

FRENCH CANADIAN/ACADIAN GENEALOGISTS OF WISCONSIN

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## Industry in New France

By Joyce Banachowski

At the time of its founding, New France was important for its cod fishing industry. This quickly changed to the fur trading industry. The king of France and his ministers did not intend to develop any other industries.

Jean Talon, intendant (1667-1672), was one of the few administrators who felt the future of New France lay in its becoming self sufficient. He encouraged industrial growth. He encouraged young men to learn sciences, arts and trades; he encouraged the development of coastal fisheries; he encouraged flax and hemp production; he had a brewery built to reduce demand for imported wines and brandies; he imported animals to develop livestock breeding especially to encourage the wool industry; he wanted forests used not only for construction purposes, but to produce casks, crates, barrels, staves, tar, potash and soap; he encouraged prospectors to search for lead, coal and iron mines, and he encouraged merchants to promote shipbuilding in Quebec City.

Talon felt an industrial background was necessary to provide the necessities of life and to provide employment. He started farmers growing hemp then created a demand for the crop. Hemp seed was distributed to landholders. They were to plant it and the following year get the seed from their own crop. Then Talon had all the thread seized in all the shops. Thread was given out only in exchange for hemp. Women who needed to sew either convinced husbands to raise hemp or they went to the market to buy hemp. A steady crop of hemp was produced as well as

a demand for it. This procedure was undertaken and maintained for a short time only.<sup>1</sup>

He also had cod fishing stations established along the lower St. Lawrence. They also were successful. Settlers were encouraged to go out to sea for seal and white porpoises. The oil extracted could be sold profitably on home markets. However, his stay in New France was short. After six years Talon returned to France. For fifty years following Talon's leaving, little was done to encourage industries.

### Meeting Schedule

Meetings are held every second Thursday of the month at the Community Room G110 at Mayfair Shopping Mall. Meetings begin at 7:30, but doors open at 6:30 for library use. Enter by the Northeast door to the mall. Take the stairs or elevator down one level.

October 8: Name Problems in French Canadian Research

November 12: Michael Edmonds, State Historical Society Library Slide Presentation

February 11: Annual Pea Soup and Johnny Cake Meeting

<sup>1</sup> Costain, Thomas B., The White and the Gold, Doubleday & Company, New York, 1954, p. 273.

In the first quarter of the 18th century, there was a renewed interest by the merchants and entrepreneurs of New France to promote certain industries. *Coureur de bois* had been forced to sell their fur surpluses to the English colonies, and many began to turn from furs to farming especially with the possibility of trade with French Caribbean colonies. By 1734, farming was increasingly overproductive; The number of flour mills had increased from seven in 1719 to one hundred eighteen in 1734.

There also were fifteen fisheries. Besides fur, fish and wheat, there was a renewed interest in new products--pine tar, pitch, resin, potash and pearl ash, isinglass, slate, timber and iron. These new entrepreneurs however, faced three problems--lack of capital, scarcity of skilled labor, and high transportation costs. They looked to the king for assistance. He offered none.

The problem was the French attitude of mercantilism which was generally accepted in Europe. The beginning of the 17th century saw the development of the mercantilism system. France was interested in maintaining control of its colony and keeping it for the profit of the mother country with as little cost as possible. The colony existed for the purpose of making the mother country rich by providing raw materials and buying manufactured goods. Therefore, it was felt there was no need for encouragement of industries in New France. In fact, in 1736, two Montreal beaver hatmakers were ordered to close their shop by order of the Minister of Marine, and the French government refused to allow weavers of flax and hemp to go to Canada.

Governor La Galissonniere tried to help the wool industry, but he was reminded colonials could manufacture only as far as they did not

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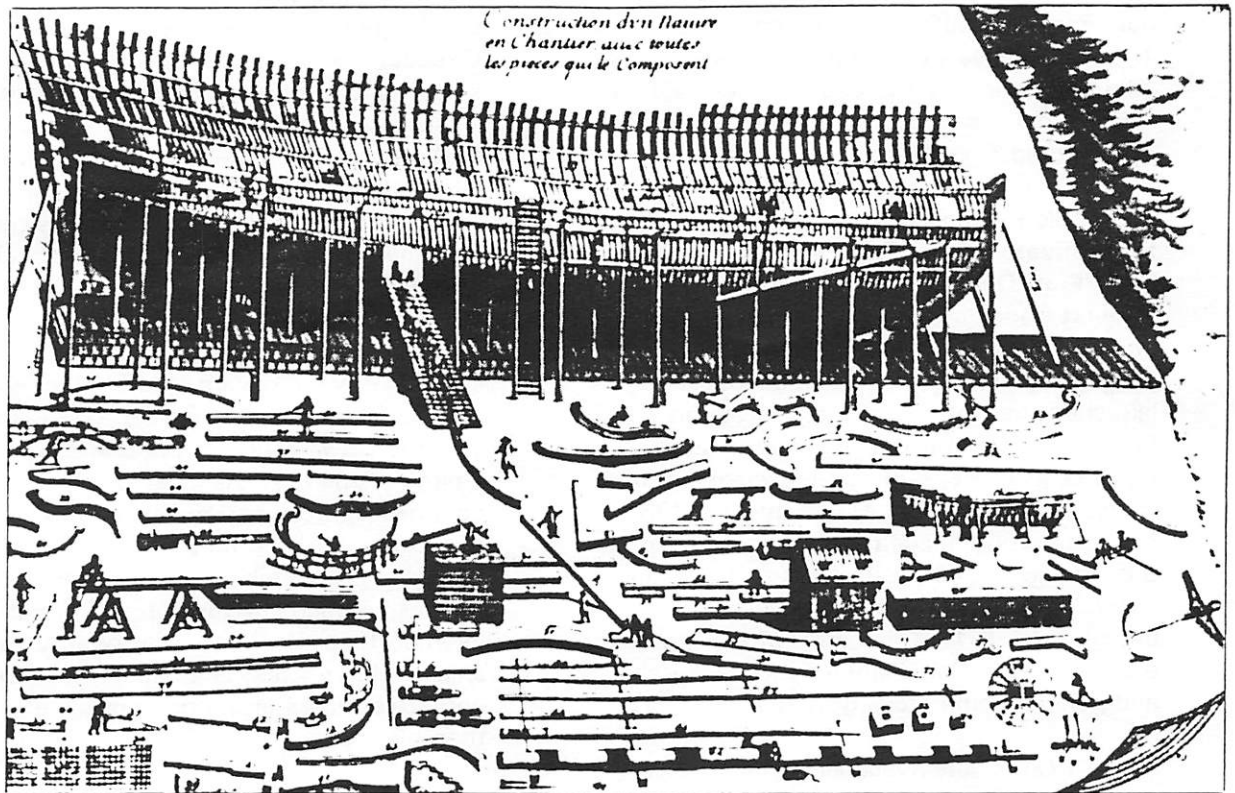
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encourage interest and research in  
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## A Wooden Sailing Vessel Under Construction



Bibliothèque nationale, Paris

From Brisson, Real, "Shipbuilding in New France," *Horizon*, v. IX, p. 2590.

harm the market for French products. Eighteenth century clothing was not ready wear. Most fabrics except homespun were produced in France and sold by merchants to inhabitants who sewed their own clothing.

Permission was given to a few industries--ship building, ironworks, fisheries and some small industry. These satisfied the needs of the country without interfering with French industry. The ship building and the St. Maurice iron works industry were the most successful.

### Ship Building

The first master craftsmen in shipbuilding appear in New France in 1663. They were skilled craftsmen primarily from Rochefort and La Rochelle who came under contract to build ships for the king and to train Canadians in the craft. In 1668, the first Canadian apprentices took on formal contracts from

private business for the construction of several types of boats used primarily for domestic use. Officials also ordered the construction of several hundred "flatboats" to be used to transport troops and supplies west in the wars against the Iroquois.<sup>2</sup>

Michel Guyon de Rouvray, Moise Hilaré and Jean Langlois dit Boisverdun were the first recorded Canadian shipwrights. The boat builders of the 17th century were primarily interested in construction of boats for inland waterways.<sup>3</sup>

Talon was responsible for the creation of a shipbuilding plant at Quebec. He felt New

<sup>2</sup> Brisson, Real, "Shipbuilding in New France," in *Horizon*, v. IX, p. 2588.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*

France should not be dependent on the ships from French ports for their supplies. Talon paid for the first ship built. The cost of the second was borne by the king--a total of 40,000 livres. The ship was excellent and had employed 350 men in its construction. In 1667, six vessels of various sizes and kinds were built and put into use.<sup>4</sup> After Talon's leaving, only ten large hulls were constructed.<sup>5</sup>

After Talon's departure, Louis Prat became the motivator of Canadian ship building. Louis Prat, Quebec baker and innkeeper, had the first Canadian ship, Jobert, built by private enterprise in 1704, followed by his Pontchartrain in 1709. Denis Riverin launched the Notre Dame de Victoire in 1706. Riverin also bought the Hollande, a leaky, naval vessel. He, with three associates, had it repaired and sent to Martinique in 1706. A business group headed by Denys de la Ronde put the Biche, built at Port Royal, to sea in 1707.<sup>6</sup> There was a demand for ships between 1715-1740 because of the growing export trade in Canadian agricultural surpluses and general commercial growth.

In the 1720's, the availability of Canadian forests and commercial need prompted a number of business men to show interest in developing a shipbuilding industry. Small private shipyards sprang up along the St. Lawrence. In 1745 another was started at Cul-de-Sac. At first only small ships of low tonnage were built.

Gilles Hocquart, intendant (1738-1750), wanted a state owned shipyard and hoped small local industries could provide the materials needed. Canada could provide the lumber, rope, sails, nails and canons, tar and

pitch, but only under the condition that large ships of 500-700 tons be built.<sup>7</sup> This was not approved by the king until eight years later when the threat of war was evident, and the industry could provide war ships. Frigates and brigantines were ordered to be built at Quebec, the first to be built by Canadian shipwrights without French instructors.<sup>8</sup> By 1739 there were more than fifty shipwrights in Quebec. Boats were generally small but a large number were built--Brigantines, frigates/corvettes, schooners, mid-sized ships and charois (smocks).<sup>9</sup> The private ship builders were soon put out of business by the establishment of a royal shipyard.

The first royal shipyard was built in 1739 on the St. Charles River. Rene-Nicolas Levasseur came to New France in 1738 and was in charge of the royal naval ship yard. After the conquest he returned to France. In 1739, the construction of the first flute (merchantman)--the Canada-- was begun. Between 1730-1750 ship building was important, but later its importance declined. For twenty years shipwrights of the state constructed frigates, corvettes, flutes and other vessels of more than 500 tons.

Ten years later the royal shipyard was moved to Quebec Lower Town (Cul-de-Sac Harbor) where it remained another ten years. Between 1739-1759, the crown built fifteen war ships, six of more than 500 tons. The marine felt they were too expensive to produce. Production costs of the secondary industries were higher than they were paid. The lumber industry did not do well either. For two years there were poor harvests. The type of wood needed for warships had to come from the Lake Champlain area, and it rotted quickly.

From 1743 private shipbuilders faced wars,

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<sup>4</sup> Costain, op. cit., p. 274.

<sup>5</sup> Trudel, Marcel, Introduction to New France, Holt, Rinehart and Winston of Canada, Toronto/Montreal, reprint by Quintin, 1997, p. 199.

<sup>6</sup> Miquelon, Dale, New France 1701-1744, McClelland and Stewart, Toronto, 1987, p. 73.

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<sup>7</sup> Mathieu, Jacques, "Industry in New France," in Horizon, v. VI, p. 280.

<sup>8</sup> Brisson, op. cit., p. 2588.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid., p. 2589.



famines, cuts in royal funding, high costs of manufacturing, scarcity of labor, lack of investment, and competition from state ship building.<sup>10</sup> Parts and a large quantity of canoes and rope had to be imported. It cost much more to build a ship at Quebec with Canadian wood than build it in France with the same wood.<sup>11</sup>

The small businesses facing bankruptcy, gave up their operation. Canadian resources were better adapted for smaller ships. By the time they decided to build smaller vessels, it was too late. The royal shipbuilding industry came to an end in 1759 when Quebec fell to the British.

**Ships Built in Canada**

Year	Ship	Guns	Type
1742	Canada	40	flute
1744	Caribou	26	flute
1745	Castor	26	frigate
1747	Martre	22	
1748	Saint Laurent		
1750	Original*	72	frigate
1753	Algonquin**	72	frigate
1756	Abenakie	36	
	Quebec ***		
1756	Le Savage		
1756	l'Outarde		

\* It had to be dismantled because it took in water when it was launched.

\*\* Finished after much difficulty

\*\*\* Begun in 1756, but never completed by French Canadian shipwrights due to the fall of Quebec in September 1759.

### *A Hereditary Trade*

In the 17th century there was no trade association of shipwrights. They relied on family ties for work and protection. These alliances were developed by 5-6 families, all of Quebec in the suburb of Beauport. Between 1663-1763, four generations of four families dominated the one hundred years of shipbuilding in New France. The surnames may have changed about every twenty-five years, but they were linked to the same professional family network. The Langlois family 1670-1690 were followed by the Levitre, Badeau and Corbin families. These families made up about half of the full time shipwrights.<sup>12</sup>

The shipwrights of the private companies had to be able to handle every aspect of the shipbuilding process from felling the trees to joinery work--a jack of all trades. Considering the limited resources, the equipment available and the complex designs of large ships, this was an extraordinary accomplishment. Over one hundred years, more than 230 vessels between fifteen and three hundred tons were built in the Quebec district.<sup>13</sup>

The ordinary carpenter or journeyman called himself a shipwright as soon as he was put in charge of a group of men as chief contractor in a small shipbuilding company in Quebec. Fabien Badeau of Quebec was the first recorded to do this.

The shipwright was contractor and site foreman; he hired and supervised his work crew--from cutting the timbers to launching the ship. He was better paid, but lack of regularity in contracts never allowed him to be economically or socially as high as most other tradesmen. He, however, was more tightly bound to following terms of his contract. Outbreaks of Indian or intercolonial war stopped shipbuilding activity. He then had to find temporary jobs as a carpenter or

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>11</sup> Trudel, *op. cit.*, p. 201.

<sup>12</sup> Brisson, *op. cit.*, p. 2589.

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 2590.

seaman.<sup>14</sup>

On the other hand, the royal shipyards of the 18th century, practised the division of labor with men having particular jobs. Different jobs were assigned to specialist carpenters, drillers, caulkers, joiners and mast builders. Unless he could get a contract for 5-8 months, the shipwright was a wage earner paid on a daily basis. Often he worked at royal ship yards as a fellow worker.<sup>15</sup>

Some made a name for themselves. Francois Couture and Joseph and David Corbin were promoted to king's shipwright foremen--*contremaitres charpentiers du roi*. They directed ship building at Quebec and Fort Frontenac on Lake Ontario as well as leading men to forests around Montreal and Lake Champlain to get timber for the king's warships.<sup>16</sup>

Within the trade was an order of rank. First was the builder; he was the most experienced and most competent. Then followed the master and their journeymen. Finally, there were the apprentices, laborers, young craftsmen, and jacks-of-all-trades. The builder was the highest paid and when hired by a merchant, he would receive about half his pay in goods--furs, wheat, flour, alcohol.<sup>17</sup>

Working in the royal shipyards indicated recognition of ability. Certificates of competence were given to some workers. In winter, sheds for workers to provide shelter and to keep warm were built. However, workers were subject to strict regulations, rules and orders. Canadian workers were not used to the foreman's whistle nor the specialized tasks. They were accustomed to working in small groups with family and friends. The individualistic Canadian worker

had a high absentee rate. This would mean a fine of four livres more than a day's wage. The worker's day was from dawn to dusk, regulated by a bell. Many quit their jobs. The self employed craftsman had a better situation. Their lives were centered around their trade. They usually had their homes near the shipyards.<sup>18</sup>

#### Types of Boats/Ships Constructed During the French Regime

**Bateau de barque:** a dinghy, used by larger vessels as a lifeboat

**Bateau plat:** a flatboat, used for transporting troops and supplies during the Indian wars

**Grande chaloupe:** Larger than the bateau plat, fitted with oars and one or two sails

**Charoy:** used for hunting and fishing on the St. Lawrence

**Chaloupe biscayne:** smaller and used on smaller rivers

**Barque Pontee:** decked boats of 25-30 tons, 2-3 masts, used for unloading ships at Quebec and for supply and trade boats up and down the river.

**Schooner:** used for coastal trade

**Brigantine:** larger than the schooner but less than 100 tons

**Corvette:** a sloop of war

**Frigate:** up to 400 tons

**Flute:** merchantman

**Man-of-War:** Warship

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<sup>14</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 2591.

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 2592.

<sup>16</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>17</sup> Mathieu, *op. cit.*, p. 280.

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More than 230 vessels between 15-300 tons were built in Quebec over a hundred year

<sup>18</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 283.

span of time.<sup>19</sup>

#### Ironworks of St. Maurice

The St. Maurice Iron Works, about 12 kilometers from Trois Rivières, was started in 1729 by François Poulin de Francheville. It employed about 100 men. At first it produced pig iron for export and commonly used items. Later it specialized in artillery pieces and cannon balls.<sup>20</sup> In 1732, at Poulin's death, the foundry was taken over by a new company. Lax administration and technical errors led it to financial ruin. In 1741, the king took over its operation. After that, production fluctuated. After the fall of Quebec, the British took control. They continued to maintain and operate it.

Between 1660-1670, Intendant, Jean Talon, had a survey done of the iron reserves in New France. The Trois Rivières area was felt to have the best potential. At this time, however, the king did not consider it worthwhile enough to develop.<sup>21</sup> In 1667, iron ore was discovered in Trois Rivières and mining started there in 1672. In 1687 iron deposits were discovered near the St. Maurice River. However, the Marine in France was not yet interested in its development.

The supply of iron ore was at surface level. There were forests of softwood and hardwood to provide for the production of charcoal needed as fuel for the furnaces. Sandstone was available for masons to build the furnaces, chimneys, buildings and roadways, and there was a waterway, fast and strong enough to power the water wheels.<sup>22</sup>

François Poulin de Francheville, a Montreal merchant, obtained his seigneurie of St. Maurice from the king with a twenty year patent to work iron mines in and around his seigneurie--from Champlain to Yamachiche. In 1729 he asked permission to develop iron mines found on his seigneurie.<sup>23</sup> The following year he was given a monopoly over the exploitation of mines and the production of iron in the region around the St. Maurice. In 1732, the first iron was produced. Horseshoe nails were among the first items produced. Due to costs, Poulin was forced to ask for a loan from the royal treasury. In 1733, he received a royal loan of 10,000 livres and formed a partnership to exploit the mines.<sup>24</sup>

Poulin was to produce iron within two years. Furnaces and tools were ordered from France and a forger, LaBèche, was sent to New England to study their process. As far as production, only one bar 15-20 pounds was produced per 24 hours while New England was producing 50 pounds in three hours. La Bèche was sent back to New England. The New England and New York bloomery method was adopted, but it did not work out well for Francheville. The iron produced was of poor quality and the amount of charcoal used was enormous.<sup>25</sup> The output was about nine kilos of iron per day. In 1734, he was producing one ton of wrought iron bars. More money was requested from the Treasury. Unexpectedly, De Francheville died.

In 1732, a new company formed to build a forge using the indirect reduction process. Olivier de Bégin, French ironmaster, planned the St. Maurice ironworks. He felt that the stream on which the seven water wheels were built were inexhaustible. The iron works were the largest consumer of water power. For labor, family ties were the basis of

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<sup>19</sup> Brisson, op. cit., p. 2590.

<sup>20</sup> Ibid.

<sup>21</sup> Samson, Roch, "Men of Iron," Horizon, v. III, p. 669.

<sup>22</sup> Samson, op. cit., p. 671.

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<sup>23</sup> "Les Forges Saint-Maurice" 1729-1883 Reconstruction Project, Chamber of Commerce, Trois Rivières, 1963, pp. 12-13.

<sup>24</sup> Miquelon, op. cit., p. 213.

<sup>25</sup> Ibid., p. 214.

recruitment. In 1736, there was an output of 2.5 tons of pig iron a day.

Pierre-Francois Olivier de Vézin was sent by Maurepas to check on the iron works. He thought the bloomery method was wasteful but was impressed with the availability of water power and timber for charcoal and the high grade of iron ore. Maurepas agreed to put another 100,000 livres into the project. 16 October 1736, a new company--Cugnet et Cie--was formed.<sup>26</sup> It was directed by Francois-Etienne Cugnet and a Montreal merchant, Ignace Gamelin, who had been with Francheville's company. They were joined by Thomas-Jacques Taschereau and Jacques Simonet, a second iron master from Dampierre-sur-Vingeanne recruited by Maurepas. A new forge with blast furnace, and a second forge where pig iron from the furnace was heated again and formed into iron bars, were constructed. Bellows and hydraulic hammers were powered by the waterwheel.<sup>27</sup> In 1736 roads were constructed. The main house was built for the official opening of Forges-Saint-Maurice-- 20 August 1738. The costs of running the forge were high.

Simonet and Vézin recruited 77 skilled workers from iron mining regions of Burgundy, Champagne and Franche Comte. In 1737-1738, Simonet recruited the following men from Bourguignon to work at the Forges of St. Maurice: Antoine Petit of Duesme, Joseph Aubry of Saint-Broingt-les-Moines; Jean and Simon Aubry of Châtillon-sur-Seine, Pierre Chaillot of Seurre, Nicolas Champagne of Dancevoir, Jean Dautel of Saint-Seine-sur-Vingeanne, Jean-Baptiste Delorme dit Deslauriers of Thil-Châtel, Laurent Girardeau of Colmier-le-Haut, Francois Godard of Rochefort-sur-Brevon, Pierre Erard, d'Aulnoy-d'Arbot, Jean Mantenet of Nesle near Laignes, Pierre Marchand of Pierrefeu,

and Louis Tortochaux of Vaux-Saules.<sup>28</sup>

Specialized and local workers had to be housed and paid; roads had to be built from mines to smelters. Horses and carts had to be maintained. The blast furnace and forges themselves were costly. By the end of 1738, the forge produced 5,000-6,000 pounds of pig iron every 24 hours.<sup>29</sup> The same year a second government loan of 80,000 livres was made. A second forge was built. Dissension began in the company and in 1741, they were bankrupt. Intendant Hocquart took charge.

On 1 May 1743, by royal decree, the Forges of St-Maurice officially became royal domaine. There was little change. There was less production of nails and more of anchors for ships, arms, and canons for new forts being constructed.<sup>30</sup> In the late 1740's, after the government took control, Francois Le Mercier, a military officer in Canada, was sent to France to learn the art of casting canon.<sup>31</sup>

In 1744, more than 59 heating stoves and 4,624 bullets of various caliber were produced. Between 1741-1748, among other things was produced 22,118 canon balls, 662 heating stoves, 413 stove plates, 3 one pound canons, and a number of pots and pans. Under Bigot, the forge ran into difficulties of administration, but it still produced 106 gun carriages, 424 wheels, 200 field platforms and 12 mortars among other items for Louisbourg. At the time of conquest it still had 120 employees.<sup>32</sup> 1762-1763, the two years of military regime, the Forges' production was reduced. It did produce 248,199 pounds of iron bars and 180 cast iron stoves.

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<sup>28</sup> Demaiziere, Emile, "Les Colons et Emigrants Bourguignons Au Canada," in Rapport de Archives de Province de Quebec, 1923-1924, p. 398.

<sup>29</sup> "Les Forges Saint-Maurice" op. cit., p. 13.

<sup>30</sup> Ibid., p. 15.

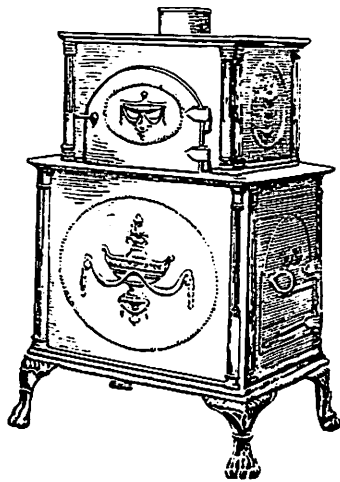
<sup>31</sup> Samson, op. cit., p. 672.

<sup>32</sup> "Les Forges Saint-Maurice," op. cit., p. 16.

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<sup>26</sup> Ibid.

<sup>27</sup> Ibid.



*Box Stove  
made at St. Maurice Forges,  
Quebec. Early 19<sup>th</sup> Century.*

*Imperial Oil Review, July, 1967*

In 1760 when the British took control, they did depend on French workers to keep the ironworks operating. These iron workers were Delorme, master founder; Belu, furnace keeper in charge of the blast furnace; Imbleau, heater; Michelin, heater; Terreau, heater; Marchand, hammerman and Robichon, hammerman. These specialized workers had arrived twenty years before and were the core of the work force. They kept the ironworks operating smoothly and were founders of five lines of master workmen running for five generations. They became interrelated by marriage. Apprenticeships in the trades passed down through the family. The family had total control over the trades. In 1830, three fourths of the casters and foremen came from seven families, four of these descended from four of the seven retained by the British in 1760. They provided more than 50 % of the specialized workers.<sup>33</sup>

In 1765 production stopped but was resumed after 1767. In 1767, the forges passed into private hands for 16 years with the condition that a rent be paid annually to the governor. Members of the new company were: Christophe Pélissier, Benjamin Price,

Colin Drummond, and Alexander Dumas. Iron was exported to both France and London.<sup>34</sup>

The Forges played a part in the American Revolution. Pélissier conducted business with the Americans. Shovels to dig trenches, stoves for warming, and bullets were made for the patriots for their siege on Quebec 1775-1776.<sup>35</sup>

Between 1783-1793, ownership of the Forges changed a number of times. In 1793, Matthew Bell became one of the lease holders of the Forges. Under him the Forges did well for 53 years.<sup>36</sup> In 1808 the Forges were producing an average of 1000 cast iron stoves, plough shares, cauldrons, pie plates, basins, andirons, items for mills and ships, pots, potash boilers, and iron bars. Sand had to be imported from England at a cost of \$9.00 per hogshead.<sup>37</sup> In 1815, it employed about 300 including 50 skilled men.<sup>38</sup>

From the early 19th century until 1860, the government protected the resources much to the displeasure of settlers and merchants who wanted the land and wood. Due to large holdings of the Forges, neighbors and inhabitants began to look for ways to prevent their encroachment on them. The Forges, however, continued to hold and exploit the vast area they held. Henry Stuart purchased the Forges from the government in August 1846. In 1852, he decided to modernize the plant. By 1861, the company was bankrupt. Between 1862-1883, the last owner, John McDougall attempted to restore the company.

<sup>34</sup> "Les Forges Saint Maurice," *op. cit.*, p. 17.

<sup>35</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 18.

<sup>36</sup> Unglik, Henry, *Cast Irons From Les Forges du Saint Maurice, Quebec: A Metallurgical Study*, Environment Canada, Ottawa, 1990, p. 12.

<sup>37</sup> "Les Forges Saint Maurice," *op. cit.*, p. 18.

<sup>38</sup> Unglik, *op. cit.*, p. 12.

<sup>33</sup> Samson, *op. cit.*, pp. 668-669.

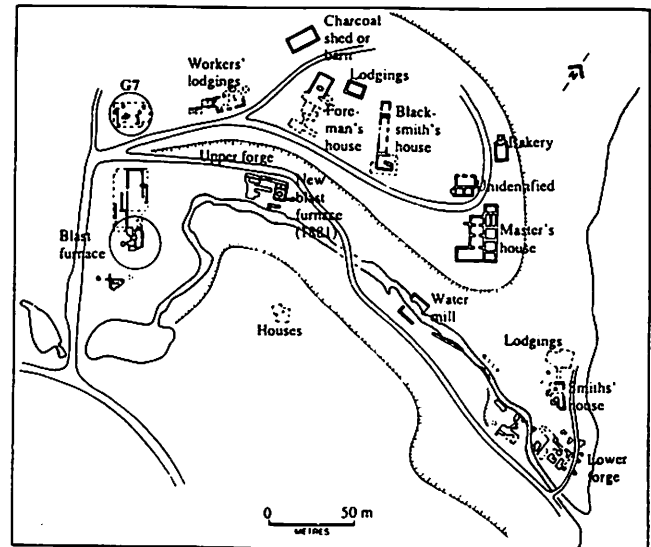
Between 1872-1874 axes were produced.<sup>39</sup> Production gradually decreased until 1883 when the oldest active furnace in America shut down.<sup>40</sup>

When the iron works first opened, the intendant of New France decreed that specialist workers of the iron works were not allowed to leave the ironworks without permission of the ironmaster. Those who attempted to go to the British colonies were fined the equivalency of a year's wages. Because of their specialty, they were better paid than other trades, were more arrogant, and had better working conditions. Most of the employees, however, were peasants, working on a seasonal basis as lumberjacks, miners, colliers and carmen.<sup>41</sup>

### *A Company Town*

A company town grew around the Forges. Houses were provided for workers and their families. A store, a bakery, a church and stables were also provided for the workers. A large building called the "Grande Maison" was the administrative center of the company and housed the administrators of the company.<sup>42</sup> In 1742, they employed 30 men plus 240 seasonal workers.<sup>43</sup> By the 19th century, four hundred people were housed there.<sup>44</sup>

Metal working was one of the first trades requiring a 24 hour workday. Once a blast furnace was fired, it remained in operation 6-7 months. The founders, furnace keepers, and stokers worked shifts of twelve hours. Pig Iron was cast twice a day. Casters had to be there for the casting process. Jobs of



Excavations at Les Forges du Saint-Maurice ironworks.

From Unglik, Henry, Cast Irons From Les Forges du Saint Maurice, Quebec: A Metallurgical Study, Environment Canada, Ottawa, 1990, p. 10.

workmen at the forges were more demanding, requiring much physical strength and endurance. They faced high temperatures, and used long-handled tongs to handle the unformed iron of 60-70 kilos in the hearth and under the hammer<sup>45</sup>. The forgemasters, heaters, and hammer men worked 24 hours a day in 6 hour shifts. The forges shut down in winter when additional fuel was required. In addition, carpenters and other tradesmen and assistants had to be hired to keep everything in good repair. Life was regulated by the production of iron.

The iron works closed in 1883. The coming of steam and electricity made it obsolete.

### *Fishing/Whaling Industry*

Before Cartier's expedition in 1534, European fishermen were in the Gulf of the St. Lawrence. During the 16th and 17th centuries, cod fishing boats from ports of France--Bordeaux, La Rochelle, Granville, St-Malo, and Bayonne came to the shores of Newfoundland, Acadia and the Gulf of the St. Lawrence each spring. The best fishing

<sup>39</sup> Samson, op. cit., pp. 670-671.

<sup>40</sup> "Les Forges Saint-Maurice," op. cit., pp. 18-21.

<sup>41</sup> Samson, op. cit., p. 670.

<sup>42</sup> Mathieu, op. cit., p. 283.

<sup>43</sup> Unglik, op. cit., p. 12.

<sup>44</sup> Samson, op. cit., p. 671.

