Wisconsin
Massicotte, Herménégilde	1891	city near Woonsocket
Massicotte, 2 sons of Joseph	1888	Somerset
Massicotte, Leger & Nère	about 1882	Michigan
Massicotte, Xavier	1890	Michigan

Saint-Maurice

Barrette, Adelard & family	1891	
Biron, Arthur, wife & Demoille Biron	1892	Lowell
Bisson, widow of David & a daughter	1890	
Bonin, David	1890	Wisconsin
Bourgeois, Thomas	1892	
Brulé, Josephine	about 1884	Worcester
Cloutier, Edmond & family	1882	Meriden
Cossette, Amarylis	1891	Lowell

Courchene, Félix & family	1891	Bedford	Clermont, Onézime & family	1887	Fall River
Désilets, Luc & family		Massachusetts	Dargis, Emmanuel & family	1890	Massachusetts
Désilets, Paul & family	about 1886	Michigan	Dargis, Eugène 7 family	1891	Marquette
Doucet, Ernest & brother	1891	Michigan	Descoteaux, Hector & family	1886	New York
Dubé, Alexis & wife	1891	Lowell	Descoteaux, Régis	1886	St Regis Fall
Dubé, Louis, wife & brother	about 1880	Michigan	Dessureau, Gilbert & family	about 1888	Lowell
Dubois, Achille & Jos	about 1880		Dion, Henri with nephew	1892	Maine
Dubois, Casimir & wife	1891	Meriden	Doucet, Antonio	1881	Michigan
Dubois, Oscar & family	about 1881		Doucet, Joseph & family	1892	Biddeford
Fiset, Flavien & family	1884	Massachusetts	Drolet, Chas. & wife	1890	Lowell
Gareau, Hercule	1892	Michigan	Drolet, Joseph	1890	Wisconsin
his sons	1891	Maine	Drolet, Louis & wife	1891	Lowell
Garceau, Théodule	1892	Maine	returned later		
his wife & sons left later			Dubé, Joseph	1887	Wisconsin
Gendron, Edouard & family	1891	Massachusetts	Dube, Thomas	1887	Wisconsin
Héroux, Moise	1891	Marquette	Dumont, Octabe & family	about 1884	Ashland
Lacourse, Onésime & family	about 1890	Massachusetts	Dumont, widower	1886	Ashland
Lacourse, Telesphore & family	1884		Dupont, Adolphe	1890	Montana
Landry, a son of Elis	1890		Forest, Narcisse & family	1880	Lowell
Legendre, Louis & family		Michigan	Gaboury, children of Norbert	about 1883	Wisconsin
Lemire, Joseph & father	1891		Gagnon, Louis & family	1886	Biddeford
Levasseur, Baptiste & brother	about 1890	Michigan	Genest, Joseph & family	1889	Massachusetts
Masson, Alfred & family	1888	Rhode Island	Gignac, Ignace	1891	Massachusetts
Nault, Joseph & family	1891	Marquette	Gingras, Wilbrod & family	1890	Lowell
Nault, Olivier & family		Bedford	Giroux, Pierre & family	1886	
Nault, Zephirin & family	1891	Marquette	Grégoire, Amable	1890	
Rhault, a son of A.	about 1880	California	Héon, G. & family	1891	Lowell
Turcot, John & wife	1890		Héon, Sinai & family	1889	Michigan
			Houle, children of Joseph	1886	St-Regis Fall
			Lajoie, a son of Olivier & a small daughter	about 1884	
<i>Notre-Dame du Mont-Carmel</i>			Lambert, Joseph & family	1891	Manitoba
Aubry, Jean	1880	Michigan	Lambert, Solomon & family	1800	Michigan
Bellefeuille, Paul & family	1891	Manchester	Laneville, a son of Moise	1886	Michigan
Boisvert, John & family	about 1886	Lowell	Lanouette, Adolphe & family	1880	Lowell
Bourgeois, Thomas	1891	Wisconsin	Lebrun, Pierre & family		Biddeford
Brisson, widow Severe & family	1890	Lowell	Levasseur, son of Joseph	1891	the West
Brulé, Baptiste	about 1882	the West	Loranger, widow of Adolphe & family	about 1886	Massachusetts
Bruneau, Amable & family		Manchester	Martin, Théodule	about 1882	Gervais, Oregon
Brunel, Louis & family	about 1889	Massachusetts	Montigny, Adrien & family	1887	Massachusetts
Brunel, Noé & family	about 1888	Massachusetts	Morin, James & family	1889	New England
Buisson, Dinas	1891	Michigan			
Buisson, Philéas	1891	Michigan			
Carignan, Ludger & family	1870	Lowell			

Morin, Omer	1892	the West	<i>Saint-Tite</i>
Mounier, Jean, 2 sons & daughter		Michigan & Massachusetts	
Néon, son of Olivier	about 1882	Wisconsin	Baillargeon, Sylva & family 1892
Nobert, 2		Toronto	Bédard, Charles 1890
Parenteau, Théophile & family	1890	Lowell	Bergeron Francois 1872
Poirier, Zoél & family	1890	Manchester	Bordeleau, widow of Eusèbe 1888
Racine, Onésime	about 1891	Ashland	Buist, Aloys & son 1892
Racine, Thomas	about 1891	Ashland	Charpentier, F.-X. & family 1892
Réche, Joseph	1890	the West	Chayer, Arthur 1889
Regis, Joseph & family		St-Regis Fall	Cloutier, Ernest & family 1889
Richard, a son of Narcisse	1889		Cloutier, Zéphire 1892
Roberge, Joseph	1888	Biddeford	Cossette, Eugène 1892
Robitaille, Pierre & family	1890	Michigan	Deshaies, David & family 1885
Turcot, Narcisse	about 1884	Lowell	Gagnon, Anselme & family 1889
			Hamelin, Abraham & family 1892
			Lacerte, widow of Paul & family 1890
			Lafontaine, Alexandre & family 1892
			Lambert, Alphonse & family 1889
			Lefebvre, Wilbrod & family 1887
			Lepage, Sarah & son 1892
			Mercure, Adélard 1888
			Mercure, Pierre & family 1888
			Mongrain, Caleb 1899
			Mongrain, Joseph- Antoine 1891
			Paquin, Hormisdas 1890
			Perron, Sinai & family 1892
			Rivard, Narcisse & family 1890
			Rivard, Théodore & family 1889
			Rondeau, Napoléon & family 1889
			Ross, Clovis & family 1886
			Tessier, Téléphore & family 1890
			Tiffault, Sylva 1892
			Trahan, I.-B. & family 1891
			Trudel, Henri & family 1891
			Trudel, Wm & family 1891
			Veillet, Elie & family 1891

Saint-Jacques des Piles

Bellerive, Hercule	1892	Massachusetts		
family rejoined				
Champagne, Euchariste	1891	Lowell		
& family				
Charance, Jean &	before			
family	1885			
Charette, John &	1889			
family				
Désaulniers, Elie	1892	Massachusetts		
Désaulniers, Eliakin	1892	Massachusetts		
Dontigny, Philippe	1891			
& family				
Garceau, James &				
family				
Garceau, E. & family	1887	Manchester		
Garceau, Treffle &	1889	Massachusetts		
family				
Gélinas, Armand &	1892	Manchester		
family				
Gélinas, Joseph &	1889	Manchester		
family				
Gélinas, Raphaël &	1885			
family				
Héroux, Napoléon &	1890	Manchester		
family				
Homan, Alex	1892	rejoined son at New Haven		
Lemerise, Edmond	1890	Manchester		
Lesieur, Béril & family	1884			
Martel, Achille &	before	Massachusetts		
family	1885			
Martin, Pierre &	before			
family	1884			
Traham, George &	1891			
family				

For any of the localities, the lists may be incomplete.

CHAIN MIGRATION AND CHAIN EMPLOYMENT

Franco-Americans came to areas of settlements already inhabited by relatives and friends and worked in kinds of jobs where friends and relatives were already working.

LITTLE CANADAS

By Joyce Banachowski

Those French Canadians who chose to emigrate to New England worked in the cotton and woolen mills, in lumber yards, as stonecutters and cigar makers, on railroads and on farms. The pay was good compared to home in Canada. When several members of large families had work, they pooled their savings, bought building lots and built homes. Their French Canadian settlements in these American cities became known as "Little Canadas". Many were unable to understand their American employers and shopkeepers. Some who found they were loners faded into the American culture. Others sought others of their own. They banded together forming larger communities. They met in each others homes, reminisced about their Quebec homes, sang their old songs, and missed the spiritual and social continuity of their parishes. Sometimes they taught French, arithmetic and catechism to their children. It was places like these where they began recreating their homeland in America.

St. Joseph in Burlington, Vermont was the first Franco-American community, established in 1850. Within 50 years, close to 100 more were established. The priest was usually from Quebec and acted as adviser, mediator, and arbitrator for his parishioners as well as religious and social leader. Parish schools were created. Mutual aid societies like St. Jean-Baptiste Society, Franco-American Federative Fraternal Life Insurance Society and Woodmens groups developed. They provided protection in illness and death. They preserved the culture and faith. Between 1838-1900, one hundred forty-eight newspapers were started binding these communities together, encouraging respect and knowledge of the language, traditions and history of Canada.

They brought to the industrial towns, their family traditions which they kept alive. Family prayers were said every evening. They held family parties where someone would play a fiddle to start the dancing and merriment. Sundays after church, they might

picnic or gather for a meal followed by dancing and merriment, singing, telling stories, and playing games. The young held hoedowns, dances, parties with refreshments and entertained themselves in similar ways. On New Year's day, all family members knelt for the father's blessing. All married children brought their families for the grandfather's blessing. June 24, the feast of St. Jean-Baptiste was celebrated with parades, other ceremonies and a high mass.

Most did not find the prosperity they were seeking. Many improved their lot, but did not become rich. Instead, they often had the poor paying jobs and lived in crowded working homes. However, their French parish lives provided them with security and a sense of belonging.

Today you can still find French speaking communities in New England which continue to take pride in preserving their French-Canadian language and culture.

From the Montreal Gazette 5 November 1841

EMIGRATION TO THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY have now made arrangements for the **FREE TRANSPORT** of such **EMIGRANTS**, and their **FAMILIES** and **LUGGAGE**, from **MONTREAL** to **SHERBROOKE**, as may be disposed to settle on their Lands. The Emigrant will be required to make a **Deposit** in Montreal, on account of his land, of **£7 10s.**—and should he eventually decide on settling elsewhere, this sum will be repaid him—deducting the actual outlay of his transport.

Every arrangement has been made for the speedy and safe conveyance of intending settlers (allowing 8 cwt. of luggage); and *three days* from the time of leaving Montreal is amply sufficient to place themselves and their families, in the centre of the fertile and healthy Townships of Canada.

The Company's Agent in Montreal, **JAMES COURT, Esq.** will receive applications for transport, and will attend to the forwarding of the Company's Settlers.

BRITISH AMERICAN LAND Co.'s Office,
Sherbrook, Eastern Townships,
May 20, 1841. 2aw mth

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Estimated Migration of French Canadians to New England, 1840-1900

The following chart indicates the areas where over 300 thousand French-Canadians went to seek jobs in the textile mills, and lumber, tobacco and mining industries. Most had hopes of returning to Quebec with enough money to purchase a farm or pay off a mortgage. They headed for towns where family and friends had gone before them.

In 1875, the Quebec government started a program to convince immigrants to return home. Free or inexpensive land was offered in the Gaspé peninsula, the Eastern townships, the Saguenay-Lake St. John region, western Canada and the Maritime provinces. Traveling agents and journalists advocated their return. Railroad fare rebates were provided, and colonization societies were established in Montreal and Quebec. It is estimated that about half were repatriated and returned to Canada.

	1840-1850	1850-1860	1860-1870	1870-1880	1880-1890	1890-1900
Conn.	250	1,550	5,600	6,400	5,300	6,600
Maine	600	2,750	5,400	7,100	10,300	11,300
Mass.	2,000	3,950	22,900	28,800	54,700	55,500
New Hamp.	250	1,350	4,700	15,100	18,800	16,400
Rhode Is.	200	1,300	6,100	8,300	10,800	13,100
Vermont	5,500	1,700	8,000	50	2,900	3,400
Total	8,800	12,600	52,700	65,750	102,800	106,300

From Vicero, Ralph D., "Immigration of French Canadians to New England, 1840-1890: A Geographical Analysis," Ph. D. dissertation, University of Wisconsin, 1968, tables 5, 13. Printed in Brault, Gerard, The French-Canadian Heritage in New England, McGill Queen's University Press, Montreal, 1986, p. 192.

History of Antoine Gaboury

1642 - 1709

By David Gaboury

Part I: The Lure of New France

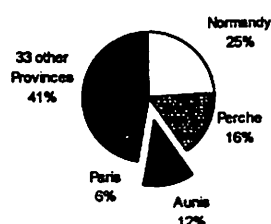
Antoine Gaboury was born in 1642 in La Rochelle, Aunis, France to parents Jacques Gaboury and Jeanne Beaudoin. La Rochelle, located about 130 miles north of Bordeaux on the Atlantic coast, was a major stronghold of the Huguenots prior to 1628. In 1626, Cardinal Richelieu laid siege to the town and finally captured it in 1628. Two thirds of the population of La Rochelle perished in the siege, most of starvation. Despite the devastation, La Rochelle continued to be a major embarkation point in the settling of New France throughout the 1600's. In 1659, Antoine left France for the new world. A flotilla of three ships; the Saint Andre, captained by Guillaume Poulet, the Prince Guillaume and the Sacrifice D'Abraham took approximately 300 settlers to Quebec city, arriving on June 16th. The Saint Andre continued on to Montreal with 109 of the city's original settlers, arriving there on September 7th. Also on the journey with Antoine was Pierre Gagnon of Chateau Richer, brother of Mathurin Gagnon, and three other merchants returning to Quebec after one of their numerous business trips to France. Pierre is of some historical significance in that he had been granted the first land concession in New France, notarized on July 3rd, 1640. At the time of Antoine's arrival, there were only about 1800 French settlers in Canada, centered in three regions: Quebec, Montreal and Trois-Rivières. Two thirds of the population lived in the Quebec area.

Once in Québec, Antoine purchased some land in the L'Ange Gardien area,

northeast of Quebec City along the St. Lawrence river. It's not known exactly when Antoine bought the land, but judging from the dates of sale of the adjoining land, he must have purchased it before the end of 1659. The land was purchased from Guillaume Couillard, the premier concessionnaire of L'Ange Gardien. Guillaume had received the land as a concession from Jean de Lauzon on Feb. 2nd, 1654. Antoine's land bordered on the St. Lawrence river and was 2 arpents wide by 3 leagues deep. In 1664, the parish of L'Ange Gardien was founded with the first Catholic mass being said there on October 18th. Today, along the route de Saint Anne at L'Ange Gardien, a monument lies on the spot where the home of Jean Trudelle once stood. The monument lists the names of the first colonists of L'Ange Gardien:

A. Ayotte	L. Gignard	J. Marette
R. Brisson	M. Guyon	G. Marqist
L. Carreau	F. Hébert	J. Mathieu
B. Chenay	M. Huot	R. Pagez
J. Clément	E. Jacob	D. Perron
M. Enaud	J. Jacquereau	P. Petit
F.A. Fiset	J. Jullen	N. Quentin
A. Gaboury	R. LaBerge	P. Richard
L. Garneau	A. LeFort	N. Roussin
P. Gendron	C. LeFrançois	P. Testu
C. Godin	N. LeRoy	T. Touchet
J. Goulet	R. LeTarte	P. Tremblé
C. Garnier	P. Mahuex	J. Trudelle
F. Vézinet	J. Vézinet	

French Origins (by province) of the population of Canada in 1663



Part II: Trouble in Paradise

Antoine's life took a turn for the worse in 1668 when he was convicted of the attempted rape of Jeanne Hébert. Jeanne was the daughter of François and Anne (Fauconier) Hébert, who were married in Rouen, Normandy, France on October 5th, 1644 and moved to Quebec some time after that. They had four children:

- Nicholas, born in 1648 and died May 14th, 1659 from eating the herb "venenuese".
- Jeanne, born in 1653.
- Guillaume, born February 4th, 1655 in Quebec City and later married Anne Roussin of L'Ange Gardien.
- Jacques, born June 9th, 1659 in Chateau Richer.