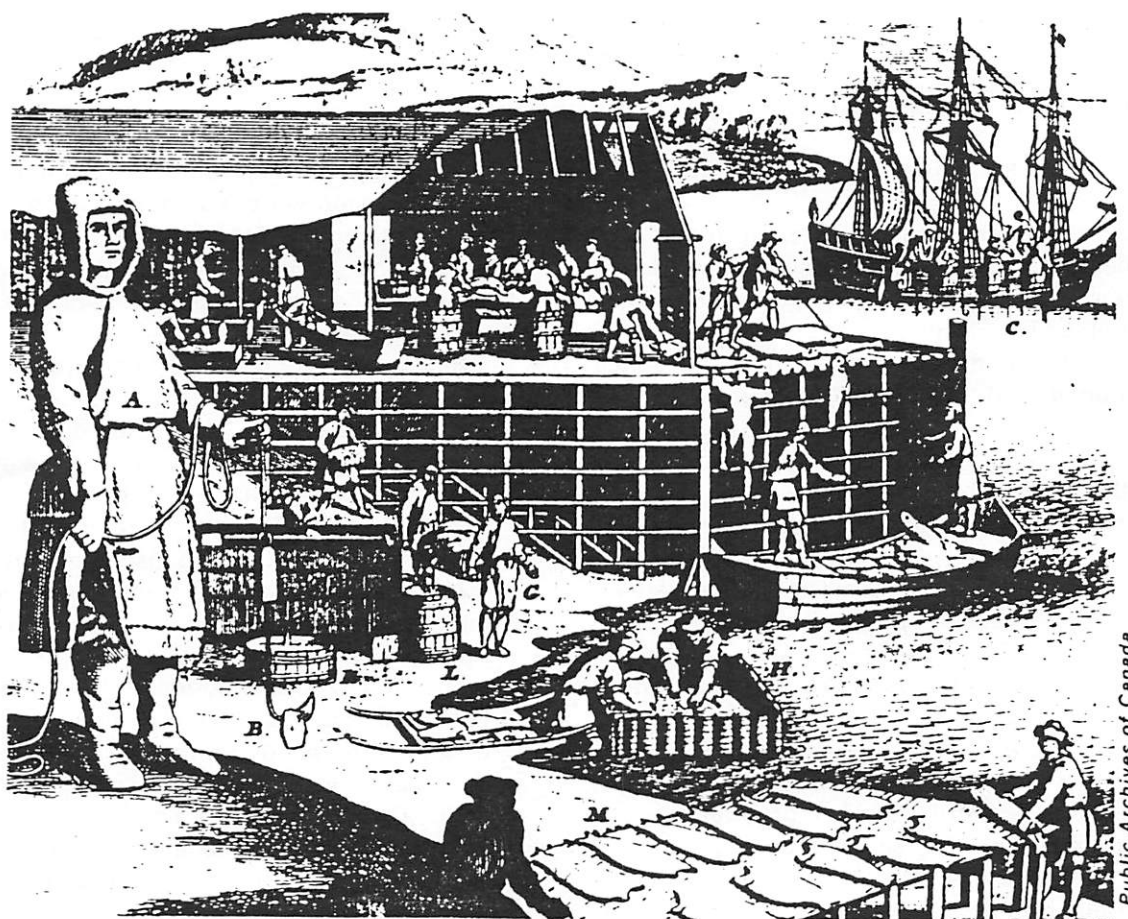
<sup>45</sup> Samson, op. cit., p. 672.



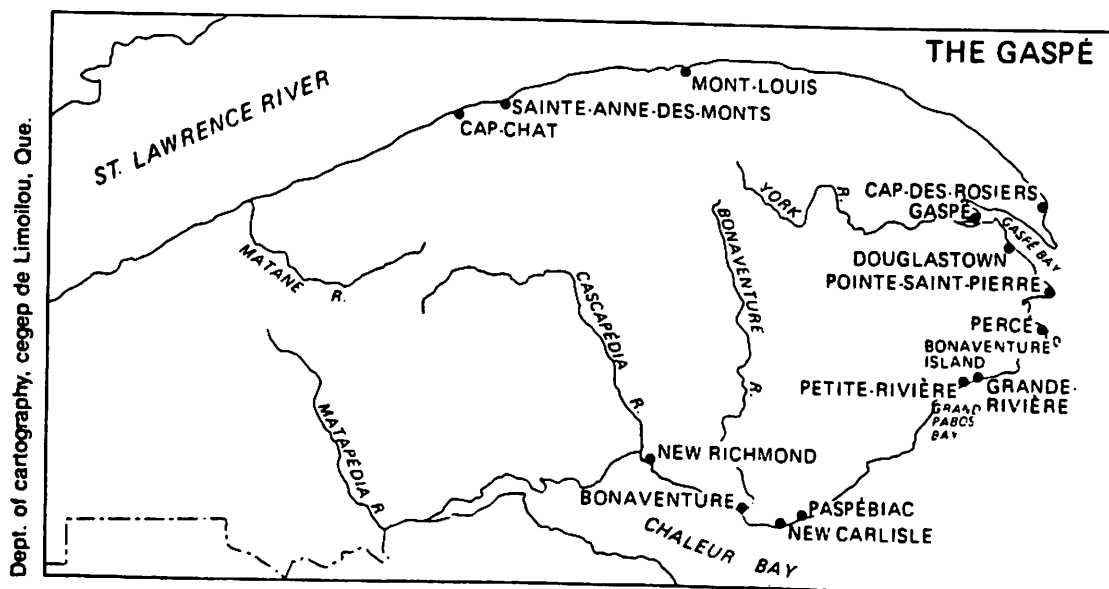
grounds were the Gaspé coast. They took part in green and dry fisheries. "In the green fishery, the fishermen remained on their sailing vessels, catching fish by hook and line. The cleaned fish were salted in the hold and carried home for the French market. The dry fishery was carried on inshore in shallops manned by three men, also using hook and line, the boats and crews either being local or having been brought by large 150-to 350-ton mother ships.... The split fish were dried on clean, gravel beaches, on brush or on wooden flakes, producing a well-preserved fish especially suited to export markets in warm climates."<sup>46</sup>

Each year, the captain of the first ship to reach those fishing grounds was designated the fishing admiral because there was no civil administration available. His job was to settle disputes between crews. They usually arrived in May and immediately unloaded provisions and set up the facilities necessary for processing the fish. First, *stages* or wharves for unloading, gutting, and salting the cod were built. They then built *flakes* (trellis like tables) on which the cod were placed to slowly dry. Once these were completed, huts for the men and a building for the captain's quarters, and the storehouse for goods were built. Finally, a kitchen and

<sup>46</sup> Miquelon, *op. cit.*, p. 112.



The above engraving is an inset from a 1719 Herman Moll map. (A. Fisherman dressed for the cold; B. a cod hook C. men suspended in barrels at side of the ship, hauling in fish; D. Cleaning fish; E. boxes for cleaned fish; F. salt boxes; G. cod being carried; H. Cleaning; L. press for extracting oil from fish livers; M. drying fish on flakes) Lamb, W. Kaye, *The History of Canada*, McGraw Hill of Canada, American Heritage Press, New York, 1971, p. 78; Proulx, Jean-Pierre, "The Struggle for Newfoundland," *Horizon*, v. I, 1987, p. 127.



Mimeult, Mario, "A Stake in the Sea," *Horizon*, v. 9. p. 2316.

other necessary buildings were completed.<sup>47</sup>

The coast of the Gaspé was open to all fishermen and crews. At times, informal agreements were made between crews. For example, The Basques preferred small cod which they dried and lightly salted to produce *merluce*, and the Normans and Bretons wanted larger cod. They would usually exchange two small for one large cod. None of the fishing ships left until the end of September when the fishing season ended.<sup>48</sup>

In 1653, Nicolas Denys called *Grande Barbe* (Big Beard) received the first formal grant of land on the Gaspé coast extending from the Strait of Canso (between Cape Breton Island and Nova Scotia) to Cap des Rosiers. He headquartered at Cape Breton. In 1672 Pierre Denys de la Ronde, nephew of Nicolas Denys, received a part of his uncle's grant as the seigniorship of Isle Percée. He established the first permanent fishing settlement of 5-6 families at Petite Rivière. Ten to twelve ships

came out each year during the summer, and 600-700 men were working on the shore. In the 17th century, Percé was the capital of the fishery, but that ended in 1690 when war broke out between England and France.

Other seigniories had also been granted. Some were well organized. The Compagnie du Mont Louis in 1699 settled about 100 people at a small fishing post they established on the northern coast of the peninsula. However, Denis Riverin (member of the Sovereign Council) had a disagreement over the purpose of the settlement. Some were interested in trading with the Indians for furs. Riverin was opposed to this. By 1701 the settlement was abandoned.<sup>49</sup> Independent fishermen and those hired by merchants continued to sail down the St. Lawrence to the Gaspé. During the 18th century, Mont Louis, Gaspé Bay, and Pabos Grande Rivière were the three main fishing centers. The war with England the fall of 1758 brought the prosperity to an end. Wolfe's men set fire to every fishing establishment when they landed at the outpost of Gaspé September 1758, and a blockade was placed on the St. Lawrence.

<sup>47</sup> Mimeult, Mario, "A Stake in the Sea," *Horizon*, v. IX, pp. 2312-2313.

<sup>48</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 2313.

<sup>49</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 2314.

After the war, fishermen who had been deported or who were in hiding began to reappear. Acadians who had avoided deportation settled primarily around Bonaventure, the Basques around Paspébiac, and the French at Grande Rivière. New ethnic groups--Irish, Americans and merchants from Jersey and Guernsey (two of the Channel Isles between England and France) began to come in.<sup>50</sup>

Charles Robin of Jersey who set up his business in 1766 at Paspébiac adopted the production methods of the French regime, but was a more efficient manager. The company advanced to the fishermen all supplies they needed. At the end of the season tallies were made of accounts of each person, and the fishermen would pay their bills with the company. If one couldn't, he went deeper in debt which he had to pay off with the next year's catch.<sup>51</sup> Fishermen were caught in a vicious circle. As time went on, the industry weakened more and more--eventually giving way to lumbering and mining.

### *Whaling*

There were attempts to establish whaling stations. In 1685 Denis Riverin asked the king for permission to establish a whaling and cod fishing station at Matane on the Gaspé peninsula, but he could not finance it.

In 1732 eleven whales were harpooned on the north shore of the St. Lawrence but sixteen *gibarts* (Minke whales) were lost. These included blue, fin, minke, and possibly humpback whales.<sup>52</sup>

The D'Arragory brothers made an attempt to establish a whaling station near Tadoussac in 1735 and at September Isles in 1738. They held a monopoly a short time, but went out of

business in 1744.<sup>53</sup>

In the second half of the 17th century, the French method of whaling--the *weir*--was used. The weir was made of several thousand poles driven in mud to form a trap. At high tide, the whales were guided into the weir by one long row of poles. Once inside, the whales became disoriented and were unable to find their way out. When the tide went out, fishermen came in and slaughtered the stranded whales. The whales these French hunted were the white whale or beluga. This method continued until 1929.

At the beginning of the 18th century a whaling industry was established at the Gaspé. About nine schooners would go out. The Gaspé whalers covered a wide area during the July to September season. Large whales were difficult to kill or to bring to shore. Gaspé whaling ended in 1893.

Generally, fisheries did not provide a money making industry for New France. Most of the large fisheries were managed in France by French merchants. Money was lacking. They had to depend on France for salt because the attempt to establish salt works failed.<sup>54</sup>

### *Small Industries*

Attempts were made throughout the French regime to establish local industries. All sorts of projects were proposed. The king would often approve but seldom gave grants which were requested. When conflicts broke out in Europe or in the New World, capital was withheld from the colony. Besides, industrial growth was in conflict with the policy of mercantilism.

Small industries were attempted but seldom lasted very long. In 1676 Peuvret de Mesnu received a licence to saw planks on the St. Lawrence. He set up a sawmill. In 1690 Hazeur and Grignon built two important

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<sup>50</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 2315.

<sup>51</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 2316.

<sup>52</sup> Reeves, Randall R., "Whaling in the St. Lawrence," *Horizon*, v. VII, pp. 1811-1812.

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<sup>53</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 1808.

<sup>54</sup> Trudel, *op. cit.*, p. 203.

sawmills at La Malbaie. The number of sawmills increased from ten in 1717 to fifty in 1737. In 1746, one was constructed on Lake Champlain. The planks were used domestically. Seldom did they produce for export trade. Merchants were not rich enough to charter and load their own ships, and they could only make a profit if the wood would be carried free of charge in the king's ships.<sup>55</sup>

In 1704 Lady Legardeur de Repentigny established a small cloth and textile factory in Montreal. It was run with English prisoners, but by 1707, she lost her workmen, and the factory closed. A stocking factory was started in the Hôpital General, Montreal in 1719, but it too disappeared in 1722.<sup>56</sup>

Brickworks, tile works, tar works and tanneries faced the same difficulties as the sawmills. They started and disappeared without supplying local needs or without developing an exporting trade. There was always a lack of money and a lack of skilled workmen. In small industry, breweries survived the longest. They had a steady local consumption.

#### TIMELINE (INDUSTRIES)

1534--Jacques Cartier expedition (European fishermen were already fishing into the Gulf of the St. Lawrence)

1608-- founding of Quebec

1628--Voyages, first barque built in New France (ordered by Champlain)

1667-1672--Jean Talon is intendant of New France

1690--Due to the war between England and France, fishing installations were destroyed at Percé

1729--Francois Poulin starts St. Maurice Iron Works near Trois Rivières

1729--The first schooner was built in New France

1730-- King permits Poulin to start iron works

1738-- official opening of St. Maurice foundry

1738-1750--Gilles Hocquart is intendant of New France

1739--first Royal shipyard opens in Quebec

1741--Cugnet et Cie went bankrupt

1741--King takes over operation of St. Maurice foundry

1743-- King takes over operation of St. Maurice foundry

1745--Fall of Louisbourg (loss of outlet of Canadian produce brought a collapse in wheat prices and meant open season on French trading vessels)

1748--Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle restores French control

1759--surrender of Quebec to the British

1760--surrender of Montreal to the British

1763--Treaty of Paris, cedes Quebec to England

1846--British government sold ironworks to Henry Stuart

1863-- Iron works purchased by John McDougall

1883--Maurice Iron Works closed

1893--Whaling ended in the Gaspé

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<sup>55</sup> Trudel, op. cit., p. 203.

<sup>56</sup> Ibid.

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## **SHIPBUILDERS IN NEW FRANCE**

The following list of shipwrights or boat builders of New France was extracted from Jetté, René, Dictionnaire Généalogique des Familles du Québec des Origines a 1730, Les Presses de L'Université de Montreal, 1983.

These would not necessarily be the only ones who worked on constructing ships in New France. There were many workers who may have provided their specific skills in working on a ship's construction because a variety of skilled and unskilled labor was necessary. Carpenters, sawyers, plankers, caulkers, rope makers, joiners, shipsmiths, blockmakers, mastmakers, riggers, and sailmakers were trades which were necessary. Those listed were specifically stated as shipwrights who knew a multitude of jobs necessary in shipbuilding.

Constructor de Navires (Builders of Ships)	Basque, Jean Belanger, Pierre Bourbeau, Louis Brassard, Jean-Baptiste Brideau, Hilaire, Busque, Jean Chamard, Pierre Chenier, Joseph Cote, Guillaume Dumaine, Michel Girardeau, Louis Guyon, Michel Hilaret, Moise Lamy, Marin Lefebvre, Jean	Lestoupin, Michel Levitre, Guillaume Paquet, Louis Parent, Jean Paris, Etienne Paulet, Pierre Payment, Pierre Perrault, Simon Petrimoulx, Michel Sauvin, Francois Sorois, Martin Thomas, Jean Viger, Charles Viger, Jacques
Corbin, David, (master carpenter of the king) Parent, Michel Viger, Jacques		
Charpentier de Navire (Shipwrights)		
Alarie, Joseph Badeau, Fabian Badeau, Jean Barbeau, Elie		

## **FRENCH CANADIAN SHIPBUILDERS UNDER THE ENGLISH REGIME**

Once the British took control of Canada, there were bound to be changes. There now were not only French but Scottish, English, Irish, a German, and Americans who became involved in Quebec shipbuilding.

Louis Parent, of a Beauport shipbuilding family, was the builder of the 250 ton British Queen and two smaller vessels which were launched in 1774. The American invasion closed the yards in 1775, and Parent left for Ile aux Noix with Zachariah Thompson, Captain of the Port, and others to help build a British fleet on Lake Champlain. Parent was still building ships after the war--the 257 ton Betsy in 1797 at Sorel and the 127 ton brig General Prescott in 1799 at Baie St-Paul.

Quebec's shipbuilding trade remained primarily in the hands of the Scots until before the War of 1812 when a large number

of English came. In the 1820's, the Irish came into Quebec in the shipbuilding industry.

In the meantime, more and more French Canadian shipwrights were becoming shipbuilders. At the beginning of the 19th century, there were only a few--Francois Romain in 1810 and Francois and Romain Robitaille. Later Louis Labbé set up a yard of his own. In the 1820's and 1830's, many French Canadians who had worked as yard foremen ventured out on their own.

In the 1860's French speaking shipbuilders began to outnumber English speaking builders. Among them were Jean-Elie Gingras, Guillaume Charland, Pierre Vincent Valin, Pierre Valin, Narcisse Rosa and 3 brothers--Etienne, Isidore, and Julien Samson, F.X. Marquis, Pierre Brunelle, Toussaint Valin,



and Edouard Trahan. Pierre Brunelle and his son Pierre received recognition for their high quality design and construction of sailing ships and steamboats.

In later years, many of these same ship builders became ship owners as well. The most prominent of these was Guillaume Charland at Lauzon, Jean-Elie Gingras on the Saint Charles and Hyppolite Dubord.

Hyppolite Dubord was also a ship broker and he had ship builders constructing ships for him for over fifty years. He is credited with having fifty-six ships constructed by such shipbuilders as J.O. Brunet, J. Lemelin, William Power, Olivier Chartier, Antoine St-Jean, James Goudie, Edouard Desnoyers, Charles Jobin, the partnership of Louis Laroche, Edmond Dubord and Joseph Angers, and Angers alone.

*Information for the preceding article was extracted from Marcil, Eileen Reid, "The Shipbuilders," in The Charley-Man: A History of Wooden Shipbuilding at Quebec 1763-1893, Quarry Press, Kingston, Ontario, 1995, pp. 73-96.*

### **First Ship Constructed in New France**

It is believed that Champlain ordered the construction of the first ship at Quebec. It was built in 1628 and was called the Voyages.

Champlain found that in June of 1628, conditions were such at Quebec that Sieur de la Ralde who had all his barques at Tadoussac was unable to go the distance of 150 lieues to Gasp  to obtain provisions which were rotting from the fishing vessels.

Champlain decided to have a barque built as quickly as possible in order to relieve the situation. He turned to Quebec for its construction, but it was difficult finding the wood, resin, riggings (rope) and sails (canvas) needed. It was also necessary to find competent workers.

He obtained the services of Couillard, a good seaman, carpenter and caulker who had lived

in the colony for fifteen years. A steer was killed to have tallow to mix with the resin, and ropes were remade from old ropes as well as sails from used canvas. The barque was built to travel on the St. Lawrence not to withstand the high seas.

Once completed, the services of Couillard were needed to go to Tadoussac and then to Gasp .

The service of this first barque built in Quebec was shortlived. In 1629, the French surrendered Quebec to the Kirke brothers.

*Information for the preceding article was extracted from "Le Premier Navire Construit a Quebec," in Bulletin des Recherches Historiques, v. 52, 1946, pp. 88-89.*

### **PROPOSED CANDIDATES FOR 1999 ELECTION**

President: THOMAS GLASSEL

Recording Secretary: SANDY BECKER

Delegate at Large: LARRY BEAUCHAMP

Ballots will be mailed out later this fall.

### **BASTILLE DAY DRAWING**

At Bastille Days, there were thirty-six entries in the drawing for a free membership in our organization. James Massie of Milwaukee will receive a free 1998-1999 membership. Congratulations!

### **VOLUNTEERS NEEDED**

Volunteers are needed to help index the pedigree charts. If interested, please contact Linda Boyea.

We are always interested in contributions for the Quarterly. We are always looking for Borderlines, book reviews, or articles. Just mail your ideas or contributions to me at our post box number. Don't forget your queries. They are free to our members.

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## Standards for Sound Genealogical Research

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*Recommended by the National Genealogical Society*

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Remembering always that they are engaged in a quest for truth, family history researchers consistently—

- record the source for each item of information they collect.
- test every hypothesis or theory against credible evidence and reject those that are not supported by the evidence.
- seek original records, or reproduced images of them when there is reasonable assurance they have not been altered, as the basis for their research conclusions.
- use compilations, communications, and published works, whether paper or electronic, primarily for their value as guides to locating the original records.
- state something as a fact only when it is supported by convincing evidence and identify the evidence when communicating a fact to others.
- limit with words like “probable” or “possible” any statement that is based on less than convincing evidence and state the reasons for concluding that it is probable or possible.
- avoid misleading other researchers by either intentionally or carelessly distributing or publishing inaccurate information.
- state carefully and honestly the results of their own research and acknowledge all use of other researchers' work.
- recognize the collegial nature of genealogical research by making their work available to others through publication, or by placing copies in appropriate libraries or repositories, and by welcoming critical comment.
- consider with open minds new evidence or the comments of others on their work and the conclusions they have reached.

## WEBSITE NUMBERS

Ontario Genealogical society in eastern  
Canada  
<[http://www.interlog.com/~dreed/ogs\\_home.htm](http://www.interlog.com/~dreed/ogs_home.htm)>.

Yahoo Web Search  
<http://www.yahoo.com/search.html>

Center of military history  
<http://www.army.mil/cmh-pg/>

Ellis Island  
<http://www.ellisland.org>

Guide to Federal Census  
<http://genealogy.org/census/preface.html>

## NEWS NOTES

From, "Old City Cemetery," in Trail Breakers, Vol. 24, no. 3 & 4, Spring & Summer 1998, Clark County Genealogy Society, Vancouver, Washington, p. 16: In this cemetery update by Garry Gilman appears the name Thibodeau, Frank Xavier, b. 2 July 1876, French Canada, d. 30 July 1911 of an accidental drowning, age 35 y 0 m 28 d. Two infant daughters are buried in the same plot, one died 22 Jan 1906 and the second 29 Jan 1907. His parents were Raneé Thibodeau, b. Jan 1830, French Canada and Mary Thibodeau, b. July 1841, French Canada.

An Eva Trombley was drowned at the same time. She and other members of the Trombley family are also buried in the Old City Cemetery. If you are tracing the Thibodeau or Trombley families, you might want to check this article for additional information. The Old City Cemetery was located at the corner of Plain Blvd. and Grand Ave., Vancouver, Washington

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In Je Me Souviens, vol. 21 No. 1, Spring 1998: There is an interesting article about "Crime and 17th Century Women in New France," by Eugena Poulin. Another article of interest is the translation by Lorelei Maison Rockwell of an article from Memoires de la Societe Genealogique Canadienne-Francaise,

Spring 1995. The article is "Guillaume Leclerc and Marie-Thereser Hunault--Pioneers of the Ile-Jesus and Lachenaie."

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Le Reveil Acadien, vol XIV, no. 3, August, 1998 has a reprint from the New England Historical and Genealogical Register, vol. IX, No 2, April, 1855 on the Battle of Minas. It gives the French and English account of the Battle of Minas which was fought in 1747.

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In Memoires de la Societe Genealogique Canadienne-Francaise, vol. 49 no. 2, 216, Summer 1998, there is a list of 32 new birth and/or baptism acts traced in France.

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In Lifelines, Journal of the Northern New York American-Canadian Genealogical Society, vol. 15 No. 1, Whole No. 28, 1998: There is an article on the Frechette Family of Wisconsin.

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## COMING UP

22-25 October 1998, Fifth New England Genealogical Conference, Holiday Inn by the Bay, Portland, Maine; sponsored by 20 societies; 50 lectures are planned. A wide variety of topics will be covered.

\*\*\*\*\*

23-24 October 1998, Wisconsin Sesquicentennial Family History Conference, at new Monona Terrace Convention Center, Madison WI. Sixteen speakers will present 40 lectures on land, immigration, census, vital records and various ethnic groups who settled Wisconsin. For information and program brochure, write to:

WSGS (WSFHC)  
P.O. Box 5106  
Madison, WI 53705

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June 1999. Gene-A-Rama, Holiday Inn Conference Center, Eau Claire

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11-14 August 1999, "Meet Me in St. Louis", co-hosted by Federation of Genealogical Societies and the St. Louis Genealogical Society

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1-4 September, 1999, "Meet Me in St. Louis" FGS Conference, St. Louis, Missouri

## QUESTIONS DE LECTEURS

Margaret Schoenfeld, 714 E. Fifth St., Shawano, WI 54166 is seeking parent's names, birth and marriage of **Rosalie Frechette** m. **Pierre Melancon**, d. 1874 Iroquois County, IL. Also seeking any information on **Moise Frechette Sr** m. **Marie LeClair** and **Charles Frechette** m. **Ursule Girouard**. Charles and Ursule were living in St-Luc--St-Jean, Quebec in 1824.

\*\*\*\*\*

David Boudreau, 1009 Multnomah Drive, Modesto, CA 95350 is seeking any information on **Michel Boudrot** b. 1600 in France. He came to New France in 1632, returned to France and again returned to New France in 1640 with a wife.

\*\*\*\*\*

Nancy Baldwin, 5550 Hennepin Avenue, Lonsdale, MN 55046 is seeking any information on the **John Girard** family who in the 1860 census were in Chilton, Calumet County, WI. The eldest daughter, **Louisa** 18 in that census, was born in New York.

\*\*\*\*\*

Juanita Beaudreau Sullivan, 4016 Tawny Meadow Way, Antelope, CA 95843 is seeking information on **Joseph Beaudreau** b. 27 Jan 1850, Croton Dam or Croton Landing, New York. His parents were **David**

**Beaudreau** and **Anne Callahan**. Also looking for information on **Marie Louise Gauthier Beaudreau**, widow who married **Antoine Duclos**. Their last residence was Fond du Lac, WI.

\*\*\*\*\*

George A. Sopp, 23952 Nomar St., Woodland Hills, CA 91367 is seeking information and would like to correspond with descendents of **Jean Bernard Miville dit Deschenes** b. 26 July 1760 La Pocatiere, Kamouraska, d. ?, m. 22 Jan 1788 Trois Rivières to **Susan Vertefeuille** b. 19 Aug 1763 Nicolet, bur. 23 Aug 1820 St. Leon, Maskinonge; **Louis Joseph Bertrand dit Saint Arnault** b. 30 Dec 1760 Batiscan, Champlain, d. ?, m. 9 Jan 1786, Batiscan to **Genevieve Godin dit Felix** b. ?, bur. 5 July 1799; and **Paul Miville dit Deschenes** b. 4 Mar 1792, Yamachiche, St. Maurice, d. 10 Jan 1832 St Leon, Maskinonge, m. 24 Aug 1812, St. Leon, Maskinonge to **Therese Bertrand dit Saint Arnault** b. 23 June 1792 Batiscan, Champlain, d. ?.

He would also like to know the place and date of marriage of **Benjamin Miville dit Deschenes**, son of **Paul Miville dit Deschenes** and **Therese Bertrand**, b. 4 Feb 1829 St. Leon, Maskinonge, d. ? married to **Rose Delima Wallingford** (parents unknown), b. 30 May 1839 Terrebonne, Quebec, d. 11 Jan 1912 San Francisco, CA.

### 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, (alphabetical listing of descendants of French Canadians and Acadians which have been contributed by our members) \$8.00 plus \$2.00 postage and handling

We Remember, (Vol. II of the above) \$8.00 plus \$2.00 postage and handling

QUARTERLY INDEX for the First Six Years, \$3.00 plus \$1.50 postage and handling

Loiselle Search--one marriage from Loiselle Index, \$2.00 plus S.A.S.E.



FRENCH CANADIAN/ACADIAN GENEALOGISTS OF WISCONSIN

# QUARTERLY

Volume 13 No 2

Winter 1998-1999

## NOTARIAL RECORDS

By Joyce Banachowski

Notaries began to practice in France near the end of the 14th century. Their activities varied, however, from province to province. At first they were important only to nobility, but by the 15th century they were important to everyone. By the 16th century, notaries were throughout all France. There were apostolic or religious notaries who were responsible for acts involving the church. Tabellions, royal notaries and seigneurial notaries wrote acts for individuals. Tabellions kept notarial acts and made copies of them. They were public scribes who would prepare legal agreements and later, register their papers with a notary. Royal notaries were appointed by the king or one of his representatives and could write acts throughout the kingdom, while seigneurial notaries could write acts only for their seigneurie. By the end of the sixteenth century, there was no distinct difference between the tabellions and the royal notaries.

With the founding of New France, handshakes sealed the first agreements. Clerks made handwritten agreements, and court scribes or judge's assistants kept court proceedings. These scribes were known as *greffiers* and acted as notaries. New France began to officially use the French notarial system in 1663. Louis XIV decided the system of justice would follow the "Custom of Paris."

During the French Regime, in 1678, Louis XIV had forbid lawyers to practice in New France. One would have to defend himself. By forbidding lawyers, he hoped to avoid

lengthy trials. As a result notaries became extremely important. They had the responsibility to draw up all documents between individuals. They were familiar with the legal routine; some were experts in contract law. They drew up documents and acted as attorneys.

As the colony grew, notaries became more and more common and an integral part of the daily lives of the people. They were there to make marriage contracts; they made the inventories of the deceased; they wrote up the wills of individuals; they wrote the contracts for construction for home and businesses; they wrote the agreements for the hiring of individuals as apprentices, for voyageurs in the fur trade, and for artisans. They wrote the agreements between buyer and seller, between tenant and owner,

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February 11: Annual Pea Soup and Johnny Cake Meeting.

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between citizen and service providers, between employer and worker, and between parents and children. They were there for the purchase and sale of land, land concessions, and the transfer of lands. The notary served the inhabitants of New France from when they married to after they died. As a result, four to five million notarial records covering the lives of the inhabitants of Quebec are located in various archival centers in Quebec.

There were two types of notaries who recorded transactions in New France. The first, the Royal Notary, received his appointment from the king or the king's intendant. He had the right to practice throughout the entire area of New France. Royal notaries were centered in Quebec, Montreal and Trois Rivières. The second, the Seigneurial Notary, was appointed by the seigneur or local landholder. He could

function or act within the domain of his seigneurial jurisdiction. His acts were valid only in that seigneurie.

In both cases, the notary's job was to (1) write and witness all legal transactions or acts, (2) make a written record of their transactions, (3) preserve copies of these, and (4) to collect a fee for his services. The amount paid to the seigneurial notary was half of that paid to the royal notary.

In 1669, the Conseil Souverain and the Intendant began to make notary appointments, not only royal, but seigneurial as well. Gradually seigneurial notaries became royal notaries until seigneurial notaries disappeared altogether.

The notarial system existed wherever France extended its control in the New World. Priests and military officers were allowed to

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write up acts and agreements if no notary was present. These then were filed with a regular notary as soon as it was possible. These private acts, *les actes sous seing privé*, are a part of notarial files.<sup>1</sup> Notarial records exist for Acadia, Louisiana, the fur trade outposts of Michilimackinac and Grand Portage, at posts and settlements in the present day states of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin, and French settlements in western Canada.

At the beginning of the 18th century, notaries became organized. As time went on, it became obvious that the ways of drawing documents and preserving them would have to be organized. In 1717 regulations concerning duties and records of notaries were laid, but they were generally ignored. In 1724, widows of notaries were instructed to deliver their deceased husband's documents to the clerk in their jurisdiction. In 1732 Verrier presented to the king a report of the defects in some notarial acts, making them invalid. (They were imperfect-- a notary's signature was missing or the date or other signatures were missing). On 6 May 1733, the king responded with the first notarial code in Canada. It included statements on the defects, with duties and fines for those not observing the proper formalities.<sup>2</sup>

Soon, the profession, itself, established rules to be followed. Notaries were to be twenty-five years of age, literate, male, be of good moral character, and possibly have some knowledge of law although legal knowledge was not considered absolutely necessary. Most colonial notaries learned their trade from others or by using acts prepared by their predecessors as guides. The result was the evolution of a pattern for different types of documents usually following the same

format.<sup>3</sup> Notaries were poorly paid. As a result most took on second jobs or responsibilities.<sup>4</sup>

When the English took control, there appeared a danger that the system would be lost. After the surrender of Montreal in 1760, it was agreed the practice of using notarial acts would remain in the colony. In 1763 the French system was abolished legally, but in 1764, the English gave to Quebec citizens the right to use their language, keep their religion and property and civil rights (*coutume de Paris*) which included royal decrees and *ordonnances*. Therefore there was not much difference before 1760 and after 1760. The Quebec Act in 1774 preserved the legal system and the role of the notary.<sup>5</sup> During the English regime, they became known as *notaire public*.

Notaries kept the original of acts they created. Copies went to the parties participating. They were official copies and did not have to be proved in or out of court. Notaries were not called into court as witnesses. The document was enough. When the notary died, his acts were to be transferred to another notary or placed in an archives.

During the French regime, the notaries of Quebec, Montreal and Trois Rivières also had representatives in posts and settlements which were under the control of the governor of New France. La Salle set up Jacques Métairie as notary at Fort Frontenac; La Salle took Métairie with him in the same capacity when he went into Louisiana, Arkansas and Illinois. In 1672, the notary, Pierre Duquet, accompanied an expedition into the Ohio Valley. When Lamothe-Cadillac founded Detroit, he drew up land grants and contracts

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<sup>1</sup> Dulong, John P., "The Notarial Acts of Quebec" in *National Genealogical Society Quarterly*, v. 82 #1, March 1994, p. 6.

<sup>2</sup> Chartrand, Rend, *Early Notaries of Canada*, Polyanthos, New Orleans, 1977, p. 2 introduction.

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<sup>3</sup> DuLong, *op. cit.*, p. 7.

<sup>4</sup> Trudel, Marcel, *Introduction to New France*, Holt, Rinehart and Winston of Canada, Toronto, p. 217.

<sup>5</sup> DuLong, *op. cit.*, p. 6.

himself. In 1706 a secretary of Lamothe-Cadillac drew up a marriage contract. Later Étienne Véron de Grandmesnil became Lamothe-Cadillac's secretary and drew up acts. On 22 May 1734, the Intendant officially appointed Robert Navarre as notary of Detroit. Jean-Baptiste Campeau succeeded him 17 June 1758. In 1734, the Intendant also appointed Léonard Billeron as notary of Kaskaskia, province of Louisiana. On 6 April 1754, the last notarial position appointed in the west was at Michillimackinac when an old soldier of the garrison, Francois-Louis Cardin, was appointed notary.<sup>6</sup>

In Acadia and the East notaries appear from the beginning of settlement. Already in 1694, Barat is established in what is today Newfoundland. He was later accused of malpractice while in office. The tabellions of Louisbourg were Claude-Joseph LeRoy Desmarest 1728-1736, Rondeau 1736-1742, Jean de Laborde 1737-1753, Morin 1749-1758, and Bacqueresse 1753-1758.<sup>7</sup>

In Acadia the first grants were notes scribbled by Poutrincourt and later by Sieur Biencourt. In 1679, a land grant act is recorded by Jacques Courand, attorney and notary. He is the oldest notary known to be in Acadia. In 1705, Lopinot held that position. After the English takeover of Port Royal, many government officials left for France. In 1711, the Intendant of Canada appointed Alexandre Bourg, inhabitant of Mines, to fulfill the job as judge, notary and surveyor. In 1754, Louis de Courville acted as Royal Notary of Acadia.<sup>8</sup>

Although some notarial records of the frontier, Louisiana and Acadia have been lost, there are still a number which exist from

those areas.

Notaries were required to provide two guides for locating their acts--the répertoire and the index. The répertoire was a catalog organized by date, the number of the act and a short description of it. The Index was a table organized by year and the first letter of the surname. In the Index one could find the act number, the parties involved and the type of notarial act. Not all of these guides are available. Some have been lost, and some notaries were negligent in keeping one or both of them.<sup>9</sup> Many of those existing have been published.

All acts were handwritten in a specific format. The spelling, language and writing reflect the individual and the period during which they were written. The style of letters can be difficult to read. Not only did each notary have his own unique style of handwriting, but each also had his own system of shorthand abbreviations. These factors make it quite difficult to read, transcribe and translate. One would need to hire a translator or know old French to go into notarial records. Rather than translate, it may be more practical to learn to abstract information from the notarial records.

There are three guides, *The Méthode Collectionne*, by Marcel Lafortune, titled Initiation à la paléographie franco-canadienne (Les écritures des notaires aux XVII<sup>e</sup> et XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècles), Société de recherche historique Archiv-Histo Inc., Montreal, 1982, 1983, 1988. They are a guide to the evolution of letters and reading of the old French script as well as providing samples of some 17th and 18th century notaries (1. Antoine Adhémar, Benigne Basset, Romain Becquet, Jean-Baptiste Daguilhe; 2. Guillaume Audouart, Cyr de Monmerqué, Daniel Normandin, Gilles Rageot; 3. Guillaume Baret). They are in French. They can be used as an aid in recognizing the formation of letters in old French.

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<sup>6</sup> Roy, Joseph-Edmond, "The Notaries in the Western Settlements on the Mississippi, in Acadia, in Ile Royale, and Newfoundland," in French Canadian and Acadian Genealogical Review, v. 4 #4, winter 1972, p. 198-201.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid. p. 202.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid. pp. 203-205.

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<sup>9</sup> DuLong, op. cit., p. 9.

## TYPES OF NOTARIAL ACTS

Besides providing genealogical information (name, occupations, relationships, places of birth), notarial records can provide many details to the lives of your ancestor and show him as an active part of his community. Notarial records can also provide a picture of the social and economic world in which your ancestor lived and worked. In spite of the difficulties encountered, notarial records are one of the richest sources of information concerning the lives of our ancestors.

There were numerous kinds of notarial records. Although Marriage Contracts, Donations and Inventories might be of the most interest to genealogists, other kinds of notarial acts should not be neglected. Following are some you should be aware of as you do your genealogical research.

**Marriage Contracts**--Marriage contracts are one of the most widely used notarial act. This is because they can be helpful in establishing a marriage when no marriage record is available. Signing of the marriage contract was an important part of the marriage celebration. It was usually made a day or so prior to the marriage ceremony. It included the names of the couple, their parents, their places of birth, occupations, witnesses, sometimes their ages, and the terms of the contract. It established co-ownership between spouses. Contracts varied according to what was brought to the marriage by both parties. Following is a list of terms which would affect the conditions of the marriage contract. They will prove helpful in understanding the marriage contract.

**acquêts**--These are real estate not held by inheritance. It is property which was acquired by gift or purchase before co-ownership.

**conquit**--This is property which is acquired during co-ownership. One half belongs to the wife.

**don (donation) mutuelle**--This is the gift which the husband or wife makes to the survivor. (See donations)

**dowry**--This is what is brought to the marriage by the wife. It is given to the

husband to be used during his life. Dowries were also given to girls when they entered religious orders.

**douaire or jointure**--This was a sum of money a husband gave his wife at the time of marrying her. It was to be enjoyed during her life.

**douaire coutumier**--This was a customary jointure. One half the property a husband had was given.

**douaire préfet**--This was a predetermined jointure

**préciput-prefuance legacy**--This was the advantage the survivor got from property of a predeceased spouse before the partition of the estate or of the co-ownership.

A marriage contract did not always mean that a marriage took place. It was possible to break or annul a marriage contract. A marriage contract was often linked with a Donation.

**Donation**--A gift a person freely makes of his property, often in return for stated conditions.

**Donations in case of death**--These were made before leaving on a long trip or military expedition, or venturing into the wilderness in the fur trade--property was given only if the donor did not return. The act was no longer valid after his return.

**Donation entre vif or donation avant décès**--Property rights are given up when one is alive in exchange for advantages. At retiring age (in the 50's), a parent might give himself over to one who was to inherit. It included the obligations of the heir. If there were other children, it included the obligation of the heir toward siblings at home, the care of parents, and conditions and obligations, and future obligations. It could put conditions of marriage on the heir, and it could restrict the heir from selling or transferring land.

**Donation Viagre**--The donor retains the use of the donation during his lifetime.

**Mutual donations inter vivos**--This was made between spouses when they had no heir. The last survivor inherited the estate.

**Inventories**--These were drawn up to protect the property of minors or heirs. An inventory

was taken after the death of a spouse, often prior to the survivor's remarriage. The inventory was a complete listing of possessions--land, buildings, goods, and property. The goods and property are listed with an appraiser's value. Often the date of death, circumstances of death, name, age and civil status of heirs is included. One gets a description of clothes, furniture, cooking utensils, crockery, linens, foodstuffs, stores of fuel, farm tools and equipment, crops, farm animals, house and outer buildings, land and land usage, debts and claims, personal papers, and letters. It is the best source to show material ownership and economic position of the habitants of the seventeenth through the nineteenth centuries.

**Accords, Obligations or Contrats**-- agreements or settlements regarding almost anything. These were prepared at the request of the parties involved. The notary stands between the two parties informing them to reach fair and balanced agreements.

**Achat**--These are acts regarding the purchase of property. (See Vente for possible examples.)

**Arrêté de compte**--record of a judgement

**Bail**--This was a lease (rent) on land or buildings. Most of the people of the French period were tenants. In the Parchemin data bank there are about 11,400 notarial acts of Montreal which are leases.

*bail à ferme*--lease a farm

*bail d'une maison*--lease a house

*bail emphyteutique*--right to lease a sizable property

**Cessions**-- transfer or assignment of property.

*cession d'une terre*--transfer of land

*cession de biens meubles et*

*immeubles*--transfer of furniture and contents

*cession de travaux de défrichement*--

transfer of work of clearing land

**Concession**--A general term meaning giving of land grants.

**Constitution**--the establishment or settlement

of something

*constitution de rente*--setting the rent

**Convention**--covenant or agreement

**Curelle**--representative for an absent person

**Engagements**-- labor contracts. An agreement to take an apprentice or to hire a person for a specified job could be made. It included his name, his wages, terms of employment, and the responsibilities and obligations of employer and employee. A large number of engagements were for the fur trade. A person's name, place of residence, location and responsibilities of his engagement and wages and obligations of the employer or company are described.

*Brevet d'apprentissage*--an apprenticeship warrant or commission

**Marché**--a business agreement or contract between two or more people

*marché de construction*--a building contract; A building contract specified what is to be constructed, the size, quantity and type of materials to be used, and at what cost. Contractors, carpenters, roofers, and masons were involved in these contracts. Often a description of the building is given.

*marché de maçonnerie*--a contract concerning stonework or masonry

*marché de paiement de gages*-- agreement concerning payroll wages

**Obligation**--an agreement between two or more stating amount of money borrowed and conditions for repayment; a lien to be satisfied; a bond

**Partage**--Sharing or partition; usually the division of land among heirs

*partage d'un restant terre*--sharing of left over land

*partage d'une maison*--sharing a house

*partage de biens meubles et immeubles*--division of goods (personal property and real estate)

**Pension**--establishing room and board (often times for the elderly)

**Procuration**--This is when one gives or receives the Power of Attorney.

**Quittance**--a discharge from a debt or obligation; a quit claim

*quittance générale et réciproque*--giving up something in exchange for something else

**Ratification**--statement made by a second person accepting a decision

**Remise**--to return

*Remise d'une concession*--return of property

*Remise de 882 livres*--return of that sum of money

**Renonciation**--surrender of claims

*Renonciation d'héritage*--giving up inheritance. Children might give up a part or all of their share of an inheritance in favor of a mother who might need it.

**Testament**--A Will. These were not used very often in New France. When they were used, it was generally for religious endowments or because there were no living heirs. By law, the division of inheritance was predetermined. The English were more likely to use wills.

*testament olographe*--written will

*testament orale*--oral will

**Transport**--to transfer

*transport de droits successifs*

*mobiliets et immobiliers*--transfer of right to property

*transport d'une somme d'argent*--transfer of a sum of money

**Tutelle**--These were papers regarding the guardianship of a child or children. Much genealogical information can be found here. They were to protect the inheritance and rights of orphaned or semi-orphaned children.

**vente**--These are acts regarding the sale of property.

*vente d'une concession*--sale of land

*vente d'une continuation de terre*--sale of adjacent land

*vente de droits et prétentions*--sale of rights and claims

*vente de droits*--sale of rights to something

*vente d'un morceau*--sale of a parcel of land

*vente d'un emplacement*--sale of a site, business or farm

*vente a rente*--selling rental of property (yearly income, stock, funds)

*vente d'une maison*--sale of a house

*vente de meubles*--sale of personal property

*vente portant constitution de rente*--selling rights to rental property

*vente de terre*--sale of land

*vente de la juste moitié*--sale of 1/2 of an equal share

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HOW TO TRANSLATE  
A FRENCH NOTARIAL DOCUMENT  
By Roger W. Lawrence  
Co-founder of the American-Canadian Genealogical Society

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Early notarial acts were written for many events: marriage contracts, sales, leases, guardianship, final testaments, inventory of goods after death etc. The information in each is detailed and indicates the specific nature and final resolution of a problem, or disposition of possessions. They all tell us about the ancestor to whom each pertains. Some are signed. Others bear only the mark of the party involved. There are few ancestors who have not been party in some notarial act.

From the beginning of the French Regime in Canada, Notaries became the persons by whom the contracts or acts were drawn. A missionary might draw up an act and deposit it with the notary. The Notary might be Royal, Seigneurial or Public. The notarial area covered was vast in some instances where towns were small or remote. Several notaries might serve a large city. The "greffes" or repositories for the documents are primarily in the custody of the Canadian government. A few are in private hands. Many indices have been published for the "greffes" and can be consulted to determine the location, date of the act, its nature and often a number that identifies it. The location of the acts may be in any of the several Archives of Canada. In Quebec, large numbers are in Montreal, Quebec and Trois Rivières.

Requests for the act, by date, number and the notary involved are accepted by the archives for a fee. The act is remitted as a photocopy, often several pages in length and many of legal page size.

All these acts or contracts are handwritten by the notary in a specific format. The language and the handwriting is reflective of the period. The spelling is quaint, and the handwriting generally difficult to read because of the style of the letters. The first reaction upon receipt of one of these documents is one of futility about understanding the contents. There is a technique to translating them that requires some capabilities.

As the steps are outlined, the capabilities required to produce an English translation will be pointed out. First, It is generally impossible to read directly and translate in one step. Only a clearly written document with few legal terms would be directly readable and translatable. Only a person with a good knowledge of French is generally able to do a proper translation.

Step #1: The entire document must be rewritten in French from the handwriting which is difficult to read to your own handwriting or typing. Some notaries wrote small scribbled words, others, letters with flourishes, still others with ancient formation of the letters. Make a line by line transposition of the words which you can read most easlily even if there are few words on the line. Use the same number of lines as in the original and position the words as they are in the document. Leave gaps for the unreadable words. Don't make any guesses about a word. Either you can read it or you should not transpose it. Write the word exactly as you read it. Use the old spelling as it is written. You will end with a sketchy outline of the document. It may have enough words to give only an idea of the meaning of the act.

Step #2: From the words you have already transposed, you can learn to recognize the old form of writing and letter formation to find other words that can be inserted one by one. Sometimes you can find one word repeated many times. Insert it where it fits each time. You can also find a

context that makes sense and add word by word. Go over the document again and again, adding new words each time you reread it. If you can get a similar document that has the terminology about the same, it will aid in recognizing words and entire sentences. Put the document aside if you are discouraged. Go back to it with a fresh mind and more words will be apparent. At the end you should have much or all the document in readable writing. You can do this work on the word processor of a computer. Leave a blank line between each transposed line for the future translation.

**Step #3:** Using the interlinear arrangement, place the English words in the alternate lines. Avoid a liberal translation, even if the wording or order is a bit awkward. You can polish that up later. The translation is not as easy as it may seem, even for the readable words. The notaries had ancient and specific legal terms, idioms and abbreviations that make the translation tedious. A modern French-English dictionary may not have all the old words in the sense used at that period. Several French words in some cases may even have the same English translation, but have particular nuances of meaning in French. A good book of synonyms may help the English format. This is the step where your language ability is most needed.

**Step #4:** You can now put the translation into a more proper English form and print it separately, Or you can simply leave it in the interlinear format at step #3.

The process is easiest with an excellent knowledge of French, a familiarity with some of the older forms of French spelling, an intuitive sense of the intention of the writer, and patience. Much time is required to do these translations. Doing one that is easier to read for a start helps with more difficult documents later.

Following is a set of terms that are commonly used in marriage contracts and the translation that seem best applied to the context in which they were intended. They may help in your translation. The list also shows some archaic terms that are not familiar to us.

Accorde	Granted
Adoues	Endowed /given as dowry
Advenir	To come / to befall
Advenant	To come / to befall
Advise et delibere	Considered and resolved
Affectee	Assumed
Agreable forme et stable	Acceptable and permanent form
Aquet	Acquisition / common property of married couple
Aquitee	Releases /acquitted
Assiste de	In the presence of
Aurons et ferons	Shall have and gain
Baille	Delivered
Biens	Goods /chattel
Biens meubles	Personal property
Biens mobiliers	Personal property
Bon gre	Good will
Bon loyal et marchand	Unadulterated and salable
Chargee	Unencumbered
Clair biens	Unencumbered property
Comis	Entrusted
Communaute	Community
Condamnee	Compelled / enjoined
Conquet	Acquired property



Convenance	Expediency
Coutume de Paris	Custom of Paris
Creancier	Creditor
Doire	Dowry
Donnation	Deed of gift
Douee / douer	Endowed / bestow upon
Droits, noms, raisons, actions	Rights, names, claims, action
Emmeuble / Immeuble	Real Estate
En foi de quoi	In testimony whereof
En leur personne	In person
Enquete	Inquiry
Entente	Agreement
Eschoir	Befall
Espousaille	Espousal
Execution du contract	Pursuant to the contract
Faire porter	Cause to be done
Faire valloir	Improve its worth
Habits et hardes	Clothing and worn apparel
Hoirs et ayant cause	Heirs and assigns
Hypothesque	Pledge / Mortgage
Indamittee	Indemnified / given compensation
Jouir	Use / enjoy
Jugee et condamnee	Tried and penalized
Juissance / jouissance	Usage / possession
Jurimant	Oath
Lus et vestus	Read and invested
Nul et sans effects	Null and without effect
Obligéant	Duty bound
Parturition	Division
Paye et acquittee	Paid and discharged
Plutot que faire ce poura	As soon as possible
Preciput	Inheritance rights
Presentes	The present document or statements
Propres	Real property
Promettant	Betrothed
Quittance ou autrement	Receipt or otherwise
Reconnus et confesse	Recognized and admitted
Renoncant	Surrendering all claims
Reprise	Recovery
Sa /Son vivant	Her / His lifetime
Scavoir /savoir	To wit
Succession	Inheritance
Tenus et mouvante	Bound and dependent on
Tesmoins / temoins	Witnesses
Traite de mariage	Agreement of marriage
Uns et communs	One and jointly

Practice and persistence are the two main assets to translations as long as you know the language. Give the procedure a try.

## PARCHEMIN

Four to five million notarial records have been located in nine regional archives. In order to be able to use this information in a fast and more efficient way, a project, Parchemin, was instituted. It is a joint project under the efforts of the Societe de Recherche Historique Archiv-Histo, the Archives Nationales du Quebec, and the Chambre des Notaires du Quebec. With Parchemin, notarial information has been brought to one location. In 1981, it was organized to produce a national data bank. Their goal is to index and abstract all notarial records from 1635 to 1885. The data bank is currently available for the French regime to 1775. The Parchemin Project has completed all notaries to 1800, and some notaries have been indexed into the 1800's, but these are not yet available. They are hopeful, the data bank from 1775 to 1800 will be available within the next year. This will be an ongoing project for a number of years. The data bank includes notarial acts of Quebec only. It does not include notarial records from other provincial or outside locations.

The data bank can be accessed not only by name but by 119 other divisions--by occupation, place, date, a combination of occupation with date and / or place, type of notarial act, or pew rent.

Information you will get is the name of the notary, the date of the document and a short abstract of the act. Witnesses to the original document are not included. Names are spelled as they appear in the document. Therefore, it is necessary to search all spellings as well as dit names. After you have the abstract, you may want a photocopy of the entire document. They are available on microfilm at many archival centers or through the LDS Library, or you can contact the Archives Nationales du Quebec.

An 8 % demo sampling of the data bank is available on internet: <http://www.cdnq.org>  
Presently it is free. In the future as more is added, there may be a charge. If you are unable to use the data base yourself, you can write to the Societe Archiv-Histo, 2320 Rue Des Carrieres, Montreal, Quebec H2G 3G9. They will do a search for a \$15 fee search or \$15 for each page. (Prices are subject to change without notice) Each page contains an average of six record abstracts. Be sure to include whatever information you know, and be specific as to what kind of information you are seeking.

Presently the Parchemin data banks for the French Regime, 1635-1775, are available at:

Archives Nationales du Québec -- Montreal  
1945, rue Mullins  
Montréal, Québec H3K 1N9

Bibliothèque municipale de Jonquière  
2850, place Davis  
Jonquière, Québec G7S 2C5

Archives Nationales du Québec -- Québec  
1210, Avenue du Séminaire  
Case postale 10450  
Ste-Foy, Québec G1V 4N1

Bibliothèque municipale de Longueuil  
Centre culturel Jacques Ferron  
100, rue St-Laurent ouest  
Longueuil, Québec J4K 1M1

Service des bibliothèques  
Bibliothèque Alain-Grandbois  
4300, boulevard Samson  
Laval, Québec H7V 3Z4

Bibliothèque municipale de Montreal  
Centrale -- Salle de Gagnon  
1301, rue Sherbrooke est  
Montreal, Québec

Bibliothèque Montarville-Boucher de la Bruere  
501, chemin du Lac  
Boucherville, Québec J4B 6V6

Bibliothèque municipale de Saint-Eustache  
80, boulevard Arthur-Sauve  
Saint-Eustache, Québec J7R 2H7

Bibliothèque municipale de Terrebonne  
885, Place Ile des Moulins  
Terrebonne, Québec J6W 4N7

Centre d'archives du  
Séminaire de St-Hyacinthe  
655, rue Girouard est  
St-Hyacinthe, Québec

Centre d'information documentaire Come-  
Saint Germain  
545, rue des Écoles  
Drummondville, Québec J2B 1J6

Centre régional d'archives de Lanaudière,  
270, boulevard l'Ange-Gardien  
L'Assomption, Québec

Maison du Citoyen  
25, rue Laurier  
Hull, Québec J8X 4C8

Société franco-ontarienne d'histoire et de  
généalogie  
300, chemin Montreal  
Co-Cathédrale de la Nativité B.H.V.M.  
Cornwall, Ontario

Société généalogique canadienne-français,  
3300, boul. Rosemont, suite 110  
Montréal, Québec

Société d'histoire du Lac-St-Jean  
54, rue St-Joseph sud  
Alma, Québec

Université de Montréal  
Bibliothèque des sciences sociales  
Pavillon Bronfmann  
3000, rue Jean-Brillant  
Montréal, Québec H3T 3J7  
(student use only)

Université du Québec à Montréal  
Bibliothèque centrale  
Pavillon Hubert-Aquin  
case postale 8889, succ. <A>  
Montréal, Québec H3C 3P3  
(student use only)

American Canadian Genealogical Society  
4, Elm Street

Manchester, N.H. 03108

Centre d'études Canadiennes  
35, avenue Montaigne  
Paris, France 75008

### **ATTENTION**

By Yvonne M. Sielaff

We are pleased to announce that the French Canadian /Acadian Genealogists of Wisconsin has been accepted in the Pick 'n Save "WE CARE" program.

This program is a donation program which allows non-profit organizations the opportunity to raise additional funds by encouraging their members to shop at Pick 'n Save food stores and use their Advantage Saver's Club Card every time they shop. A percentage of total WE CARE dollars spent at Pick 'n Save will be donated back to each participating non-profit organization.

All our members need do is to designate our Identification Number **243280** on their Advantage Saver's Club application form and use the card every time they shop.

Each time our member presents their Pick n' Save Advantage card at the checkout, a donation from the grocery purchase is added to our account.

Customers may designate up to three different authorized non-profit organizations and a portion of their purchases will be automatically credited. Purchase dollars will be divided evenly among each designated organization.

All 79 Pick n' Save stores in the state are participating. Numbers are available for each non-profit organization at all stores.

Please stop at the Service Desk to fill out a new Saver's Club Card application. Beginning January 1, 1999, French Canadian / Acadian Genealogists of Wisconsin will automatically receive 1% of your purchase total if you fill in our organization number, **243280**, on the application.

## **Border Lines**

### **Back to Jean-Baptiste D'Estrampes 1751**

*By Loretta Damuth*

*Border lines uses a variation of the format established by the New England Historic Genealogical Society Register. Numbers in brackets refer to footnotes. Numbers in parentheses in the left margin indicate the number that will identify that person in the next generation where his/her family will be described in detail. Number one is the first ancestor whose marriage record is found published in at least one French-Canadian secondary source.*

1. Jean-Baptiste D'Estrampes, surgeon and merchant, is initially cited at L'Ile-Dupas 25Jan1751 [1], then he is mentioned again in records of New France 25Apr1751 at L'Ile-Dupas where he was god-father at baptism of M-Jeanne Didier [2]. Jean-Baptiste, born at Lasbordes, Comminges, Languedoc c.1721, was the son of Pierre D'Estrampes and Bertrande Seillant [3]. He was granted a certificate of freedom to marry 26 May 1752; at Notre-Dame du Québec on 06 June 1752 Jean-Baptiste m. Geneviève-Françoise Buron (Noël and M-Catherine Michelon) (4). Jean-Baptiste worked as a surgeon in Québec, L'Ile-Dupas and St-Cuthbert. He was also involved in 9 land and other business transactions between 1752-1770 [5]. Jean-Baptiste d. 21 June 1803 at St-Cuthbert, Berthier Cté., Que. [6] His wife Geneviève d. 01 Nov 1809 at St-Cuthbert. [6]

#### **Children:**

- a. Jean-Baptiste, b. and d. 25 Apr 1753 at Ile-Dupas, Berthier Cté. [7].
- b. Charles, b. and d. 01 Feb 1754 at Ile-Dupas [7].
- c. M-Geneviève, b. 13 Dec 1754 at Ile-Dupas [7]. m. Jean-André Morin dit Chenevert (Moise and Angelique LeGris) 24 Nov 1776 at Batiscan [8].
- d. Un-named girl, b. 12 Aug 1756 and buried 13 Aug 1756 at Berthier [9].
- e. Jean-Antoine, b. 14 Jul 1759 at Ile-Dupas [7], m. Louise Bruneau (Guillaume-Pierre and Elisabeth Morin-Chenevert) 18 Aug 1789 at Québec city [10], buried 24 Mar 1818 [11].
- f. Charles, b. 10 Mar 1761, buried 20 Apr 1761 at Ile-Dupas [7]

#### **(2) g. Joseph-Ambroise**

2. Joseph-Ambroise Destrempe, farmer and voyageur, son of Jean-Baptiste and Geneviève Buron, b. 29 Jul 1770 at Berthier, Berthier Cté [9], m. Elisabeth Bruneau (Guillaume-Pierre and Elisabeth Morin-Chenevert) 12 May 1794 at St-Cuthbert, Berthier Cté. [6]. Joseph was buried 17 Jul 1833 at St-Barthelemy, Berthier Cté. [12].

#### **Children:**

- (3) a. Joseph

- b. Jean-Baptiste, b. 08 Mar 1796, St-Cuthbert [6], m. Marie Sylvestre 15 Nov 1824 at St-Cuthbert [11].
- c. Louis, b. 27 Nov 1797, buried 03 Jan 1798 at St-Cuthbert [6].
- d. M-Julie, b. 14 Nov 1799 at Berthier [13].
- e. François-Xavier, b. 14 Aug 1801 at St-Cuthbert, born while father was on voyage to Grand Portage [6], buried 12 Aug 1876 at St-Cuthbert, never married [14].
- f. Antoine, b. 04 Mar 1807 at St-Cuthbert.

3. Joseph Destrampes, farmer, son of Joseph-Ambroise and Elisabeth Bruneau, was born 14 Feb 1795 at St-Cuthbert [6]. He married Charlotte Carpentier (Joseph and Françoise Chaput) 17 Nov 1817 at St-Cuthbert [11]. Joseph was buried 10 Aug 1871 at St-Cuthbert [14].

Children:

(4) a. Joseph

- b. François-Xavier, b. 18 Apr 1820, St-Cuthbert [11], m. Adelaide Sauvageau 10 Jan 1843 at St-Cuthbert [15]
- c. M-Adeline, b. 02 Jan 1822 St-Cuthbert [11], m. François Ouellet (Joseph and Celeste Chouinard) 23 Sep 1856 St-Cuthbert [15].
- d. Antoine, b. 20 Aug 1824, buried 17 May 1825, St-Cuthbert [11].
- e. Antoine, b. 25 Jun 1827, St-Cuthbert [15].
- f. Bazile, b. 02 Nov 1829, St-Cuthbert [15]; m. Elmiere Martin (Bazile and Euphrosine Belanger) 10 Jul 1855 Ste-Elisabeth, Joliette.
- g. Pierre, b. 11 Apr 1832, buried 09 Sep 1832 ,cholera, St-Cuthbert [15].
- h. M-Agnes, b. 19 Aug 1833 St-Cuthbert [15].
- i. Marie, b. c.1835, buried 27 Sep 1858 St-Cuthbert, unmarried [14].
- j. Domitilde, b. 21 Apr 1836, buried 06 Jul 1836, St-Cuthbert [15].

4. Joseph Destrampes, son of Joseph and Charlotte Carpentier, was born 31 Aug 1818 at Berthier, Berthier Cté. [16]. He m. M-Zoé Fleury (Jean-Baptiste and M-Anne Dénommé) 05 Sep 1843 at St-Cuthbert, Berthier Cté. [15]. He was still alive at St-Cuthbert in 1891 Canadian Census.

Children:

- a. Dieudonné, b. 11 Nov 1844 St-Cuthbert [15], m. Marie Chaput (François and Flavie Savoie) 12 Oct 1869 at Berthier [17]; 2m. Marie Plante 17 Jun 1878 at St-Cuthbert.
- b. Adele, b. 25 Sep 1846 St-Cuthbert [15], m. Onésime Chaput (Pierre and Rose Plante) 11 Jul 1865 St-Cuthbert [14] 2m. George Bussiere 29 Oct 1896 Chassell, Houghton Co., MI. [18] She died at Chassell MI in 1921 [20].
- c. Pierre, b. 05 Nov 1848 St-Cuthbert [15], m. Marie Courchesne (Louis and Sophie Venne) 29 Sep 1873 at St-Cuthbert [14], d. 14 Oct 1905 at Houghton, Houghton Co., MI [19].
- d. François-Xavier, b. 14 Mar 1851 St-Cuthbert [15], m. Herminie Roberge 05 Apr 1875 St-Cuthbert [14].
- e. Isaie, b. 06 Apr 1853 St-Cuthbert [15].

(5) f. Joseph-Emile

- g. Telesphore, b. 20 Dec 1857 St-Cuthbert [14], m. Anne Driscoll 10 Oct 1886 at Houghton, Houghton Co., MI. [18] d. 09 Nov 1891 at Chassell, MI.; buried Forest Hill Cemetery, Houghton, MI. [20].
- h. Matilda, b. 17 Feb 1861 St-Cuthbert [14], m. Henry Chaput (François and Flavie Savoie) 28 Feb 1881 St-Cuthbert, d. 09 May 1934 [18] buried Forest Hill Cemetery, Houghton, Houghton Co., MI. [20].
- i. M-Delia, b. 05 Apr 1863 St-Cuthbert [14], m. Hercules Courchaine 09 Nov 1887 Houghton, MI. [18], d. 28 Nov 1928 Chassell, MI. [18] buried Forest Hill Cemetery, Houghton [20].
- j. Remi-Marie, b. 09 Dec 1865 St-Cuthbert [14], m. Melina Gingras 29 Apr 1889 at Maskinongé Qué.
- k. Louis-Philippe, b. 04 Feb 1868 St-Cuthbert [14], m. Albertine Laferriere 27 Jun 1887.

5. Joseph-Emile Destrampe, farmer, son of Joseph and Zoé Fleury, b. 22 Aug 1856 St-Cuthbert [14], m. Odile Leroux (Dominique and Henriette Perron-Desnoyers) 31 Oct 1881 Houghton, Houghton Co. MI. [21]. Emile died 20 Dec 1932 at Chassell, MI. [18].