François Hébert was one of the first 24 colonists of L'Ange Gardien, as was Antoine. It's clear that Antoine and François knew each other very well since they were neighbors. François purchased the strip of land adjoining Antoine's in L'Ange Gardien on May 30th, 1658 (as recorded by the notary Audouart). François also bought his land from Guillaume Couillard.

Antoine and the Héberts must have known each other for at least 9 years prior to the attack on Jeanne. The attempted rape of Jeanne Hébert took place when she was 15 years old, and Antoine was 26. As noted in 'La Vie Libertine en Nouvelle France au XVIIe Siecle':

"The charge was made by François Hébert, father of Jeanne Hébert, on October 23rd, 1668. Three days earlier, the witnesses recounted what they saw and heard. The majority of the dispositions condemned the accused."

On November 2nd, Antoine was found guilty "to have wanted to have violated the

said Jeanne Hébert and had put all his efforts to manage it." He was sentenced to a lashing and a beating with a stick applied by the local militia, and to 9 years in the galleys. After the execution of the beating, he was ordered to be taken back to France on the first available vessel. The captain was ordered to deliver him into the hands of the galley slave guards. Antoine was also fined 500 livres, half the sum to be paid in two consecutive annual payments to maintain Jeanne as a border of the Ursulines in Quebec City. The balance was to be distributed to the hospital (for the poor of the city) and to pay for the court costs. The victim was largely indemnified, even if the rape was not consummated.

Notice was placed by the court on the front of the L'Ange Gardien parish church on November 30th (at the request of the procurer general), stating that the habitation seized from Antoine was for sale to the highest and last bidder, and that any person that wishes to bid should put a price on the habitation. Bidders were asked to present their bid to the Sovereign Council or to the court clerk.

On April 8th, 1669, a hearing took place to determine the sale of Antoine's property. The property consisted of 2 arpents fronting the St. Lawrence, by one and one-half "lieue" (league, about 3 miles) deep on which there was a barn (clos de pieux and beams) and about 9 to 10 arpents of land being cleared. The habitation was sold to Oliver Morin de Boismorice for the sum of 650 livres (and it was subsequently sold to Charles LeTarte on September 13th, 1674). The grains and furniture were sold for 141.08 livres.

Any of Antoine's creditors had to present proof of their claims to the court and the

court would then distribute money to them from the sale of Antoine's property. On August 12th, 1669, court proceedings detail the sale of Antoine's property, as well as the distribution of the proceeds to all of his creditors:

<u>Amount</u>	<u>Creditors (in the first degree)</u>
145.00	Court Costs
75.00	Ten years of arrearages in taxes
?	Guillemette Hébert, widow of Guillaume Couillard
8.06.08*	Les Marguilliers de L'Englise de L'Ange Gardien, for 1/10 of last year
26.13.03*	Charles Aubert Sieur de la Chesnaye, due as a result of the sentence of the court of April 5th, 1668
180.00	Claude Charon, merchant of L'Ange Gardien, in payment for the principle on a loan dated June 5th, 1667 and the sentence of the court dated April 5th, 1668.
5.02	Estienne Landron
44.06	François Peron dit le Suyre, in accordance with the sentence of August 17th, 1668

<u>Amount</u>	<u>Other Creditors</u>
250.00	François Hébert and Jeanne Hébert, for recompense
250.00	Louis Guytart, for the hospital of the village
30.00	Marc Barreau, for the promise of September 24th, 1668
12.00	Jacques Goulet, for three minots of French corn
93.00	Jacques de la Mothe, for the promise of March 22nd, 1667
110.00	François Labadye, for the promise of August 10th, 1668
59.00	Aubin Lambert dit Champagne, for the promise of August 12th, 1665
36.00	Pierre Gendreau dit La Poussiere, over the objection of Marc Barreau
66.00	François Fleury, for the promise of July 4th, 1663

<u>Amount</u>	<u>Other Creditors</u>
25.00	Marin LeClerc dit La Fontaine
22.00	Les Marguilliers de L'Ange Gardien
?	Nicholas Durand
?	Paul Vachon
?	Louis LeSage
?	Gilles du Tarte

* (livres, sols, deniers)

Jeanne Hébert was placed in the care of the Ursulines of Quebec for two years, after which she most likely returned to her family. At age 18, Jeanne married François Lebadie (age 27) on April 28th, 1671. Jeanne and François had 11 children:

Jeanne	born March 12th, 1674
Elizabeth	born December 17th, 1678
Françoise	born December 30th, 1680
Anne	born June 25th, 1682
M. Genvieve	born August 31st, 1684
M. Françoise	born November 16th, 1687
M. Charlotte	born December 13th, 1690
François	born April 6th, 1693
Scholastique	born June 8th, 1695
Louis Joseph	born November 7th, 1697
Pierre	born February 25th, 1701

Jeanne died on February 12th, 1727, seven years after the death of her husband.

Part III: Settling In For Good

It's not clear if Antoine actually went back to France as a result of his conviction. If he did, he apparently returned to Quebec in less than 9 years, since extracts of the Archives of Quebec mention testimony given by Antoine in 1675. Whatever happened to him in the interim, Antoine was determined to live his life in the new world and in 1678 he married Jeanne Mignot and settled in St. Augustin, about 5 miles south of Quebec City. Antoine was

36 years old by this time and Jeanne was 20. Over the next 22 years they had nine children

Marguerite	born October 5th, 1680
Jean-Baptiste	born December 26th, 1683
Marie	born January 6th, 1686
Antoine	born 1687
Marie Charlotte	born August 24th, 1691
Marie Jeanne	born October 5th, 1693
Terese Angelique	born March 25th, 1695
Marie Madeline	born September 1st, 1697
Angelique	born about 1700

Many of Antoine's descendants have populated the St. Augustin area and a visitor to the city today would find hundred's of Gabourys listed in the phone book.

In 1688, Antoine rented the farm of Pierre Campagna for 6 years. The agreement entitled Antoine to the cabin located on the land and full fishing rights in exchange for 25 minots of grain per year. In addition to the farm, Antoine also became involved in a fur trading operation as one of the principals in a partnership from 1691 to 1693. During this period, Antoine had a number of legal battles related to his business dealings. Scattered across several legal records are four distinct cases.

In 1690, Antoine sued Isaac Harnois for one minot of grain that he gave to Mr. Harnois the year of the famine of 1690. In another case, Tugal Cottin sued Antoine for money owed him. At first, the court ruled that Antoine owed Mr. Cottin:

- 40 sols for 2 jugs of wine.
- 20 sols for 1 quart of spirits.
- 1 "minot" of corn (an old French unit of measure), to be paid at the next harvest, in return for which Antoine would

be allowed a credit of 40 sols.

Antoine appealed the decision to the Sovereign Council. The appeal was successful and the judgment was reduced to 40 sols in total, which Antoine acquiesced to pay.

Antoine appeared in a third case as a witness rather than a litigant. The case was a dispute over eel fishing equipment between Tugal Cottin and Pierre Amyot. Antoine was called by the Sovereign Council as a witness to testify on what he knew of the dispute between the two parties. The result of the case was that Mr. Amyot was ordered to turn over two trunks, 16 nearly new fishing grids and 6 old grids to Mr. Cottin. The case was somewhat unusual in that the Intendant (Governor) himself sat in as part of the council to hear the case.

The last case was actually a complicated set of inter-related cases revolving around the fur trading business that Antoine had become involved in. From 1691 to 1693, Antoine, along with François Poisset de la Coche, Phillippe Letourneau and several silent partners ran a fur trading business, serving as middleman for furs coming from the Great Lakes region on their way to France. At this time, fur trading was done by freighter canoe. There were two types of freighter canoes commonly used; a "master's canoe" (up to 36 feet long with a crew of 6-12 and a load capacity of 4500 pounds), or a "northern canoe" (crew of 5-6 and a load capacity of 2900 pounds). The equipping of such ventures was a considerable enterprise. The standard route taken was to go up the Ottawa river from Montreal, across to Lake Nipissing and down the French River to the Georgian Bay of Lake Huron. From there,

one could reach Lake Superior from Sault Ste. Marie, and Lake Michigan at Michilimackinac. This area around the convergence of the three Great Lakes was the heartland of the Ottawa Indians, with a particularly large population in the general vicinity of Michilimackinac, where the French had a fort.

Antoine and his partners had been involved in a transaction along with a Mr. Hébert and a Mr. Louis Dupuy. However, two things went wrong with the transaction. A dispute arose over the sharing of the cost of the expedition, and a dispute arose over the whereabouts of the beaver pelts that the expedition had produced. The group broke up into three factions: Mr. Dupuy, Mr. Hébert, and the others. The three factions sued each other, followed by counterclaims and claims in warranty (e.g. "If I owe this to you, I am entitled to be reimbursed by someone else.")

On March 17th, 1691, Mr. Hébert obtained a judgment against Antoine and his group. That decision was appealed. On April 2nd, 1691, the appellants made a motion to the Council to postpone the hearing in order to clear up the confusion over what happened to the beaver pelts produced by the expedition. 18 bales of beaver pelts were suppose to belong to the expedition and were suppose to be in storage at Fort Michilimackinac. However, Mr. Hébert claimed that there were only 13 bales there and that 5 bales were at the Jesuit mission at Sault Ste. Marie. François Poisset, Antoine's partner, argued that a postponement would be necessary in order to hear three witnesses (Guillaume Masse, Louis Marchant and Mr. Gendro) in order to cast light on the issue. The motion was granted and they were given 8 days to have the testimony delivered to Councillor

Charles Denys Devitré.

Antoine and his group failed to produce the testimony within the allotted 8 days. At the next sitting of the Council, on April 23rd, the appellants presented a motion requesting further time to assemble the evidence. Mr. Hébert was furious and responded with two motions of his own: one to strike down the appellant's appeal (and therefore to have the original judgment executed immediately), and as an alternative, to proceed with the appeal immediately. The court ruled that a delay of another 8 days would be granted, at which time the trial would proceed regardless.

While Antoine's case was proceeding, Mr. Hébert and Mr. Dupuy were also suing each other about essentially the same set of issues. Court records indicate that the dispute began on June 16th, 1690, although it is not clear whether the main issue was the pelts or the cost sharing. Mr. Hébert won the case and Mr. Dupuy was ordered to pay the equivalent of 21 French pounds and 10 sols in beaver pelts, plus costs. Mr. Dupuy appealed the decision and succeeded in having it reversed. The Council now agreed with Mr. Dupuy's counterclaim and Mr. Hébert was ordered to pay 100 French pounds. However, the Council specifically stated that their judgment was without prejudice to Hébert's right to seek reimbursement from Antoine.

By this time, it was looking like Antoine and his group would be required to pay a significant portion of the cost sharing for the expedition, although the exact amounts had not been established. The Council ordered an examination of Mr. Poisset's assets to determine what assets of

Antoine's were in Mr. Poisset's possession. This was likely done to determine where Antoine's seizable assets were in case a judgment went against him.

The final resolution of the case happened in two parts. In regards to Mr. Hébert's claim against Antoine for cost sharing of the expedition, the Council ruled that Antoine indeed owed a certain amount of that cost but that his work in setting up the expedition, going above and beyond that of the others, was compensation enough. Having already worked off his part of the cost sharing, Antoine was not expected to pay any more. The second part of the resolution came from a negotiated settlement on July 16th, 1691, presumably under pressure from the Council. Under its terms, Antoine would have to pay Mr. Hébert the equivalent of 49 French pounds in beaver pelts. Antoine would also have to pay 37 French pounds and 10 sols in cash, minus a credit of 18 French pounds. In addition to these amounts, two other sums were mentioned in the resolution: one for 68 French pounds and 10 sols, and one for 91 French pounds and 6 sols. The disposition of those sums however is not clear from the judgment. Unfortunately, we also do not know who finally took possession of the beaver pelts.

The exact date of Antoine's death is not known, however we do know that he died before the marriage of his daughter Marie Charlotte. In St. Augustin church records for the marriage of Marie Charlotte Gaboury and Joseph Cotin on August 18th, 1709, Antoine is referred to as "defunt", French for deceased.

References:

- a. Catalogue des immigrants, 1632 to 1662, Marcel Trudel
- b. La Vie Libertine en nouvelle France au XVIII Siecle, Robert Lionel Seguin
- c. Emigration Rochelaise en Nouvelle France, National Archives du Quebec, 1970
- d. Judgments du Conseil Souverain de Quebec, Vol I, 1663 - 1675 and Vol III, 1686 - 1695 *
- e. Church records, Parish of St. Augustin
- f. Inventaire d'une Collection de Pieces Judiciaries, Notariales, etc., Pierre-Georges Roy. No. 69 & 210
- g. Ville De L'Ange Gardien - Nos Vieilles Familles
- h. The Beginnings of New France; 1524-1663, Marcel Trudel
- i. 1667 Census of Quebec

Acknowledgments:

Original research performed by Paul Gaboury, 12 Assabet Crossing, Acton, Mass, 01720 USA, 9th generation of lineage of Antoine Gaboury and cousin, 6th removed of the author, David Gaboury, 1622 29th Ave. S., Fargo, North Dakota, 58103 USA.

*Legal proceedings translated and interpreted free of charge by Mr. Marc Denhez, Barrister-Avocat, Ottawa, Ontario.

ST. ALBANS ARRIVAL LISTS

Most immigrants arriving in the U. S. enter by our coastal seaports, and most of us are aware of passenger emigration/immigration indexes and lists. Due to lower costs of transportation into Canada, many immigrants have come into the U.S. via Canada. In the early 1890's it was estimated that 40% arriving in Quebec and Montreal went directly to the U.S. Canada, however, did not keep

arrival lists as the U.S. did.

In 1895, the U.S. government sent representatives to Quebec and Montreal to record the immigrants continuing on to the United States by road or railroad. These lists were sent to the St. Albans District Office in St. Albans, Vermont. Some of these immigrants continued directly to the United

Sample of a manifest card found by using the soundex system

microfilm
#1472876
LDS Library

350 MANIFEST		Part of Montreal Can		Date 6/29/20	Serial No. 537-34-5
Family name COTE		Given name JOSEPH-HERVE		Accompanied by	
C.I.V. No.	Place and date of issue	Section and subdivision	Quota country charged	R.P. No.	
Place of birth (town, country, etc.)	Age 20 Yrs. Sex M	Act of 1924	Occupation Lab.	Head yes	
Language for exemptions	Race	Nationality	W. D.	Write	
Name and address of nearest relative or friend in country whence alien came		Last permanent residence (town, country, etc.)			
From No		To Canada Chateaugay, Canada			
Name and address of nearest relative or friend in country whence alien came		Passage paid by Self			
From No		To Upper Lake N.Y. Co. Adrien - Upper Lake, N.Y.			
Money shown: \$50.		Ever in U.S. From		Part of coming and time remaining	
Head tax status		Height	Complexion	Hair	Eyes
740 1842 5		Dark	Light	Dark	Blue
Port and date of landing, and name of steamer		Distinguishing marks		None	
Records by		Previously examined at	Date	Previous disposition	Present disposition, P.I.
M.E.M.				Arrived by	
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, Immigration and Naturalization Service. FORM 545. 16-5160					

DISPOSITION BEFORE B.I.A.				VISITORS ON TRAVEL	
Detained for and date	Rejected on and date	Visitor 514 No.	Visitor 514 or 514-1 line	Visitor 514 or 514-1 line	Visitor 514 or 514-1 line
Date approved	Options and date	Body admitted	File No.	Disposition	Visited issued at and date
MEDICAL CERTIFICATE					
Admitted with Good					
PART OF ENTRY: Montreal					
DATE: Jun 28 - 1920					
MANNER: Not shown					
REMARKS AND ENDORSEMENTS					
1284 524-336659 Mfctd July 1920					
Signature of alien					
Signature of Inspector					

States. Others, delayed, either for financial or other reasons, and lived in Canada a number of years before continuing to the U.S. Regularly these lists and those of other entries from Canada into the United States would be registered at the St. Albans District office.