Children:

- (6) Georgiana (Only child to live beyond infancy)

6. Georgiana Destrampe, daughter of Emile and Odile Leroux, b. 21 Feb 1883 Chassell, MI [18], m. John Dostaler (Louis-Gonzague and Noémi Destrempe) Chassell, MI. [27], d. 21 Dec 1957 Milwaukee, Milwaukee Co WI [27].

Children:

a. Louis, b. 03 May 1899 Chassell, MI. [18] m. Madonna Mayer (Maillet) (Joseph-Isaac and M-Blanche Denommé) 10 Feb 1920 Lake Linden, Houghton Co. MI [18], d. 13 May 1972 Bakersfield, CA. [23].

(7) b. Phillip

c. Oliver, b. 27 Jun 1907 Chassell, MI. [18], m. Ruth Loomis 29 Jun 1935 Milwaukee, WI. d. 25 Jul 1978 Menomonee Falls, WI [26]

7. Phillip Dostaler, son of John and Georgiana Destrampe, b. 15 Aug 1902 Chassell, MI. [18] m. Mariette Mayer (Maillet) (Joseph-Isaac and M-Blanche Denommé) 07 Nov 1920 Iron Mountain, Dickinson Co. MI. [24] d. 06 Jun 1955, Milwaukee, Milwaukee Co., WI [25]

Children:

(8) Loretta Blanche (Only child)

8. Loretta Blanche Dostaler-Orgon, daughter of Phillip and Mariette Mayer b. 04 Oct 1925 Milwaukee, WI., [26] m. Jack Sanford Damuth 30 Aug 1948 Milwaukee, WI. [26].

Children:

(9) a. Steven Alric  
b. Scott David, b. 05 Aug 1955 Milwaukee, WI. [26]

9. Steven Alric Damuth, son of J. Sanford Damuth and Loretta Blanche Dostaler-Orgon, b. 18 Aug 1949 Milwaukee, WI. [26] m. Patricia Hokenson (Donald and Bertille Wied) 26 Jan 1970 Milwaukee, WI. [26]

Children:

a. Renee Kathryn, b. 14 Feb 1975 Milwaukee, WI. [26]  
b. Christine Marie, b. 10 Jan 1977 Burlington, WI [26]  
c. Kathryn Anne. b. 18 May 1979 Madison, WI [26]

Footnotes:

1. Dictionnaire Généalogue des Familles Canadiennes par Mgr. Tanguay, V.3, p402
2. Research Program in Historical Demography (PRDH) V39, B071, p.1
3. Nos Origines en France, des débuts à 1825 by Normand Robert V6p53
4. Registre de Notre-Dame du Québec; LDS film #1289910
5. Parchemin: Banque de Données Notariales 1635-1775
6. Registre de St-Cuthbert, Berthier Cte, Québec LDS film # 1290698

7. Registre de LaVisitation de la Sainte Vierge du Ile-Dupas, Berthier C  , Qu  bec; LDS film# 1018099
8. Loisel marriage index; film# 543.700
9. Registre de Ste-Genevi  ve de Berthier, Berthier C  , Qu  bec; LDS film #1293088
10. Copy from registre of Notre-Dame du Qu  bec
11. Registre de St-Cuthbert, Berthier C  . Qu  bec; LDS film #1290699
12. Registre de St-Barthelemy, Berthier C  , Qu  bec; LDS film #1290631
13. Registre de Ste-Genevi  ve de Berthier, Berthier C  , Qu  bec; LDS film #1293089
14. Registre de St-Cuthbert, Berthier C  , Qu  bec; LDS film #1290701
15. Registre de St-Cuthbert, Berthier C  , Qu  bec; LDS film #1290700
16. Registre de Ste-Genevi  ve de Berthier, Berthier C  , Qu  bec; LDS film #1293090
17. Registre de Ste-Genevi  ve de Berthier, Berthier C  , Qu  bec; LDS film #1293094
18. Vital Records, Houghton County, Houghton, MI.
19. Daily Mining Gazette, Houghton, MI; 14 Oct 1905, "Body of Peter Destrampe Found"
20. Burial Records, Forest Hill Cemetery, Houghton, MI.
21. Register of St. Ignatius Catholic Church, Houghton, MI.
22. Death card from funeral home
23. Register of St. Mary and St. Joseph Catholic Church, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, MI.
24. Milwaukee County Vital Records
25. Family Records and Personal Knowledge
26. Copy of record in possession of Loretta Damuth

For further information on this genealogy, please contact Loretta Damuth, 4169 North 96th Street, Wauwatosa, Wisconsin 53222-1528.  
E-mail [loridamuth@aol.com](mailto:loridamuth@aol.com)

#### LOISELLE MARRIAGE INDEX SEARCH

By Pat Ustine

The French Canadian Genealogists of Wisconsin has on permanent loan at the Family History Center in Hales Corners, the complete Loisel Marriage Index and Supplement. We will do a single marriage search for \$2.00 plus a S.A.S.E. If you would like the search to be extended to include marriages of parents please indicate. The marriages of parents will be counted as an additional single marriage search and billed as such.

Send your search request to our FCGW address.

#### NEWS NOTES

From Out on a Limb, v. 13, no. 1, Feb. 1998, Dodge/Jefferson Counties Genealogical Society, Inc. and subsequently from The

Family Tree, Dec 97/Jan 98: The New York Foundling Home has opened its records to adult adoptees. This Home sent orphans to the Orphan Train in the late 1850's. Contact The New York Foundling Hospital Records Information Office, 1173 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10021. You may also contact The Orphan Train Society, Rt. 4 Box 365, Springdale, Arizona 72764.

\*\*\*\*\*

From Memoires, Soci  t   Genealogique Canadienne-Francaise, v. 49 no. 3, Autumn 1998: They have a list of 64 acts of baptism retraced to France.

\*\*\*\*\*

From Out On a Limb, v. 13 no. 3, Aug 1998, Dodge/Jefferson Counties Genealogical Society, Inc.: "The term "orphan" in old documents and court records often referred to someone younger than 21 whose father had died, even though their mother was still alive. Often the mother was appointed guardian of children under 14. In most jurisdictions, if the



child was over 14, they could name their own guardian. Many times it was an older brother rather than a mother who was selected."

\*\*\*\*\*

From The Researcher, v. VII no. 5, Aug 1998: If you are planning a family reunion, the White House will officially recognize it. You need to send a letter a minimum of four weeks in advance. Include the name of the family, school, military group etc.; the reason for the reunion, date of the event and name of a contact person. You will receive a letter of recognition. Write to Carmen Fowler, Room 91, The White House, Washington D.C. 20500.

\*\*\*\*\*

From Michigan Habitant Heritage, vol. 19 #4: There is an article by Lorrie Lacross on French Canadian Families of Northeast Michigan (Counties of Alpena, Alcona, Montmorency, and Presque Isle)

\*\*\*\*\*

#### COMING UP

12-15 May 1999: National Genealogical Society Conference in the States, Richmond Centre, Richmond, Virginia. Hosted by the Virginia Genealogical Society. For information write to:

1999 NGS Conference  
4527 17th Street North  
Arlington, VA 22207-2399

<<http://www.ngsgenealogy.org>>

\*\*\*\*\*

18-19 June 1999: Gene-A-Rama, Holiday Inn Conference Center, Eau Claire, WI.

\*\*\*\*\*

11-14 Aug 1999: FGS Conference, "Meet Me In St. Louis", St. Louis, Missouri; A Conference for the Nation's Genealogists"; Co-hosted by the St. Louis Genealogical Society. For information:

FGS website at

<<http://www.org/fgs/welcome.html>>

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#### Web Site Numbers

Le Fichier Origine

<http://www.cam.org/~beaur/origine/>

Social Security Death Index Search

<http://www.ancestry.com/ssdi/advanced.htm>

Genealogy Online

<http://www.genealogy.org>

Fond du Lac County WI Genealogy & Local History

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~wifonddu/index.htm>

Land patent Records (Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Indiana, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, or Wisconsin) If your ancestor was the first to purchase a specific piece of land in one of these states, enter your surname, and you will be able to see on line basic data on the purchase, and a scanned image of the Patent document.

<Http://glorerecords.blm.gov/>

Burton Historical Collection

<http://www.detroit.lib.mi.us/>

#### QUESTIONS DE LECTEURS

Joyce Asti, 21725 Ann Rita Drive, Brookfield, Wis 53045, is seeking information on the family of **Louis Ranguette** and **Margaret Susan**. One daughter was **Celina Ranguette** b. 17 Oct 1866, m. 20 Oct 1887 to **Isaac Beauchamp**. There were probably two other daughters and one son. One of the daughters was a nun. They probably lived in the Montreal area.

\*\*\*\*\*

Jo Ann Ver Bunker Plano, 412 Lasalle St., Wausau, Wis 54403, is seeking information on **John William Labunker** who last resided in Port Edwards, Wood County, Wis. She is also looking for information on his half brother, **Charles Adolph Verboncoeur, Labunker, Bunker** or **Ber Bunker**, b. 1874 Wisconsin Rapids, Wis. The mother of **Charles** was part native American named **Nancy Black King**. She divorced **Moses Bunker** in Wood County, Wis in 1874, the same year of **Charles'** birth.

\*\*\*\*\*

Lyn Harrison, 730 E. 13th Street, Crete NE 68333-2308, has lost track of the person

who said they could help her with her **Faille** line. **Charles Lenway (Landie)** m. **Philomene Faille** 6 Oct 1863 at Montreal. **Philomene (Feline)** died 16 Oct 1909 at Ironwood, Michigan.

\*\*\*\*\*

**Mel Gunville**, Box 931, Stormlake, Iowa 50588, is seeking information on the **Gunneville** or **Gunville** family. His grandfather, **Louis Jr.** was born in Wis about March 1870. A sister of **Louis Jr.**, **Ellen**, was born in April 1875. According to the 1900 census, the parents of **Louis Jr.** were **Louis Gunneville**, b. Jan 1830 in French Canada, m. about 1867 to **Salome**, b. Aug 1831 in New York, her parents being French Canadian.

\*\*\*\*\*

**Ramona Dennison**, Rt. 4, Box 568, Ada, Oklahoma 74820, is searching for information on the parents and siblings of **Peter Augustus Saguinette** b. 1840, MO to **Mary Elizabeth** ?. She is also searching for the parents and siblings of **Katie Josephine Sanguinette** b. 3 March 1863 in Texas; 1st m. **William Renner** on 3 Apr. 1879, Dallas Co. TX; 2nd m. **Gaston Booker Thomas Tivis** 31 Aug. 1904 in Dallas Co. TX.

\*\*\*\*\*

**Lois M. Phelps Thomason**, 12020 N. Guinevere Dr., Spokane, WA 99218-1722 is seeking information about **Francois**

**XavierBrissette/Bissette/Besette** who m. **Elizabeth Reed**, 23 July 1835 in Crawford Co. WI. **Elizabeth Reed Brissette** m. **Jean B. Douville/Doville** 28 June 1838 in Crawford Co. WI. She m. **Michel Bebault/Bibeau/Bibe** 19 Jan. 1858 in Trempealeau, Trempealeau, WI. Children of these three unions include: (1) **Xavier F. Bissette** who m. **Lucy Awelds** 16 Feb 1860 in Trempealeau; (2) **Elizabeth Bissette/Douville** ?? who m. **Peter Decker**; (3) **Alexander Douville** who served in the Civil War; (4) **James C. Douville** who also served in the Civil War; (5) **Oliver or Olivia Doville**; (6) **Virginia Doville** who m. **Dudley G. Phelps** 5 Jan 1870, in Trempealeau; (7) **Donat Bebault** who was living in Spooner, Washburn, WI in 1905; (8) **Mary Bebault** who m. **Sidney Norton**, 24 Feb. 1878 in Trempealeau; (9) **Jonas C. Bebault** who m. **Sarah Ann Phelps** 24Feb. 1878/79 in Trempealeau; (10) **Rose E. Bebault/Doville** ?? m. **Herman G. Gibbs**; (11) **Rose Ellen Bebault** who m. **Dorance Govinger** 24 Feb. 1878 in Trempealeau. There are said to be at least 3 more children.

Other surnames connected to these families are Abraham, Adams, Adoll, Alden, Bright, Burrite, Chenevert, Farnham, Gardner, Grignon, Hanson, James, Jersey, Love/Lore, Martelle, Oskache, Perkins, Reed, Revoir/Rivard, Richmond, Trowbridge, Wood.

#### 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

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FRENCH CANADIAN/ACADIAN GENEALOGISTS OF WISCONSIN

# QUARTERLY

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## THE GOVERNMENT OF NEW FRANCE

Joyce Banachowski

After exploration, the English, Dutch and French depended on private companies to establish colonies. The king granted charters which stipulated their privileges and their responsibilities. The companies were commercial--hoping to make the most profit from natural resources with a minimum amount of expense. The king of France needed colonies to gain prestige, political power, and wealth. To do this, settlers were a necessity to protect the claimed lands from European powers as well as from Native Indians. Christianizing these Indians was also a motivation. It also provided the excuse for moving into new territories.

After the failure of several companies to establish colonies, Cardinal Richelieu, in 1627, organized the Compagnie de la Nouvelle France (Company of New France). A local governor was appointed. He had civil and military authority and handled the colony's finances. A company agent was also appointed. The "coutume de Paris" was the accepted code of law. In 1635, a local governor was appointed at Trois Rivières, and in 1642, one was appointed at Montreal. This company, like the previous ones, was unable to increase settlement to exploit resources enough to make a profit.

In 1645, it leased its monopoly on the fur trade to the colonists for an annual fee of 1000 beaver pelts, (approximately \$100,000 today). The Communauté des Habitants had to pay costs of the colony's administration and the old company--Company of New France--kept its rights to appoint head

officials of the colony and to make land grants under the seigneurial system.<sup>1</sup>

In 1647, the King appointed a council of Quebec to administer the colony's affairs. This first council consisted of the governor, the superior of the Jesuits, the governor of Montreal and a secretary. The Council was to examine all accounts, to decide on appointments and salaries of officers and

### Meeting Schedule

Meetings are held every second Thursday of the month at the Community Room, G110, at Mayfair Shopping Mall. Meetings begin at 7:30, but doors open at 6:30 for library use. Enter by the northeast door to the mall. Take the stairs or elevator down one level.

March 11: The Loisel Index, presented by Pat Geyh

April 8: The Canadian Census, presented by Karen Humiston

May 13: Meet at the Local History Room of Milwaukee Main Library 6:00-8:00

June 10: LDS Sources presented by Laurie Becker

<sup>1</sup> Eccles, W.J., *The Government of New France*, Canadian Historical Association, Ottawa, 1971, p. 3.

clerks, and to provide all that was necessary for trade and the welfare of the country. The commodore of the fleet and elected syndics, representing the inhabitants of Quebec, Montreal and Trois Rivières were to sit with the council, but they had no voting power. They were to represent the interests of their duty or communities. They had to take an oath to the council, and they could serve no longer than three consecutive years. The Council was to meet each year when the ships returned from France.<sup>2</sup>

The governor of the country was to be paid 25,000 livres for the salaries of himself, his lieutenants at Quebec and Trois Rivières, officers and soldiers and the upkeep of the fort, arms, ammunition, food and all things necessary for a garrison of at least 70 men.

<sup>2</sup> Lanctot, Gustave, "The Quebec Council of 1647," Dominion of Canada Report of Department of Public Archives, 1947, Edmond Cloutier, Ottawa, 1948, pp. xxv-xxvi.

The governor of Montreal was to be paid 10,000 livres a year for salaries of himself, his lieutenant, officers and soldiers and the upkeep of the fort of Villemarie with a garrison of at least 30 men. The Superior of the Jesuits was to receive 5,000 livres to support and maintain all who were hired or working at all the missions in the country.<sup>3</sup>

In 1651, Nicolas Le Vieux was appointed the first lieutenant general for civil and criminal cases of the sénéchaussée of Quebec and Trois Rivières. (Montreal already had a seigneurial court. Two or three other seigneurs were also granted the right to hold their own court.)

In 1657, the Council reorganized to include the governor, agent of the Company of New

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., pp. xxvi-xxvii.

# **FRENCH CANADIAN/ACADIAN GENEALOGISTS OF WISCONSIN**

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France and four councilors. The councilors were elected for two year terms--two by residents of Quebec, and two by residents of Montreal and Trois Rivières.<sup>4</sup>

The French colonies in North America were still weak. In 1654, the English seized some of the main posts. They were not returned to France until 1670. The number of settlers was small, and the company was unable to send more. The Iroquois were a growing problem and were affecting the fur trade with their river blockades. A military force and a large amount of money were needed to keep the colony going.

The king took control in 1663. The Divine Right Monarchy was the accepted government theory at the time. Thus, a centralized system of government with the king at its head was the established system. In France, the king held the power. To assure that his policies would be carried out, a bureaucratic system was established. The king delegated responsibilities and powers to his officials. Under him, as far as the colonies were concerned, was the Minister of Marine who had deputies (commis) under him. It was replaced by a Conseil de Marine in 1723. The Minister of Marine was usually informed on colonial matters and often provided the king with the information he needed to form policy.<sup>5</sup>

To carry out the process, Minister of Marine, Jean-Baptiste Colbert, established the Compagnie de l'Occident (Company of the West) in 1664. It was a crown corporation, created and directed by Colbert. The Company was given a monopoly of trade with the exception of the Grand Banks fisheries. All property rights of North America, South America, and Africa were vested in the company. It could grant lands in fiefs, appoint all officials, and legislate and administer justice. Capital for the new company was provided by the crown (60%)

and private subscribers, the remainder (40%). The company had no effect on the government of the colony. In 1674, however, rights and responsibilities went directly back to the crown. Colbert, as Minister of Marine, continued to direct colonial affairs.<sup>6</sup>

Dispatches to the Marine in France were sent in fall by colonial officials. These were lengthy, detailed reports of what had occurred in the colony. Sometimes, they recommended modifications in policy and requested the king's decision in all matters. The commis prepared condensed abstracts of the colonial dispatches for the minister. They had these on the right half of a folio page allowing the minister to add his comments, answers, or questions on the left half. The commis then drew up two replies--one for the colonial official and one for the king. If of major importance, the documents would be read to the king. If this occurred, the colonial official was informed of it. The final copy of the king's dispatch was written from the commis's rough draft by one of four private secretaries of the king. The king's signature would then be placed on the dispatch by the first secretary.<sup>7</sup> In spring or early summer, the dispatches were sent from the king's court to Quebec by the king's ships.

Due to the length of time which elapsed, colonial officials were expected to use their good judgments in making decisions. Radical changes in government policy were not made frequently and usually only after a great deal of consideration.

#### Governor Général

In New France the highest official was the governor-général who was appointed by the king. His title was *Monseigneur*. He watched over activities of all their officials to see that they honestly did their duties. He also looked after military matters, relations with the

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<sup>4</sup> Eccles, op. cit., p. 4.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid., p. 6.

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<sup>6</sup> Ibid., p. 5.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid., p. 6.

Indians, permits to leave the country, and relations with foreign colonies to the south. He was usually a soldier and carried the additional title of Lieutenant Général of the King's Armies (M. Le Général). He made decisions concerning fortifications and planning campaigns. He also nominated militia offices.<sup>8</sup> In civil matters, his orders could be questioned but not disputed. He also had veto power over other officials, but if he exercised it, he had to justify his actions to the Minister of Marine. He was to represent the power of the crown.<sup>9</sup> He had authority over all of New France, but in Acadia and Louisiana, it was more convenient for his subordinates to contact France directly.<sup>10</sup>

The governor-général received the use of the Château Saint-Louis in Quebec, a garrison, and 40,000 livres a year.<sup>11</sup>

#### The Intendant

The office of Intendant was established in New France in 1663. His actual title was Intendant of Justice, Police and Finances. Like the governor-général, he was appointed by the king. He received 22,000 livres and the use of the Palais de l'Intendance (Palais de Justice) in Quebec. In the hierarchy of the crown's power in New France, the Intendant followed the governor-general, but as far as the colony was concerned, he was the most important.

He recommended appointments for judicial positions, and appointed notaries and land

surveyors.<sup>12</sup> As his title indicated, he had broad police, judicial, and financial powers.

He was responsible for the preservation of law and order and the protection of life and property. He was not only responsible for police regulations, but he supervised roads and bridges, was concerned with the health, morality and security of the population, and looked after the development of trade and industry. One special police duty was to foster a rapid increase in the population. He supervised the distribution of bounties which were given to those who married early and enforced penalties to those who were celibate. Another of his police duties was to see that the seigneurial system worked. Between 1666 and 1676, intendants made all grants of seigneuries. In 1676, the governor and intendant made grants of seigneuries, jointly. He was to see that seigneurs paid their fealty and homage to the royal treasury at Quebec, and he was to ensure that seigneurs granted lands to settlers.<sup>13</sup>

The intendant was to ensure swift and impartial justice to the population. He watched over courts and interpreted customary law. The intendant also held special judicial powers in serious criminal cases--treason, sedition, counterfeiting, or those in which the crown had special concern. He handled cases either directly or from seigneurial courts which were disputes between seigneurs and their dependents over the extent of seigniorial rights. He was to be sure censitaires were protected in these disputes. He also handled disputes relating to trade and commerce.<sup>14</sup>

Lawyers were not allowed in court, and no fees were charged. Decisions were in the form of a decree, and were usually accepted

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<sup>8</sup> Trudel, Marcel, Introduction to New France, Holt, Rinehart and Winston of Canada, Limited, Toronto, Reprinted by Quintin Publications, Pawtucket, RI, 1997, p. 149.

<sup>9</sup> Eccles, op. cit., p. 7.

<sup>10</sup> Trudel, op. cit., p. 149.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid. This income was a total from a number of sources. He received 12,000 livres as wages as governor-général, 3,000 as governor of Quebec, 6,000 from the Compagnie des Indes, 4,000 from his share from the canteen, and 15,000 from various other sources. (A total of 40,000 livres a year)

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<sup>12</sup> Ibid., p. 152.

<sup>13</sup> Munro, W.B., "The Study of Intendant in New France," American Historical Review, v. 12 #1, Oct, 1906, Macmillan, New York, 1907, pp. 31-33.

<sup>14</sup> Ibid., p. 28.

as final. The decree would then be ordered to be read after mass and/or posted on the doors of parish churches. The captains of the militia were responsible for having the decrees read, posted, and enforced.<sup>15</sup>

The intendant controlled the finances of the colony. This included the colony's budget, military expenditures, taxes, rates of exchange, prices, fisheries, agriculture, the ship building industry, trade, and professions and trades. He acted as purchasing and distributing agent of the colony and was in charge of colonial currency. He could levy and collect direct taxes. However, no direct taxes were ever laid in New France. Special assessments, however, were levied for building churches, roads, buildings and fortifications. About 1716, when it was decided it was necessary to fortify Montreal, 6000 livres were assessed to the inhabitants without any exemption. One third was placed on the seminary of St. Sulpice who were the seigneurs of Montreal, and the rest on other religious institutions and on all inhabitants. (In France up until 1789, the nobility, landed gentry, and members of religious or educational groups were exempt from ever paying any direct taxes even if the need was extreme.) This assessment set a precedent for the future.<sup>16</sup>

There were indirect taxes imposed on certain imports and exports. Up to 1748, there was an import tax on liquor and tobacco and an export tax on furs and hides. In 1748, a 3% tax on almost all imports and exports was laid.<sup>17</sup>

The military function of the intendant was also an important one. He was responsible for paying, feeding, clothing and supplying arms and ammunition for the troops. He arranged for billeting with families, for

hospitalization for the sick and wounded, for pension and for the execution of wills. He was also responsible for the construction and maintenance of fortifications.<sup>18</sup>

The intendants, although appointed men, were always well educated, skilled administrators, and usually with legal training. They were to show a paternalistic care for the needs of the settlers and were responsible for the economic development of the colony. By the end of the 17th century, the colony grew in population, and a deputy was appointed to aid the intendant. He stayed in Montreal and cared for the needs of the troops, prevented problems between them and civilian families where they were housed, and enforced regulations of the western fur trade. In 1738, a deputy was appointed at Trois Rivières and another in 1743 at Detroit. In Quebec, the lieutenant-général of the Prévoté acted as the deputy of the intendant.<sup>19</sup>

There was some overlapping of powers of governor and intendant which at times led to violent conflict. Beneath the governor-général and the intendant were town criers, a grand voyer to inspect roads, an arpenteur royal (royal surveyor) and a sergent royal.

The bishop also played an important part in the colonial hierarchy. When the Conseil Souverain was created, he was second after the governor and shared the responsibility of appointing other members of the council. This caused conflict. In 1665, the right to share in the selection of councillors was taken from him. As time went on, he took less interest in civil affairs.<sup>20</sup>

The main body in which the governor and intendant performed their civil responsibilities was the Conseil Souverain (Sovereign Council) in Quebec.

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<sup>15</sup> Ibid.

<sup>16</sup> Bell, Andrew, History of Canada, John Lovell, Montreal, 1882, p. 191.

<sup>17</sup> Munro, op. cit., p. 36.

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<sup>18</sup> Eccles, op. cit., p. 9.

<sup>19</sup> Ibid., p. 8.

<sup>20</sup> Ibid., p. 10.

## Sovereign/Superior Council

On 27 March 1647, A royal regulation provided that a Council of three should supervise the administration of the colony and see that duties of officers be carried out. It was to serve as an auditing board and had appointive powers.

Syndics, those who looked after the business interests of a city, were to be elected each year in Quebec, Montreal, and Trois Rivières. Inhabitants wanted more representation. As a result, 5 March 1648, a Royal Warrant was issued. The Council was now to be composed of the governor, Superior of the Jesuits (until the arrival of a bishop in Canada), the retiring governor, two inhabitants, elected every three years by these officers and the syndics of the three cities. (If the governor was re-elected, the number of representing inhabitants would be increased to three.) The Warrant named the inhabitants who were to serve the first three years. The first election was held in 1651.<sup>21</sup>

The 1648 Warrant expanded the powers of the Council. They were in charge of "the disbursement of public funds, the regulation of the police, the right to grant or refuse permission to syndics, attorneys, etc. to borrow money, and the right to appoint captains of the volunteers. Records of this Council have been lost, but other sources provide us with information."<sup>22</sup> As an administrative body, it sent out ambassadors, decided peace and war, and issued ordinances. As a judicial body it heard appeals from the local court of Trois Rivières, and it had ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Sulpicians of Montreal. It met and could function in the absence of the governor and took part in important business of the government.

It continued until April 1663 when it was replaced by the *Conseil Souverain* (Sovereign Council). King Louis XIV decided to change the council because he was dissatisfied with the administration of justice, was influenced by ecclesiastics, and was dissatisfied with the administration of the Company of One Hundred Associates who were financially unable to furnish supplies. By 1662, their number of shares went from 100 to 45. On 24 February 1663, the Company of One Hundred Associates surrendered their rights.<sup>23</sup>

By the Edict of Establishment, registered, 18 September 1663, the new Sovereign Council was to be established by the two highest officials in Canada. Syndics were no longer to help elect councillors. The Bishop or the highest ecclesiastic of the country was to share in appointing other members of the Council. Besides the governor-général, the intendant, and the bishop, there were to be five councillors, an attorney general and a clerk. The attorney general and clerk acted as advisor and as assistant, but were not a part of the Council.<sup>24</sup> Between 1663 and 1675, the governor presided over the meetings. The bishop ranked second and the intendant, third. After 1675, the intendant presided at Council meetings.<sup>25</sup> They met every Monday at the Intendance.

The Sovereign Council had wide powers of administration--to regulate the judicial system of the country and to appoint officers of justice. It was to control the finances of the colony, look after the fur trade, keep law and order, regulate commerce, appoint judges, law officers and notaries, watch over the legal system of New France, provide the means to carry out its decisions, and act as an appeals court in both criminal and civil cases. Final appeal of all actions was given to the Council. One of its first accomplishments was the establishment of a

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<sup>21</sup> Cahall, Raymond, The Sovereign Council of New France, Longmans Green & Co., Agents, Columbia University, New York, 1915, p. 15.

<sup>22</sup> Ibid.

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<sup>23</sup> Ibid., pp. 17-21.

<sup>24</sup> Ibid., pp. 22-23.

<sup>25</sup> Munro, op. cit., p. 24.



royal seneschal court at Montreal 18 Oct 1663 and one at Trois Rivières 17 Nov 1663. (Quebec already had a royal court--the prévôté.) Appeals from these courts and those of seigneurial courts were heard by the Conseil Souverain.<sup>26</sup> The first few months were filled with the work of settling many disputes--mostly petty.

Governor de Mesy was new to the country so the first Council was made up entirely by suggestions of the bishop. The Councillors were : Louis Rouer, Sieur de Villeray; Jean Juchereau, Sieur de la Ferté; Denis-Joseph Ruelle d'Auteuil, Sieur de Monceau; Charles le Gardeur, Sieur de Tilly; Mathieu D'amours, Escuyer, Sieur Deschaufour. The attorney general was Jean Bourdon, Sieur de St. Jean and St. Francois, and the clerk was Jean-Baptiste Peuvret, Sieur de Mesnu. (Known by the names--Villeray, La Ferté, Auteuil, Tilly and Damors--Jean Bourdon and Peuvret de Mesnu).<sup>27</sup> The membership of the Sovereign Council and later the Superior Council was continuously changed and increased. On 5 June 1673, an additional seven ordinary councillors were added, and in 1674, two ordinary councillors were again added.<sup>28</sup>

In the 17th century, councillors were generally interested in agriculture; in the 18th century they were primarily bourgeoisie merchants and involved in various enterprises. They had to be at least 25 years of age. They were expected to have some experience in a government position, have some knowledge of the judicial system and belief and practice in the Catholic religion. In church the Council sat in the pew behind the governor and the

intendant. In processions, the governor, preceded by his guards and captain of guards, walked on the right, and the intendant preceded by his bailiffs and chief clerk, walked on the left. The governor and intendant were followed by the attorney general and first councillor, then by the other councillors.

On the 6 July 1664, Marquis de Tracy, Lieutenant Général of the Americas, appeared before the Council where his commission was registered, and an edict established the Company of the West Indies. Now the government was in the hands of the newly organized company. This change from royal to proprietary government had very little effect on the Sovereign Council. The Company was allowed to make nominations to the Council but did not attempt to do so until 1674. In its workings, the government was still that of a royal colony. The new regime began the Fall of 1665. The same year, 12 September 1665, Jean Talon, first Intendant of New France, arrived. (In 1663, Louis Robert had received the same commission, but he never came to New France. Gaudois came that year and exercised some of the functions of Intendant, but he never had the title.) The first meeting of the Council was held 23 Sep 1665.<sup>29</sup>

The registers of the Sovereign Council are made up of "judgments and deliberations, registration of the official acts, instructions of the king, patents of the functionaries, letters patent creating societies, letters of nobility, decrees of council of state of the king and deeds of grants of seigniories."<sup>30</sup>

In 1703, the king changed the name to *Conseil Supérieur* (Superior Council), but its powers and functions remained the same. The king also increased the number of councillors on the Superior Council to twelve where it remained for a time. The composition now was made up of the

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<sup>26</sup> Auger, Roland J., "The Conseil Souverain of New France," French Canadian and Acadian Genealogical Review, v. 3 #1, Spring, 1971, p. 4.

<sup>27</sup> "Conseil Souverain," Bulletin de Recherches Historiques, v. 26, 1920, p. 344.

<sup>28</sup> For additional changes between 1675 and 1759, see Roy, J. Edmond, "Les Conseillers au Conseil Souverain de la Nouvelle France," in Bulletin des Recherches Historiques, v. 1, pp. 151-154, 170-171; v. 3, pp. 177-188.

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<sup>29</sup> Ibid., pp. 36-37.

<sup>30</sup> Auger, op. cit., p. 6.

governor, the intendant, the bishop, the twelve councillors, the attorney general and the clerk, a total of seventeen.<sup>31</sup> It appears that the attorney general and clerk are now part of the Council. In 1733, the Commissary of the Marine in Montreal was added, and in 1742, four assessors who were to act as advisers only were added.<sup>32</sup>

At various times, extraordinary members sat in the Council. (eg. When under control of the Company of the West Indies, the agent sat and voted at Sovereign Council meetings. Tracy, the king's viceroy, presided over the Council while in Canada. In 1679, the provost of Maréchaussée served on the Council in cases that concerned "breach of peace"; and in 1742, assistant judges were added.) During the time it was the Sovereign Council, the highest membership including attorney general and clerk was twelve. The average attendance at meetings was seven. In later periods, the greatest number including assistant judges, provost of the Maréchaussée, commissioners of marine, and honorary councillor was twenty-two. The average number at meetings was nine or ten.<sup>33</sup> In earlier times, councillors were not permitted to simultaneously hold other offices, but the beginning of the 1700's saw a change in this practice.

The Council had the power to spend public

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<sup>31</sup> Cahall, *op. cit.*, pp. 99-101, The composition of the Conseil was now Francois de La Boische de Beauharnois, Intendant; Philippe Rigaud, Marquis de Vaudreuil, Governor-Général; Lotbinière, First Councillor; Dupont, dean and keeper of the seals; Riverin; Mathieu Martin Delino; Monseignat; Bernard Damours, Sieur de Plaine et de Freneuse; Hazeur; La Durantaye; Charles Aubert, Sieur de la Chesnaye; Villeray, son of the late councillor; Abbé de la Colombière; de Répentigny (The Conseil never received his commission, so he never served as councillor.) and Auteuil, Attorney General and Alexandre Peuvret, chief clerk.

<sup>32</sup> Auger, Roland J., "The Conseil Supérieur of New France," *French Canadian and Acadian Genealogical Review*, v. 3 #2, Summer, 1971, p. 65.

<sup>33</sup> Cahall, *op. cit.*, pp. 123-125.

funds.<sup>34</sup> This gradually went to the intendant. They also had the right to regulate trade with the Indians, to regulate commercial relations between Canada and the French merchants, to regulate internal commerce and to preserve good order, public health, and safety. They were authorized to make appointments of judges which indirectly allowed them to create courts. They also could appoint clerks, bailiffs, and notaries for these new courts. The Edict of Establishment also gave authority to councillors to execute or enforce their decisions and were to investigate matters which came up before them. This meant they could enforce their own ordinances in their own courts.

The Sovereign Council functioned as a law court throughout the entire period of French rule.<sup>35</sup> Eight or nine Royal Courts, several feudal courts, the admiralty, and the officialite of Quebec are mentioned in Council records as jurisdictions from which appeals were made to the Sovereign or Superior Council. There was no cost to bring a case or an appeal before the Sovereign or Superior Council, but if the plaintiff did not have important grounds, he could be fined for *foi appel*<sup>36</sup> (irrelevant appeal).

Its duties were to register and put into effect laws of the kingdom, to legislate to the needs of the colony, to hear criminal and civil cases in the first instance, and to hear appeals from other courts.

Registration was necessary to validate letters patent of nobility, letters of naturalization, land titles, and commissions. In the seventeenth century, registration of great laws or ordinances did not seem essential. Old laws were enforced without registration, but new laws had to be registered to make

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<sup>34</sup> Public funds were a tax of 1/4 beaver skins, 1/10 of Canadian elk skins, revenue from leasing out trade at Tadoussac and 10% import duty on merchandise.

<sup>35</sup> Cahall, *op. cit.*, pp. 202-207.

<sup>36</sup> Trudel, *op. cit.*, p. 212.

them law in New France. However, registration by Council was necessary for other royal and provincial acts (simple laws), titles, and commissions. Once the edicts and ordinances of the 17th century were formed, one finds that in the 18th century, registration was required for all measures.<sup>37</sup>

The great ordinances regulating agriculture,<sup>38</sup> commerce,<sup>39</sup> sanitation,<sup>40</sup> prevention and fighting fires,<sup>41</sup> and crime<sup>42</sup> were passed primarily in the 17th century. Later these ordinances were supplemented by orders of the intendant, by the king, or by the Council to remedy abuses.

The Council heard criminal cases but civil suits were more frequent. As a court, the Council met at the Intendancy every Monday. The governor sat between the Intendant and the bishop. The councilors sat in order of their appointments. Those before the court and their attorneys (advisers) pleaded their cases, standing behind the judges. There were no lawyers and no court charges. A quorum of five was necessary.<sup>43</sup>

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<sup>37</sup> Cahall, *op. cit.*, pp. 191-192.

<sup>38</sup> Agriculture ordinances included clearing of land, protection of habitants against creditors, land acquisition, and protection of crops.

<sup>39</sup> Ordinances of commerce included: the fur trade, trade with France, community trade, retail prices, passenger and freight rates, amount of profit, sale of brandy, regulation of weights, measures and scales, trade in and outside markets, means of communication and highways.

<sup>40</sup> Sanitation ordinances were concerned with conditions of streets, control of smells and pure food.

<sup>41</sup> Fire ordinances included building requirements, fire fighting equipment, chimney care, street alignments, and fire precautions.

<sup>42</sup> Crime ordinances included measures to prevent crime and promote quick justice, poor relief, control of bound white servants, and control of intoxication.

<sup>43</sup> Bell, Andrew, *A History of Canada*, John Lovell, 1862, p. 189.

Beneath the Sovereign or Superior Councils were the lower courts of Quebec, Montreal and Trois Rivières. Cases could be referred to the Sovereign or Superior Council by the Ecclesiastical Court, the Admiralty Court and the courts of royal jurisdiction. The Sovereign or Superior Court heard appeals from all of these courts.

The ecclesiastical court, the *Officialite*, was at Quebec. It was created in 1660 by Bishop Laval but was not officially recognized until 1684. The judge, attorney, and clerk were appointed by the bishop. It heard both civil and criminal cases in which a religious person was involved. Appeals went before the Conseil.<sup>44</sup>

The Admiralty Court, the *Amirauté*, was established in 1717. It determined maritime cases and disputes during navigation. It also provided the harbor police. Ships could not leave port without permission of the Admiralty Court. Each ship had to carry a minimum of sixty days of rations and two thirds of a barrel of water for each passenger. Officers made inspections before passengers or goods were allowed to disembark. A lieutenant-général presided over the court. He was assisted by a proctor and a clerk. There were also a receiver who granted permits and a harbor master who enforced port regulations.<sup>45</sup>

There were four royal courts by the end of the French regime--the *Prévôté* at Quebec, the *Juridiction royale de la Rivière-du-Sud* at Saint-Thomas-de-Montmagny and two *Royal Courts* at Trois Rivières and Montreal. The judges, the *lieutenant-général civil et criminel*, in each of these courts were appointed by the king. The lieutenant-général was assisted by a *lieutenant particulier*. Investigation of the case, organization of the inquiry, and bringing action was the job of the proctor. Records were kept by a clerk or his assistant. A

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<sup>44</sup> Auger, Roland J., *op. cit.*, "The Conseil Supérieur," p. 65.

<sup>45</sup> Trudel, *op. cit.*, p. 212.

*hussier* and *sergent royale* served writs and made arrests.<sup>46</sup> Obviously they were not well received. They often were kicked, beaten or chased by dogs, by women with brooms or men with muskets. They could call on the *maréchaussée*, a mounted constable, a brigade of six guards under a lieutenant who could call for military reinforcements.<sup>47</sup>

Beneath the Royal Courts were the seigneurial or lower courts. Not every seigneur was granted the right to hold a court. At first seigneurial courts had the power to dispense "higher justice". This changed in 1693 when they became middle or lower courts. As middle courts they dealt with civil cases in which fines did not exceed 60 sols, took inventories of property, and held jurisdiction over guardianships. As lower courts, they dealt with civil cases in which the amount at stake was 60 sols and fines were less than 10 sols. Here too, the courts had various names--*bailliage* in Cote-de-Beaupre, Sillery and Trois Rivières, *sénéchaussée* in the seigneurie of Lauson, and *prévôté* at the Jesuit seigneurie, Notre-Dame-des-Anges. Officials of these lower courts were *bailli*, *senechal*, or *prévot*, as judge, a *procureur fiscal* who acted for the seigneur in the prosecution and protected censitaires who were absent or under age, a clerk and a *huissier*. The seigneur appointed and paid these officials, but they had to be approved by the lieutenant-général civil and criminal in the jurisdiction they were located. Judgments of the seigneurial court could be appealed to a royal court.<sup>48</sup>

#### Syndics

In 1647, the King allowed the election of syndics by residents of Quebec, Montreal and Trois Rivières. They sat on the council in Quebec to voice views of the townspeople

but had no voting power. In 1648, two habitants were chosen at public assembly to be regular members of the Council, and in 1657, four members of Council were to be elected by the general populace. In 1663, the office of syndic was continued. At Quebec the post became a point of contention between Governor Mezy and Bishop Laval. Colbert, who disliked representative institutions, allowed the office of syndic to lapse in 1674. The governor and intendant, however, were required to seek the views of the people before enacting laws that concerned the general interest. In 1657 d'Ailleboust called men together to resolve the problem of Indian disorders. As a result, between 1672 and 1700, seventeen different assemblies were held to discuss common problems.<sup>49</sup> In May of 1677 and again 20 Oct 1678, twenty inhabitants were assembled to discuss the advantage and disadvantage of selling liquor to the Indians. On 4 Nov 1684, another assembly was called to discuss whether the tax on beaver or elk should be replaced by a poll tax, a tax on produce or a tax on homes, and the 23 Sep 1699, another assembly was called to discuss the fixing of prices of beaver.

#### Captain of the Militia

After the establishment of a royal government in 1663, the office of captain of the militia for military service was formed. They also had an important civil function. They were local agents of the intendant. It was through him that orders were communicated to the habitants. They ordered the *corvées* for work on roads and bridges. When a *corvée* was called, even the seigneurs came under the captain's orders. (This prevented the seigneurs from becoming too powerful. The seigneurs were land settlement agents of the crown and had a high social status.)

The captain of the militia was the civil and military authority at the parish level. He represented the governor and the intendant to the population. He saw to it that decrees

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<sup>46</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 212-213.

<sup>47</sup> Boshier, John, "Royal Colony," *Horizon Canada*, v. 5, p. 1241.

<sup>48</sup> Trudel, *op. cit.*, pp. 213-215.

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<sup>49</sup> Eccles, *op. cit.*, p. 13.

were announced and posted for the general population.

### Assembly of the People

When facing the problems of the colony, governors and intendants could call together assemblies of the people to discuss and help solve those problems. Members of these assemblies were not elected but were chosen by the governor. Between 1672 and 1700, seventeen other assemblies were called to help resolve common problems.<sup>50</sup>

In 1706, Pierre de Rigaud de Vaudreuil and Intendant Jacques Raudot suggested that a general assembly be held every year when the ships arrived from France. It would be convenient because many came to Quebec from Trois Rivières and Montreal at this time. At these meetings, questions or issues would be submitted by the governor and intendant. An appointed delegate, *rapporteur*, would explain issues to be discussed. Views of members could be presented. The governor-général and the intendant would present their views last. After everyone spoke, the intendant "collected the voices"--each was asked to give his opinion. On that basis, he made his decision. The *rapporteur* would then draw up the minutes which would be signed by himself, the governor, the intendant, and the five members of the assembly (two from Quebec, two from Montreal, and one from Trois Rivières). The results would be sent to the king.<sup>51</sup>

When Louis XIV learned of this, he ordered that this practice should be formalized to insure future assemblies would follow the proper procedure. In 1710 the king ordered Vaudreuil and Intendant Raudot to call a colonial council concerning the security of the

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<sup>50</sup> Reid, Allana G., "Representative Assemblies in New France," *The Canadian Historical Review*, v. XXVII, University of Toronto Press, Toronto, 1946, pp. 19-20.

<sup>51</sup> Eccles, W.J., *The Canadian Frontier: 1534-1760*, University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque, 1983, p. 80.

colony.

The merchants of Quebec in 1708 and of Montreal in 1717 established chambers of commerce to nominate in each town one person to present measures to the governor and the intendant which would assist them in their business affairs. When the intendant suggested, the inhabitants in the parishes would hold assemblies to decide local matters. The population could not call assemblies, on their own, to discuss public affairs. But, they could make their views known to the captain of the militia who would pass the information on to the intendant who, then, could determine what action to take.<sup>52</sup>

### Government of Local Areas

In addition, New France was divided into five local governments--Acadia, Louisiana, Quebec, Trois Rivières, and Montreal. In the governments of Quebec, Trois Rivières and Montreal there was a local governor, a king's lieutenant, and a general staff. In Quebec, the local governor was the governor-général of New France. The Intendant was represented in the local jurisdictions by a sub-delegate. This was the Commissary-director in Acadia and Louisiana, the Naval Commissary in Montreal, The Surveyor-in-chief, or a merchant.<sup>53</sup>

The real power in New France was in the hands of the governor, intendant and the sovereign or superior council. Remember, all of these positions were appointed by the king. The people had little to say. In fact, it was considered a favor to allow selected inhabitants to elect their own syndic. The government institutions which were imposed on New France worked satisfactorily. They were not democratic, but the population did not seem to have any serious complaints. The officials sent from France were generally experienced, honest and competent.

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<sup>52</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 81.

<sup>53</sup> Trudel, *op. cit.*, pp. 155-156.

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GOVERNOR GENERALS OF NEW FRANCE		1663-1665	Augustin Saffray de Mézy
1636-1648	Charles Huault de Montmagny	1665-1672	Daniel de Rémy de Courcelle
1648-1651	Louis d'Ailleboust de Coulonge et d'Argentenay	1672-1682	Louis de Buade de Frontenac
1651-1656	Jean de Lauson	1682-1685	Joseph-Antpone LeFebvre de LaBarre
1657	Charles de Lauson de Charny (interim governor)	1685-1689	Jacques-René de Brisay de Denonville
1657	Louis d'Ailleboust de Coulonge et d'Argentenay (interim governor)	1689-1698	Louis de Buade de Frontenac
1657-1661	Pierre Voyer d'Argenson (did not arrive until 1658)	1698-1699	Louis-Hector de Callières (interim governor)
1661-1663	Pierre Dubois Davaugour	1699-1703	Louis Hector de Callières

1703-1725 Philippe de Rigaud de Vaudreuil

1725-1726 Charles Le Moyne de Longueuil (interim governor)

1726-1746 Charles de la Boische de Beauharnois

1747-1749 Roland-Michel Barrin de la Galissonière (interim governor)

1749-1752 Jacques-Pierre de Taffanel de La Jonquière

1752 Charles Le Moyne de Longueuil (interim governor)

1752-1755 Ange de Menneville Duquesne

1755-1760 Pierre de Rigaud de Vaudreuil-Cavagnial (The first Canadian to become governor of New France)

#### INTENDANTS OF NEW FRANCE

The office of Intendant was started in 1663.

1663 Louis Robert de Fortel (Never came to New France)

1665-1668 Jean Talon

1668-1670 Claude de Boutroux d'Aubigny

1670-1672 Jean Talon

1675-1682 Jacques Duchesneau de La Doussinière et d'Ambault

1682-1686 Jacques Demeulle de La Source

1686-1702 Jean Bochard-Champigny

1702-1705 Francois de La Boische de Beauharnois

1705-1710 Jacques Raudot

1711-1712 Francois Clairambault d'Aigremont (interim governor)

1712-1724 Michel Bégon

1724 Edme-Nicolas Robert (died at sea on the Chameau on his way to New France)

1725 Guillaume de Chazelles (died at sea on the Chameau)

Michel Bégon substituted for Edme-Nicolas Robert and Guillaume de Chazelles until 1726.

1726-1728 Claude-Thomas Dupuy

1728-1729 Francois Clairambault d'Aigremont (interim governor)

1729-1731 Gilles Hocquart (Commissary General in absence of Intendant)

1731-1748 Gilles Hocquart

1748-1760 Francois Bigot

#### GOVERNORS OF MONTREAL

1641--Paul de Chomedey de Maisonneuve (founder and first governor of Montreal)

13 June 1669--Francois-Marie Perrot

10 April 1684--Louis-Hector de Callières

28 May 1699--Philippe de Rigaud, Marquis de Vaudreuil

June 1704--Claude de Ramezay

9 September 1726--Charles LeMoyne, first Baron of Longueuil

1730--Jean Bouillet de la Chassaigne

1733--Josue-Boisberthelot de Beaujours

15 February 1748--Charles Le Moyne, second Baron de Longueuil

1 May 1756--Pierre-Francois de Vaudreuil, sieur de Rigaud

#### COMMANDANTS/GOVERNORS OF TROIS RIVIÈRES



sent with carpenters, artisans and soldiers to construct a fort or palisade. He remained in command.

17 April-28 August 1636--Antoine de Bréhaut, commandant

28 August 1636-6 February 1638--Marc-Antoine Brasdefer de Châteaufort, governor

5 August 1639--A church record indicates André de Malapart as commandant

27 December 1639-end of August 1642--Francois de Champflour, governor

September 1642-end of summer 1643-- Le sergent Desrochers

24 December 1643-24 October 1645--Francois de Champflour, governor

end of October-November 1645--Jean Bourdon, commandant

17 November 1645-2 September 1648--Jacques Leneuf de la Poterie, governor (Charlevoix said that in the year 1648, M. Louis D'Ailleboust was governor of Trois Rivières.)

4 December 1648-9 September 1649--Charles Le Gardeur de Tilly, governor (He arrived the summer of 1648; 13 September -1 October, he was at Quebec where he married.)

14 July 1649--Charles Cartel, commandant

8 June 1650; 2 February and 21 August 1651--Jacques LeNeuf de la Poterie is called governor

10 November 1651-19 August 1652--Duplessis-Bochart, governor

19 August 1652-8 September 1652--Pierre Boucher, commandant

8 September 1652-16 July 1653--Jacques LeNeuf de la Poterie

16 July 1653-July 1658--Pierre Boucher

(temporary replacement)

July 1658-1 November 1662--Jacques LeNeuf de la Poterie

1 November 1662-26 September 1667--Pierre Boucher

8 April 1668--Captain Arnoult de Loubias took command

10 June 1668--René Gaultier de Varennes, governor (7 July 1668, Michel LeNeuf du Hérisson was acting governor and commandant. Possibly, Gaultier was with the troops fighting the Iroquois.)

1690, 1691--Louis Francois de Galifet, seigneur of Caffin was commandant

1690-1699--Claude de Ramesay, governor (In 1704, he became governor of Montreal)

1699-1 June 1702--Francois Prévost, governor

1 June 1702-6 May 1709--Le Marquis de Crissay, commandant

May -fall of 1709--Major Joseph Desjordis de Cabanac (temporary replacement)

1709-1714--M. de Galifet, governor

1720-1724--Charles LeMoyne, first baron of Longueuil

26 May 1725-16 February 1726--Francois Desjordis de Saint-George, sieur de Cabanac

27 August 1725--Louis de la Porte, sieur de Louvigny, (brother in law of Francois Desjordis) arrived from France with his commission as governor.

23 May 1727-15 October 1730--Jean Bouillet de la Chassaigne, governor (He left to be governor of Montreal.)

15 October 1730-1733--Josué-Maurice Dubois Berthelot de Beaujours, governor

1733-1742--Pierre Rigaud de Vaudreuil, governor

1742-30 April 1748--Michel Bégon, governor

15 January 1748, Francois Rigaud de Vaudreuil had the title of commandant; 30 April 1748-1757, at the death of Bégon, he was governor.

1757-1760--Paul-Joseph Le Moyne, governor

The following were governors at Trois Rivières during the English regime.

September 1760-May 1762--Colonel Burton

May 1762-March 1763--Frederick Haldimand

March 1763-October 1763--Burton

October 1763-August 1764--Frederick Haldimand

Information for the lists of governors of Montreal and Trois Rivières was extracted from:

Audet, F.J., "Les Gouverneurs Anglais de Trois-Rivieres," Bulletin des Recherches Historiques, v. 4, 1898, pp. 275-277.

Roy, Pierre-Georges, "Les Gouverneurs de Montreal," Bulletin des Recherches Historiques, v. 11, # 6, 1905, pp. 161-174.

Sulte, Benjamin, "Les Gouverneurs des Trois Rivières," Bulletin des Recherches Historiques v. 2, 1896, pp. 66-72.

#### SYNDIC OF TROIS RIVIERES

On 2 September 1648 Michel Le Neuf, sieur du Hérisson was elected syndic of Trois Rivières. A meeting was called by the governor for the purpose of the election of a syndic who would act as a representative to the Conseil to show the intentions and concerns of the habitants. Those who were present for the election were Gaspard Boucher, Guillaume Isabel, Estienne Vien, Giles Trottier, Hemery Galtos, Urban Baudry, Jehand Sauvaget, Sebastien Dodier, Jehan Houdan, Elye Grimard, Anthoinne DesRossiers, Jehan Veron, Estienne de

Lafont, Estienne Seigneuret, all habitants of Trois Rivières. They all signed or left their mark.

Information for the preceding article was extracted from "Election D'Un Syndic Aux Trois-Rivieres," Bulletin des Recherches Historiques, v. 34, 1928, p. 252.

#### SYNDICS OF MONTREAL

Most of the documents of the councils prior to the Sovereign and Superior Councils have been lost. In March 1647, the Syndics of Montreal took part on the council and functioned for three years. Other documents have helped to identify a few men who served as syndics in Montreal. I have included the name of the person (syndic), some information about him and information concerning the document which indicated he was a syndic.

**Jean de Saint-Pere:** He was born about 1618 at Dormelles, Gatinois and came to Montreal in 1643. He was a greffier and tabellion from 1648-1657. He was killed by the Iroquois 25 October 1657.

It was recorded 2 October 1651 that 40 acres of land was given by M. de Maisonneuve to the procureur syndic to serve the habitants of Villemarie.

**Marin Jannot dit Lachapelle:** He was born in 1627 and came to Montreal with the Recruit of 1653. He drowned the 20 July 1664.

In a judicial document 28 Nov 1656 he is named as syndic and also in an act of Basset 3 April 1660.

**Mederic Bourduceau:** He arrived in Montreal in 1658. Before coming to Montreal he made two visits to the Antilles where he was involved in commercial enterprise.

In an official statement dated 18 July 1660, he was elected syndic. He left Montreal in 1661.

**Jacques Testard de La Forest:** He was a chevalier and a captain and was established

at Montreal in 1658 as a merchant. He married in 1659 Marie Pourmin, widow of Guillaume de la Bardillière. He died in June 1663, at the age of about 33. In 1660, he constructed a house for Charles Lemoyne and Jacques LeBer.

He was elected syndic 21 November 1661. He died before the end of his term.

**Urbain Baudereau dit Graveline:** He was born in 1633. He came to Montreal in 1653 and married Marguerite Juillet, daughter of Blaise Juillet on 20 Oct 1664. He was a companion of Dollard. He was buried 28 Jan 1695.

He was elected procureur syndic 21 Dec 1663.

**Mathurin Langevin dit Lacroix:** He arrived with the Recruit of 1653. He was one of three colonists who courageously resisted 50 Iroquois 6 May 1662. He died 27 Oct 1673.

An official statement states he was elected syndic 31 May 1667.

**Gabriel Le Sel, sieur du Clos:** He was born in 1626. He is first mentioned in Montreal in an act in 1651.

He was a syndic 19 August 1668.

**Louis Chevalier:** He was born in 1653 and emigrated from Caen to Montreal in 1653. He was a shoemaker.

The 15 March 1672, the judge of Montreal asked Governor Perrot for permission to assemble the habitants of Montreal to elect a syndic. On the following 27 March, they met and voted. The results according to the *Registre du bailliage, 1665-1682* were: Jehan Gervaise, 7 votes, Jean Valiquet, 1 vote; Pierre Gadois, 1 vote; Claude Bouchard, 1 vote and the Sieur Charly Saint-Ange, 2 votes. Gervaise declined the position.

On the 15 May, the habitants were again called together to elect a syndic. There were 29 who were present on this day. This time, Jacques LeBer, merchant, received 4 votes;

Nicols Hubert dit Lacroix, 1 vote; André Charly dit Saint-Ange, 3 votes; Isaac Nafrechoux, one vote and Louis Chevallier, 19 votes. Judge Dailleboust declared by an ordinance that Louis Chevalier was the new procureur syndic of the l'Isle of Montreal.

Information for the preceding article was extracted from Massicotte, E.Z., "Les Syndics de Montreal," *Bulletin des Recherches Historiques*, v. 23, # 8, Aug 1917, pp. 240-243.

## SYNDICS OF RECOLLETS OF MONTREAL

Information for the following article was extracted from: Massicotte, E.Z., "Syndics, Syndics Apostoliques et Pères Temporels," in *Bulletin des Recherches Historiques*, v. 39, 1933, p. 414.

In judicial documents and acts of notaries, references have been made to syndics who represented the RR. PP. Recollets of Montreal. In these documents, they have been referred to as syndic, syndic apostolique or syndic et Père temporel. Between 1692 and 1760 the following names have appeared as syndics for the Recollets.

1692-1694--Bertrand Arnaud was named syndic on several notarial acts of Adhemar between 19 Aug 1692 and 26 Nov 1693; he also is so named on a judicial document of 27 March 1694.

1706--Denis d'Estienne du Bourguet sieur de Clérin was a lieutenant and aide-major of Montreal. He is called syndic apostolique in a notary act of Adhemar 7 Mar 1706 and on 3 July 1706 with the notary, LePailleur. He was buried at Montreal 24 Dec 1719.

1706--Philippe de Rigault, marquis de Vaudreuil, governor of New France was called syndic apostolique of the Recollets and protector of all their missions in the country by an act of Adhemar 12 June 1706.

1714--Jean Soumande was a bourgeois merchant in Montreal between 1703 and 1716. He was called syndic apostolique by notary, Lepailleur in a record the 22 Sep 1714.

1721--Etienne Robert de la Morandière, a councillor of the king , a procureur of the marine at Havre de Grace, a guard at the king's storehouse in Montreal was called Syndic and Pere temporel of the recollets of the city the 14 Jan 1721, in an act of LePailleur. He is identified with the same title in two notarial acts of Raimbault in 1723 and 1726 and again in two judicial documents-- April and Aug 1736. In 1753, he appears in a document at Rochefort, France.

### THE FIRST CONSEILLORS

The position of first councillor was one of the most important positions on the Council. He was usually the eldest member and had served the longest on the Council. When the intendant was absent, he presided. He investigated proposed members; he acted as *rapporteur* (reporter) to the Council and conducted preliminary investigations of cases. He was paid more than the other councillors.

Below are those who were appointed as first councillors. Once appointed, most served as first councillor until his death. The dates are the years he served as first councillor.

Louis Rouer, sieur de Villeray 1663-1703

Rene- Louis Chartier de Lotbiniere 1703-1710

Claude Berman de la Martiniere 1710-1719

Mathurin-Francois Martin de Lino 1719-1733

Francois-Etienne Cugnet 1733-1752

Francois Foucault 1752-

### HUISSIERS

The first huissiers of Montreal were the tabellions of the seigneurie. In 1663, when the first court, the sénéchaussée, was formed, the huissiers professionally were attached to the bailliage or to the royal court. The formation of the second tribunal in Montreal in 1693, extended the jurisdiction of the huissier and increased the number needed. Huissiers who were registered in

Quebec or Trois Rivières often continued their profession in the Montreal area. Some were also notaries and/or greffiers (clerks) at the same time they were huissiers.

The kinds of huissiers who practiced at Montreal were classified as follows:

Huissiers du bailliage  
Huissiers du seigneurie,  
Sergents-royaux or royal  
Huissiers and commissaires-priseurs  
Huissier audienciers (court criers)  
Huissiers du conseil supérieur  
Archers de la maréchaussée  
Archers de la marine

Huissiers during the French regime had roles much like a bailiff or sheriff. They issued writs and warrants. They made arrests. They worked for the various courts. They handled court summons. They were the criers of the court. They acted as guards. They were an important part of the procedure. As stated before, they often had a difficult time when performing their duties.

### SOME HUISSIERS DURING THE FRENCH RÉGIME

Information and the list of huissiers, below, were extracted from the following sources.

1. Bégon, "Liste des Officiers de Justice de La Nouvelle-France (1722)," Bulletin des Recherches Historiques, v. 36, 1930, pp. 151-157.

2. Jetté, René, Dictionnaire Généalogique des Familles du Québec des Origines a 1730, Les Presses de L'Université de Montreal, Montreal, 1983.

3. Labreque, Lucille, "Inventaire de Pièces Détachées de Cours de Justice de La Nouvelle-France (1638-1760) ," Rapport d'Archiviste de Province de Québec, v. 49, 1971, pp. 5-50.

4. Letourneau, Hubert and Labreque, Lucille, "Inventaire de Pièces Détachées de la Prévôté de Québec," Rapport d'Archiviste de Province de Québec, v. 49, 1971, pp. 53-413.

5. Massicote, E.Z., "Les Huissiers de Montreal Sous Le Régime Français," Bulletin des Recherches Historiques, v. 32, 1926, pp. 79-92.

I have included additional government jobs each may have had. Additional occupations are in ( ). An \* indicates a person who never came to New France, but he is the parent of one of the first immigrants to New France. The sources where each of these was located are enclosed in [ ].