The St. Albans Arrival Lists cover the years 1895-1954 in the St. Albans District. The St. Albans District extended from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean along the Canadian border.

There are two kinds of lists available. One is a soundex listing of manifest cards for passengers arriving between 1895 and 1954. The second are lists of those arriving on trains. These are arranged by month and year, then by listing of port and then by railway.

Organization of Lists

Between 1895-July, 1907, the lists were arranged chronologically by date of arrival as created and submitted

Starting in 1907, a monthly report was sent each month to the district office. There each month's report would be bound alphabetically by border station into four or five volumes.

In 1929, the St. Albans District was divided into two parts: (1) The Atlantic to Michigan and (2) Michigan to the Pacific.

Information Available

The information one acquires from these lists changes and becomes more detailed as time goes on. The completeness of the information, as on any form, depended on the border guard and his interest and intent in following the formal rule.

1890's:

Name age, occupation, country of origin, arriving to, where planning on staying in U.S

After 1900:

Name, age in years and months,

married or single, sex, occupation, and nationality

1903:

Last residence, final destination, by whom the ticket was paid, if they had been in the U.S. before, whether going to join a friend or a relative and name and address of that person were additional questions added to the form.

By 1910:

There were two pages of questions.

1913:

Additional information included: U.S. birth place and date and courthouse where they were naturalized

Lists were divided into four categories:

- (1) Foreign born going directly to the U.S. within a year
- (2) Passengers from a foreign country entering the U.S. more than a year later
- (3) Canadian Nationals
- (4) American citizens returning to the U.S.

They also would cross reference who showed up and who didn't from categories 1 and 2.

Although the records begin in 1895, the information they contain can go back as far as the 1860's and 1870's.

Where are they located?

Microfilm copies of the St. Albans Arrival Lists can be found at the National Archives and many of the northern regional archives.

They are also in the LDS Family History Library collection. The 937 rolls of microfilm are listed under United States, Emigration/Migration and Canada, Emigration/Migration. It is easier using the Canada listing to find the film numbers. However, it may take some searching in a number of films to find the appropriate port of entry.



WISCONSIN STATE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.

15 January 1997

TO: All Genealogical Societies in Wisconsin.

LIMITATION ON COPYING OF PRE-1907 VITAL RECORDS

(Please read this very carefully. It is important!)

Chapter 69 of the Wisconsin State Statutes makes it illegal for any person not specifically authorized to do so under subchapter 1 of Chapter 69 to prepare or issue "any paper or film which purports to be, or carries the appearance of an original or a copy of a vital record, certified or uncertified...." The penalty for doing so is a fine of not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment for not more than 2 years or both.

The State Historical Society of Wisconsin (SHSW) and Area Research Centers (ARC) hold microfilm copies of pre-1907 vital records. Neither the State Historical Society, the ARCs nor individual researchers are authorized to make such photocopies under the provisions of subchapter 1 of Chapter 69. The State Historical Society has therefore made the decision that after **MARCH 1, 1997**, photocopies may no longer be made from their microfilm copies of the pre-1907 Wisconsin vital records and so informed the ARCs..

Here are some important facts related to this issue:

1. This action by the SHSW does not deny or limit **ACCESS** to the pre-1907 vital records. The action affects the making of photocopies only. This means that anyone may still make extracts, abstracts or hand-written copies from the microfilm.
2. After the SHSW's date of implementation persons who want a photocopy of a vital record from these pre-1907 films must request them from the state registrar (Bureau of Vital Statistics - BVS) or a local registrar (County Register of Deeds). These are the only agencies authorized by Chapter 69 to make and provide such copies. The fees which they charge are also mandated by the same law, they have no choice as to how much to charge.
3. The law involved is not new, it has been on the books since 1985. It has just not been enforced. The present situation results from a decision by the Wisconsin Registers of Deeds Association (WRDA) to force the issue.
4. This is not the first time this issue has been raised. In 1995 a similar effort by the WRDA was resolved by an interim agreement on the part of the WRDA, the SHSW, the BVS and the Wisconsin State Genealogical Society (WSGS) and Wisconsin Genealogical Council (WGC) on behalf of the genealogical community to delay enforcement pressure while appropriate changes to the law were prepared by the SHSW. Before these changes were drafted the WRDA reconsidered its position resulting in the current situation.
5. A special task force has been established by the WSGS and the WGC to develop appropriate action. This will most likely involve preparing recommendations for legislative action. There are a number of options as to just what this action should be, however, and each must be carefully examined to determine just what is most likely to produce a successful outcome. There is no quick fix, but if anything is to be done the SHSW and the genealogical community must do it.

WHAT NOW?

1. Inform your members of what is happening. It is important that we all work from fact, not rumor.
2. Do not start a letter-writing campaign. Letters to Assembly persons, State Senators, the Governor or other officials will only confuse the issue at this point. Letters and other contacts with legislators will be most effective after the SHSW and our task force develop specific proposals for them to consider.
3. Try to discourage your members, and any others, from venting their spleen or "taking it out" on the staff of the SHSW Library or the ARCs. This is not their fault, and they are the ones in danger of being taken to court if the issue is pressed.
4. Be polite to your Register of Deeds. He or she may not have been among those who argued for the WRDA to take the position it did. Some Registers of Deeds, we know for a fact, are already "on our side," and if legislative action is indeed called for we would like to line up as many RDs to support it as possible and to generate as little opposition as possible. We don't want to make enemies where they may not exist.
5. Be prepared to provide support for the legislative action once it is developed. We will try to keep you informed and up-to-date on this process, but please understand that this is likely to be a complicated process. It is already clear that simply rescinding the law is not a viable option.
6. If you haven't responded to our 25 November 1996 request for membership data please do so now. We asked for just two things: total number of persons on your membership rolls and how many of them have Wisconsin addresses. This information will be very helpful as the task force mentioned above develops strategies to implement its recommendations. Send your information to Jack Brissee, WSGS First Vice-President by any of the following means:
Phone: 608 835-9750 Mail: 529 Echo Valley Rd, Brooklyn, WI 53521
Fax: 608 835-2897 Email: jbrissee@execpc.com

7. For more information contact any of the following:

Jack Brissee at any of the addresses given above.

Joy Reisinger, 1020 Central Ave, Sparta, WI 54656, phone: 608 269 6361,
Fax: 608 269-6929, or Email: joycgrs@centuryinter.net

Nancy Emmert, 1613 Rutledge St, Madison, WI 53704, Phone: 608 241-1969, or
Email: emmert@execpc.com

Sincerely yours,

Nancy J. Emmert
President WSGS

"In Search of Our Acadian Roots CD-ROM" A Genealogy CD-Rom Containing over a Half Million Acadian/French Canadian Names. A Review.

By Jim Gaboury

The "In Search of Our Acadian Roots CD-ROM" is a disk full of many useful programs. You will also find Acadian and French Canadian genealogical and historical information. Best of all it may help you get in contact with people who are researching your Acadian family names or even your French-Canadian family names. The CD has 519,008 mostly Acadian and French Canadian names on it. There were 135 participants in this worthy project.

I found it helpful to print out and read the following text files:

1. "a-read.1st" from the "root" directory of the CD. There also is a copy of this file in the "text" directory.
2. "software.doc" from the "infodoc" directory.
3. "gensrch.doc" from the "software" directory of the CD.
4. "fileinfo.doc" from the "infodoc" directory on the CD.
5. "badgeds.doc" from the "fileinfo" directory on the CD. It also can be found in the root directory of the CD. This ".doc" printout explains why a few of the gedcoms on the CD are placed in the "BAD-GEDS" directory and how you can still make use of them.
6. "aa-index.txt" from the software directory on the CD is a list of the compressed/zipped shareware/Freeware files on the CD. There are approximately 22 MB worth of these programs in over 225 files. Most of these are Personal Ancestral File utilities. There are some utilities for the "Brother's Keeper" program as well as 20 or so gedcom utility

programs. One of these utility programs is a gedcom file editor, another is one that analyzes and repairs gedcom files, and another sorts the data in a gedcom file, just to name a few.

If you do purchase this CD, a careful reading of #1 above is advised, especially the part pertaining to how to run the "acadian.exe" program.

The software program that accesses the information on the Acadian CD is called "acadian.exe". Since the data files on the CD are not encrypted the information can be extracted and copied to your hard drive, even if you have a Mac computer. The search and seek part of the "acadian.exe" program, however, does not work on a Mac.

When you select the "N" option at the menu screen after the "acadian.exe" program has been properly started, it will compare your gedcom file to the gedcom files on the CD. It then takes all of the matches between the names in your gedcom file and the names in the gedcom files on the CD, along with the data in the gedcom files and creates a file called, "RESULTS.MAT". This file is then displayed by the DOS "EDIT" program showing you all of the matches and the names of the gedcom files from the CD that match the names in your gedcom file. You can then check the "fileinfo.doc" print out or the "gedcoms" directory for the gedcom name and the name and address of the person who submitted it. Voila! You

may have found one or more Acadian or French-Canadian cousin(s).

Now before I go any further, I suppose I should explain what a "gedcom file" is. A gedcom file is a file that is created by most, if not all, genealogy software programs nowadays. They will have that option as one of their features. It was developed mainly because there was a need for a program that would enable people who use different genealogy programs to be able to import each other's genealogical data into their own, if they so choose. Because of this feature a person doesn't have to do a lot of typing to enter another person's genealogical information into their genealogy database just because his/her genealogy program isn't compatible with someone else's.

One of the more useful programs on the CD is "gensrch.zip". When it is unzipped into its own directory on a hard drive a set of worthwhile programs results. The main program "gensrch.exe" (a search-see program) is a command line UNIX style program that goes beyond "acadian.exe" in that where "acadian.exe" allows a person to find matches between their gedcom files and those on the CD, "gensrch.exe" allows a person to not only match those on the CD but also lets them find matches between their gedcom(s) and those given to them by others. The program, "ged2srch.exe" scans a gedcom file, and generates one line of information about each person in it. Another program is called "soundex.exe". This is a program where you type a surname and it will give a soundex code for that name. A fourth program, "surnames.exe", generates a surname list from gedcom files giving the number of times in the gedcom file the surname is found and the name of the

gedcom file(s) in which it is located. There are other programs in this set including 2 short "demo" files that can be accessed by the "gensrch.exe" program so that you can get a feel for using the gensrch program. Then there is "combsrch.exe" which prints out the result of a gensrch report by combining the matches of the various gedcom files in that report. The four remaining programs are best left to be read about in the "gensrch.doc" print out.

There are other valuable items on this CD that many people will find helpful such as:

1. In the Tafels directory on the CD you will find a TT(tiny tafel) report on each person who has contributed a gedcom on the CD.

2. In the "text" directory on the CD you will find a lot of very useful information but you will have to look for it. As a help I will list some of the more interesting types of information and where to look for it.

- a. In the "j-croche" subdirectory you will find censuses for several Acadia and Louisiana locations between the years 1671 & 1777 as well as some military censuses for 1770 and 1777. There is a list of Acadians in the Revolutionary War (1766). You will also find "Acadian Place Names" giving former and current names for each place. There is a list of Acadian surnames of those expelled from Nova Scotia between 1755 and 1764. Another file has the names of Acadians' exiled to South Carolina and the ships they were on. There are other text files in this directory but these are some of the more important ones.

- b. In the "misc" subdirectory of the "text" directory you will find a list of addresses, hours, and phone numbers of the various Canadian Archive sites (can-arch.txt), a short list of books useful for researching

Canadian genealogy (can-book.txt), a list of genealogical societies in Canada (can-gens), tips for searching Canadian military records (can-mil.txt), a list of Canadian resources (can-srce.txt) such as libraries, archives, churches, and societies along with a brief list of what is available at most of those places, a list of Canadian provinces with the addresses, phone numbers, and fees of Vital Statistic offices in each Province (can-vitl.txt), and an explanation of and a how to do a "Tiny Tafels" report (tt_tms.txt).

c. In the "p-berlo" subdirectory you will find four subdirectories, "acadhist", "acadiana", "reunions", and "tidbits". The "acadhist" directory contains interesting text files. One of these is a history of the Acadian flag. Another is a history of Acadia that includes an account of the great dispersion, "Le Grand Derangement". There also is a file that has the passenger list of the ship St. Jehan which left France on 1 Apr. 1636 for Acadia. One other file has a list of the original inhabitants of Quebec City. There is more but I think this is enough to whet your appetite.

In the "acadiana" subdirectory are files with a list of Acadian names and places along with the location of each.

The "reunions" subdirectory has ten text files that are an alphabetical list of Surname Associations and their addresses. It also gives planned reunion dates but the dates are mostly 1994. To find out any future planned reunion dates one would have to contact the particular association to find out when it is.

The "tidbits" subdirectory contains 78 text files covering such things as Champlain's forming the "Order of Good Times", a very brief history of Ellis Island, one that answers the question, What is a Cajun?, some Cajun poetry, a brief explanation of the history behind the

"King's Daughters", and much, much more.

d. In the "p-hall" subdirectory two of the four files involve Urbain Baudrau dit Graveline. One is a descendency chart and the other is his family group sheet.

The "acadian.txt" file is a list of responses to the statement, What it means to be an Acadian.

The "micmac.txt" file is an account of the close relationship between the Acadians and the Micmac Indians as well as a brief history of the Micmac Indians and their interaction with the Europeans beginning with the Vikings in about 1000 A.D.

e. In the "t-ledoux" subdirectory is a set text files starting with a 10 generation Ahnentafel Chart of a Thomas Joseph Ledoux.

The second one gives the Ancestors of Charlemagne.

The third (filleroi.txt) is a listing of the "King's Daughters" and their marriage dates/places, and husband's names. It also includes interesting personal notes about some of these women.

Another useful file is the "frenchwd.txt" file. It gives the meanings of commonly used words, phrases, and symbols used in French genealogical sources.

The last text file (in English & French) in this subdirectory (vifran.txt) provides an alphabetical list of French Departments, their vital centers (bureaus of vital statistics), main National Archives, a listing of the Regions in France and the Departments within each, a list of the names of the old French provinces and a chronological history of the French Departments.

f. In the last subdirectory (y-cyr) in the "text" directory you will find quite a few text files dealing with Acadian history and its

people, a text file with addresses of numerous genealogical societies/associations, two excellent files explaining "dit" names, a potentially useful bibliography for those doing Acadian genealogy research, a listing of addresses of Acadian archives, a listing of LDS Family History Center addresses in Canada, several short biographies of Cyr families, a listing of census and other records that are available from the "National Archives of France". Many other useful and interesting text files can also be found in this subdirectory.

Judging from my experience I am sure that people who do purchase this CD will not be disappointed with their purchase. They might be a little overwhelmed by the wealth of useful information and programs but once they settle into knowing what they are looking for and start making use of information pertinent to their research goals they should do fine.

While writing this review I received a copy of new instructions for the Acadian CD from Yvon Cyr, the originator of this project. The new instructions will be sent to all the people who have previously ordered

the CD. It will, of course, be included with all new purchases of the CD. Yvon Cyr in this revision of the instructions has clarified things so that purchasers of this CD will have a very good idea of what each item on the "Menu" screen, that comes up after "acadian.exe" is run, is all about. It should also give them a better understanding of how to find information on the CD.

The CD is a non-profit project produced by and available from Yvon Cyr for \$49 (USA) and \$69 (Can.). Both prices include shipping and handling.

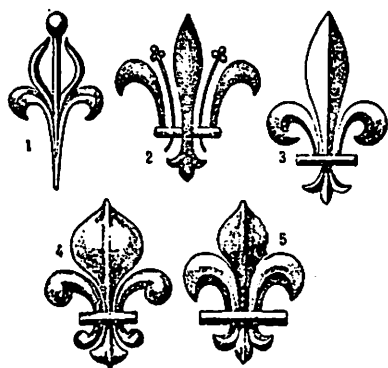
Mr. Cyr can be contacted by any of the following means:

Mail: Yvon L. Cyr
The Village by the Arboretum
2 Ashcroft Court
Guelph, Ontario, Canada N1G 4X7
Phone: (519) 821-2222
Fax: (519) 837-8292
E-Mail: cajun@freespace.net

For further information and access to many other genealogical sites you can visit his Home Page at :

<http://tdg.uoguelph.ca/~ycyr/genealogy>

THE FLEUR-DE-LIS



FLEUR-DE-LIS. 1, premedieval; 2, medieval; 3, Renaissance; 4, Louis XIV; 5, Louis XVI.