Adhémar de St-Martin, Antoine: 1678-1685--royal huissier and notary at Trois Rivières [3]

Adhémar, Jean-Baptiste: 1732-1744--huissier of conseil supérieur; 1714--he succeeded his father, Antoine, as notary and clerk [5]

Ameau: 1661--huissier at seigneurie of Trois Rivières [3]

Auger dit St-Julien, Jean: 1706 & 1708, huissier [2]

Avice or Avisse, Denis: huissier[2]

Bailly dit Lafleur, Francois or Jean: 1667-1690--huissier at the bailliage of seignory of Montreal; huissier sergent royal, jailer and warden of prison in Montreal; 1678-1687--procureur fiscal of Montreal; (master mason and investor) [2,5]

\*Barbé, Sylvain: huissier of Châtelet of Paris (father of Elisabeth m. Hazeur, Francois) [2]

Basset, Bénigne: 1657-1663--huissier of Montreal, also clerk and notary (surveyor and secretary of church building) [5]

Becquet, Romain: 1665-1682--royal notary at Quebec;1668--huissier of Conseil Sovereign 1675--clerk of conseil Souverain; 1678--juge bailli of segneuries of Beupre and Ile de Orleans [2]

Bernard sieur de La Rivière, Hilaire: 1707 huissier of Conseil Souverein and royal notary (master architect) [2]

Biron, Pierre: 1680 & 1681--huissier of the prévôté of Quebec (carpenter) [2]

Bouchard dit Dorval, Claude:1665 & 1672--huissier and sergent at Beupre (surgeon) [2]

Bourdon, Jean: 1647--procureur syndic ; 1651-- procureur general of Communate des Habitants of New France;1663-1668--procureur general of conseil Souverain; (surveyor, map maker, clerk, engineer) [2]

Bourdon, Jacques: 1666-1719--huissier sergent at bailliage of seigneurie of Montreal; 1677-1683--hussier sergent & clerk of seignory of Boucherville; 1677-1720--notary of the seigneuries of Longueuil, Boucherville and Varennes. [2,5]

Boyvinet: 1685--royal huissier of Trois Rivières [3]

Breton, Charles: 1752-1757--huissier at prévôté in Quebec [4]

Brugière, Amable: 1736-1755--He received his commission 3 Sep 1736 and was in court 28 Sep [5]

Cabazier or Cabissier, Pierre:1673-1715--huissier of Montreal;1673--hussier & sergent royal at Montreal at the bailliage;1674, 1676, 1693, & 1694--commission as sergent royal renewed; 1674-1693-- royal notary; 1684--jailer;1693-1715--royal huissier [2,5]

Carpentier, Martin: 1666--huissier at seigneurie of Trois Rivières [3]

Carré, Giles: 13 Feb 1683--received commision of huissier of Montreal [5]

Cheval dit Saint-Jacques, Jacques-Joseph: 1750--huissier at prévôté of Quebec; 1751-1757--huissier of conseil supérieur of Montreal (1743--wig maker, 1744--tavern keeper) [4,5]

Clesse, Francois: huissier at the conseil supérieur; 1735--first huissier of conseil supérieur; 1734, 1740, 1744, 1751--at the prévôté of Quebec [2,4]

Coignet or Cougnet, Jean: 27 Oct 1711--received commission as huissier at conseil supérieur from Raudot; 1713 huissier at prévôté in Quebec [1,2,4]

Colson, Nicolas: 1649-- huissier of the conseil of Quebec (soldier and surgeon's assistant) [2]

Comparet, Francois: 1736-1755--huissier of Montreal; 1735, named notary [5]

Cornellier dit Grandchamp, Pierre: 1688-1689--huissier and sergent royal at Montreal [2,5]

Courtin: 1736--huissier of prévôté of Quebec [4]

Davaine, Charles:1740-1751--he succeeded De Rey as huissier; he was installed 11 Jan 1740 [5]

David, Charles: archer of the prévôté of Quebec [2]

Decoste, sieur de Monsel and of Letangcour, Jean-Baptiste: 1731-1760--huissier of Montreal; 1733-1760 huissier audencier[2,5]

Decoste, Jean-Christophe: 1753-1760--huissier of Montecal installed 10 March 1753.(son of Jean-Baptiste) [5]

De Rey, Charles-Georges: 1739--he replaced hussier, Perrin [5]

Dessalines, Jean-Baptiste: 3 July 1714--received commission from intendant Bégon as huissier at the conseil superior [1,2]

Dionne, Joseph: 1757--huissier and notary at Ste-Anne; at prévôté of Quebec the same year [4]

Dorien, André: 1720-1729--huissier of Montreal; 29 June 1720-- received commission from Bégon as royal huissier of Montreal [1,5]

Dubreuil, Jean-Etienne: 8 Nov 1704- received commission by intendant Beauharnois;

huissier at conseil supérieur; 1707--royal notary; 1710--procureur fiscal of seignory of Notre-Dame-des-Anges; 1725--first huissier of conseil; 1732--huissier to conseil supérieur; 1735--in prévôté at Quebec; (church sexton, shoemaker) [1,2,4]

Dubreuil, Pierre: 1734--huissier of prévôté of Quebec [4]

Dudevoir dit Lachine, Claude: 1722-1734--29 July 1722--he received his commission as huissier at Montreal;1728--royal huissier (voyageur) [2,5]

Duhaut: 1756--huissier at prévôté of Quebec [4]

Dumergue, Francois: 1742-1756--huissier of conseil supérieur at Montreal; he was originally from Quebec; 1756-1758--huissier at prévôté of Quebec. [4,5]

Dupont: 1703--huissier at prévôté of Quebec [4]

\*Dussault, Jacques: huissier of the Parlement of Paris (father of Francois) [2]

Fleuricourt, J.B.: 1691--huissier of Montreal; 1676-1702--notary of parishes of Rivière-des-Prairies and Repentigny; 1691 received commission of huissier and sergent of baillarge of Montreal [5]

Genaple dit Bellefonds or Belfonds, Francois: 1673--huissier of the prévôté of Quebec; 1682--royal notary; 1685--clerk of prévôté of Quebec (wood worker) [2]

Gillet, Louis: 1667-1688--huissier of the bailliage of Montreal [5]

Girouard, Antoine: 1723-1735--huissier of Montreal and notary; (1722--soldier of Co. of M.de la Tour) [2,5]

Gosset, Jean-Baptiste: 1676 & 1680--huissier of prévôté of Quebec [2]

Gourdon, Jean: royal huissier at Quebec [2]

Guignard, Arthur-Laurent: 1738-1744--huissier of Montreal; 1734--was at the court as procureur-postulant; [5]

Guyart, Jean-Baptiste: 1741-1745--huissier of Montreal [5]

Hachin dit Saint-André, André: 1680-1681--sergent priseur. In 1681, he was destitute. (laborer) [5]

Hastier dit Desnoyers, Jean-Pierre: 1751-1753--23 July 1751, he received his commission to replace Davaine as huissier of Montreal; (soldier) [5]

Hatanville, Antoine: 1692-1705--royal huissier of seigneurie of Montreal; became jailer of the prison of Montreal; (merchant) [2,5]

Houlier, Jean-Claude: 1755-1760--17 April 1755 he received his commission as huissier at Montreal and was present at court the 22 of the same month. [5]

Hubert, Rene: 1675-1681--huissier of the jurisdiction of Quebec; 1681-1702--huissier of conseil supérieur; 18 May 1681--made 1st huissier by intendant Duchesneau; 1710-1711, 1724--huissier of prévôté of Quebec 1681--huissier of conseil souverain and clerk of Maréchaussée of Quebec; 1714--clerk of the prévôté of Quebec; (soldier) [1,2,4]

Jacob, Etienne: 1676--huissier of the seigneurie of Beaupre; 1683-1726--clerk and notary of seigneurie of Beaupre; 1689-1712--juge bailli of seigneurie of Beaupre; 1703--juge bailli of L'île d'Orléans [2]

Jaillard, Charles-Philippe: 1750-1757--huissier at prévôté in Quebec [4]

Labernarde dit Laprairie, Francois: 1676-1677--huissier at Sorel; 1677--huissier at seigneurie of Champlain; 1687--notary [2,3]

Lacetière, Florent: 1702--royal notary; 1706-1707-- huissier of prévôté of Quebec; 15 Feb 1710--received commission as huissier of Conseil Supérieur from Raudot; 1728--juge senechal at seigneurie of Beauport. [1,2]

de LaFaye, René-Antoine: 1689-1690--huissier at the bailliage of Montreal (laborer) [2,5]

de LaFlosse: 13 July 1722-- received commission as royal huissier and audencier of Montreal from Intendant Bégon [1]

de LaRivière: 4 Jan 1707--received commission as huissier from intendant Raudot as huissier of conseil supérieur [1]

Larue, G. de: 1662--huissier at seigneurie of Batiscan [3]

\*Latour, Louis: archer of the Maréchaussée of Saintonge (father of Pierre) [2]

Lebrun, Ferdinand-Joseph: 1752-1757--huissier at Boucherville and Varennes [5]

Lemoine, Nicolas: 1691-1692--huissier of Montreal [5]

LePailleur, Michel: 1696-1701--huissier of Conseil Souverain in Quebec; 1695--huissier at prévôté of Quebec; 1701-1702--royal notary of Quebec and senechal of seigneurie of Lauson; 1702-1730--royal notary of Montreal; jailer, clerk, substitute procureur and temporary lieutenant civil and criminal [2,4,5]

Leroux, Jean: 1704--huissier at Montreal [5]

LeSacque, Pierre: 1753--huissier of Montreal [5]

Levasseur dit Lavigne, Jean: 1664--huissier of conseil souverain; 1681--huissier of the prévôté of Quebec. [2]

Lory or Lorry dit Gargot, Francois: 1681-1702 sergent royal and huissier at Montreal; 1693-1702--royal huissier [2,5]

Maranda or Marandau, Etienne: 1681-1698--huissier of the Prévôté of Quebec [2,4]

Marchand, Nicolas: 1727-1735--huissier at Montreal (tailor) [5]

Marquis, Charles: 1693--royal huissier [2]

Marsaud, Denis: 1680--huissier and jailer of the prison at Montreal [5]

Merommont or De Meromont, Louis: 1680-1682--huissier at seigneurie of Cap-de-la-Madeleine; 1686-1689--notary of the seigneurie of Champlain; sergent royale of the seigneurie of Champlain; 1680--huissier in Quebec [2,3]

Meschin, Jean: 1702-1711--huissier of Montreal; later went to Quebec; 7 July 1706--received commission from Raudot as huissier and audienier of prévôté of Quebec; 1725, 1735--huissier at prévôté at Quebec [1,4,5]

Métru, Nicolas: 1677--huissier of L'Île de Orleans; 1678--huissier of Beauport; 1694--seigneurial notary of Lauzon; 1696--huissier of prévôté of Quebec. [2,4]

Michon, Abel: 14 Jan 1701--notary and huissier of seigneuries of Vercheres, Contrecoeur, Saint-Ours and Sorel; April 1711--left Montreal and became notary of Quebec [5]

Miguel, Etienne: 1755-1760--huissier at Montreal [5]

de Monmerqué, sieur Dubreuil, Cyr: 1735-1760--huissier of Montreal; 1731-1765--notary; 1726-1760--procureur [5]

Moreau, Francois-Urbain: 1735-1737--huissier of Montreal [5]

Moreau, Michel: 1686-1698--huissier of Montreal; 1681-1699--notary [5]

Normandin: 1696-1718--notary and royal huissier of Trois Rivières; also at Montreal 1696, 1715, 1717, and 1718. [1,5]

Olivier, Jacques-Philippe: 1740-1759--9 March 1740 he received his commission as huissier and served at l'île Jesus, Repentigny, Lachesnaye, Rivière-des-Prairies, and Terrebonne. He lived at Terrebonne. [5]

Oger: 1704--huissier at prévôté in Quebec [4]

Perrin, Antoine: 1719-1738--royal huissier of Montreal; 17 Aug 1719 received commission from Bégon as royal huissier of Montreal; 1727--royal huissier at Montreal (soldier) [1,2,3,5]

Petit-Boismorel, Jean: 1682-1719--royal huissier of Montreal; 1682--sergent royal and substitute procureur fiscal; 1688-- huissier in the royal maréchaulsée of New France; 1689--an archer in the same maréchaulsée; 4 July 1722--received commission as royal huissier of Trois Rivières from Bégon. [1,5]

Pilotte, Pierre: 1732-1735, 1742-1744--huissier of prévôté at Quebec; 16 June 1747--assigned to conseil supérieur; 1750-1753---huissier at prévôté of Quebec [4]

Pothier, Jean-Baptiste: 1688--notary; 1690-1693--substitute procureur fiscal of Montreal; 1693-1701--notary at Trois Rivières; 1703--sergent royal (surveyor, school teacher, in the church choir) [2]

Pottier, J. B.: 1704-1705--huissier of Montreal; 1686-- was tabellion of seigneurs at Lachine; 1690--substitute procureur fiscal of Montreal; 1693--notary; 1703--clerk [5]

Prieur, Joseph: 1695--huissier of prévôté of Quebec; huissier audienier of Lower Town, Quebec [2,4]

Pruneau, Georges: 1683-1705--sergent royal at Montreal; 1694--sergent royal juré, priseur [5]

Puyperou or Puyperroux, sieur de Lafosse, Antoine: 1715-1725--22 July 1715--installed as huissier; 1717--huissier royal of Montreal; 13 July 1722--received commission of huissier audienier by Intendant Bégon; 1725--royal notary (merchant) [2,5]

Quenet, Francois: 1750-1755--huissier of Montreal; originally was in Quebec, then Ile Jesus , then Montreal [5]

Quenneville, Jean: 1681-1701--huissier of



seigneurie of Montreal; 1681--at bailliage in Montreal; 1693-1701--royal huissier; 1694--sergent royal; (tailor, sexton, in the choir) [2,5]

Quentin, Pierre: 1684--huissier at Batiscan [3]

Quiniart, Antoine-Olivier: 1707--huissier at L'Ile d'Orleans; 1711--seigneurial notary and clerk at L'Ile d'Orleans [2]

Rageot, sieur de Beurivage, Francois: 1704-1707--clerk of prévôté of Quebec; 24 Aug 1711--received commission of royal notary and huissier of prévôté of Quebec from intendant Raudot; 1724-1730--huissier of Conseil souverain. [1,2]

Raguideau, Pierre: 1664--huissier at Montreal (worked at the garrison) [5]

\*Renouard, Charles: huissier and sergent royal (father of Marie m. Giffard, Robert) [2]

Richard, Barthélemy-Joseph: 1755--huissier at Longue Pointe near Montreal; 1751-1769--notary of the region of Quebec [5]

Rigault, Francois: 1755--huissier of conseil supérieur [5]

Robert, Nicolas-Francois: 1746-1760--huissier of Montreal (soldier) [5]

Roger, Guillaume: 1672--notary and clerk of seigneurie of Beaupre; 1678--huissier of conseil souverain; 1679--judge at seigneurie Notre-Dame des Anges; 1681--first huissier to conseil souverain; 1694--royal notary [2]

Roy, Jean: 1673-1676--huissier of Montreal [5]

Saillot: 1671--huissier at seigneurie of Cap-de-la-Madeleine [3]

de Saint-Pere, Jean: 1648-1657--huissier of Montreal [5]

Saulquin dit Saint-Joseph, Joseph: 1732-1760--huissier at Montreal [5]

Senet, Nicolas: 1706-1718--huissier of Montreal; 1702--notary (corporal of the troops) [5]

\*Soumillard, Orson: royal huissier of Troyes (father of Marguerite) [2]

Thibault, Nicolas: 1720-1725--29 June 1720, received his commission as huissier at Montreal; 1742--- huissier of conseil supérieur; 1751-1758--huissier at prévôté of Quebec [4,5]

Vallet: 1744-1745, 1763--huissier at prévôté of Quebec [4]

## TIMELINE

1627--Compaigne de la Nouvelle France was formed

27 March 1647--a council of three was formed at Quebec to administer colonial affairs

1660--The Officiate Court was formed by Bishop Laval but was not recognized.

1663--The establishment of royal government in New France

18 September 1663--Edict of Establishment: Created the Sovereign Council

1664-- Compaigne de l'Occidente formed  
The adoption of the "customary law" of France in New France

11 Oct 1664--similar councils established in the French colonies of Martinique and Guadeloupe

12 September 1665--Jean Talon, first Intendant arrived in New France

23 September 1665--First meeting of the Sovereign Council

1666--The Prévôté was founded in Quebec

1684--The Officiate Court was recognized

1703--The Sovereign Council becomes the Superior Council

18 Dec 1712--The Council is established in Louisiana

1717--The Admiralty Court is created

1719--the Admiralty Court sat for the first time in Quebec

1733--The Commissary of the Marine, Montreal, was added to the Conseil Supérieur

## VOCABULARY

*archers*--guard

*bailliage*--name of a lower court

*commandant de la Place*--governor

*conseiller du roi*--royal adviser

*Conseil Souverain*--organized in 1663 to take the place of executive council and court of appeals

*Conseil Supérieur*--replaced the conseil sovereign; it only had jurisdiction in Canada, but it took the place of the provincial Parlement or high judicial court in France.

*conservateur des archives*--keeper of the records

*cy-devant gouverneur*--former governor

*d'après la loi*--according to the law

*greffier*--clerk of court

*greffier chef*--chief clerk of court

*greffier de l'admiraute*--clerk of the admiralty court

*greffier de la maréchausee*--clerk for the police constabulary

*huissier*--an official enforcer, usually a bailiff, process server, sheriff

*hussier audeiencier*--court crier

*huissier geolier*--jailer

*huissier royaux or royale*--royal guard

*Intendnce*--administrative building of the Intendant

*juge de Paix*--justice of the peace

*juge prevost*--judge in a lower court

*lettre massive*--a letter usually sworn before a sovereign by which someone could take some sort of action; eg. a person might declare that his wife in France is dead; therefore, allowing him to remarry a second time in New France.

*lettres patentes*--licensed letters formally transcribed and recorded at the clerk's office of Council Sovereign of Quebec which granted some right or privilege. (sometimes called legislation-patents)

*lieutenant criminal*--judge usually appointed by the king for a court of royal jurisdiction  
*lieutenant général*--judge of the admiralty court

*lieutenant particulier*--assistant to lieutenant-général civil and criminal

*maréchausee*--a kind of police force

*Officiate*--Ecclesiastic court

*prévôté*--name of the Royal Court in Quebec and also of the lower court in the Jesuit seigneury

*proces-verbaux*--official statement

*procureur general*--attorney general

*subdelegate-de-l'intendant*--representative of the intendant in civil affairs

*senechal du pays*--court officer for the region

*syndic*--elected official of merchants who would speak on their behalf. They had to be elected before the intendant and approved by authorities.

*secrétaire qui avait la plume*--the first secretary who signed dispatches for the king

*sénéchausee*--name of a lower court of Montreal jurisdiction

# Preserving Family Documents

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3. Heat causes damage. Don't hang valuable objects over radiators, heat-producing appliances, or the fireplace. Books you want to read twenty years from now should not be shelved on the mantel, the window sill, or the radiator.
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6. If you want your wedding pictures (or photos of any event) to last for your grandchildren, have the photographer take a roll of black-and-white photos. Video, color slides, and most color prints have a limited life-expectancy.
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8. Letters, clippings, and other documents you want to preserve should be stored unfolded in buffered folders. Folding and unfolding breaks envelopes and can cause damage as items are removed and replaced. If you can't find buffered folders, use a sheet of buffered paper (e.g. Xerox XXV Century Bond or Howard Permalife) at the front and back of a folder.
9. When storing photos in an album, use "photo" or "archival" mounting corners (available from photography suppliers or stamp dealers), not glued or selfsealing plastic (which can stick to or react with your pictures).
10. To remove the musty smell from old books, make sure they are dry. Put them in a cool, dry space for a couple of days, or put them outside on a table in the sun on a dry, breezy day for a couple of hours. If the musty smell remains, put them in an open container (e.g. polyethylene pail, box) inside a larger, closed container (e.g. clean, dry garbage pail, box) with an open box of baking soda, or a potpourri. Do not allow the de-odorizer to touch the books. Leave for a few days in a cool place, checking once a day to make sure no mold is growing. Remove to a safe storage environment.
11. To remove staples or old paperclips from documents (especially if they're rusty) slide a piece of stiff plastic (e.g. polyester, polypropylene) under the fastener on both sides of the document. Slide the paperclip off the plastic, or use a pair of tweezers or use a thin knife to bend the edges of the staple up and pry it out. The plastic will protect the paper from abrasion and your tools. Staple pullers tear the paper.

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#### NEWS NOTES

You Can Help Your Organization!  
 Take part in the Pick N Save "We Care"  
 Program. All you have to do is fill out an  
 application for an Advantage Saver's Club  
 Card. Put in our identification number--  
 243280--and use your card when shopping at  
 any Pick N Save in Wisconsin.

\*\*\*\*\*

Our May meeting is at the Local History  
 Room at the main library. There is public  
 parking available at:

N. 8th St. south of Wisconsin Ave. behind  
 Norwest Bank, the lot near Michigan St.

Across from Badger Bus Co., south of the  
 alley. Do not park in their patrons lot!

MacArthur Square, N. 7th and W. Kilbourn  
 Ave.

Remember our meeting in May is 6:00-8:00.

\*\*\*\*\*

From The Family Tree, v. 8 no. 4, Aug/Sep  
 1998: Records of men who were rejected to

serve in the Civil War are on file in the  
 National Archives, record group #110. The  
 records are in their respective Congressional  
 districts as they were organized in 1863.  
 Information included could include  
 occupation, age, place of birth, current  
 residence, physical description, and reason for  
 rejection.

\*\*\*\*\*

The State Historical Society, Madison, WI has  
 the second largest newspaper collection in  
 the nation. It is surpassed only by the  
 collection of the Library of Congress. It  
 covers the period from the 17th century to  
 the present and includes more than 4000  
 titles. Many are microfilmed.

\*\*\*\*\*

From Kateri Dupuis: Here is a great site.  
[http://babelfish.altavista.com/cgi-  
 bin/translate?](http://babelfish.altavista.com/cgi-bin/translate?)

If you have something that you need to  
 translate into French, have a text copy of it in  
 memory. Go to this site. Load it into the  
 message box. Hit the button. You will have  
 your translation. Highlight it; copy it, and  
 paste it into your word processor.

\*\*\*\*\*

Halbert is now using the name --The US  
 Information Bureau,-- NUMA, 3220 N. St.,  
 NW Ste. 1400, Washington D.C. They are  
 advertising a book regarding all the people  
 with your surname in the Civil War. DON'T  
 FALL FOR IT! It is not a genealogy book. If  
 you receive a solicitation which you believe  
 misrepresents the product offered, send it to

U.S. Inspection Service  
 Consumer Protection Division  
 475 L'Enfant Plaza, SW  
 Washington D.C. 20260-1100

The US Inspection Service will investigate  
 complaints about companies that use U.S.  
 Mail to misrepresent mass produced surname  
 books or coats of arms.

\*\*\*\*\*

From The Newsletter, Chippewa County  
 Genealogical Society, vol. 19 no. 1, Jan/Feb  
 1999: LDS volunteers are entering the names  
 of 17 million immigrants who entered Ellis  
 Island 1892-1924 on a data base.  
 Information will include names, the names of  
 ships they were on, ports of origin, departure

and arrival dates and marital status. The first phase is expected to be completed by the end of 2000. Eventually, they hope to include additional years and information from other ports.

\*\*\*\*\*  
**COMING UP**

17 April 1999: Milwaukee County Genealogical Workshop: Milwaukee Public Library, Centennial Hall; Featured speakers will be James L. Hansen, Maralyn A. Wellauer, Bruce Butterfield, Bob Heck and Darlene Norman. Registration fee prior to March 30 is \$15 and after March 30 \$17. A box lunch of a tuna, ham or turkey sandwich is available for \$5.25 if ordered before March 30. For information or payment, write to:

M.C.G.S.  
P.O. Box 27326  
Milwaukee, WI 53227-0326

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12-15 May 1999: National Genealogical Society Conference in the States, Richmond Centre, Richmond, Virginia. Hosted by the Virginia Genealogical Society. For information, write to:

1999 NGS Conference  
4527 17th Street North  
Arlington VA 22207-2399

<<http://www.ngsgenealogy.org>>

\*\*\*\*\*

18-19 June 1999: Gene-A-Rama, Holiday Inn Conference Center, Eau Claire, WI.

\*\*\*\*\*

31 July-15 August 1999: Reunion en Louisiane: This will be a large gathering of people of Acadian descent. It will feature family reunions of a large number of Acadian family names. In addition, special programs, tours, music, ethnic foods and entertainment are being planned. For information, contact:

Congres Mondial Acadien  
CP 3804,  
Lafayette, LA 70502

toll-free (888) 526-1999  
<http://www.cma-la99.com>.

\*\*\*\*\*

11-14 Aug 1999: FGS Conference, "Meet Me in St. Louis", St. Louis, Missouri: A Conference for the Nation's Genealogists"; Co-hosted by the St. Louis Genealogical Society. For information:

FGS Website at  
<<http://www.org/fgs/welcome.html>>

\*\*\*\*\*

May 2000: NGS Conference; Atlanta GA.

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20-23 Sep 2000: FGS Conference, Salt Lake City, Utah

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**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, (alphabetical listing of descendants of French Canadians and Acadians which have been contributed by our members) \$8.00 plus \$2.00 postage and handling

We Remember, (Vol. II of the above) \$8.00 plus \$2.00 postage and handling

QUARTERLY INDEX for the First Six Years, \$3.00 plus \$1.50 postage and handling

Loiselle Search--One marriage from Loiselle Index, \$2.00 plus S.A.S.E.



FRENCH CANADIAN/ACADIAN GENEALOGISTS OF WISCONSIN

# QUARTERLY

Volume 13 No 4

Summer 1999

## THE STREETS OF TOWN

By Joyce Banachowski

Quebec, Montreal and Trois Rivières were the three population centers of New France. Although most of our early ancestors to New France were involved in agriculture, a large number who were artisans were attracted to these towns. The town was where trade took place and where markets were held. Town was where the government sat, where courts were held, and where the heads of religion were located. The towns were the centers of social life, and towns were where a variety of goods and services were available. Towns attracted a variety of people who were likely to mingle with one another on a daily basis. The town had a large number of people living in a concentrated space.

Town life, itself, was the cause of some of its own problems. Crowded conditions, wood frame houses, and the conditions of living made fire one of the most feared dangers of living in the towns. Once one started, it seldom was contained. Usually whole sections of towns were destroyed and large numbers of the population were left homeless. After some disastrous fires had occurred, numerous ordinances concerning building materials, fire prevention, and fire fighting were enacted and enforced for the common good. As time went on these were reenacted and expanded. Diseases, the epidemics of smallpox, typhus, typhoid and cholera, were another major problem faced by our ancestors of the seventeenth -- nineteenth centuries. Again, every effort was made to prevent spreading and to care for those who were afflicted. But there were other problems they faced--those we seldom give thought to

today, unless it inconveniences us--streets, water, sanitation.

### Streets

When populations were small--only a few hundred people--there was little concern for legislation regarding roadways of towns. As populations grew, problems developed and streets and roadways became serious concerns to our ancestors living in towns.

The primary means of travel of the 17th and 18th centuries was by boat. In winter,

### Meeting Schedule

Meetings are held every second Thursday of the month at the Community Room, G110, at Mayfair Shopping Mall. Meetings begin at 7:30. Doors open at 6:30 for library use. Enter by the Northeast door to the mall. Take the stairs or elevator down one level.

June 10: Laurie Becker: Research at the LDS Library

July 8: Steve Daly: Milwaukee County Historical Society, Naturalizations and An Overview of Other Sources Available

August 12: Beverly Silldorf of the Wisconsin Old Cemetery Society

September 9: Josephine Christon: Use of Newspapers in Genealogical Research

sledges and snowshoes were used for overland travel. Eventually roads were laid. The first ones were crude and followed alongside the St. Lawrence.

Laws forced farmers to start their enclosures at least two perches (11 yards) from the high water mark. In Aug 1664, an ordinance required that those habitants who had land touching the Grand Allee of Quebec, make it a free road passable for wagons. The work was to be done by them within fourteen days or it would be done by others at their expense. The ordinance was generally ignored. On 3 Sep 1664, the Council fined each person who had not complied, 20 sols for each arpent of frontage. Again, they were ordered to put the road in proper condition by winter or pay a heavy fine.<sup>1</sup> In 1667, the first highway from Quebec to Ste Genevieve

and St-Michel was built.<sup>2</sup>

Before 1672, when governors made grants of land, they required their grantees to build at the same level as their neighbors. The grantee was also responsible for upkeep of the street. After 1672, these responsibilities were continued with the addition that grantees were responsible for cobble stoning their street.<sup>3</sup>

Work had been done on street plans as early as 1673. Governor Frontenac had ordered that the streets of Lower Town be raised so that they would be easier to clean and to enable better runoff from Upper Town. All inhabitants were to raise the street level in front of their building and to pave it with

<sup>2</sup> *ibid.*, p. 238.

<sup>3</sup> Chenier, Remi, *Quebec: A French Colonial Town in America, 1660-1690*, Environment Canada, Parks Service, Ottawa, 1991, p. 71.

<sup>1</sup> Cahall, Raymond DuBois, *The Sovereign Council of New France*, Columbia University, Longmans, Green & Agents, London, 1915, Reprinted Quintin Publications, Pawtucket, RI, 1998, p. 237.

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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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cobblestone. Frontenac also wanted to create a commissioner in charge of cobbling the streets. Space was to be allowed in the center for a gutter. However this plan was lost or misplaced. 25 June 1674, a plan for the Ursulines in Upper Town was approved by the governor. In it, two streets, rue Saint-Louis and rue du Parloir were set at 36 pieds wide and rue des Jardins which opened on rue Saint-Louis at 24 pieds width.<sup>4</sup>

In 1688, Intendant Champigny established street widths in Montreal at 30 pieds, and inhabitants had to get their alignments from the bailiff. Landowners were also responsible for repairing roads and building bridges across streams.<sup>5</sup> The grand voyer or his clerk set widths of streets and alleys to establish house or lot alignments. There was a wide variety of widths of streets depending on their use and locations. Some were as wide as 36 pieds. These were usually for military use. Others were as narrow as 12 pieds.

On 18 April 1689, police regulations had ordered that streets in Lower Town be paved over with an open sewer running down the middle. The ordinance could not have been very effective because on 2 Feb 1698, almost ten years later, the same regulation was issued. Basically the streets remained packed ground, with sewer ditches running down the middle and crisscrossing streets. Some were underground, but most were on the surface, running across main streets.<sup>6</sup>

By 1690, the Council ordered the paving of adjoining streets. If they did not comply, owners in lower town were threatened with seizure and sale of property. They could reimburse themselves from their renters. Street levels were determined in the presence of the grand-voyer or commissioner and the lieutenant-general of Quebec. In 1694, the winding street between Upper and Lower

Quebec was repaired by soldiers and teamsters with contributions of its citizens.<sup>7</sup>

In 1712, Sieur Catalogne, engineer, claimed the streets of Quebec were impassable because of rocks and mudholes. He suggested that fines and forfeitures be laid against those who would not repair their streets.<sup>8</sup>

18 June 1727, widow Dumont was ordered to direct water that ran off her land to an underground wooden channel under rue Pauves. Another sewer channel served rues St-Francois, St-Flavien and St-Joachim. An argument between two merchants, Fornel and Lagorgendiere, mentioned a pipeline from Place Royale emptying into the St. Lawrence. All neighborhoods had the same situation. Imagine the streets after a heavy rainfall.<sup>9</sup>

In 1735, the streets of Quebec were described by the road commissioner as a source of discomfort and a danger to the health of passersby. He suggested that because streets sloped toward the river, it would cost little for each individual to pave in front of his own property. Limestone was available at L'Ange Gardien seigneurie (three leagues from Quebec) and could be brought by barges.<sup>10</sup>

In 1749, the streets of Quebec were described by Peter Kalm as being paved with black lime slate which was from a quarry nearby. These streets were rugged and were difficult and dangerous for pedestrians and carriages. The streets of Lower Town were described as being narrow and damp because of the height of the three and four story buildings.<sup>11</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> Cahall, *op. cit.*, p. 238.

<sup>8</sup> Desloges, *op. cit.*, p. 239.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 101.

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 239.

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 101.

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<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 70.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 71.

<sup>6</sup> Desloges, *op. cit.*, p. 101.

Although roadways between towns were kept up to some extent, in towns, streets were narrower and not paved. Although inhabitants were ordered to have cobblestones on the streets in front of their property, this ordinance does not seem to have been enforced because there is evidence well into the nineteenth century that many of the streets of Montreal were still unpaved. At best, the streets were hard packed and rutted. In dry weather they were clouds of dust, and in wet, they were mud puddles. There were no sidewalks and no drains to carry off dirty water. For transportation of goods, there were carts, and for passengers, there were open, two or four wheeled carriages. Dogs were commonly used for pulling the carts, and only the wealthier could afford four wheeled carriages. The streets were primarily for walking.

#### Street and Building Alignments

On 5 September 1682, after the fire in Lower Town, Quebec, Becancour visited Lower Town. Reconstruction of houses had already begun. He noticed that they were building the first floor too high which would result in their need to build stoops and stairs. The stairs and stoops would interfere with draymen and traffic. They would provide fire and public health hazards because people would dump all kinds of garbage under them. His attitude toward reconstruction was for public convenience and to beautify the town. Three days later, he issued an ordinance. Stoeps and other extensions of the front of their houses were forbidden unless permission had been specifically granted. Porches and archways were forbidden without exception. If any were built they would be torn down. No more than four steps were permitted. His ordinance applied to Upper and Lower town.<sup>12</sup>

In rebuilding Lower Town, Quebec, three considerations were to be met. Squares had to be preserved and street layouts and building alignments set and enforced. In

1685, Intendant Demeulle extended rue Champlain in Lower Town and set alignments, and widths of the streets. The following year, 28 July 1686, his street regulations applied to the entire town. While Demeulle was away in Acadia, a number of people had constructed houses without getting alignments from the grand voyer, Rene Robinau de Becancour, or from his clerk, Francois Genaple. This was a breach of their land grant contracts. Others had built balconies, roofs or vestibules without permission. To prevent reoccurrence of such violations, Demeulle ordered that in the future the grand voyer or his clerk visit the sites of construction to see that alignments were followed. The width of the street was to be assured. No house was to project out further than any other; no fences, yards or gardens were to extend onto the street or roads. Violators would be fined and their building torn down at their own expense. There was to be no balcony, porch, roof, covered vestibule, step, gutter or shutter projecting onto the street unless permission had been granted by the grand voyer or his clerk.<sup>13</sup>

In 1684, Claude Bailiff, contractor and mason, received a concession 15 toises long and 4 toises<sup>14</sup> wide in the public square of Lower Town, Quebec. He made plans to construct a building 25 pieds wide and 15 toises long, with a carriage entrance on the square. The inhabitants immediately objected to the concession and petitioned to Intendant Demeulle. The Intendant turned the petitioners down. They petitioned a second time on 4 June 1685. Their reasons for keeping the square as it was were that it was the site of public markets and sales; executions took place there; it was a place where the militia drilled; it was a meeting place, and it was a place of refuge in case of fire. The intendant again refused them and fined the 37 who had signed the second petition. The inhabitants appealed to the

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<sup>12</sup> Chenier, *op. cit.*, p. 105.

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<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 70-71.

<sup>14</sup> 1 pied = 1.06575 feet  
1 toise = 6 pieds = 6.405 feet

minister to remove the fines and preserve the square. They also sent him and Governor Denonville a description of their grievances. Denonville sided with the inhabitants and wrote to minister Seignelay, Nov 1685 saying the square prevented the spreading of fire and was a place to save the people's belongings. This was sent to the king. In May 1686, the king confirmed Bailiff's concession, but ordered Champigny and Denonville to study the matter. The same year the governor and intendant sent the royal warrent which confirmed Bailiff's concession. The king revoked it saying the square would be too small and would be an inconvenience to the population.<sup>15</sup>

On 25 April 1689, Denonville and Champigny were told that Eustache Lambert Dumont was building the foundation of a house on Place Royale. After inspection, Denonville and Champigny concluded that if construction continued it would reduce the area of the square. Dumont was called and ordered to follow the alignment of Jean Le Picard's house. On 13 May, Dumont received his alignment and was required to move back the foundation of his house even though it was well within his lot line.<sup>16</sup> The same year, 9 July 1689, Francois Genaple took Pierre Guenet, mason, before the Prévôté. Guenet was fined for having built the foundation of a house for Jean-Francois Bourdon de Dombourg on rue Cul-de-Sac without having an alignment done.<sup>17</sup>

The other towns faced the same problem. After the 1721 fire in Montreal, Chaussegros de Lery, engineer, inspected the burned ruins. He concluded that the streets were not straight or wide enough.<sup>18</sup>

In 1735, Trois Rivières finally widened its streets--adding twelve feet to their width. They had no real problem to get their streets lined up because the houses were old, wooden structures in a state of ruin and could be torn down if necessary.<sup>19</sup>

#### Pure Air

Unpaved streets were more than a transportation and travel problem. Paved streets were easier to sweep and keep clean. Unpaved streets were mud holes where filth and straw were dumped. In the 17th and 18th centuries it was customary, just as it had been in France, to dispose of garbage, waste of butchered animals and fish, animal manure and straw, and human waste by dumping it into the streets. Few houses or buildings had latrines. Pigs and cattle were allowed to roam the streets. One who was walking down a street would surely be aware of his senses of sight, sound and smell and possibly touch if he was unfortunate enough to be near, when some wife at a second story window threw out the chamber pot waste of the day or night before. It must have been especially impressive on a hot, humid day.

It became the common belief that public health was based on having pure air and that odors from waste carried disease.<sup>20</sup> The Council of New France was convinced that bad smells were infected with sickness. Therefore, they set out to establish laws to control the causes of smells. The first ordinances were to clean the street in front of one's house or pay a fine of ten livres. Later residents had to clear snow and ice to prevent a buildup of straw, waste and garbage. Soldiers cleared streets of those who did not abide by the law. Payment to them was appropriated from the seizure of

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<sup>15</sup> Chenier, op. cit., pp. 57-63.

<sup>16</sup> Ibid., pp. 71-76.

<sup>17</sup> Ibid., pp. 100-101.

<sup>18</sup> Prevost, Robert, Montreal: A History, McClelland & Stewart, Toronto, 1993, p. 148.

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<sup>19</sup> Cahall, op. cit., p. 240.

<sup>20</sup> Dickenson, John A., and Young, Brian, A Short History of Quebec, Copp Clark Pitman Ltd., Toronto, 1993, p. 40.

property.<sup>21</sup>

The heads of government and institutions attempted to purify their air. This led to landscaping areas around convents and public buildings. This was the answer to the problem of corruption of the air in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. They believed that gardens provided pure air and this was an attempt to purify the air of the streets.<sup>22</sup>

Fountains also were believed to purify the air as well as cool it. Before the end of the 17th century, in Lower Town, Quebec, there were the Champlain Fountain on rue Champlain and the King's Fountain on rue St-Nicolas. In Upper Quebec there was the Executioner's Fountain on rue St. Jean. This fountain supplied water to the Hotel Dieu complex and to the Pauper's property through a pipe system. In addition there were a number of private wells as well as fountains, wells, and ponds on the grounds of institutions.<sup>23</sup>

The waterfront was also to be free of smells. In 1689, the Cul de Sac and quay in Quebec city were to be kept cleaned at the expense of skippers using them.<sup>24</sup>

In 1694, a regularly paid collector with a horse and cart was hired to carry waste and filth away in spring, summer and fall.<sup>25</sup> During the first half of the eighteenth century, garbage carters collected construction rubble, refuse, manure, wood shavings and animal wastes every week from spring to fall and hauled them to the St. Lawrence River where they were dumped.

An ordinance passed 24 March 1710, stated

that carpenters and cask makers had to remove sawdust and wood shavings from their shops daily and dump them in the river or pay a fine of 10 livres. This law was passed primarily because the shavings and sawdust were a fire hazard. This law was enforced for more than thirty years.<sup>26</sup> 16 April 1710, an ordinance was passed requiring citizens to take all "garbage, refuse and demolition rubble" to a site owned by Aubert de Lachenaie. Many continued to dump into the St. Lawrence. There could be fines laid, but there was no strict enforcement. The 16 May 1732, an ordinance stated that persons who were building were to transport their rubbish to areas designated by the inspector.<sup>27</sup> In 1735, it was still reported by the grand-voyer that the streets of Lower Town, Quebec were almost impassable during rainy weather or during spring thaws. He worried about infection from *boues et vuidanges* (filth and human excrement) deposited on the streets.<sup>28</sup> About 1750, it was decided it could be dumped into the St. Lawrence at the north end of rue Pierre, "where ships did not land too often."<sup>29</sup> The institutions and government officials continued to surround themselves with flowers and greenery to purify the air.

#### Latrines/Privies

The Council also tried to get the population to build latrines or privies as a means to control street cleaning. In 1673, those who built new houses were ordered to build latrines or outhouses. This would help to remove the stench from the streets. Owners of houses which were already built without latrines, were required to clean the part of the street in

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<sup>21</sup> Cahall, *op. cit.*, p. 241.

<sup>22</sup> Desloges, Yvon, *A Tenant's Town*, National Historic Parks, Parks Service, Environment Canada, Ottawa, 1991, p. 85.

<sup>23</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 99.

<sup>24</sup> Cahall, *op. cit.*, p. 243

<sup>25</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 241.

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<sup>26</sup> Desloges, *op. cit.*, p. 96.

<sup>27</sup> Doughty, Arthur J. *Report of the Public Archives for the Year 1918*, J. de Labroquerie Tache, Ottawa, 1920, p. 140.

<sup>28</sup> Cahall, *op. cit.*, p. 241.

<sup>29</sup> Desloges, *op. cit.*, p. 106.

front of their house each morning.<sup>30</sup> Sewerage was to be taken to a place where it would not "inconvenience" the public. Violators were to be fined. In 1676, the Council passed an ordinance giving residents until spring to build privies on their own lots. Those whose lots were too small were required to clean the street in front of their homes each morning. Those who did not build privies were to pay a fine of 20 livres and one would be built anyway. The cost would be taken out of their rents.<sup>31</sup>

Any mason, carpenter, contractor, etc. who worked on a house not having a privy would have to pay a fine of 20 livres. The prévôté court of Quebec was to enforce this order. There was much opposition to this law.

By the beginning of the 18th century, there were ordinances that stated that all landowners were to have latrines and privies. However, in reality this was not true. Some did not install them, and continued to dump their waste into the streets. On 1 February 1706, the Council again ordered every house to have a latrine. Those who did not were to have one in place in a year's time, or be subject to a 20 livre fine. The same fine was laid against new builders who did not comply with the regulation. Every house in the city was visited to assure the ordinance was followed. There was opposition by a number of citizens who said it was impossible for them to construct latrines. Most of them were from Lower Town.

Those who were in opposition appealed to the council for the fines they were assessed. On 28 June 1706, the Conseil Supérieur ordered that Francois de La-joue, architect, check the houses and locations of Noel Marcou, Joseph Rancour, Pierre Louyneau, Pierre Brunet, Adrien Le Comte dit La Fuye, Ollivier Guillelnot, Jacques Guyon Fresnay, Andre Jourian, Thomas Barthelemy, Abel Sagot, Jourdain Lajus, Etienne Thibierge, Charles

Girou, Jean de Mers, Antoine Girard, Jacqueline Le Franc widow of Pierre Niel, Thereze Lessard widow of Jacques Langlois, Anne Gentrel widow of Rene Leduc and Dame Marie Marsollet widow of deceased Mssr. Mathieu Damours, sieur Deschaufours. The architect, Francois La-joue, was to decide where privies were to be built and whether there would be one on each lot or whether a privy would have to be shared by some families. The Council met again on 19 July concerning this matter. Present before the council were Jacques Fresnay, Andre Jourian, Thomas Barthelemy, Abel Sagot Laforge, Jourdain Lajus, Etienne Thibierge, Charles Girou, Rene Hubert for the widow of deceased Mssr. Mathieu Damours who when living was on the council, Jacques de Mers, Jacqueline Lefranc widow of Pierre Niel, Thereze Lessard widow of Jacques Langlois, Anne Gentrel widow of Rene Leduc, Noel Marcou, Joseph Rancour, Pierre Louyneau, Pierre Brunet, Adrien LeComte dit Lafuye Ollivier Guillemot, and Louis Chambalon, notary of the Prévôté of the city. This time the council ordered Martin de Lino to visit the houses and sites to determine who was in violation. De Lino was to be assisted by D'hillaire Bernard de la Riviere and Pierre Janson dit La Palme, architects, and Mssr. Rene Hubert, first huissier of the Council. They were to make their inspections and suggestions by the end of July. On 2 Aug the council again considered this matter. Their final decisions after the inspections were that Antoine Girard, Louis Chambalon and Jean Bredet for the inheritors of deceased Nicolas Pre were to have until the spring of 1707 to have latrines in place at their homes. Jourdain Lajus for the widow, Roger, and the widow, Le Duc, were to be responsible for the construction, on their property, of a privy with a solid structure. Fresnay, Jourian, Barthelemy, Sagot Laforge, Thibierge Girou, widow Damours, De Mers widow Niel, widow Langlois, Marcou, Rancour, Louyneau, Brunet, Lafuye, Guillemot and Dauesne did not have to build latrines. However, they were not allowed to dump their sewerage in the streets or they would be fined three livres for each

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<sup>30</sup> Trudel, *op. cit.*, pp. 226-227.

<sup>31</sup> Cahall, *op. cit.*, p. 242.

violation.<sup>32</sup> After their inquiry, the 28 June, the 19 July and 2 August 1706, the Council decided five had to build the latrine, but seventeen did not. However, those seventeen were not to put their sewerage in the middle of the street, or they were subject to a fine.

5 April 1745, manure, garbage and mud were to be piled along lot lines and not in the middle of the streets. Every Saturday, those living in Lower Town were to carry it to the river to dump. If you were in Upper Town, you were to take it to quarries outside of town. This law applied to all seasons but winter. In winter, they continued the practice of spreading it on the streets. This led to problems in spring. The manure and refuse prevented the ice from melting and caused difficulties for anyone trying to climb slopes.<sup>33</sup> By the end of the French regime, laws concerning the dumping of refuse, manure, straw etc. were in existence, but they were not yet strictly enforced. The British were to face the same problems in the cities as had faced the French regime.

Quebec did not have a sewerage system until 1843.<sup>34</sup>

### Animals

In Quebec city, an ordinance in 1676 ordered butchers to clean every week and to immediately dump the blood and entrails of pigs they butchered into the St. Lawrence. In 1687, slaughtering was to be done by regular butchers, and they were ordered to do their butchering on the outskirts of the city of Quebec.<sup>35</sup>

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<sup>32</sup> Jugements et Deliberations du Conseil Superieur de Quebec, Vol. 5, Imprimerie, Joseph Dussault, 1889, pp.336-337; 353-354. (Spellings are as they appear in this source.)

<sup>33</sup> Desloges, op. cit., p. 103.

<sup>34</sup> Cahall, op. cit., p. 242.

<sup>35</sup> Chenier, op. cit., p. 87.

### Proclamation of Thomas Gage

Be it known that, by our proclamation of October 26, 1760, it is ordered that every individual be required to have gathered together before his property, the dung, and other filth which may be found there, put them in heaps and have them conveyed outside the town to the water's edge, under penalty of 10 livres fine.

As several persons who have had their closets cleaned, have the filth thrown over the town walls, we order that all who do so henceforth shall pay 20 livres fine, and further order that those who have done so, shall have the filth carted away without delay to the water's edge, under penalty of double fines.

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

Done at Montreal April 22, 1761. Signed by our hand, sealed with the seal of our arms and countersigned by our secretary.

Thomas Gage

By His Excellency  
G. Maturin.

*Dougherty, Arthur G., Report of the Public Archives for the Year 1918, J. de Labroquerie Tache, Ottawa, 1920, p. 43.*

Being a butcher meant owning live animals which meant an accumulation of manure as well as waste when the animal was butchered. The number of butchers and the number of stalls was limited to four by the Council. There must have been complaints about the odors and the sight of the blood and waste of butchered animals. On 1 Feb 1706, the Council ordered butchers "to remove and take down to the river at low tide any manure and waste from livestock that had been slaughtered and to 'wash away the blood and refuse' in order to eliminate any odor in their slaughterhouses and in the immediate surroundings."<sup>36</sup>

Yards and houses were enclosed by fences. It was difficult to keep animals on their own

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<sup>36</sup> Desloges, op. cit., p. 105.

land. Wandering animals, especially pigs were a common sight. On 4 February, 1686, the Council passed an ordinance which stated that in both Upper and Lower Quebec, pigs should be penned. Violators were to pay a fine of three livres to the Hotel Dieu. Fines were to be doubled and tripled for repeat offenders. The lieutenant-general of the *prévôté* was to make inspections and collect fines. The law was difficult to enforce. The same year, the lieutenant-governor reported pigs were still running loose, but he was unable to collect any fines because no one would admit to owning the pigs. The Council renewed and amended the ordinance. When the lieutenant-governor gave the order, bailiffs and enforcement officers would be allowed to kill pigs which were running freely. The animals killed were to be donated to the Hotel Dieu to help feed the poor. In January 1688, the Council ordered that residents of Lower Town could keep only one pig which they were to wash daily so it "would not 'inconvenience' the neighbors."<sup>37</sup>

In Montreal, anyone who caught a pig running loose was to report it to the town crier. He was to make an announcement in front of the church the following Sunday. If no one claimed the pig, it became the property of the person holding it, to do with it, whatever he wanted.<sup>38</sup> An ordinance on 1 Feb 1706, forbid the raising of pigs in Lower town during the summer. In other locations they were to be prevented from wandering other wise they could be killed.<sup>39</sup>

11 November 1737, an ordinance by M. Michel had forbidden inhabitants of Montreal to allow their pigs to run freely in the city. Evidently the law was not strictly enforced because on 14 August 1741 a new ordinance was passed. This law gave

permission to all or any persons to kill any hogs that were running freely and to keep the meat thereof.<sup>40</sup>

After the English conquest, 29 April 1761, Thomas Gage issued an ordinance concerning the enclosure of hogs. In the town and suburbs of Montreal, all who kept hogs had to have them shut up within 24 hours or pay a fine of six livres plus any damage they might cause. In addition, permission was given to any person who came upon a free running hog to kill it without any permission needed. Anyone who did so was guaranteed there would be no prosecution against him.<sup>41</sup>

In town, chicken, pig, and cattle owners outnumbered house owners. Cows were more popular than pigs. They did not wander off as far. Steers were less popular. If they were not work animals, they ended up with the butcher. More than half the steers were in the suburbs. Hens, chickens, turkeys, geese and pigeons were often raised in towns and butchered every year. These were usually kept in basements or attics, especially chickens. This led to ordinances concerning removal of dung. Sheep were not as common. Artisans were the most likely to own animals in town. It was a status sign of wealth.<sup>42</sup>

After hearing continuous complaints since 1694, Raudot issued an order in 1708 that fishmongers were to be closely watched. They could sell eel but not fish on the banks of the river. They had to be a sufficient distance from any house or be fined. The distance was not stated.<sup>43</sup>

Laws concerning cattle not only applied to residents in town but to rural areas in the

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<sup>37</sup> Chenier, *op. cit.*, pp. 93-95.

<sup>38</sup> Prevost, Robert, *Montreal: A History*, Translated by Mueller, Elizabeth and Chodos, Robert, McClelland & Stewart, Toronto, 1993, p. 207.

<sup>39</sup> Desloges, *op. cit.*, p. 103.

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<sup>40</sup> Brymner, Douglas, *Report of Canadian Archives for 1899, Supplement*, S.E.Dawson, Ottawa, 1900, pp. 146, 150.

<sup>41</sup> Doughty, *op. cit.*, p. 45.

<sup>42</sup> Desloges, *op. cit.*, p. 140.

<sup>43</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 105, 264.

colony as well. All cattle were to be watched on the commons or on individual lots from spring thaw to the end of harvest. Attempts were made to not have cattle in Lower Town, Quebec in winter. Feed storage was a fire hazard and the manure in the streets were an inconvenience and could cause infection.<sup>44</sup>

Messr. de Selly, subdelegate of the Intendant, had forbidden the inhabitants of Berthier and Ile du Pau to allow their cattle to roam freely there and on the island of Messr. de la Verendrye. On 24 July 1732, some who had violated the ordinance, were condemned to pay damages to Madame de la Verendrye for injury done to her wheat by cattle running freely on Ile-aux-Vaches.<sup>45</sup>

After the English conquest, the same problems were being faced. After the crops were planted, R. Burton for Governor J. Bruyere issued a proclamation at Trois Rivières the 23 April 1762. Since it was in the interest of the public that the grain and seed planted should remain there, anyone who allowed their animals or cattle to run freely would be subject to a fine of half dollar for each animal or horned beast. The Captains of the militia were to see to the execution of the order.<sup>46</sup>

In Montreal, at the beginning of the nineteenth century, the population was throwing its refuse into the St-Martin Riverlet which drained into the St. Lawrence. Running water was available at street level in the downtown area. It was brought from the St- Lawrence.<sup>47</sup> The St-Martin Riverlet was a catch basin for runoff from Mount Royal and was still used as an open sewer. In 1832, the pollution of the St. Lawrence was named as one of the causes of the great cholera epidemic.

In 1842, the waterway was deepened. It now emptied into the St. Lawrence in two locations rather than one. By 1875 Montreal had a population of about 150,000 and was considered one of the dirtiest cities. The City Council started construction of a catchment sewer under Craig Street. This sewer project eliminated the pollution from the downtown area.<sup>48</sup>

### Street Lighting

During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, there were no street lights. Few ventured out at night. Those who did had to carry a lantern. On 7 July 1670, an ordinance by the Sovereign Council made it illegal to light or carry any fire at night in the streets of town, unless it was enclosed.<sup>49</sup>

Prior to 1815, there were no street lights in Montreal. In that year some robbers broke into the cellar of the Alexander Hart & Co. store, broke into the accounting department and robbed the vault. Shortly after, twenty-two street lamps, 18 meters apart were installed on St. Paul Street, at the expense of private citizens. The lamps burned sickening, smokey whale oil. The following year, lamps were installed on Notre Dame Street. In 1818, government officials agreed to assume the cost of the lamps. One hundred lamps were installed and two men were hired to light and clean the lamps. They received an annual wage of £18 each.<sup>50</sup> Later, kerosene replaced whale oil. Montreal installed gas lights on 23 Nov 1837.<sup>51</sup>

In July 1877, Montreal began to use electric street lights. By 17 July 1886, arc lamps were lighting the streets of Montreal. The company who furnished the gas lamps opposed electric lights. They claimed the

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<sup>44</sup> Chenier, *op. cit.*, p. 95.

<sup>45</sup> Brymner, *op. cit.*, pp. 137, 140.

<sup>46</sup> Doughty, *op. cit.*, p. 122.

<sup>47</sup> Prevost, *op. cit.*, p. 207.

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<sup>48</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 290-291.

<sup>49</sup> Desloges, *op. cit.*, p. 96.

<sup>50</sup> Prevost, *op. cit.*, p. 206.

<sup>51</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 238.



electric lights were dangerous to women's complexions.<sup>52</sup> At the beginning of the 20th century, Montreal continued to use gas lamps for about 1/3 of its 20,000 lamps.<sup>53</sup>

### Water

The population of Quebec drank water from the St. Lawrence. In 1687, the Conseil Souverain ordered that wells be dug in Lower and Upper towns of Quebec. Their primary concern was for use in case of a fire not for a clean water supply. In 1689, the Council gave up the idea of a well in Upper Town, but directed one be built in Lower town. There does not seem to be any evidence it was built. River water was the primary source of water during the entire French regime.

A daily common sight on the streets of the towns were water carts going to the river to get their supply of water. Families sent boys with trained dogs to haul water in barrels mounted on wheels; they backed into the river, filled their barrels, and then went home to empty their barrels into larger water barrels in their cellars. When the English took control, horses were used instead of dogs, but the method was the same. At the beginning of the twentieth century, many were still backing water carts into the river of the Cul de Sac, putting water by bucketsful, into barrels and selling it at 12 1/2 cents a barrel to customers in Quebec.<sup>54</sup>

In 1843, Quebec City built its first sanitary water system.<sup>55</sup>

By the beginning of the nineteenth century, the population of Montreal was about 9,000. Montreal still did not have running water. Water had to be brought from the river or from one of the public wells. The most

important wells were located at Place d'Armes, the Jesuit property and the market. The system was inconvenient for both firefighters and for private citizens.

Joseph Frobisher, one of the founders of the Northwest Company, with his partners, decided on 8 April 1801 to form the Montreal Water Works Company. They installed wood pipes made from tree trunks with holes bored from end to end. They piped water from springs on Mount Royal. By 1815, the system was insufficient, and the population of Montreal had returned to getting water from water carriers hauling from the St. Lawrence River.<sup>56</sup> In 1815, The Water Works was sold to another company which had plans to get water from the river by installing metal pipes and using steam pumps.<sup>57</sup>

By 1832, Montreal with an increase in population to 30,000, again faced a water shortage. The aqueduct was updated and an additional pump was installed. They had weak pressure, and water carriers were still needed. In 1845, city authorities assumed the responsibility for Montreal's water supply.<sup>58</sup> In 1851, a new reservoir was opened. After a major fire 8 July 1851, it was decided that a new reservoir be built. It was completed the fall of 1856. The only problem they had was that in winter months, the aqueduct filled with ice and cut off the water supply.<sup>59</sup>

By 1870, the reservoir had become obsolete. A modern one was constructed. Water was carried by canal or aqueduct to Montreal, from above the Lachine Rapids and then pumped into a new reservoir. The old reservoir had been converted into a public square in 1879. It was named St. Louis Square.

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<sup>52</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 307.

<sup>53</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 238.

<sup>54</sup> Cahall, *op. cit.*, p. 244.

<sup>55</sup> *Ibid.*

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<sup>56</sup> Prevost, *op. cit.*, p. 197.

<sup>57</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 206.

<sup>58</sup> Prevost, *op. cit.*, pp. 224-225.

<sup>59</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 262-263.

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### COWS IN THE STREETS OF MONTREAL

From the 17th through much of the 19th century, cows were permitted to roam the streets of the towns. Many kept cows in sheds behind their houses. They provided a source of milk. However, no good milk could be produced if the cows were without good pasturage. In Montreal few had enough area to graze their cows. It became the custom to pay a fee to someone who had a pasture. A boy would pick up the cows each morning, drive them to the pasture and drive them home again for the evening's milking. By the time the boy had collected all the cows, he would have quite a herd to take through the streets of Montreal.

In the 1840's and 50's, the grounds of McGill University were unfenced. Because the land was unprotected and neglected, anyone who had a cow could allow it to graze on these

grounds free of charge. One observer noted that the cows not only kept the grass cropped, but they browsed on the shrubs as well. In the 1860's one pasture was located on Peel Street. In the summer of 1860, this pasture was transformed into a timbered ballroom for the visit of the Prince of Wales, Queen Victoria's son. The structure was completed in five weeks. After the ball and the departure of the Prince, the ballroom was dismantled and the cows resumed their pasturage on the site. Other pastures were located on the east side of Mackay Street above St. Catherine Street, on part of Place Viger, and the west end of Drorchester Street.

At times cows which were pastured in these private lots would wander off and do damage to fields and gardens. If they were found wandering through the streets, the police would take them to the city pound. The

problem arose as to who was responsible for damages--the owner of the cow or the owner of the pasture. In 1816, one of the owners of a pasture announced he would not provide pasturage to any cows unless each person became responsible for his own cow or cows who did any damage. For those who would accept this responsibility, he would pasture their cows for the next three months at ten

shillings each.

At the beginning of the 20th century cows were still permitted to remain in Montreal in a backyard barn if the neighbors were not inconvenienced.

Information for the above article was extracted from Collard, Edgar Andrew, "Cows in Town," in Montreal Yesterdays, The Gazette, Montreal, 1989, pp. 86-87.

#### ORDER ISSUED DURING THE ENGLISH MILITARY REGIME IN QUEBEC

The following is an order which was issued by the military regime in Quebec after the English conquest.

"On representations which have been made to us that vehicles, to avoid the heavy snow frequently make their way on the streets of this town along the sidewalks and run risks of injuring foot travellers as has already been seen. Consequently, to avoid such accidents and prevent even the disputes which that often occasions, We order carters, inhabitants and others who have vehicles to keep their way in the middle of the streets and expressly prohibit them from passing with their vehicles along the sidewalks in order to leave these free for foot travellers. We, equally, order foot travellers to keep their way on the sidewalks prohibiting them very expressly from walking in the middle of the streets in order to leave the passage clear for vehicles. The whole under penalty to offenders of six livres' fine, which will be paid into the hands of the town major. We enjoin the town major and the captains of militia of this town to give their attention to the execution of the present ordinance, which will 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 29th December 1763.

R. Burton

By the Governor,  
J. Brueres"

From Dougherty, Arthur, Report for the Public Archives for the Year 1918, J. de Labroquerie Tache, Ottawa, 1920, p. 79.

#### PROGRESS AND THE PLACE VIGER

In 1758 Place Viger appeared on maps as a swamp. In the 1820's the swamp began to be filled in although some of the land still remained marshy. The reclaimed part became a kind of common which was used for a variety of functions. One part was used for a cattle market; another part for a skating rink, and another for a cricket playing field. Originally the field was known as Guy's field. In 1844, it became known as Place Viger when it was given to the city of Montreal by Jacques Viger. Jacques Viger had been Montreal's first mayor, elected in 1833. As time went on, Place Viger was expanded and

developed into a garden. There were three ornamental fountains. Its bandstand became the center for regimental and militia band concerts. In the 1890's, it was the center of one of the most completely characteristic Francophone districts, but changes were bound to come. Into the 1920's, it was described as one of the most magnificent spots of the city. Today, little is left of the old Place Viger. Progress put the VilleMarie Expressway right through it. A new Place Viger was built, but can the old charm be replaced?

Information for the above article was extracted from "The Leafy Charm of Old Place Viger," Montreal Yesterdays, the Gazette, Montreal, 1989, pp. 98-99.

## OCTOBER 14, 1999 MEETING

By Maxine Plasa

Some homework is required for the October meeting. Each member is asked to pick one ancestor and an event or year in the life of that ancestor. Tell how that event or year may have impacted your family or ancestor. (ie. an ancestor may have been in the French and Indian War or the Blackhawk Wars, or he may have been on an early steamboat or at the opening of the Erie Canal.) Following is a time line to give you some ideas.

- 1608 Champlain established Quebec
- 1617 First settlers arrived in Quebec City: Louis Hebert and family
- 1634 Jean Nicolet landed on the Green Bay shore of what is now the state of Wisconsin
- 1640 The population of New France was 356; it was composed of 158 men, 116 women, 29 Jesuits and 53 soldiers.
- 1642 Montreal was founded under the leadership of Paul de Chomedey, Sieur de Maisonneuve.
- 1650 The population of New France was 2000.
- 1660-1675 "Fille du roi" arrived in New France
- 1660 Father Rene Menard, the first missionary to the Wisconsin Indians established a Roman Catholic mission near present day Ashland.
- 1673 Louis Joliet and Father Jacques Marquette traveled throughout the Wisconsin region.
- 1685 Edict of Nantes was repealed in France. The Huguenots fled France and French territory.
- 1755 Acadians were expelled from Acadia and scattered to Europe, New Brunswick, New England, the southern colonies, and Louisiana.
- 1775-1783 American Revolution
- 1800-1809 Wisconsin was a part of the Indian Territory.
- 1801 First sawmill was built in Wisconsin.
- 1806 The First French language newspaper, "Le Canadien" was published.
- 1809-1818 Wisconsin was part of the Illinois territory.
- 1812-1814 United States at war with Britain
- 1825 The Erie Canal opened.
- 1830 The first steamboats were on the Mississippi.
- 1833 The Blackhawk War ended.
- 1818-1836 Wisconsin was part of Michigan territory.
- 1840 First breweries were established in Milwaukee.
- 1840 Steamboats ran from Albany and Buffalo, N.Y. to Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
- 1846 Wisconsin's First National Guard organized.
- 1848 May 29th, Wisconsin became the 30th state of the United States.
- 1848 Madison University founded.
- 1849 Gold Rush
- 1851 First State Fair in Janesville, Wisconsin
- 1860 Steamboats traveled Lake Superior
- 1861-1865 Civil War in the United States
- 1862 Homestead Act passed: free land was given by the government.
- 1864 First cheese factory built in Wisconsin
- 1871 Peshtigo Fire
- 1875 Feb. 13th, the nation's first quintuplets were born in Watertown, Wisconsin.
- 1876 Alexander Graham Bell invents the telephone.
- 1878 Wisconsin's first auto race
- 1883 Thomas Edison invents the light bulb.
- 1885 The Canadian Pacific Railroad opens.

# AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SOURCES WHICH COULD BE USEFUL WHEN DOING FRENCH CANADIAN RESEARCH

As French-Canadian genealogists, we soon realize how fortunate we are to have a large number of secondary (repertoires and dictionnaires) and microfilmed primary sources (census, church, and notarial records) available to us. A lack of knowledge of the French language is a hindrance and frightening, but after some time, we find we can be quite adept at extracting information from the repertoires and dictionnaires and baptism, marriage and burial records or from censuses. Many of us become so absorbed in using these sources, that we neglect or ignore other sources which can help to provide us with or lead us to additional information about our ancestors-- their lives, their environment and their times.

The following annotated bibliography may help you to gain insights and information about your ancestor and/or open new areas to investigate. Most are in French. Don't let that frighten you. For example if you have an ancestor who worked in the fur trade, do not ignore looking at an inventory of fur trade agreements in Rapport de l'Archiviste de la Province de Quebec ( RAPQ). (See notation below) The item in the inventory will give the date of the engagement, the name of the person and to whom he was contracted, the location where he was sent, and the notary who wrote the contract. Already you have more information than you would find in a dictionnaire (dictionary). If you want a copy of the original document, you can then check the notarial records on microfilm or write to the archives in Quebec. To read the original document takes expertise in reading French and transcribing the handwriting and abbreviations used by the notary.

One or more of the following are usually found at archival centers, state historical societies, major libraries, university libraries, or city libraries. If they are not readily available to you, keep them in mind when traveling to other locations to do research.

Le Bulletin des Recherches Historiques, 70 volumes, 1895-1968; Roy, Pierre-Georges, director vols. 1-54; Roy, Antoine, director, vols 55-70; This is just what the name implies. It published articles which were the result of historical research. The Bulletin was originally intended for scholars and students. It includes articles of historical and genealogical interest of French Canada. Roy published information from a number of sources--ie. various archives, seminary records, judicial records, ecclesiastical documents, jugements and deliberations and private collections. There are many articles on individuals with most of them of the French regime. There is a Table of Contents at the end of each volume, and there is a two volume index for the years 1895-1925. It is in French. Going through these volumes can be tedious but often well worth the effort. Some articles which may be of interest to French-Canadian genealogists are listed here.