From the Funk and Wagnall Encyclopedia, F p. 4980

The fleur-de-lis meaning "lily flower" has been associated with the royal family of France for centuries. Some historians say it actually refers to the iris. Others claim it to be a corruption of fleur-de Louis. (Clovis was an early form of Louis.) According to legend, an angel gave Clovis, the Frankish king, a lily at his baptism. Others say Clovis was the first to use the fleur-de-lis in 500 after receiving an iris from an angel for accepting Christianity.

As time went on, the style and meaning of the fleur-de-lis changed as a heraldic symbol.

King Louis VI, ruling from 1108-1137 first used the fleurs-de-lis on coins and for his coat of arms. Following a decree by Louis VII in the 12th century, the fleur-de-lis was strewn on a field of blue. Soon, gold fleur-de-lis scattered on a blue field began to be used by French royalty. In the 13th century, three fleur-de-lis were used. In 1376, Charles V set the number at three to symbolize the trinity.

Its association with the French crown caused the fleur-de-lis to be used in the arms of noblemen, gentlemen and cities throughout France.

Information for the preceding article was contributed by Gene Harrison.

Books of Interest

Albert, Felix, Immigrant Odyssey: A French-Canadian Habitant in New England, The University of Maine Press, Orono, Maine, 1991.

Felix Albert was a farmer who had wanted to stay in the region where he was born and raised. For awhile, he succeeded--farming and working part time in the woods. But land became scarce, soil became exhausted, and the seasonal work in the lumber industry was not enough. To support his family, he had to uproot them.

Felix Albert, with his wife, Desneiges and children, like thousands of others left farming in Quebec and migrated to Lowell, Massachusetts in 1881, hoping to work there temporarily and later to return to their rural Quebec homeland. Between 1860 and 1900, the lure of the textile factories in the towns of Massachusetts caused many French-Canadians to seek a better life economically.

In Lowell, the Albert family moved into a "Little Canada", a French-Canadian neighborhood living with a fellow countryman, Jules Tremblay, until they could find a place of their own. All members of the family, children included, were expected to work to contribute to the family's support. Seventy per cent of French-Canadian children

between the ages of 10 and 16 worked full time in the textile mills. Felix Albert's two daughters and the eldest son were of working age and worked in the mills. Desnieges was at home with the other children. She bore 19 children, 14 who survived their parents. Many of the wives of other French-Canadians did laundry and/or took in boarders to help supplement the family's income.

Felix worked at several jobs--woodcutter, construction worker, wood carter--Then he moved to building tenements and renting them to newly arrived French-Canadian immigrants. He opened a grocery store, built his own stables and again like many others decided to stay permanently in the U.S.

Felix met newly arrived French-Canadians at the railroad station. His reputation and importance in the French-Canadian community grew.

Felix extended credit liberally to his regular customers. In a short time there were more debts than money. Hard times fell on the area. By 1894, most of Felix's goods were sold at public auction, and he was back on the land.

As his children grew, they moved and settled in other factory towns of Massachusetts. Most French-Canadians who went to the factory towns did not engage in business pursuits as Felix had done. Yet, all were seeking the same thing--a better economic life. All found they depended on all--men, wives and children--to labor for wages to provide the needed capital. Felix's story also reveals the changes in family relationships especially between fathers and sons which were emerging.

Doty, C. Stewart, The First Franco-Americans: New England Life Histories From the Federal Writers' Project 1938-1939, University of Maine at Orono Press, Orono, 1985.

Over a half million immigrants from Quebec settled in New England the last half of the

19th century. This is a collection of life history narratives recorded in the 1930's by workers of the Federal Writers' Project, a program of the WPA. Most of the narratives were put away in archives and warehouses. Some of these narratives have been edited while others are in their original form. They provide a view of life of the common man who immigrated from Quebec to New England in the late 19th century to the Great Depression. Some made a complete break with Canada while others came to New England temporarily. There was much coming and going between French Canada and French New England before they settled down. In their search for a better standard of living, some met opposition from friends and relatives. Some found success. Others were not so successful. All faced the problem of whether to assimilate into the Anglophone America, or whether to preserve his French language and traditions. These life history narratives present different views towards trade unions and the little impact they had on New England politics. Once in the U.S., their main concerns were getting and keeping a job, making it bearable, raising families and seeing that their children would have better opportunities than they had.

The narratives included are of Philippe Lemay and Henri Lemay in Manchester, New Hampshire; of Steve Comeau, Mr. and Mrs. Ovide Morin, David Morin, Mike Pelletier, Alphonse Martin, Vital Martin, Rev. Wilfred Ouellette, Alex Lavoie and William Green of Old Town, Maine; of Stonecutters, boarding house keeper and a granite worker of Barre, Vermont; and Henry Boucher of Woonsocket, Rhode Island.

NEWS NOTES

American-Canadian Genealogist, vol. 22 No. 4, Issue 70, Fall 1996 has an article which may be of interest to you by Thomas Kehrwald entitled "Stanislas Chaput: Clerk in the Wisconsin Fur Trade."

The last four issues of Lost in Canada, and number 1-3 of The Canadian-American Journal, 1996 has an on-going article,

"Baptismal Records, 1835-1847, Kept at LaPointe & Bayfield, Indian Missions, by Iraeus Frederic BARAGA". The records were extracted from microfilm of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin by John L. Schade.

Number 2 and 3 of The Canadian-American Journal, 1996 also has begun a series of computer English translations of persons in the Dictionnaire Historique Des Canadiens Et des Metis Francais de l'Ouest, 1908, written by A.G. Morice, O.M.I.

From Out on a Limb, vol. 11 #3, August, 1996, Dodge and Jefferson Counties Genealogical Society, Watertown, Wis.: For those interested in the Illinois Regional Archives Depositories (IRAD), you can now locate government records more efficiently with the use of a new guide, A Summary Guide to Local Government Records in the Illinois Regional Archives. Send a check for \$6.00 payable to the Secretary of State, to Illinois Regional State Archives, Archives Building, Information Services Section, Springfield, Illinois 62756.

From News Letter, Milwaukee County Historical Society, January 1997: Mimi Bird's complete, original 6 volume set of research work on the towns of Granville and Milwaukee have been placed in the County Historical Society Collection. This study includes family history, architecture, photographs of houses and cemetery and burial material.

We are still looking for people who are interested in working on the cookbook. Call Linda Boyea.

From Roots in Washburn County, vol. 10 #3, July 1996 Washburn County Genealogical Society, Shell Lake, Wis. and subsequently from Gems of Genealogy, Vol. 22, Summer 1996: Those removable self stick notes should not be used on any paper which has permanent value according to the National Archives. The adhesive remains on the paper to which the notes are adhered--even when removed immediately. The remaining

adhesive can cause records to stick together or to the files in which they are stored. Also, as the chemicals in the adhesive break down, they cause deterioration of the paper and make the printing illegible. Their lab also found that the adhesive lifted photocopied images after two weeks of aging and that some of the notes' colors run when wet.

So avoid use of those self-stick notes on any documents or papers of any value, or you will permanently damage them!

From Lifelines, vol. 13 # 2, No 25, 1996, Northern New York American-Canadian Genealogical Society, Plattsburgh, N.Y.: There is an interesting article on the residents of Sandy Point, an island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. A list of destitute families representing some of the residents is included.

The same issue also has an extensive bibliography of genealogical sources for the Eastern Townships of Quebec.

The Wisconsin Magazine of History, vol. 80 #2, Winter 1996-1997 features a local history article on the "Wisconsin Fox River Valley and the Mesquakie." Photos and information on the Grignon family are part of that article.

Do you have any family beliefs or practices concerning birth or pregnancy? If so, would you please send them to me for inclusion in a future Quarterly. Do you have a midwife in your ancestry? Maybe, you would be willing to write an article.

COMING UP

5 April 1997: Holiday Inn, Tomah, Wis.: German Workshop; Guest speaker will be Michael R. Haase. 2 sessions: "Germanic Immigration--The Who, What, Where, Why and How Behind It," and "After the Empire--1871 to the Present"; Workshop/lunch fee: \$15.00; Contact:

Monroe, Juneau, and Jackson Co.
Workshop
c/o Marie Drescher
723 Packard St

Tomah, Wis 54660

5 April 1997: Rock County, WI Genealogical Society is sponsoring "Upstairs, Downstairs, Something for Everyone"; Senior Center, Janesville, WI. Jack Brisse and Nancy Emmert will be featured speakers. For information write:

Mary Jane Benage
1307 E. Racine St.
Janesville, WI 53545

12 April 1997: Milwaukee County Genealogical Society 10th workshop; Serb Memorial Hall, Milwaukee. 5101 W. Oklahoma Ave. Registration prior to March 15 is \$25, (after March 15 the cost is \$30) for the workshop and buffet lunch. Meldon Wolfgang III will discuss German genealogy. Other speakers are Arlene Brachman, Beginning Genealogy; Bruce Butterfield, Komputer Kindergarten; Darlene Norman, Self-Publishing Your Family History; and Bob Heck, Genealogy on Internet. For information call 414 332-5886 or write to:

Doris V. Cummins
Workshop Publicity
5229 N. Santa Monica Blvd.
Milwaukee, WI 53227

24 April 1997, Thursday, 7:00 p.m.: State Historical Museum, 30 N. Carroll St, on Capitol Square, Madison; "Hands Linked In History: State Historical Societies and the Development of Local Historical Organizations," by Tom McKay, SHSW Local History; Free to the public.

25-27 April 1997: Ontario Genealogical Society Seminar '97; Nottawasaga Inn, Alliston, Ont.; 19 speakers; Contact:

OGS Seminar '97
46 Uplands Avenue
Hamilton, Ont. L8S 3X7 Canada

24-27 April 1997: Fourth New England Regional Genealogical Conference; Radisson Hotel and Conference Center, 100 Berlin Rd., Cromwell, Connecticut. Besides a number of presentations, there will be research trips and sightseeing tours. For registration forms, write:

NERGC
c/o Rosalie Godfrey
56 High Street
Ipswich, MA 01938

26 April 1997: A New Light on Old Problems presented by the Zion Genealogical Society; San Damiano Hall, St. Therese Hospital, 2615 Washington Street, Waukegan, Illinois.

Featured speaker will be Helen Leary.

Registration: \$17 for members, \$20 non-members by April 10 and \$20 members and \$23 non-members after April 10. Contact persons are Carrie Johann 847 623-2396 or Joanne I. Layne 847 360-1360 or write:

Joanne I. Layne
P.O. Box 873
Waukegan, Illinois 60079

2 May 1997: WSGS Spring Meeting; State Historical Society, Madison; Lorreto Dennis Szucs will be the featured speaker.

5 May, 1997: Shorewood Library; The Irish Genealogical Society of Wisconsin featured speaker will be Marianna O'Gallagher. Her topic will be "Using Quebec Records". Her topic will be of interest to both Irish and French Canadian researchers. A prepaid fee of \$5 will be charged. Because of limited seating, please register by contacting Pat Geyh, 4624 West Tesch Ave., Greenfield, Wis., 53220. Phone: 414 541-8820.

7-10 May 1997: "Pennsylvania, Cradle of a Nation"; NGS Conference in conjunction with the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania; Valley Forge, Pennsylvania. For information call 703 525-0050 or write:

NGS Conference
4527 17th Street North
Arlington, VA 22207-2399

<http://www.genealogy.org/-/ngs/>.

20 May 1997, Tuesday 12:15-1:00 pm: State Historical Museum, 30 N. Carroll St. on Capitol Square, Madison; "SHSW Historic Sites--Past & Present" by David Pamperin, Director of Historic sites; free

1-6 June 1997: Genealogy Summer Camp 1997 sponsored by the Ontario Genealogical

Society. Cost is \$145 per person (not including accommodations and food). This week long program will include a daily tutorial of a particular type of record or source and travel to one of the many archives and libraries in Metro Toronto for hands-on research. For details and applications, call Jane MacNamara at 416 463-9103 or write to:

Summer Camp
OGS Toronto Branch
Box 518 Station K
Toronto, Ontario M4P 29

Mary Dunsirn will be attending this program, and if anyone wants to go with her, contact her at P.O. Box 127, Lakewood, Wis 54138. Phone 715 276-3527.

6-8 June 1997, Roots '97, Quebec Family History Society is holding a 20th anniversary weekend conference, McGill University, Montreal, Quebec: 18 speakers will present 18 topics: Merle Christopher, Mount Royal Cemetery Records; Stanley Diamond, Jewish Genealogical Research in Quebec; Jean Marc. Garant, Maps for Family Historians in Quebec; Evelyn Kolish, Legal Records for Family Historians; Dr. Rene Jette, French-Canadian research; Luc Lupine, Pre 1867 Military Records in Quebec; J.A.D. Lorente, Home Children of Canada; Julien S. Macay, Indexing Notarial Records in Quebec; Marianna O'Gallagher, Quebec City Records; Michael Renshaw, Care and Preservation of Family History Records; Gerald Rogers, Resources for Loyalist Research; Gary Schroeder, Irish Resources in Quebec; Brome County Historical Society, Brome County Resources; Judy Antle, Missisquoi County Resources; Marjorie Goodfellow, Eastern Townships of Quebec; Nora Hague, Notman Photographic Archives; Joan E. Vanstone, Adoption Records, and Dorothy Smith, Resources for Western Quebec.

For information call 514 695-1502 ; go to www.cam.org/qfhs/index.html. or write:

Quebec Family History Society
P.O. Box 1026
Pointe Claire, Quebec
Canada H9S 4H9

13-14 June 1997: Gene-A-Rama; Ramada Inn, 17th Ave., Wausau (note location change); the featured speaker will be David Rencher of the family history center, Salt Lake City. Topics will be "Sources and Methods for Doing Irish Research," "Irish Estate Records," "Civil War Soldier's System" and "Overview of the Family History Department." Other proposed sessions will include those on Beginners Sessions, CD Roms, Finding Your Polish Ancestral Village, Resources of UW-SP Library and ARC, Genealogy and the Internet for Non-techies and the Guyant Collection of Cemetery Records.

7-10 July 1997: 4th Annual Genealogical Institute of America; sponsored by Illinois State Genealogical Society and University of Illinois at Springfield; Four intensive courses: Part I. Genealogical Family History Research Methods, Michael J. Neill; Part II. Genealogical Family Research Methods, Sandra H. Luebking; Military Record Research Sources, Lloyd D. Bockstruck; and British Isles Research Sources, V. Ben Bloxham. Registration Fee \$310. For information call 217 786-7464 or write:

Julie Slack
Office of Continuing Education
University of Illinois at Springfield
Springfield, Ill. 62794-9243

A post-institute workshop, Internet for Genealogists, will be held 11 July. Separate registration is required.

3-6 Sept. 1997: Federation of Genealogical Societies with the Dallas Genealogical Society are sponsoring the conference "Unlock Your Heritage with Creative Problem Solving"; Dallas, Texas; For information call 214 907-9727 or write to:

FGS/DGS Conference
P.O. Box 830220
Richardson, Texas 75083-0220

<http://www.fgs.org/-fgs/>.

27-29 Sept. 1997: FEEFHS (Federation of Eastern European Family History Society) convention, Salt Lake City, Utah.

1-4 Oct. 1997: Radisson South,

Bloomington, Minnesota; Czechoslovak Genealogical Society International's 6th Genealogical Cultural Conference. Sessions on Czech genealogy, culture and music; contact:

CGSI, Inc.
P.O. Box 16225
St. Paul, Mn. 55116-0225

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

(Used by the habitants in French Canada)

MEASUREMENTS

arpent-- a unit of land measurement

1 arpent = .845 Acres (about 5/6 acre)

1 arpent = .342 hectares

1 linear arpent = 10 perches

1 linear arpent = 192 English feet or
180 French feet

1 linear arpent = 58.4 meters

84 linear arpents = 1 league

1 league = about 3 miles

aune-- unit of measurement; about 1 yard

1 aune = 1.188 meters

brasses--linear measure

equal to the span of the arms

lieue--a unit of measurement, a league

1 lieue = 4.91 kilometers or about 3 miles

1 French post league = 2.42 English miles

1 French common league = 2.76 miles

1 French marine league = 3.45 English
miles

perche--a unit of measurement

1 perche = 19.1 feet

1 perche = 5.84 pieds

100 perches = 34.19 acres

pied--unit of measurement, the French foot

(The French considered a foot, *pied de roi*, as the length of their king's shoe size.)

1 pied = 12.8 English inches or

12 French inches

18 pieds = about 6 yards

pouce--a French inch

1 pouce = about 1.06 English inches

toise--unit of measurement

1 toise = 6.4 English feet or

6 French feet

1 toise = 1.94 meters

1 toise = about 1 yard

verges--used for measuring cloth ribbon or similar items

1 verge = almost 1 English yard

WEIGHT

once--ounce

livre--a pound

In New France, 1 livre = 489.41 grams or about 1.08 English pounds

During the old regime, there were several non-standard pounds (livres of 12, 14, 16, 18 or 26 ounces)

masse-- a quantity of merchandise whose weight or amount was determined by usage

quintaux = 100 kilograms

roquille--used for measuring rum

1 roquille = about 1/3 pint

tas--a heap or pile

VOLUME

1 minot = .25 setier

1 minot = 39 litres

1 minot = 8.75 imperial gallons

1 minot = 1.107 bushels

cask--a medium to large barrel of any measure

chopine--used for measuring shot or liquor

1 chopine = .98 English pint

demiard = about 1/2 English pint

hogshead--early measure of volume, cask or barrel

1 hogshead = 60-140 gallons of liquid

jointe--a dry measure

1 jointe = two hands cupped together

pinte = about 1 U.S. quart

1 pinte = about .93 litres

poigne--a handful

pot--used for measuring wine or other liquids

1 pot = 1 tankard

1 pot = 1/2 U.S. gallon

1 pot = 2 pintes

baril--liquid measure

1 baril = 40 pots

1 baril = 20 gallons

baril--dry measure

1 baril = about 180 livres

pipe--a measure of wine

1 pipe = 126 gallons

1 pipe = 2 hogsheads

CURRENCY

livre--unit of currency valued at 1 pound of silver

1 livre = 20 sols

1 livre = 240 deniers

1 livre = 1 shilling (Halifax--18th c.)

Until 1717, the livre in New France was worth 1/4 less than the livre in France

sols--unit of currency

20 sols = 1 livre

sous--unit of currency; a bronze coin

1 sous = 12 deniers

chelin--unit of currency similar to English Shilling

1 chelin = about 20 sous

denier--smallest unit of French regime currency

1 denier = 240th of a livre

12 deniers = 1 sou/sol

franc--French regime coin

1 franc = 1 livre

ecu--(translated: a crown)

a petit ecu was a silver coin

1 petit ecu = 3 livres

1 gros ecu = 6 livres

Louis--a gold piece bearing the image of the king

1 Louis = 10 silver livre

Louis d'or--a gold piece = 25 livres

Louis d'argent--a silver coin = 3 livres

monnaie de carte--Coins were not minted in New France. Card money was made from playing cards and used for currency. A card could be worth up to 100 livres and had the mark of the intendant's seal on it.

piastre--Spanish coin accepted in New France

pistole--

1 pistole = 10 livre

The information for the above weights, measurement and currency exchanges was extracted from the following sources.

Evans, Barbar Jean, A to Zax: A Comprehensive Dictionary for Genealogists & Historians, Hearthside Press, Alexandria VA, 1995.

Drake, Paul, What Did They Mean By That? Heritage Books, Inc., Bowie, Maryland, 1994.

Heritage Quest #20, Jan/Feb 1989, pp. 58-59.

Peyser, Joseph L., Letters From New France: The Upper Country 1686-1783, University of Illinois Press, Chicago, 1992.

QUESTIONS DES LECTEUR

Janet Dupuis Cox, 9968 Point View Drive, Jonesboro, Georgia 30236-7803 is seeking Jean Guyon descendants in Acadia. She would like to locate a writing by Louis Guyon on the Descendants of Jean Guyon, published in Montreal in 1929.

David L. Herreman, 16960 Palm St., Hesperia Cal. 92345 is seeking information on the parents of **Albert (Alsid) Willette**, b. March 1879, LaCrosse, Wis; m. **Clara Goodell** in 1897; d. 1939.

Sandra and Edmund Bennett, 131 Lowell Court, O'Fallon, Il 62269 are seeking information on the parents, siblings and children of **Joseph Loignon** and his wife, **Marie Rosalie Demars (Dumay)** who were m. 28 July 1789 at St. Nicolas, Quebec. His parents may have been **Joseph Loignon** and **Marie Marguerite Demers**. Their descendants have connections to St. Louis, Missouri and St. Clair County, Illinois.

Thomas J. Blaha, 1219 N. 45th St., Milwaukee, WI 53208-2736 would like to know if anyone is researching MATAPEDIA, BONAVENTURE CO. P.Q.

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FRENCH CANADIAN/ACADIAN GENEALOGISTS OF WISCONSIN

QUARTERLY

Volume 11 No 4

Summer 1997

BIRTH PRACTICES IN FRENCH CANADA

By Joyce Banachowski

Families in New France were large. Life was difficult and conditions poor. Many died prematurely. To care for their families, remarriages were inevitable. There were many families containing children from more than one marriage. These blended families were common and necessary for survival.¹

In the seventeenth century, the death rate of women between the ages of 30-40 was very high--greater than for men. Many deaths in this age group were due to hemorrhages in childbirth.² Women had good reason to fear childbirth. It was difficult, painful, and often fatal. Women came together to help and comfort one another. Women generally gave birth at home; it was part of family life. During the French regime of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the parish midwife usually attended the woman giving birth.

During the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the population of Canada grew steadily due to the fact that women could be expected to give birth at regular intervals, usually every two years and many times within 12-18 months. Eighteenth century women had an average of over eight children. Most were conceived between May and September and in January and February. The church refused to perform marriages during

lent and advent and encouraged couples to abstain from sex during these same periods.³ By mid-nineteenth century the average family was seven children, and by the end of the nineteenth century the average had dropped to five children.

MEETING SCHEDULE

Meetings are held every second Thursday of the month in the Community Room, G110, at Mayfair Shopping Center. Enter at the Northeast mall door. Go down one floor.

June 13: Laurie Becker: "Catherine: Her Men and the Civil War. Shades of Tears and Glory", a first person presentation of her great grandmother.

July 11: Informal Sharing of Research Problems and Solutions

August 8: Review of Bastille Days; Fingerfood potluck and 15 Year Celebration

September 12: New Insights, Roundtable Exchange --What I Have Discovered at Seminars, Travels and Libraries

October 10: Joyce Banachowski: Locality Research

¹ Desdouts, "Mom's Fighting the Indians," in *Horizon Canada*, vol. 6, p. 1727.

² Dumont, Micheline, Jean, Michèle, Lavigne, Marie and Stoddart, Jennifer, *Quebec Women: A History*, The Women's Press, Toronto, 1987, p. 78.

³ Ibid.

Birthrates in towns were lower than in rural areas.⁴ Nineteenth century large families often would live with grandparents, taking in maiden aunts and uncles. Most, however, were nuclear families--parents with children.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century, women were becoming increasingly a larger part of the poverty problem. These were primarily the unmarried, orphans, immigrants, unemployed, and those suffering from chronic illnesses. A woman who was without husband, father, or brother could barely survive, especially if she was ill, had children, or was old. The most she could hope for was assistance from other women, many of whom were immigrants or had suffered losses of family due to the many epidemic diseases of cholera, typhoid, smallpox and grippe.⁵

⁴ Ibid., pp. 134-136.

⁵ Ibid., pp. 101-103.

Organizations began to appear to help those in need before, during and after childbirth. In 1817, the Montreal Ladies Benevolent Society was organized. They organized The Montreal General Hospital in 1821. The following year, the Female Compassionate Society was organized by upper class women of Quebec to help married women in child birth. In 1824, the Montreal Benevolent Society began helping destitute women and children.⁶

In 1840, the Maison Notre-Dame-de-la-Merci in Quebec was opened by Mademoiselle Metivier. The English in Canada founded the Lying-In Hospital in Montreal. These first maternity hospitals were charitable institutions where medical students served apprenticeships, and women served as guinea pigs for obstetric courses. Only unwed mothers, fallen women or those in dire poverty had children in maternity hospitals

⁶ Ibid.

**FRENCH CANADIAN/ACADIAN GENEALOGISTS
OF WISCONSIN
P.O. BOX 414
HALES CORNERS, WI 53130**

ISSN 1057-3488

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French Canadian/Acadian Genealogists of Wisconsin, Inc. annual dues which includes a subscription to the QUARTERLY is \$10.00 payable by the end of June each year.

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The QUARTERLY is published four times a year (Fall/Sept.-Oct; Winter/Dec.-Jan.; Spring/March-April; Summer/May-June) as a service to members and as an educational service to the general public through distribution to many libraries.

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Our objectives are to foster and encourage interest and research in French Canadian and Acadian genealogy, heritage, and culture.

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Regulations of the Female Compassionate Society
(Established for the relief of poor married women in their confinement)

"III. The Articles of clothing and nourishment shall be issued by the Storekeeper, on a Ticket from the Acting Directress, and the clothing shall be returned to them within thirty days. On the Storekeeper's Certificate of their being complete and properly washed, a gratuity of half a dollar, or a suit of baby linen shall be given to the poor woman, at the discretion of the Acting Directress. If not returned within the time or not in proper order, the gratuity shall be forfeited, and the woman excluded from future relief. The allowance shall consist of

Half a pound of tea,
Two pounds of Oatmeal,
Two pounds of Rice or Barley,
Two pounds of Sugar,
Six pounds of Beef,
Two loaves of Bread,
Two pounds of Soap,
Three suits of Baby Linen,
Two changes of Linen for the woman.

Medicine, Wine, Nutmegs, Wood and Bedding to be added at the discretion of the Acting Directresses.

Quebec City, Lower Canada, 1822"

From The Female Compassionate Society of Quebec, pp. 14-15, Bibliotheque de la ville de Montreal, Salle Gagnon. Printed in Dumont, Micheline, Jean, Michele, Lavigne, Marie and Stoddart, Jennifer, Quebec Women: A History, The Women's Press, Toronto, 1987, p. 103.

which first appeared in the 19th century.⁷ Throughout the nineteenth century, childbirth assistance was gradually taken over by doctors. In 1845, in the cities of Montreal and Quebec, the government forbid anyone but a qualified doctor to practice obstetrics.

In 1847, the College of Physicians and Surgeons became responsible for the training of midwives. In the 1871 census, about 40 women claimed to be midwives. After 1891, midwife does not appear on the census. This is not because midwifery disappeared. Some women still acted as midwives, helping or replacing doctors. By the end of the century, the reverse occurs. More and more women were desiring to have their children in hospitals. Especially in the cities, doctors or obstetricians were becoming more important. By 1900, although it was possible to get training and a license as a midwife, they were becoming outdated. In the twentieth century

midwives would continue to deliver babies but difficult examinations prevented women from making a career of it. After 1900 in urban areas, delivering babies was becoming the job of doctors. In rural areas, however, large numbers of non-accredited midwives continued to practice.⁸

The Birthing

If the mother was in good health, she would quietly be preparing the small dresses, nightgowns, bonnets and belly bands for the expected child. During her confinement, the wife usually had company--her mother-in-law if they lived with the father's parents, or her mother might be sent for. The grandmother played an important part in the birth. She assisted the midwife, helped prepare the baby after delivery, might serve as godmother and was hostess to guests at the christening

⁷ Ibid., p. 135.

⁸ Ibid., pp. 135-136.

party.⁹ The coming baby was always the main topic of conversation, and there would always be predictions to determine the sex. If the mother shifted her weight from right to left when she walked it would be a girl. If she felt both sides bulging, it would be twins. If she was big in her seat, it would be a boy. If the first word spoken by the child were *père*, the next child would be a boy and if the first word was *mère*, the next child would be a girl.¹⁰

If seven children in a row were of the same sex, that seventh child was believed to be endowed with a special gift. That gift permitted him to be a healer, or a curer of a certain sickness or he was able to stop bleeding. Parents were very secretive if predictions were that the seventh child was the same sex as the previous six. If others talked about it, the mother-to-be would change the subject. She would also watch her diet so as not to eat too many potatoes. The priest was told immediately if the birth was the seventh child of the same sex. He then would report it to the bishop who might want to perform the baptism himself. To assure that the child would get this special gift, something (usually salt) would have to be placed on the tongue at the baptism.¹¹

When her "sickness" was here, the time came to *acheter*, give birth, the father-to-be brought the "*pelle-à-feu*", midwife.¹² If there was a village doctor, he was seldom called because he was too expensive. If the family lived in an isolated area, the father assisted in the delivery of his child.

⁹ Desdouts, *op. cit.*, p. 1726.

¹⁰ Morin, Louis, "Comment Vivaient nos Ancêtres," in *Quebec Histoire*, vol. 1 #2, April/May 1971, p.26.

¹¹ *Ibid.*

¹² Dumont, *op. cit.*, p. 135.
"acheter"--to buy, a popular expression for giving birth
"pelle-à-feu"--The coal shovel, a popular expression for midwife

Discussion of procreation with children was taboo.¹³ Children were protected from learning about the mystery of birth even with animals. Children were forbidden to go into barns or sheds when animals were to give birth.¹⁴ Children in the family were rarely home at the time of delivery. They usually were sent to a relative's or neighbor's home. The father-to-be usually stayed with his wife.

As the time neared, the women made preparations--water was boiled to clean scissors and thread; towels and basins were readied; oil cloths and straw matting were gathered. Some locked doors and covered windows.

When the midwife arrived, she would examine the mother, provide words of encouragement, set out oilcloth and straw bedding, help the mother-to be to get in as comfortable a position as possible--across a bed, on the floor or in a chair,-- and while continuing her preparation, join the other women in reciting the rosary.¹⁵

After the baby was born the father would get his other children explaining that the Indians had attacked, had beaten the mother, especially her legs, and had left behind a little brother or sister. This would explain why the mother might be laid up a few days. If not brought by the Indians, the baby could have been brought by the doctor in his bag, or a passing crow may have dropped it off, or the baby was found on the porch or in the cabbage patch.¹⁶

When the birth was over, and the mother was out of danger, all attention was turned to the baby. The child was washed in warm water with a mild soap and possibly rubbed with

¹³ Brault, Gerard J., *The French-Canadian Heritage in New England*, University Press of New England, Hanover, Conn. 1986, p. 29.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*

¹⁵ Desdouts, *op. cit.*, p. 1725.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 1726.

olive oil. The baby was checked over to see if fingers and toes were there or if any birthmarks appeared because the mother had come in contact with a dog, mouse or strawberries during her pregnancy. It was believed the birthmark would disappear if it was rubbed for several days with the afterbirth. If there were no marks, the placenta was burned.¹⁷ In celebration, a little wine might be drunk by all who helped in the delivery.

If a child were premature, it was wrapped in a warm blanket and placed in a basket or on a pillow, near the stove until the danger had passed. A full term baby was placed at birth into the *ber*, cradle. The handcrafted wooden cradle was built by the father-to-be for the first child, and then used by each child after. String attached to the corner spindles then to the parents bed made rocking easy.¹⁸ The cradle was usually passed on to the eldest daughter when the mother was beyond child bearing age. If the child was in danger of dying, the midwife was permitted to baptise him or her.

In the 19th century, if no one else was available, the midwife not only saw to the delivery, but took care of everything--meals, washing, and housework--until the mother was able. Families who could afford to hire help to care for the family, paid about \$4.00 a week.¹⁹ Most could not afford such a luxury.

The Coming Out

The father was responsible for making arrangements for the baptism. Most baptisms were performed the day after or the day of birth. In rural areas, parents performed emergency baptisms in their homes to save themselves a trip to the church. This was frowned upon by the church. A bishop's

pastoral letter in 1664 and again in 1667 threatened parents with excommunication for this practice. The bishop's pastoral letter of 5 February 1672 on the subject was to be read in each parish every six months.²⁰ The church did accept a baptism by a midwife if the newborn was in danger of dying.