- Vol. 38 1932 1686 Census of Acadia pp. 677-696; 721-734
- Vol. 32 1926 List coming to Canada from Dieppe pp. 682-688
- Vol. 35-36 1929-1930 Recruit of 1659 for Montreal pp. 671-678
- Vol. 45 1939 Women who came to Canada in 1639 pp. 3-15
- Vol. 45 1939 Women who came to Canada 1649-1653 pp. 257-270
- Vol. 46 1940 Women who came to Canada 1654--1657 pp. 338-350
- Vol. 47 1941 Women who came to Canada 1658-1661 pp. 96-115
- Vol. 32 1927 Those who lost homes in the fire of 1721 at Montreal pp. 586-608
- Vol. 32 1926 List of huissiers pp. 79-92
- Vol. 36 1930 List of Officers of Justice in New France pp. 151-157
- Vol. 39 1933 List of Protestant Housekeepers in Montreal 1764 p. 158
- Vol. 20, 27, 28, 30, 31, 34, 38 Lists of surgeons, doctors and druggists
- Vol. 24 1918 List of pilots for Maison de la Trinite of Quebec 1805-1846 pp. 148-160; 185-192; 215-224; 245-253
- Vol. 39 1933 Land Surveyors 1764-1867 pp. 723-738

- Vol. 34 1928 Interpreters of Montreal pp. 140-150
- Vol. 36 1930 Acadians at Quebec in 1757 pp. 50-64; 105-128; 169-175.
- Vol. 19 1913 Church Wardens of Notre Dame Villemarie 1657-1913 pp. 276-284
- Vol. 34 1928 Passengers on l'Elephant in 1718 pp. 759-760
- Vol. 37 1931 Passengers on l'Elephant May 1729 pp. 61-62
- Vol. 11 1905 Passengers on the Rubis 1740 pp.299-309
- Vol. 57 1951 German colonists of St. Gilles pp. 50-60
- Vol. 63 1957 Protestants in Canada Before 1760 pp. 5-33
- Vol. 27 1921 Habitants of the city of Quebec 1769-1770 pp. 81-88; 119-125
- Vol. 27 1921 Habitants of the city of Quebec 1770-1771 pp. 218-224; 247-252
- Vol. 15-16 1909-1910 Proper Names in French Canada pp. 17-61; 80-124; 143-157; 177-186
- Vol. 27 1921 Acts of Marriage of Fort St. Frederic pp. 261-269
- Vol. 21 1914 Burials of Notre Dame de Quebec starting in 1652 pp. 137-151; 169-181; 205-217
- Vol. 52 1946 Seigneuries of New France pp. 355-369
- Vol. 34 1928 First Concessions of land at Montreal 1648-1665 pp. 395-405; 458-468
- Vol. 3, 39, 40 1897, 1933, 1934 Emmigrants to the U.S. p. 90; pp. 21-27; 86-88; 179-180; 228-231; 381-383; 427-428; 507-508; 560-562; 697; 711-712; p. 121

CIHM Canadiana Monographs Collection, (CIHM) Canadian Institute of Historical Reproductions, Ottawa; This is a collection on microfiche of over 70,000 books and periodicals documenting the development of Canada from mid 16th century to 1900. Some are in French and others are in English. A separate bibliography of the CIHM Collection is available. It is titled Genealogy and Local History to 1900, compiled by Gilchrist, J. Brian and Collier, Clifford Duxbury, Ottawa, 1995. The State Historical Society in Madison has a copy. The bibliography is organized by name, locality or general subject; There is also a "Register-Registre" section which gives a brief summary of each source; The bibliography is in both French and English.

The CIHM collection is presently available in the United States, at the Library of Congress, Boston Public Library, the Pacific Consortium c/o the University of Washington, Seattle, and the University of Maine, Orono; in Quebec at the Bibliotheque Nationale du Quebec, McGill University, Universite de Montreal, Universite de Sherbrooke, Universite du Quebec a Montreal and Universite Laval; in Ontario at Carleton University, Lakehead University, Metropolitan Toronto Reference Library, National Archives of Ontario, National Library of Canada, North York Public Library, Queen's University, Trent University, University of Guelph, University of Ottawa, University of Toronto, University of Waterloo, University of Western Ontario, University of Windsor and York University; in Nova Scotia at Acadia University and Dalhousie University; in New Brunswick at Mount Allison University, Universite de Moncton, and University of New Brunswick; in Newfoundland at Memorial University; in Saskatchewan at University of Regina and University of Saskatchewan; in Alberta at Stoney Tribal Association, University of Alberta, University of Calgary and University of Lethbridge; and in British Columbia at University of British Columbia, University of Northern British Columbia and University of Victoria.

Collectif de'Archives de la Province de Quebec (Collection of the Archives of Quebec). This is a collection of indexes of many sources in French Canadian research during the French regime. They are usually shelved together as a complete set. The documents which are indexed in these inventaires are housed at the Provincial Archives or the Palais de Justice. The monumental compilation was the work of Pierre-Georges Roy, archivist. It is in French. Most of the volumes included in the collection are noted below.

Inventaire des Concessions en fief et seigneurie fois et hommages et aveux et

Denombrements conserve aux Archives de la Province de Quebec, 6 vols., L'Eclaireur limitee, pub. 1927, Beauceville. These volumes are organized by seigneuries. Within each seigneurie, the acts are arranged chronologically. Volumes 1-5 contain acts of concession, declarations, acts of fealty and homage, sales, contracts of marriage, sentence de'adjudication, enumerations, process verbal, ordonnances, piece detachee, and ratifications. Volume 6 contains a Table of fiefs, seigneuries and arriere-fiefs. This is arranged alphabetically with references back to the first five volumes. In volume 6 there is a Table of premiers (first) seigneuries of New France with the name of the fief or seigneurie and date of concession listed alphabetically. An alphabetical name index with references to vol. 1-5 and page numbers is at the back of volume 6.

Inventaire d'une Collection de Pieces Judiciaires, Notariales, etc. etc. Conservees aux Archives Judiciaires de Quebec, 2 vols., La Compagnie de l'Eclaireur, Beauceville, pub. 1917. This includes criminal procedures, complaints, ordinances, and concessions, etc. It is organized chronologically for the years, 1638-1859. Each item includes the date and a brief description with names of those involved. There is a name index in vol. 2. Volume 2 also has a list of "Inventaires conservees aux Archives Judiciaires a Quebec" and a list of forty-four notaries and the number of feuillets (papers) which they have in their possession.

Inventaire des Contrats de Mariage du regime Francais Conservees aux Archives Judiciaires de Quebec, 6 vols. Quebec, pub. 1937-1938. This is arranged alphabetically by the names of both the bride and the groom. Besides the names of the bride and groom, the name of the notary and the date of the contract is given.

Inventaire des Registres de l'Etat Civil Conservees aux Archives Judiciaires, 1 vol., L'Eclaireur Limitee, Beauceville, pub. 1921. This is an index of the Civil Register of the province of Quebec. An index at the end of this volume is by names of institutions (churches, seigneuries, hospitals). Some of the acts found here could be birth, marriage and death acts, acts of the religious, and responsibilities of civil officers of state.

Inventaire des Proces-Verbaux des Grands Voyers Conservees aux Archives de la Province de Quebec, 6 vols., L'Eclaireur Limitee, Beauceville, pub. 1923. These volumes are arranged chronologically and cover the years 1667-1840. Volume 6 is a repertoire of legal statements of the grand voyers parish by parish. The parishes are arranged alphabetically and the acts are arranged chronologically under each. (During the French regime, the grand voyer was in charge of construction and maintenance of highways.)

Inventaire des Ordonnances des Intendants de la Nouvelle France Conservees aux Archives Provinciales de Quebec, 4 vols., L'Eclaireur, Beauceville, pub. 1919. The Ordinances are arranged chronologically. Volume 4 contains a name index organized by Intendant. Within these, items are arranged chronologically.

Ordonnances, Commissions etc. etc., des Gouverneurs et Intendant de la Nouvelle France 1639-1706, 2 vols., L'Eclaireur, Beauceville, pub. 1924. These are an index of the ordinances of the governors and intendants of New France. There is a Table of Contents for both volumes at the end of volume 2.

Index des Jugements et Deliberations du Conseil Souverain de 1663 a 1716, 1 vol., Quebec, pub. 1940. It is an alphabetical index by surname. The volume number and page number are given.

Inventaire des Insinuations du Conseil Souverain de la Nouvelle France, 1 vol., L'Eclaireur,

Limitee, pub. 1921. It is arranged chronologically for the period of the French regime, 1663-1758. The date, a brief explanation of the case, the type of record, and the parties involved are generally included. Most are between the Conseil Souverain and the king. A name index is at the back.

Inventaire des Jugements et Deliberations du Conseil Superieur de la Nouvelle France de 1717-1760, 5 vols., L'Eclaireur, Beauceville, pub. 1934. These are arranged chronologically. After the date is a statement of who is involved and what is the issue or problem.

Lettres de Noblesse, Genealogies, Erections de Comtes et Baronnies Insinuees par la Conseil Souverain de la Nouvelle-France, 2 vols., L'Eclaireur, Beauceville, pub. 1920. These Letters are arranged by family name, not necessarily alphabetically. There is a Table of Contents and a name index at the end of volume 2.

Inventaire des Insinuations de la Prévôté de Quebec, 3 vols., L'Eclaireur, Beauceville, pub. 1936. These are arranged alphabetically by name. Information included is type of record, date, the name of the notary or priest, and the location. Volume 3 also has an "Inventaire des Insinuations du Regime Militaire a Quebec" and an appendix, "Quelque Insinuations de la Prévôté de Quebec." These insinuations are preserved at the Archives Judiciaires (Palais de Justice) of Quebec.

Inventaire des Testaments, Donations et Inventaires du Regime Francais Conservees aux Archives Judiciaires de Quebec, 3 vols., Quebec, pub. 1941. Volume 1 is arranged alphabetically by name. The information given is the type of document (testament, inventaire, donation, donation mutuelle), the date and the name of the notary. Volume 2 contains an index of the testaments and olographes conserved at the Archives Judiciaires de Quebec. This information includes the name, occupation, spouse, type of record and date. The Appendix of Volume 3 has transcriptions of don mutuels, testaments, and inventories of prominent men of New France.

Inventaire de Pieces sur la Cote de Labrador Conservees aux Archives de Province de Quebec, 2 vols., pub. 1940 and 1942. It includes concessions, brevets de confirmation, aveux et denombrements etc. There are some notarial acts also. The lists of published pieces by volume are found at the back of volume 2.

Collection de Manuscrits Contenant Lettres, Memoires et Autres Documents Historiques Relatifs a la Nouvelle-France, 4 vols. Impremie A Cote et Cie, Quebec, v. 1, 1883, v. 2-3, 1884 and v. 4, 1885: The four volumes contain documents which pertain to the history of New France. It is in French. There is a Table of Contents at the end of each volume.

Inventaire des Greffes des Notaries du Regime Francais, 27 Vols., Archives de la Province de Quebec, Quebec, 1943-1976. It is an index of the greffes (a collection of the acts of a notary) of a number of notaries. This collection was the work of Antoine Roy, archivist. Each act listed provides the date of the act, the type of notary act, and a brief description with the people involved named. The collection is organized by the name of the notary and the location where he practiced. Within each greffe (notary's collection), the acts are arranged chronologically. Volumes 1-8 are not indexed. Volumes 9-27 are indexed by name. The notaries whose greffes are indexed are noted below.

Adhemar, Antoine: Vol. V, VI, XXVII  
Ameau, Severin: Vol. XI, XXVI  
Auber, Claude: Vol. I

Audouart, Guillaume: Vol. I  
Badeau, Francois: Vol. I  
Bancheron, Henry: Vol. I



Barette, Guillaume: Vol. XXI	LaRiviere, Hilaire-Bernard: Vol. VIII
Basset, Benigne: Vol. I	LaRue, Guillaume de: Vol. XXVI
Becquet, Romain: Vol. II, II.	Laurent, sieur de Portail, Louis: Vol. XXVI
Bermen, Laurent: Vol. I	La Tousche, Jacques: Vol. XXVI
Boujonnier, Flour: Vol. XXVII	Lecomte, Jean: Vol. VIII
Bourdon, Jacques: Vol. X	Lecoustre, Claude: Vol. I
Bourgine, Hilaire: Vol. XI	Lepailleur, Francois: Vol. XXV
Bouron, Jean-Henry: Vol. XXIII	LeSieur, Charle: Vol. XXVII
Cabazie, Pierre: Vol. X	Lepinasse, Jean de: Vpl. I
Caron, Joseph: Vol. XXVI	Louet, Jean-Claude: Vol. X
Chambalon, Louis: Vol. XVIII, XIX, XX	Maugue, Claude: Vol. IX
Chorel de Saint-Romain, Rene: Vol. XVI	Metru, Nicolas: Vol. VIII
Closse, Raphael-Lambert: Vol. I	Michon, Abel: Vol. Vol. XXII
Comparet, Francois: Vol. XIV	Moreau, Michel: Vol. X
Coron, Francois: Vol. XXIII	Mouchy, Nicolas de: Vol. II
Cusson, Jean: Vol. XXVI	Petit, Pierre: vol. XXVII
David, Jacques: Vol. XII	Peuvret de Mesnu, Jean-Baptiste: Vol. II
Demeromont, Louis: Vol. XXVI	Pilliamet, Phil.-P.: Vol. XXIII
Desmarets, Charles-D.: Vol. XXIII	Pirabe, Martial: Vol. I
Duquet, Pierre: Vol. II	Porlier, C.-J.: Vol. XV
Filion, Michel: Vol. II	Pottier, Jean-Baptiste: Vol. XI
Fleuricourt, Jean-Baptiste: Vol. XIII	Poulin, Pierre: Vol. XXVI
Frerot (de la Chenaye), Thomas: Vol. X, XXVII	Rageot, Gilles: Vol. III, IV
Gaschet, Rene: Vol. XVI	Raimbault, Joseph-Charles: vol. XXI
Gatineau (Gastineau-Duplessis), Nicolas: Vol. I, XXVII	Roy dit Chatellerault, Michel: Vol. XXVI
Gaudron de Chevreumont, Charles-Rene: Vol. XII	Rouer de Villeray, Louis: Vol. I
Genaple, Francois: Vol. VII	Rousselot, Pierre: Vol. XXIII
Gloria, Jean: Vol. II	Saint-Pere, Jean de: Vol. II
Godet, Rolland: Vol. I	Sanguinet, Simon (father): Vol. XIII
Gourdeau de Beaulieu, Jacques: Vol. II	Senet, Nicolas: Vol. XVII
Guillet de Chaumont, Nicolas-Augustin: Vol. XVI	Souste, Andre: Vol. XXIV
Guitet, Jean: Vol. I	Tailhandier, Marien: Vol. VIII
Herlin, Claude: Vol. II	Tetro, Jean-Baptiste: Vol. XIII
Jacob, Etienne: Vol. VII	Tronquet, Guillaume: vol. I
Jacob, Joseph: Vol. VII	Trotain dit Saint-Seurin < Francois: Vol. XXVII
Janneau, Etienne: Vol. XIV	Vachon, Paul: Vol. II
Janvrin Dufresne, Jean-Baptiste: Vol. XXIV	Veron de grandmesnil, Etienne: Vol. XXVII
	Verreau, Barthelemy: Vol. XXIII

Jugements et Deliberations du Conseil Souverain de la Nouvelle France, 6 vols.; vol. 1-4, Imprimerie A. Cote et Cie, Quebec, 1885, 1886, 1887, and 1888 respectively; vol. 56, Imprimerie Joseph Dussault, Quebec, 1889 and 1891. This is a collection of deliberations and decisions made by the Sovereign Council during the French regime between 1663 and 1716. It is arranged chronologically. Names of those who were sitting on Council are given. The case is presented and the decision given if any. A case might have been carried to another date if there was a need to

gather other information, witnesses or investigation. You may have to search further than one date for the same litigation. Each volume has a table of contents at the back of the book. This is arranged chronologically. The date is followed by a brief summation of the subject of the case, often with names of the litigants. The collection is in French. The six volumes and the years they cover are as follow.

Vol. 1	18 Sep 1663--29 Oct 1675
Vol. 2	15 June 1676--1 Jan 1686
Vol. 3	7 Jan 1686--19 Dec 1695
Vol. 4	9 Jan 1696--22 Dec 1704
Vol. 5	2 Jan 1705--23 Dec 1709
Vol. 6	7 Jan 1710--22 Dec 1716

Laforest, Thomas J., Our French Canadian Ancestors, 28 vols., LISI Press, Palm Harbor, FL, 1983-1999: This is a collection of biographies of our earliest ancestors of New France. They are translations of biographies from Nos Ancetres by Father Gerard Lebel. The biographies provide a picture of what the lives of our ancestors were like. Laforest has added vignettes of life in New France from The Life of New France 1663-1760. There is a name index at the back of each volume.

Thwaites, Reuben, editor, Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents. 71 vols., Cleveland, plus an index in vols. 72-73. The Jesuit Relations are a collection of letters and reports, by various Jesuit missionaries in New France, sent back to their superiors in France. They were first published in France because they drew interest and were a means of promoting their society. Thwaites had them translated and published in these 71 volumes. Each volume is published in both French and English. At the end of each volume are notes and comments Thwaites added. In some instances, details may be exaggerated or omitted. Remember, when these were written, the intent of these men was to represent their interests to their superiors, to the king and to the general reading population of France. Volumes 72-73 are an index to the complete collection.

The Archive Reports of the Public Archives of Canada are sometimes called Report of Canadian Archives, (1883-1884); Canadian Archives, (1899); Report Concerning Canadian Archives, (1904); Report of the Work of the Public Archives, (1912-1915); or Report of the Public Archives, (1918-1923), Ottawa, This is a yearly report of holdings of the Archives of Canada. It was first published in 1882 and is still issuing yearly reports. Just as its name indicates, it has a variety of articles on collections in the Canadian Archives, both French and English. Many of the Archive Reports contain synopses of collections of the French period--letters, dispatches, decrees, memorials, petitions, minutes, warrants, ordinances to and from the king, the conseil de marine, the governor generals, the intendants, the conseils souverain and superieur etc. Although the original documents may be in French, the Archive Reports are in English. Much information can be extracted from the synopses themselves. These Archive Reports are available at Archival Centers, Historical Societies, university libraries and public libraries. Some libraries have a better collection of the Archive Reports than others.

If you are interested in locating the actual document, the identifying title, the series letter, the folio number, and number of pages in the document are indicated. The documents, for the most part, have been microfilmed and are available at archival centers, university libraries, and large public libraries which specialize in French Canadian history.

Some volumes of the Public Archives of Canada you might consider when doing French-Canadian genealogical research are:

1905	Genealogies of the Families of the Island of Orleans
1905	Acadian genealogy and notes
1899 (Supplement)	Synopsis of "Collection of Moreau Mery" (Souverain Council) pp 39-229

1899 (Supplement)	Synopsis of despatches to and from the king, the Conseil de Marine, Registers of governor-generals and intendants, and sovereign and superior councils pp. 230-548
1883	Synopsis of documents between France and New France
1904 (Appendix K)	Summary of documents in Paris (Letters, Despatches, decrees, ordinances, grants, of the king) There is an index for this group of documents.
1905	1752 Census of Sieur de La Roque (Acadia)
1899 (Supplement)	Translation of letters of Madeleine de Vercheres
1887	Synopsis of general correspondence
1913	Ordinances after the English conquest
1918 (Appendix B)	Ordinances and documents Issued by Military Governors (Conquest-Aug 1764)
1914-1915 (Appendix C)	Ordinances of the governor and Council 1768-1791
1884	Abstracts of Acts of fealty and homage
1885	Abstracts of Foi & Hommage
1885	Marriage Registry of Presbyterian parish of Montreal (Oct 1766-Sep 1787) Includes a number of French-Canadian names
1923	Synopsis of miscellaneous documents
1912 (Appendix O)	Patent of Nobility to Robert Giffard
1918 (Appendix B)	Notes of Census Trois Rivières 1760
1904 (Appendix G)	Documents of Bigot, Vergor and Villaray
1904 (Appendix J)	List of men wounded or killed in 1837-1838
1940	Militia regulations under the French regime pp. 7-22
1939	List of partners, clerks & interpreters--Northwest Fur Trade Company
1928	Account of Trade--Northwest Company
1939	Hudson Bay Company
1895	Voyages of Radisson

Rapport de l'Archiviste de la Province de Quebec (RAPQ), (Report of the Archivist of the Province of Quebec) Vol. 1, 1920-1921, Under the editorship of Roy, Antoine, to 1982. Vol. 1964 has an Index for Vol 1920-1964. It is in French, and includes information from the printed collection of materials found in the Archives of Quebec.

Of special interest to the genealogist doing French Canadian research are:

vol. 1920-1921	List of colonists in the 1653 Recruit pp. 309-320
vol. 1921-1922	Congés (fur trade licenses) 1681-1737 pp. 189-225
vol. 1922-1923	Congés 1739-1752 pp. 192-265
vol. 1929-1930	Engagements (fur trade contracts) 1670-1745 pp. 191-466
Vol. 1930-1931	Engagements 1746-1752 pp. 353-453
Vol. 1931-1932	Engagements 1753-1758 pp. 243-365
Vol. 1932-1933	Engagements 1758-1778 pp. 245-304
Vol. 1946-1947	Engagements 1778-1788 pp. 301-369
Vol. 1942-1943	Engagements 1788-1797 pp. 261-397
Vol. 1943-1944	Engagements 1798-1801 pp. 335-444
Vol. 1944-1945	Engagements 1802-1804 pp. 307-401
Vol. 1945-1946	Engagements 1805-1821 pp. 225-340
Vol. 1935-1936	1666 Census Quebec City pp. 1-154
Vol. 1941-1942	1731 Census Seigneurie of Montreal pp. 3-176
Vol. 1939-1940	1744 Census Quebec City pp. 1-154
Vol. 1946-1947	1760-1762 Census Trois Rivières pp. 3-53
Vol. 1925-1926	1762 Quebec Census pp. 1-143
Vol. 1936-1937	1765 Census Montreal & Trois Rivières pp. 1-121

- Vol. 1948-1949 Church Census for Quebec City for 1792, 1795, 1798, & 1805 pp. 3-250
- Vol. 1949-1951 Military Records 1641-1760 pp. 261-527
- Vol. 1955-1957 Military Records 1641-1760 pp. 225-252
- Vol. 1951-1953 Godabout's Family Listing: Abrancourt-Avisse pp. 449-544
- Vol. 1953-1955 Godabout's Family Listing: Babea-Besquet pp. 445-536
- Vol. 1955-1957 Godabout's Family Listing: Bedard-Bissonet pp. 379-489
- Vol. 1957-1959 Godabout's Family Listing: Bissot-Bonneau pp. 383-440
- Vol. 1959-1960 Godabout's Family Listing: Bonnedeau-Bousquet pp. 277-353
- Vol. 1965 Godabout's Family Listing: Bouteillu-Brassard pp. 147-181
- Vol. 1970 "Familles Venues de la Rochelle en Canada"
- Vol. 1975 "Veilles Families de France en Nouvelle France"
- Vol. 1973 "Les Terres (Lands) de L'Île d'Orleans"
- Vol. 1949-1951 "Les Terres de la Ste Famille" pp. 149-260
- Vol. 1951-1953 "Les Terres de St. Jean" pp. 303-368
- Vol. 1953-1955 "Les Terres de St. Pierre" pp. 3-69
- Vol. 1975 An inventory of cases in various courts in New France pp.3-50
- Vol. 1975 inventory of the prévôté of Quebec pp. 53-413
- Vol. 1923-1924 Bourguignon Colonists to Canada pp. 394-399

Robert, Normand, Nos Origines en France: des Debuts a 1825, 13 vols., Archiv Histo, Montreal, 1984-1998: This set will help locate the parish and village of origin of immigrant ancestors to French Canada. They are in French; There is a name index in each volume.

- Vol. 1 Bearn et Gascogne, 1984
- Vol. 2 Guyenne et Perigord, 1985
- Vol. 3 Angoumois et Saintonge, 1987
- Vol. 4 Aunis, 1988
- Vol. 5 Poitou, 1989
- Vol. 6 Comtat-Venaissin, Comte de Foix, Dauphine, Languedoc, Lyonnais, Provence, Roussillon et Savoie, 1990
- Vol. 7 Normandie et Perche, 1991
- Vol. 8 Auvergne, Berry, Bourbonnais, Limousin, Marche et Nivernois, 1992
- Vol. 9 Alsace, Bourgogne, Champagne, Franche-Comte et Lorraine, 1993
- Vol. 10 Anjou, Maine, Orleanais et Touraine, 1994
- Vol. 11 Ile de France, 1995
- Vol. 12 Artois, Flandre et Picardie, 1996
- Vol. 13 Bretagne, 1998

Sulte, Benjamin, Histoire de Canadiens Francais 1608-1880, (The History of the French Canadians), 8 vols., Wilson and Cie, editors, Montreal, vol. 1-7 pub. 1882, vol. 8 pub. 1884. This is a history of French Canada. It is in French. Its value to the non-reader of French is in the lists and charts of colonists and censuses it includes. Often you will find birth, marriage, and death information on specific ancestors from the French regime. There is an index at the end of each volume. Some lists and censuses which will be of interest to French-Canadian genealogists follow.

- 1666 Census for New France vol. 4
- 1667 Census for New France vol. 4
- 1681 Census for New France vol. 5
- 1671 Census for Acadia vol. 4
- 1686 Census for Acadia vol. 6
- Lists of arrivals in New France vols. 1, 2, 3
- Concessions or grants of land or seigniories vols. 3, 4, 7
- Lists of clergy who came to New France vols. 6, 7

### Web Site Numbers

Burton Historical Collection  
<http://www.detroit.lib.mi.us/>

Illinois Regional Archives  
[http://www.sos.state.il.us/depts/archives/date\\_\\_loc.html](http://www.sos.state.il.us/depts/archives/date__loc.html).

Funeral Home Directory  
<http://www.funeralnet.com/>

State Historical Society of Wisconsin  
<http://www.shsw.wisc.edu/>

National Archives of Canada, Ottawa  
<http://www.archives.ca>

Quebec Government Archives  
<http://www.cgocable.ca/archives>

French Canadian  
<http://www.cam.org/~beaur/gen/welcome.html>

Virtual Museum of New France  
<http://www.cmcc.muse.digital.ca/mnf/mnfeng.html>

Texas State Electronic Library: database index to 58,000 applications for Confederate pensions  
<http://link.tsl.texas.gov/>

University of Wisconsin-Madison electronic Library  
[www.library/wisc/edu/](http://www.library/wisc/edu/)

### NEWS NOTES

From Le Reveil Acadien, vol. 15 no. 1, Feb. 1999, there is an interesting article by Stephen White entitled "Problems In Acadian Genealogical Research".

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From Family Tree, Vol. 8 no. 2, Section A, April/May 1998: "When a boy is named for his father who is a 'junior,' he is called 'the third (III)'. A man with II after his name is not named for his father, but for someone else in his family, perhaps an uncle or grandfather with the same name."

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From Family Tree, Vol. 8 no. 2, Section A, April/May 1998: It is possible to have the White House recognize your family reunion. Send a letter at least 4 weeks in advance to Carmen Fowler, Room 91, The White House, Washington D.C. 20500. Be sure to include the name of the family (school, military group, etc.), the reason for the reunion, date of the event and the name of a contact person.

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### COMING UP

11-13 June 1999: Cajun Fest: State Fair Park, West Allis; Zydeco, country, rock, blues and Dixieland jazz music; Cajun and Creole food and a voyageurs encampment recreating life of the French fur trader are features of the Fest.

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18-19 June 1999: Gene-A-Rama '99: Holiday Inn and Conference Center, sponsored by the Wisconsin Genealogical Society. Mary Beth Campbell will be the featured speaker. For information: (920) 494-7989 or write:

Kris Beisser Matthies  
1075 Kenwood St.  
Green Bay, WI 54304

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30 June-4 July 1999: Oshkosh Sawdust Days: Menominee Park, Oshkosh; Rendezvous and Reenactment--Activities include craft demonstrations, tomahawk throw, period music, and reenactments.

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31 July -15 August 1999: Reunion en Louisiane: This will be a large gathering of people of Acadian descent. It will feature family reunions of a large number of Acadian family names. In addition, special programs, tours, music, ethnic foods and entertainment are being planned. For information, contact:

Congres Mondial Acadien  
CP 3804  
Lafayette, LA 70502

toll free (888) 526-1999  
<http://www.cma-la99.com>.

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11-14 August 1999: FGS Conference, "Meet Me in St. Louis--The People of America," St. Louis, Missouri: Co-hosted by the St. Louis

Genealogical Society. For information:  
FGS website at  
<<http://www.org/fgs/welcome.html>>  
phone: (888) 380-0500

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25-26 Feb 2000: "Genealogy 2000": Marriot  
Madison West, Middleton, WI sponsored by  
Wisconsin State Historical Society and  
Wisconsin Genealogical Society. John and  
Barbara Brixey Wiley of Dallas, Texas and  
Christine Rose of Santa Rosa, California will  
be the guest speakers.

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### QUESTIONS DES LECTEURS

Barbara Montagne Chilson, 502 Benedict,  
Seneca Kansas 66538 is seeking information  
on **Noah Pierre Montagne** b. in Wisconsin  
about 1863 of Canadian parents; **Flavian  
Montagne** b. Canada about 1840, possible  
father of **Noah**; and **Madine Montagne** b.  
about 1832 in Canada. All moved from  
Wisconsin to Minnesota and settled in  
Dakota.

\*\*\*\*\*

James Grimard, 2612 NW 112th St.,  
Vancouver, WA 98685-3642 is seeking any  
marriage, residence or employment  
information about his grandparents, **Leopold  
Grimard** b. 1876 and **Amy Mary Dorrington** b.  
about 1892. (She may have been a "Home

Child" from England.) This couple supposedly  
met in London, Ontario and may have lived  
there and in Hamilton, Ontario and Trois  
Rivieres, Quebec between 1914 and 1916  
before moving to Wisconsin.

He is also seeking any information about  
**Joseph Humphrey** or **Humphreys** who was  
the father of **Amy Dorrington's** first child born  
in 1914 in London, Ontario.

E-Mail address is: [jamesg@pacifier.com](mailto:jamesg@pacifier.com)

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Florence M. Anderson, 2653 Pine Tree Dr.  
SE, Port Orchard, WA 98366-2845 is seeking  
the date and place of marriage of **Ulrich  
Dulude** and **Laura L'Herault**. **Ulrich**, the son  
of **Arthur** and **Vitaline Mailloux** was b. 2 Oct  
1893 in Woonsocket, RI and d. June 1964 in  
Woonsocket, RI. **Laura L'Herault**, the  
daughter of **Josephat** and **Melodie Pelletier**  
was b. 22 Jan 1902 at St. David, Yamaska,  
Quebec and d. 22 June 1974 at Burrillville, RI  
and bur. at SJB Cemetery, S. Bellington, MA.

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Alice M. (Goudin) Lemay, Frye Cir #L-3, 256  
N. Main St., Andover, MA 01810 is seeking  
the address of Mark Gravel, son of Raymond  
Gravel. He is in the vicinity of Cape  
Canaveral, Florida. His address was lost in  
moving. Ms. Lemay has the information he  
requested from his Aunt Eleanore Devoe.

### 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, (alphabetical listing of descendants of French  
Canadians and Acadians which have been contributed by our members) \$8.00 plus  
\$2.00 postage and handling

We Remember, (Vol. II of the above) \$8.00 plus \$2.00 postage and handling

QUARTERLY INDEX for the First Six Years, \$3.00 plus \$1.50 postage and handling

Loiselle Search--One marriage from Loiselle Index, \$2.00 plus S.A.S.E.