At the Coming Out or Christening, the child was dressed in his/her white, lace trimmed christening clothes--bonnet, long dress, hooded cape and shawl. It was usually made by the mother for her first child. The baby's trousseau often became a family heirloom passed through the family and on to the daughter's family.²¹

The choice of a name was not a big decision. Most girls were given the first name of Mary and the boys, the name, Joseph. The second name was usually the name of the godfather or godmother and the third name, the name chosen by the parents. It was considered bad luck to name a child after a relative who had recently died.²² If the child was not named after a godparent, the calendar might be consulted to see what saints were born about that time. If this did not appeal to them, the child could be named after a father, mother, other relative, or the priest or bishop. If in an election year, the deputy's name might be popular. Generally, the mother chose the name. If the godparents did not like the name, they would change it when they went to the church. Their decision was final, and they did not bother to tell the mother. They did not consider it that important.²³

Godparents were chosen. It was customary, especially for the first child, that the husband's parents acted as godparents for a boy and the wife's parents for a girl. Later,

²⁰ Dechene, Louise, Habitants and Merchants in Seventeenth Century Montreal, McGill-Queen's University Press, Montreal, 1992, pp. 58, 346.

²¹ Desdouits, op. cit., p. 1727.

²² Ibid.

²³ Morin, op. cit., p. 27.

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ Brault, op. cit., p. 29.

¹⁹ Morin, op. cit., p. 26.

other relatives alternating between the husband and wife's families acted as godparents. Brothers, sisters, neighbors, and military officers were also called upon to act as godparents, and the seigneur and his wife were usually asked to be godparents for one of the children. Pierre Boucher was a godfather 40 times. It was also an honor to have the intendant act as the godfather of a child. The christening usually took place within 24 hours of the birth. The mother generally did not attend the christening; she was usually still confined to her bed.²⁴

The father was responsible for the transportation of the godparents and the child to the church. Sometimes, the christening party came in a procession to show off the newborn. The godparents were followed by the father, and then the baby and *porteuse*, the woman who held the baby at the christening. The midwife was often the *porteuse*. Later, the *porteuse* was eliminated and the baby was carried by the godmother, grandmother, aunt, close neighbor or friend, or the midwife.

A baby who was quiet at the christening indicated he/she would be a sleepy-head. A howling baby indicated bawling for 40 days and 40 nights or the baby would have a good strong singing voice.

The ceremony concluded with the ringing of the church bells. This was believed to help clear the baby's ears. The length of time they were rung depended on the amount the godfather paid. Everyone wanted to have them rung loud and long, but the more affluent were the only ones who could afford it. (At the end of the 19th century, it cost about \$1.00 to have the outside bell rung three times and \$.50 to have the altar bell rung. It was believed that the child baptised with the little bell would be "snotty nosed" because he couldn't hear the bell.²⁵)

A meal followed the christening. At home, the child was then returned to the mother. The godfather was responsible for supplying the refreshments and gifts of brandy or sweets to the mother, a piece of clothing for the baby, and sweets for the godmother. The godmother also brought gifts of clothing for the baby and sweets for the mother. The christening party involved the immediate family, godparents, *porteuse*, grandparents and a few neighbors.²⁶ The celebration could go on for days.

Once christened, the new child became a part of the family and all of its customs. In the daily routine, older children often took care of the younger. A belly band was worn by the infant for 6-7 months. It was usually a six inch wide strip of flanelle which went around the body. The infant also wore a vest which hung from the shoulders to hold the belly band. He also wore a nightgown of light material. Until he was three months, he wore a long gown of carded, knitted wool which kept him warm and was wound around his legs to keep them straight.²⁷

At the beginning of the 18th century, wealthier citizens could put their child in the care of a wet nurse as was the custom in France. By the end of the 18th century, women were encouraged to nurse their babies themselves and watch them day and night. In fact, giving them to a wet nurse was highly condemned.²⁸

Illegitimacy

Seventeenth century New France saw little illegitimacy. This was probably because of the scarcity of women. As a result young girls were sought after and married. The government also provided monetary incentives to those marrying young and penalties to fathers who had daughters age

²⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 1728.

²⁵ Morin, *op. cit.*, p. 27.

²⁶ Desdouts, *op. cit.*, p. 1728.

²⁷ Morin, *op. cit.*, p. 28.

²⁸ Dumont, *op. cit.*, p. 80.

16 and sons age 20 who were not married.

At the beginning of the eighteenth century only 8% of births were illegitimate. Within a community, dating someone automatically meant intent on marriage. Everyone knew who was being courted and by whom. Therefore, the probable father was known. The problems of support, social disapproval and the shame attached to a bastard child encouraged women to have relations with only husbands or fiancés. The child was legitimized with marriage. Thus, there obviously were hasty marriages.²⁹ Throughout the 18th century, illegitimacy remained low. According to the custom of Paris, a man was encouraged to marry the woman who were pregnant by him. Illegitimacy was shameful and the child was an outcast and could inherit from his parents only under very rare conditions. A man could provide his common-law wife or mistress with a living allowance during his lifetime. The mother and child had to face the shame and problems of material existence. The right to make a will under the English regime did relax the harsh illegitimacy laws a little. When communities were small it was difficult to hide a courting or a pregnancy. Women immigrants crossing the Atlantic, away from family and neighbors were likely candidates for illicit relations. Harassed servant girls, girls near where military were billeted and prostitutes often abandoned their illegitimate children.³⁰

During the French regime, the government placed illegitimate children in the care of nurses. As soon as they were old enough, illegitimate girls became servants. Later Grey Nuns were paid by the British government to care for abandoned children. At the beginning of the 19th century there was an increase in the number of illegitimate births. Trade and immigration caused a rapid expansion in towns of a population of sailors, soldiers, engagés, day laborers and

immigrants. In 1801 the Legislature of Lower Canada modified laws concerning concubines and illegitimate children.

Infanticide/Abandonment

Unwanted children were either smothered "by accident" while sleeping in a parent's bed or abandoned in a public place. Unwed mothers usually chose abandonment and married mothers usually chose to smother unwanted babies.

During the 18th and 19th centuries, infanticide was practiced in France and the rest of Europe. It is not known if this practice was continued to the same extent in Canada. The abundance of land, the availability of food, the need for labor on farms, and the chance to gain subsidies makes it unlikely that the practice of infanticide would have been practiced widely. The clergy, however, preached and advised that children should not sleep with parents.³¹ This was done regularly. Whether it was done for moral reasons or out of fear for children is not known.

Between 1712 and 1748, four women (2 of them servants) were sentenced to be hanged for infanticide, a crime for which only women could be found guilty. One was saved when the father of her child changed his mind and chose to marry her. A second escaped, but was hanged in effigy. A third whose husband was not the father of the smothered child, had her sentence commuted to a whipping and exile.³²

In 1556, Henri II of France had issued a law which ordered girls and women to declare their pregnancy. This made it more difficult for a woman to abort a fetus or kill her newborn baby. The law was aimed at those unmarried women who were pregnant and were trying to hide their mistake. Later it was ordered that this law be read in church every

²⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 68.

³⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 81.

³¹ *Ibid.*, p. 60.

³² *Ibid.*, pp. 97-98.

three months so that no one would have the excuse that they were ignorant of the law. In New France some intendants followed the same practice and had this law read in church every three months. Later, under the English rule, a woman who concealed the birth of her child or tried to dispose of the body of a stillborn child could be sentenced to two years in prison.³³

Many unmarried women, facing social and material burdens, felt their only choice was abandonment of their children. These children were often left on the doorsteps of churches or convents. Throughout the 19th century, the number of illegitimate children and the number of abandonments continued to rise.

Montreal had a higher rate than other cities, probably because of its growth as a trade center bringing in a number of immigrants, laborers, and sailors. In Montreal in 1875, 719 abandoned children, an average of two a day, were placed in the care of the Grey Nuns. Only 88 of these survived. This high death rate was the result of bad treatment and conditions faced prior to their abandonment.

In 1880, the Grey Nuns were still taking in children. Between 500-600 were abandoned each year. Most were half frozen when taken in. Those who survived were put out to nurse and after weaning, the sisters took them in and later placed them as apprentices with the town bourgeoisie.³⁴

³³ Dumont, op. cit., p. 99.

³⁴ Ibid., p. 141.

**Order of the King
Against Women and Girls Who conceal their Pregnancy and Childbirth**

Henri II, 1556

"For reason that several women conceive children by dishonest means or otherwise, then persuaded by evil desire or advise, they disguise or hide their pregnancy without disclosing it. With the advent of the delivery of their fruit they secretly deliver then suffocate, murder or otherwise suppress the child without the Holy Sacrament of Baptism being administered. This throws the child into secret and unclean places and by burying him in profane ground, it deprives him of the customary Christian burial: We order that all women thusly found and overtaken, being found guilty of having concealed, covered or hidden her pregnancy or childbirth, without having declared one or the other and having taken sufficient testimony of one or the other, whether the child be alive or dead at its issue from the womb and where having deprived the child either of the Holy Sacrament of Baptism or the accustomed public burial, be it known that the woman held for such act murdered her child and for reparation she must be punished by death or capital punishment. Such severity to be applied as the particular case merits it."

Order of Henri III

"In order that no woman, servant, chambermaid, or other may feign ignorance of the above order: We call upon all parish priests to publish and declare to the people the contents of the said order in their sermons at the Parish Masses every three months; And may our attorneys as well as our Lord High Justices keep the said publication in mind."

The above was extracted from Eakle, Arlene H., ed., "French Pregnancy Rolls," in Immigration Digest 6, Family History World, Salt Lake City 1988, pp. 10-14.

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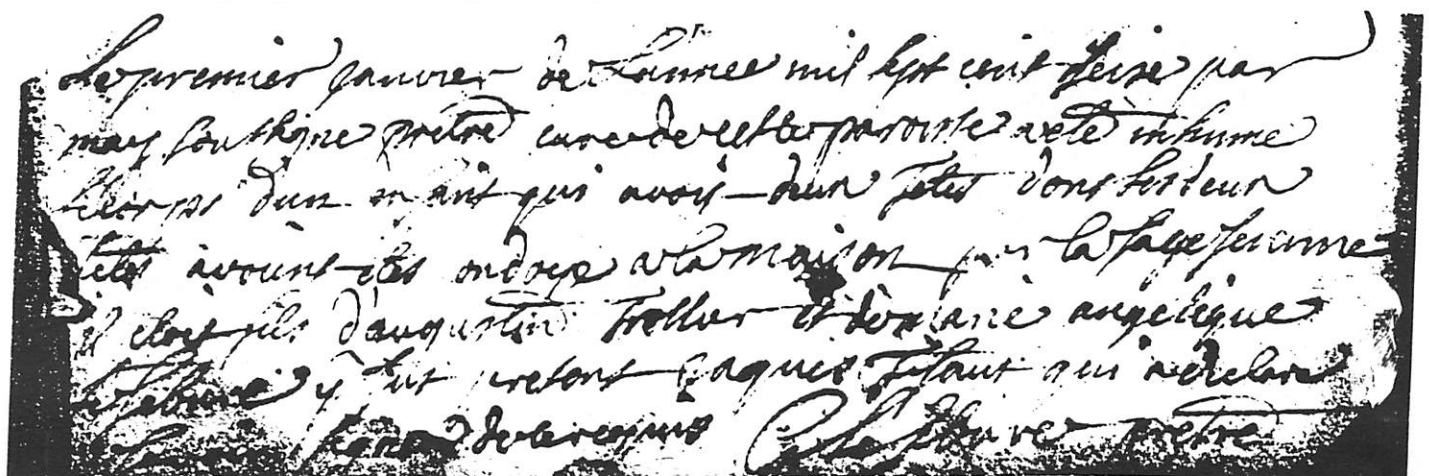
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SURPRISING FACTS WE FIND IN RESEARCH

By Susan K. White and Margaret Schutz

On researching one of our collateral lines, we found the most surprising information. A marriage of Augustin Trottier and Marie Angelique Lefebvre on the 24th November 1705 produced thirteen children. Their sixth child, a boy, was born with two heads. The information was first found in Jetté on page 1093. We promptly ordered the film from the LDS Family History Center. We did find the birth/death church record in St. Francois-Xavier, Batiscan, Quebec (LDS #1301841). It states that an anonyme masculin was born at home, delivered by a mid-wife, died and was buried on January 1, 1716. The parents were Augustin Trottier and Marie-Angelique Lefebvre.



Le premier janvier de l'année mil sept cent dix six par
messieurs les pasteurs curés de cette paroisse a été inhumé
dans un an qui avoit deux têtes dont l'un
tête avoit été mis à la maison par la sage femme
il étoit fils d'Augustin Trottier et de Marie Angelique
Lefebvre et fut enterré par nous tout nu et sans
rien de revêtement. Le Pasteur pasteur

The following article is from the Red Lake Falls, Minnesota Gazette 29 July 1897.

A SENSATION!

**ALL TERREBONNE TORN UP
OVER THE FIND OF
AN INFANT.**

**FOUND IN A BOX, IN THE GAR-
DEN OF THE REV.
FR. ROY.**

Tuesday afternoon the Rev. Fr. Roy, pastor of the Terrebonne church, was away from home, on priestly duties. He returned about six o'clock. Shortly after supper, while in the garden, he was attracted by the muffled cries of a baby, proceeding from somewhere near. Following up the sounds he came upon a rough box containing a little baby, apparently about a week old. The child was almost utterly exhausted from hunger and the fatigue occasioned from crying. The priest took the little waif to the parsonage and several married women of the neighborhood were soon in charge. When found, the child was not clothed. A hand about the waist, a piece of demin or overall goods was thrown over the face and shoulders. There is absolutely no clue as to the infant's parentage. Not the slightest idea can be advanced as to whence the infant came, and the whole affair is shrouded in the densest mystery. The child is at present in charge of the charitable ladies in the village of Terrebonne. It is thought that it was deposited in the garden during the priest's absence, and that it was there but three or four hours.

SAGE FEMME

During the 16th -18th centuries jobs in trades and professions were closed to women. The only exceptions were related to women's work in the family--being a seamstress or midwife.

The midwife was important to the communities of New France. She was confidant, friend, and assistant to the mother-to-be. She was acquainted with the mother-to-be during pregnancy, encouraged and aided her through the painful, difficult and often fatal childbirth, baptised when a child was in danger of death, and was honored by being a part of the christening ceremony. She understood and had to face a multitude of complications, often ending in the fatality of the mother, infant or both. She understood use of herbs and plants like ergot to relieve contractions of women in labor.

During the French regime, midwives were often elected by the assembly of women of a parish. After the election, the midwife would have to take an oath before the priest as decreed by the Bishop of Quebec.

By the end of the 18th century, obstetric surgeons were in towns to deliver and offer aid to women who could afford them. Midwives, however, provided their services in rural areas of Canada and the United States well into the 20th century.

MIDWIVES IN FRENCH CANADA

The following list of sage femmes was extracted from Bulletin des Recherches Historiques, vol. 31, 1925 and Jette, Rene, Dictionnaire Genealogique des Familles du Quebec des Origines a 1730, Universite de Montreal, Montreal, 1985.
(Spouses' names are in parentheses.)

Liardin, Marie-- 1703, Montreal (Lencougne or Lancournier dit Lacroix, Pierre)--sage femme Juree

Bouchet, Madeleine--wife of Sr. Domtaille, 1724; in 1722, 400 livres were paid by the

state for her services for the year.

Guertin, Catherine--1713 In February 1713, Catherine Guertin was elected sage femme by the women of Boucherville. She was about 46.

Amiot, Jeanne (Pion, Nicolas & Chicoine dit Lafresniere, Francois)

Beaudoin, Marie (Dubuc, Michel)

Boisseau, Angelique (La Serre, Guillaume & Chauffour, Jean-Baptiste)

Chapelain, Francoise (Letourneau, David)

Courtemanche, Anne (Archambault, Laurent)

Charpentier, Jeanne (Casavant dit Ladebauche, Jean)

Lebreuil, Louise-Therese-Marie (Deniau dit Destailis, Marin)

Lemieux, Elisabeth (Couillard dit or sieur Despres, Jacques)--was elected in the parish of Montmagny 23 November 1703

Leneuf, Marie (Godefroy, sieur de Linctot, Jean)--at Trois Rivières

Levasseur, Marie-Therese (Bonhomme dit Beaupre, Nicolas)

Pastorel, Anne (Morisseau, Jean & Chauvet dit Camirand, Andre)

Pere, Marie (Delestre dit Le Vallon, Thierry)

Raclos, Francoise (David, Michel)

Valade, Marie (Bayard or Baillard, Jacques)

Boulay, Francoise (Bernier dit de Paris, Pierre)

Hebert, Francoise (Fournier, Guillaume)--was elected by majority of women in the parish, 21 November 1703, Quebec

Bisson, Simone (Gauvreau, Nicolas)

Jamin, Marie (Regeas, Jean & Hervieux dit Lesperance, Jacques)

Banliac, Etienne (Latour dit Laforge, Pierre)

Rapin, Marie-Madeleine (Picard, Jean Gabriel)

Lamarre or Delamare, Marie (Renaud or Regnault, Guillaume)

Routy, Gabrielle (Renaud, Mathurin & Sicateau, Pierre)

Charron, Catherine (Chagnon, Francois & Tetreau, Daniel)

Renaud, Anne (Vignier, Samuel)

Poitiers, Marie-Charlotte (Hebert, Joseph & Lefebvre dit Angers, Simon)

Gervaise, Cunegonde (Lefebvre dit Saint-Jean, Jean-Baptiste)

Charpentier, Marie-Louise (Pelisson, Francois & Paris dit Lamadeleine, Gilles)

Lemaitre or Lemaistre, Denise (Perras dit Lafontaine, Pierre)

Desportes, Helene (Hebert, Guillaume & Morin, Noel)--Quebec

Demers, Martine (Jetté, Paul)

Terillon or Tessier, Genevieve (Joly dit Delbec, Pierre)--sagefemme in 1730

Navers, Elisabeth--a sage femme at the death of her husband, Perrault, Jacques, until 1775.

Joly, Marie--at St. Francois-du-Lac

ACADIAN BIRTH ANNOUNCEMENT

Before telephones in southwestern Louisiana, following their Acadian tradition, a father announced the sex of his child by firing a shotgun into the air. One shot announced the birth of a daughter and two shots announced the birth of a son.

FRONTENAC AS GODFATHER

The governor of New France had a number of official duties to perform. Governor Frontenac unofficially served as godfather to a number of children of the nobility, bourgeoisie, and the general population as well as infant natives. In the fifteen years between 1673 -1680 and 1690--1698, he served as godfather to at least 33 children. Six of them, Genevieve Berthier, Louise Gareman, Louis-Joseph Ruelle d'Auteuil, Louis Regnard du Plessis, Marie-Catherine Bougonniere and Louise Angélique de Gahlet, died at a young age; three of the girls went into the hospitaliere; they were Louise Roussel called Sister St-Gabriel, Louise-Thérèse Renaust Davenne des Meloises called Sister de la Ste-Vierge and Louise-Madeleine Dupuis called Sister of the Nativity; some married well and others made a name for themselves. Information for the following chart on the godchildren of Frontenac was extracted from Les Bulletin des Recherches Historiques, vol. 4, 1898, pp. 34-40.

Baptism Date	Name	Parents	Godmother
30 Sep 1673	Marie-Genevieve Berthier	Alexandre & Marie le Gardeur	Geneviève Juchereau, wife of Charles Le Gardeur and grandmother of the infant
25 Dec 1673	Marie-Anne Bouchard	Etienne, surgeon	Marie-Anne Fleureau, wife of Jean de Launoy, surgeon
1 Mar 1674	Louise Roussel	Timothé, surgeon	Catherine de Lostelneau, wife of Charles Denis de Vitre
24 Mar 1674	Louise le Gardeur	Charles	Geneviève Macart, wife of Charles Bazire & granddaughter of Guillaume Couillard
27 Dec 1674	Louis de Peiras	Jean Baptiste	Catherine de Lostelneau, aunt of the child
15 June 1675	Louise-Elizabeth de Joybert*	Pierre de Joybert, seigneur de Marçon & of Soulanges & Marie-Françoise Chartier	Elizabeth Damours, wife of Louis-Théandre Chartier de Lotbinière, grandmother of the child
28 June 1675	Louise Cressé**	Michel, seigneur de la rivière Nicolet & Marguerite Denis, daughter of Simon Denis, sieur de la Trinité	Catherine de Lostelneau
4 Aug 1675	Denis-Louis	Pierre-Denis, sieur de la Ronde	Marie-Anne Leneuf de la Poterie, wife of Pierre Robineau, seigneur de Bécancourt, baron de Portneuf, chevalier de St-Michel & officer of régiment de Turenne
11 Nov 1675	Louise de Chavigny	François de Chavigny, sieur de la Chevrotière & Antoinette-Charlotte de l'Hopital	Jeanne-Renée Gourdeau, daughter of Jacques Gourdeau, sieur de Beaulieu

14 June 1677	Louise Gareman	Charles Gannonchiasse & Marie Gonnentenne, Onneioute	Angélique Denis, daughter of Pierre Denis, sieur de la Ronde
25 Sep 1677	Louise-Catherine Robineau	Rene Robineau, baron de Bécancourt	Marie-Renée Godefroy, wife of sieur St-Pierre le Senne representing Catherine le Gardeur, wife of M. de Sorel
12 Dec 1677	Louise Bolduc	Louis, procureur of king & Elizabeth Hubert	Catherine Leneuf, wife of Pierre Denis de la Ronde
8 Aug 1679	Angélique Perrot	Francois-Marie Perrot seigneur of Ste-Genève & governor of Montreal, & Madeleine la Guide	
10 Aug 1679	Louise Bizard	Jacques of Neufchâtel in Switzerland, & Jeanne-Cécile Closse, daughter of sergeant-major Lambert Closse	
28 Aug 1680	Marie- Louise, Indian***		Marguerite Denis, widow of Thomas de la Naudière, seigneur de la rivière Ste-Anne
21 Feb 1690	Louise-Thérèse Renaud	Francois-Marie Renaud-Davenne, sieur de Meloises & Francoise-Thérèse Dupont, daughter of Nicolas Dupont of Neuville	Charlotte Denis, daughter of Pierre Dennis de la Ronde
9 July 1690	Louis Aubert	Charles Aubert de la Chenaye, & Angélique Denis	Marie-Madeleine Chapoux, wife of the intendant, Jean Bochart de Champigny
3 Aug 1690	Louis Rouer	Augustin Rouer, sieur de la Cardonnière, & Marie-Louise le Gardeur	Marie-Anne de Lancey, wife du sieur de Villeray
23 Dec 1690	Louise-Angélique Bouthier	Guillaume, merchant, & Francoise Denis, daughter of Pierre Denis de la Ronde	Marie-Angélique Denis, wife of Charles Aubert de la Chenaye
6 May 1691	Louise Chartier	René-Louis of Lotbiniere, conseiller	Louise-Elizabeth de Joybert
26 Sep 1691	Louis-Philippe Rigault de Vaudreuil	Marquis de Vaudreuil & Elizabeth de Joybert	Marie-Madeleine Chapoux
29 Oct 1691	Louis Denis****	Richard /Denis, sieur de Fronsac & Francoise Cailleteau	Louise-Elizabeth de Joybert

3 Jan 1692	Louise-Pierre Descayrac	Pierre, sieur de Reau & captain of company of marines	
18 Mar 1692	Louis-Joseph Ruelle d'Auteuil	F.M. Auteuil	M.M. Chapoux
28 June 1692	Louis Chaillé	Claude Chaillé & Marie-Anne Brière, Cap-Sante	
3 Jan 1693	Louis Regnard du Plessis	Georges Regnard du Plessis, seigneur de Morampont and Lauzon, paymaster of the marine, & Marie le Roy	M.M. Chapoux
14 May 1693	Louise-Madeleine du Puy	Paul du Puy, seigneur de l'île aux Oies, & Jeanne Couillard	M.M. Chapoux
2 June 1694	Louise-Madeleine Lefebvre	Francoise, sieur du Plessis-Faber, of Champlain	M.M. Chapoux
3 Oct 1694	Louis-Denis de Monseignat	Charles & Claude de Saintes	L.E. Joybert
23 Oct 1694	Madeleine-Louise Levasseur	Jacques of Néré, chevalier de St-Louis, chief engineer of fortifications	M.M. Chapoux
3 July 1695	Louis Boucher	Lambert & Marguerite Vauvriil of Trois Rivières	
13 Jan 1697	Marie-Catherine Bourgonnière	Barthelemy-Francois, sieur d'Hauteville, secretary of Frontenac & Marie-Anne Leonard	Catherine le Neuf, widow of Denis de la Ronde
2 July 1697	Louise-Catherine d'Ailleboust	Nicolas, sieur de Manteht	Catherine le Neuf
3 Jan 1698	Louise-Angélique de Galifet	Francois, major of Quebec, & Marie Aubert de la Chesnaye	Marie-Angélique Denis, wife of Charles Aubert de la Chesnaye

* Louise-Elizabeth de Joybert had previously been baptised 18 Aug 1673 at Fort de Jemsek on the St-Jean River by Lavergne, surgeon. The father of the child was then commandant of the fort.

** Louise Cresse was born 15 Feb 1675 and was baptised at Nicolet by Fr. Martial, recollet.

*** Marie-Louise returned to the Ottawas when she was 16 years of age.

**** Louis-Denis was baptised privately in Acadie by M. Tadeau, missionary 30 Oct 1690

Pat Ustine received the following article from Juanita Sullivan. It is from the Steven's Point Gazette, 1891.

The French-Canadian people are famous for the size of their families, and for the intricacy of their family relations. Everyone in a given neighborhood is quite sure to be related in some way to everyone else.

A surprising illustration of these characteristics is found in the village of Ste. Marie de Beauce, in the province of Quebec. There lived the two families of Rheume and Morin, and in each of these families there were eight children—four boys and four girls in each case. As the young people grew up, every Rheume boy married a Morin girl, and every Morin boy a Rheume girl, until all were married in this way. Large families of children were born to all these unions; so that at last accounts there were thirty-nine Rheume children in the third generation, and thirty-five Morin children. These seventy-four children, living in one village, are, therefore, of a degree of relationship nearer than cousinship; they are what is known as "double cousins."

This relationship is not of unusual occurrence; but so great a number of "double cousins" living in a single village was probably never known before.

PREGNANCY/BIRTH FOLKLORE

By Joyce Banachowski

My grandmother's sister, Josephine (Boucher) Hebert was a local midwife in the French-Canadian community in Red Lake and Polk Counties in northwestern Minnesota. Her daughter, Dorice-Marie (Hebert) Dougherty, provided me with the following beliefs of her mother and others in that French Canadian community.

Don't hang clothes on a clothes line or the baby's umbilical cord will strangle it at birth.

Don't hang pictures during a pregnancy or the

umbilical cord will strangle the baby.

A woman about to have a baby should not eat anything sour, or the baby will have colic.

Taking quinine will cause you to lose a baby.

The sex of a child can be determined by putting a piece of string through a ring or a needle, and holding it over the woman's stomach. If the ring moves back and forth in a straight line, it will be a boy. If it moves in a circular motion, it will be a girl.

If a pregnant woman is big in the hips, it is a boy; if the baby is carried more in the front, it is a girl. If the baby is carried in the back, it is a boy.

If the baby is carried low, it is a boy; if carried high, it's a girl.

If the stomach is rounded, it's a boy; if the stomach is pointed, it's a girl.

A pregnant woman who feels bad or upset during her pregnancy will leave a mark on her child.

If a pregnant woman is frightened by an animal, a birthmark indicating that animal or its fur will appear.

If a pregnant woman is frightened by something, the child will bear the mark of that animal or thing.

Use the afterbirth to remove birth marks.

Take a branch of a hazelnut tree and make a necklace. Placing it around a baby's neck will take away inflammation when a baby is cutting teeth.

If a baby is born with a veil, he or she is always born with a gift (something special).

If the seventh child is a girl, she will have a special gift.

If a baby is put on the bed of a newly married couple, they will have a baby soon.

EXTRACTING INFORMATION FROM BAPTISM RECORDS

By Joyce Banachowski

We as French Canadian genealogists are fortunate to have a number of secondary sources to help us gather information on place and date of births, marriages and death. The most widely used are Jetté, René, Dictionnaire des Généalogiques, Tanguay, Cyprien, Dictionnaire Généalogique des Familles Canadiennes, 7 vols., Le Boeuf, J. Arthur, Complément au Dictionnaire Généalogique Tanguay, and Drouin Institute's Dictionnaire National Canadiens Français 1608-1760. 3 vols. We, however, must use these sources as a springboard to primary sources to verify all information. The baptism records kept by the Catholic church in Quebec are an invaluable primary source.

Microfilms of these church records can be found in many archives or through the LDS Family History Centers.

An abundance of information can be found in a baptism record--the name of the child, the date and place of baptism and very often the date of birth, the names of both parents, the occupation of the father, the godparents, whether any could sign their name, and the officiating priest or missionary. Occasionally other information may be found.

Although the records are written in French, the language is not a deterrent to extraction of information. The biggest difficulties lie in the condition of the document filmed and the variety of styles of writing used. Through the years some documents have been exposed to dampness and water causing inks to run and pages to tear or stick. Rodents and insects have destroyed their share; pages have been bent, dried, torn or missing. Inks have bled through pages. Not only was the formation of letters different than they are today, but each priest or missionary had his own distinct handwriting which may be difficult to decipher. Looking at neighboring records, written by the same official, can help to decipher letters and recognize the format he chose to use. There were no rules as we know them today concerning capitalization and punctuation. Once you have adjusted to these problems, you can go on to extracting the information you are seeking.

Usually in the column to the left of the record, you will find the name of the child baptised. This is an aid in locating the correct surname. Baptism records in the seventeenth century often have the date, either in number or written form, separate from the record entry. Usually, succeeding records will not have the year included. At times, the month is also excluded. You must then go back systematically, one by one, to the preceding record or records to locate the correct date. In these records, the date is followed by the name of the person baptised, then by the name of his or her father and the name of the mother with her maiden name. The names of the godfather and the godmother follow. If the occupation or other form of identification is given, it will follow immediately after the name of the person. Usually, there is a statement if the godparents can or cannot sign. If they can, the signatures will follow. The record may or may not be signed by the officiating priest or missionary.

Look for key words to help to locate the information you are seeking. For example: fil (son) or fille (daughter) indicates the parents names will follow. Parrein (godfather) and marrein (godmother) indicates their names, respectively will follow. Remember there are differences in spellings of words. Some letters were interchangeable. A priest might have used Latin as well as French, or he might have his own abbreviation system.

In the following examples, I have indicated the name of the parish in parentheses. The date is in numerical form although it may have been written out in the record. The information is extracted but not in an exact tense translation. The LDS # is the microfilm number in which the record was located.

Le 27 April 1665

14
Elizabeth
Valiquet.

Ont esté baptisée Elizabeth fille de Jean Valiquet
dit La Verdure habitant Et de Renee Leger femme
de Perrain francois Verger dit La Verdure Francaise
La Maraine Elizabeth Gobinet femme de Paul
Benoist Charpentier.

Le 9^{me} May

15
Barbe
Benoist.

Ont esté baptisées Barbe, et Marie Anne
filles jumelles de Paul Benoist dit le Nivernois
charpentier, Et d'Elizabeth Gobinet sa femme.
Le Parrain de Barbe Pierre Neveu dit La
Verdure Francais. La Maraine Barbe Barbier
Marichonne fille de Gilbert Barbier charpentier. Le Parrain
Benoist. de Marie Anne Louys Guertin dit Le Sabotier.
La Maraine Marie Regnault femme de
Mathurin Langevin dit le petit La Croix.

(Notre Dame de Montreal) The 27 April 1665

Was baptised Elizabeth daughter of Jean Valiquet dit La Verdure habitant and Renee Leger wife The godfather francois
Vergiere dit LaVerdure The godmother Elizabeth Gobinet wife of Paul Benoist carpenter

(There is no signature of an officiating priest)

The 9 May (1665 from the previous record)

Was baptised Barbe and Marie Anne twin daughters of Paul Benoist dit le Nivernois carpenter, and of Elizabeth Gobinet his
wife. The godfather of Barbe Pierre Neveu dit La Verdure The godmother Barbe Barbier daughter of Gilbert Barbier
carpenter. The godfather of Marie Annee Louys Guertin dit Le Sabotier. The godmother Marie Regnault wife of mathurin
Langevin dit Le petit La Croix.

(No signature of officiating priest) (LDS #0375840)

In the 18th century, the date introduced the record. The day and month or the year could be first. This was usually followed by the officiating priest or missionary and the name of the parish or the parish and some indication of who performed the ceremony. Some priests began to add some additional information concerning when the child was born. The key words here were "ne or nee" (born). This might be followed by a date, but more often was followed by *mesme jour* (same day), *aujourd'hui* (today), *hier* (yesterday), or *avant hier* (the day before yesterday).

3 L'an mil sept cent quatre vingt quatre le vingt sept avril parmin prestre soussigné
 joachim missionnaire de la paroisse St Joachim dit Chateaugai a été baptisé joachim fils de
 gagnier vital gagnier et de Marie Louise lepage le parrain a été pierre Laberge et la
 marraine Marie Joseph parent l'époux présent, B Dumouchelle prestre

(St. Joachim de Chateaugay)

The year 1784 the 27 April the parish priest signed below missionary of the parish of St Joachim dit Chateaugai was baptised joachim son of vital gagnier and of Marie Louise lepage the godfather was pierre Laberge and the godmother Marie Joseph parent the father present.

B Dumouchelle priest (LDS #1028323)

Le quatorziem d'août de l'année mil sept cent trois,
 en la paroisse de la Petite Rivière par moy soussigné
 prestre faisant les fonctions curiales, a été baptisé
 François Louis Tremblay fils de Louis Tremblay
 et de Marie Peron sa femme née le mesme
 jour son parrain a été Michel Tremblay et
 sa marraine Marie Roussin femme de pierre
 Tremblay tous demeurant dans la dite paroisse qui
 on déclare se savoir signer de ce interjettés suivant
 l'ordonnance Le Riche prestre

(Baie St. Paul)

The 14th of August the year 1703 in the parish of la petite Riviere by the undersigned priest performing the priestly function baptised Louis Tremblay son of Louis Tremblay and of Marie peron his wife born the same day godfather was Michel Tremblay and godmother Marie roussin wife of pierre Tremblay all living in the said parish and declare they are unable to sign

Le Riche priest (LDS #1293159)

In the 19th century, the words, *legitime mariage* (legitimate marriage), were added before the names of the parents, and the parish of the parents was included after the parents name. Although most baptism records included the similar information, not all officiating priests or missionaries included all information, and each had his own style of writing and spelling.

B 12
Marie Olivine
Cote

Le vingt huit Fevrier mil huit cent cinquante huit nous
pretre soussigné avons baptisé Marie Olivine née le dit
jour du legitime mariage de Remi Cote cultivateur et
de Catherine Poupart de cette paroisse Le Parrain a été
Maurice Cote la Maraine Felicite Bysset qui nous
en signent

I. N. Trudel

(St. Isidore)

The 28 February 1858 the undersigned priest baptised Marie Olivine born the said day of legitimate marriage of Remi Cote farmer and of Catherine Poupart of this parish The Godfather was Maurice Cote the godmother Felicite Bisset who were unable to sign

I.N. Trudel priest (LDS #1290053)

B 82
Marie Louise
Barbe

Le six mil huit cent seize le vingt trois juin par
notre soussigné a été baptisée Marie Louise née
d'hui du legitime mariage de Francois Barbe
vicaire en cette paroisse et de Marie Joseph Carpentier
parrain Jean Baptiste page et la marraine
Louise Carpentier tante de l'enfant ont été
savoir le vicaire, ainsi que le pere

Perraud

(St. Genevieve)

The year 1816 the 23 June the priest undersigned baptised Marie-louise born today of legitimate marriage of Francois Barbe journalier in this parish and of Marie Joseph Carpentier godfather Jean Baptiste page and the godmother was Louise Carpentier aunt of the infant who were unable to sign also that of the father

Perraud (LDS #1293090)

Occasionally the baptism record will include additional information about the child. If a child was illegitimate, that was so noted in the left column under the child's name and only the mother's name, not the father's name, appears in the record. Sometimes the name of the midwife will appear on the baptism record especially if there was a danger of death, and the midwife chose to baptise the child at the time of birth. In baptism records of captives taken from New England or elsewhere, the child's age, original name, date and original place of birth and/or baptism, and when, where and by whom he was captured often is included.

The search can be time consuming and frustrating, but the satisfaction and success far out weighs the disadvantages, and you find yourself addicted to going on with your research. Good luck!

Words which might prove to be useful when translating baptism records

an, ans -- year, years	du matin--this morning
aujourd huy--today	mère--mother
avant hier--day before yesterday	mesme jour--same day
baptise, baptême--baptised,baptism	mois--month
cure--pastor	natif--native
demeure--living	né, née--born
dit jour--said day	nomme--name
epouse--spouse	nouvelle--new
femme--wife	ondoyé, ondoyée--baptised privately
fil; fille--son; daughter	parrain, parrein-- godfather
hier--yesterday	père--father
illegitime--illegitimate	prestre (prtre) missionnaire--missionary priest
jumelle, jumeau--twin	sage femme--midwife
marraine, marrein--godmother	tante--aunt
mariage--marriage	vielle--old

TAKING THE WRONG ROAD

By Margaret J. Schutz

My sister and I were working together on our French genealogy, and we had completed preliminary work and had the correct information on our parents' and our grandparents' birth and death information. It was one of our first trips to Madison at the Wisconsin State Historical Society Library that we found our family history in a secondary source, "Gentilly 1676-1976", a souvenir book of the town of Gentilly, Quebec, Canada. It took us back to Joseph Michel and Madeline Comeau. We filled in all the birth and death records from this information.

We then read Bona Arsenault's History of the Acadians, and also Le Grand Arrangement DES ACADIENS AU QUEBEC by Adrien Bergeron. Both of these research books traced "our" Joseph Michel to Pierre Micheland and Anne Guillebault and then to Jacques Michel I and Catherine Comeau. We were so happy and sure of ourselves for a year or more.

We then wrote to Steven White of the University of Moncton, a genealogist, inquiring about Pierre Michel's flight from Acadia during the disbursement in 1755. To our real surprise, Steven White wrote and told us to rethink our descendency because Jacques Michel I (our original ancestor in Acadia) had four sons and each of them had a son he named Joseph. He explained his sources of information. He further stated that our Joseph descended from Jacques II, not Pierre. He also gave us information that the parents of our Joseph, Jacques Michel and Jeanne Breau were exiled to Connecticut with several of their younger children and then went on to Haiti where they died in 1764 and 1765 of an epidemic.

An error like this had taken us off the track, and we spent a great deal of time tracing Pierre's wife, Anne Guilbault, who led us to many Acadian names. We felt sad to lose them as our ancestors as we had learned much about their lives. But we went on to researching new ones.

In research we do rely on books and other people's research, but we must always go further and find as many original records as we can. Because our ancestors, were Acadians, some records are not available or as easy to locate. But the search goes on.

BASTILLE DAYS 1997
July 10 -- 11 -- 12 -- 13
By Barb Glassel

"The French Canadian/Acadian Connection" has been chosen as the theme for FCGW's booth at this year's Bastille Days. The cultural tent will be located near St. John's Cathedral.

Fourteen or sixteen display boards will return, such as the popular slogan buttons, Canadian maps and genealogy forms. New this year will be "Names", French Canadian and Acadian surnames and first names, with their meanings and translations. Other boards will feature "The French in Ouisconsin" Sesquicentennial activities being developed by French language teachers from all over the state.

Both local and out-in-state members plan to staff the booth, answering visitors' questions about genealogy. New "flow charts" will be taped to the tables to promote better answers.

Maxine Plasa is scheduling times for volunteers. Extra help is needed for set-up on Thursday, July 10th, from 8-11:30. If you have not volunteered as yet, call Maxine at 535-0604 evenings or weekends to sign up for times.

If there are any questions, call or fax 354-8018, co-chairmen, Tom and Barb Glassel.

Committee Members are: Linda Boyea, Roberta Wunderlin, Jim Gaboury, Yvonne Sielaff, Gene Harrison, Sandy Becker and Maxine Plasa.

Flow chart "practice" will precede the June FCGW meeting.

The Loiselle Supplement

As most of you know, we have the Loiselle Index on permanent loan at the Family History Library in Hales Corners. We are 27 rolls away from having the Loiselle Supplement there as well. The costs have gone up since

we started this project. Each roll will now cost us ten dollars to have it stay on permanent loan. If any of you have used the Loiselle Index or its Supplement, you know what an invaluable tool it is to French Canadian genealogists. Any contribution you can make to help us acquire these 27 remaining rolls will be appreciated.

NEWS NOTES

The Delta County Genealogical Society (Upper Michigan) has donated to our library , 1997 Delta County Genealogical Society Library Holdings. The book contains 105 pages of holdings that include books, file material, and microfilm of Delta and other Upper Michigan counties.

If you are interested in the Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War, write to:
Sue Lodage
Julia Dent Grant, Tent #16
2615 Porter Ave.
Brentwood, MO 63144

The Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War was founded in 1885. It is the only lineal decent organization recognized by the Grand Army of the Republic

In Families, vol. 36, No. 1, February 1997, Ontario Genealogical Society, there is an article of interest by Jean Morrison "Fur Trade Families Then and Now: The North West Company Connection." The families covered are the Harrison-Lagimodiere connection, the Waddens-McKay-McLoughlin-McCargo-Taitt connection, Alexander MacKay-William McKay-Alexander William McKay, Peter Grant-Charles Bottineau-Margarette Ahdik Songab, Masta and Dauphin, and Daniel McKenzie-Margarette Graves.

From The Newsletter, Chippewa County Genealogical Society, vol. 17 No. 2, Mar/Apr 1997: Here are some internet addresses which may be of interest.
U. of Wis. E.C. ARC/Special Collections
<http://www.uwec.edu/Admin/Library/speccoll.html>

National Archives & Records Administration
<http://www.nara.gov>
Basic Site for any State Records
<http://www.inlink.com/nomi/vitalrec/staterec.html>

Norwegian Research
<http://www.uib.no/1801page.html>
Polish Research
<http://members.aol.com/pgsamerica>

From Wisconsin Genealogical Council, Inc.,
vol. 10 No. 4, Spring 1997: Marathon County
Register of Deeds is scanning land related
documents into the computer. They also
index these records in the tract index.
Marathon County:
<http://www.co.marathon.wi.us>

From American-Canadian Genealogist, vol. 23
#1, Winter 1997: There is an article on
Eustache Lambert, who was one of the donnees
at Ste-Marie Among the Hurons. Another
article on the Charron and Ducharme families
includes information on their family
association.

From Michigan's Habitant Heritage, vol. 18
no. 2, April 1997: There is an article on
courtship, marriage and the honeymoon of
our French Canadian ancestors and a second
article on some of the captives from New
England who were taken to Canada.

From Chez Nous, vol. 18 no. 6, May-June,
1997: The address for the association for
descendants of Pierre Charron-Ducharme and
Catherine Pillard:

l'Association des Charron et
Ducharme
306 rue Montcalm
Rosemere, QC J7A 3W8

From the American French Genealogical
Society Newsletter, vol. 8 No. 2, March-April
1997: For those who are interested in
family associations:

Association des Familles Roy d'Amerique--

* For members of the Roy family who carry
the "dit" names, Audy, Desjardins, King,
Laraway, Lauzon, Lauzier, Losier and Voisine.

* For information, write: CP 87, Saint-

Epiphane, Quebec, GOL 2X0 or call (418)
862-5313 or fax (418) 862-0814.

* A reunion is being planned for 21 June at
Levis College, Levis PQ.

Association des Hebert d'Acadie--

* For descendants of brothers Antoine and
Etienne Hebert who settled in Acadia in 1640:

* Reunion 5 July 1997 in Cocagne, New
Brunswick

* For information about the organization or
the reunion, write: Paul Hebert, President,
329 rue Belliveau, Dieppe, N.B., Canada E1A
6T5 or call Roger Hebert (506) 576-7033 or
FAX (506) 855-7528.

There is an interesting article, "LaSalle's Last
Voyage," in National Geographic, vol. 191
No. 5, May 1997. On 24 July 1684, LaSalle
sailed from LaRochelle with 300 people on
four ships to establish a colony at the mouth
of the Mississippi River. The article describes
the archeological find of the *Belle*, LaSalle's
ship, in Matagorda Bay off the coast of
Texas.

COMING UP

7 June 1997, Saturday, 10:30 a.m.: State
Historical Museum, 30 N. Carroll St. on
Capitol Square, Madison; a workshop,
"Preserving Personal & Community History,"
Make your own time capsule. Free to the
public.

11-13 June 1997: National Conference of
Palatines to America; Fort Wayne, IN; For
information call 614 236-8281 or write:

Palatines to America
Capital University
Box 101 P
Columbus, Ohio 43209-1294

13-14 June 1997: Gene-A-Rama '97: Ramada
Inn, Wausau, Wis.; Featured speaker, David
Rencher, will speak on Civil War Soldiers
System, Doing Irish Research, Irish Estate
Records, and Tips for Using the Family
History Library. Other speakers will be Ruth
Steffen, "A Beginner's Session," and
"Resources of the UW Stevens Point Library
& Area Research Center"; Jack Brisse,;

"Genealogy and the Internet for Non-Techies," and a session on CD-Roms; Roger Blakewell and Gary Carle, "Newsletters that Get Results"; Adeline Sopa, "Finding Your Polish Ancestral Village"; and Nancy Helbach, "The Guyant Collection of Cemetery Transcriptions".

21 June 1997: French-Canadian Heritage Society of Michigan; Seminar; Community Center in Veterans Memorial Park, Bay City, Michigan. Sessions will be on voyageurs, and doing Indian and French Canadian research in Michigan. Cost is \$18 including lunch. Send checks or request information from:

FCHSM-Detroit Chapter
c/o The Detroit Public Library,
Burton Historical Collection
5201 Woodward Ave.,
Detroit, Michigan 48202

7-10 July 1997: Genealogical Institute of Mid-America, Springfield, Ill. sponsored by Illinois State Genealogical Society and University of Illinois at Springfield; Four intensive courses: Genealogical Family History Research Methods, Part I, Michael J. Neill; Part II, Sandra H. Luebking; Military Record Research Sources, Lloyd D. Bockstruck; and British Isles Research Sources, V. Ben Bloxham. Registration Fee is \$310. For information call (217) 786-7464 or write: Julie Slack, Office of Continuing Education, University of Illinois

at Springfield, Springfield, Ill. 62794-9243

A post-institute workshop, Internet for Genealogists, will be held 11 July. Separate registration is required.

3-6 September 1997: Dallas, Texas; "Unlock Your Heritage with Creative Problem Solving"; Conference sponsored by Federation of Genealogical Societies and Dallas, Texas Genealogical Society. For more information call (214) 907-9727 or write to:

1997 FGS/DGS Conference
PO Box 830220
Richardson, Texas 75083-0220

<http://www.fgs.org/-fgs/>.

27-29 Sept. 1997: FEEFHS (Federation of Eastern European Family History Society) convention, Salt Lake City, Utah.

1-4 Oct. 1997: Radisson South, Bloomington, Minnesota: Czechoslovak Genealogical Society International's 6th Genealogical Cultural Conference. Sessions on Czech genealogy, culture and music; contact:

CGSI, Inc.
P.O. Box 16225
St. Paul, Minn. 55116-0225

18 October 1997: WSGS Fall Seminar; Platteville, Wis.

Items For Sale

Back Issues of QUARTERLY, \$2.50 each, plus \$1.00 postage and handling
Special Issues of the QUARTERLY, (Juneau), \$4.00 plus \$1.50 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 \$1.00 postage and handling
Tanguay, \$1.50 plus \$1.00 postage and handling
Bibliography of New Brunswick Research, \$1.50 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 \$1.50 postage and handling