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## CABARETS AND AUBERGES OF NEW FRANCE AND FRENCH CANADA

Joyce Banachowski

### *The French Regime*

The first taverns (cabarets) and inns (auberges) in New France were located in the towns of Quebec, Trois Rivières, and Montreal. They were usually located in or near the market square and near the church. In early New France, inns were places where travelers could get food, drink and a place to sleep for the night. Taverns were places where patrons were served drinks and food, and sometimes provided games for enjoyment.

When inns were filled, because of a large influx of people as in Quebec when ships arrived, or Montreal when voyageurs signed contracts or met for rendezvous, overnight lodging had to be found in private homes. Many of the inhabitants saw this as a chance to make extra money. These boarding houses became popular especially among the noblemen who preferred them.<sup>1</sup> Hotels were larger establishments than the inns, and they do not appear until the English regime--the last half of the eighteenth century.

The inns and taverns were not popular among many of the early inhabitants. They viewed them as scandalous places, places of loose morals, and places where strong drinks were given to residents, children, servants, etc. However, inns and taverns became a necessity in areas where there were transient populations--soldiers, sailors, travelers,

trappers, and merchants. Taverns and inns were easily identifiable. A place which sold liquor was required to hang a *bouchon*, a bunch of pine, fir, or spruce branches, above the door. Throughout the eighteenth century, this practice was carried on at both, the town and rural roadside taverns and inns.<sup>2</sup>

On 19 September 1648, the Sovereign Council granted the first permit to open a pastry shop and inn to Jacques Boisdon in

### 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.

October 12: Richard J. Hryniewicki, Caring For and Preserving Photographs

November 9: Potluck finger foods; Joyce Banachowski, A word is a word, or is it?

February 8: Pea Soup and Johnny Cake Meeting

March 8: Joyce Banachowski, Nineteenth Century Canadian Censuses--Other Schedules-- Hidden Information and Pitfalls, and How to Spot Them

<sup>1</sup> Bergeron, Yves, "Inns and Outs of New France," *Horizon Canada*, v. 7, p. 1869.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*

Quebec city. The conditions under which he received the permit were: 1. He was to have his public business in the public square not far from the church so that people could come in and warm themselves for a reasonable fee. 2. His business was to be free from scandal, and he was not to allow blasphemy, drunkenness, swearing or gambling on his premises. 3. On Sundays and holy days and during catechisms, high mass, vespers, and sermons, his building was to be closed. 4. He was to respect and obey the rules and regulations of the trade. In return the Council gave him exclusive rights for six years. The Council gave him eight barrels free for one or more years; in exchange he served for three years at the community's ale house.<sup>3</sup> Bakers

<sup>3</sup> Gagnon, Phileas, "Le Premier Cabaret Tenu a Quebec," Bulletin de Recherches Historiques, v. 4, 1898, p. 116.

felt threatened when the first taverns and inns appeared. As a result, taverns were forbidden to bake bread and bakers agreed not to sell liquor drinks.

In 1648, there were very few inns and taverns. They did not start to expand and multiply until 1665, when the Carignan Salieres Regiment arrived. Soldiers were in demand of the services which these establishments could provide. At that time, it was believed that liquor was available in half of the private homes in Montreal. Much of the liquor was supplied by officers of the regiment whose pay was partly in the form of brandy and wine. They then sold it by the barrel to tavern and cabaret owners.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>4</sup> Verney, Jack, "La Folleville's Place," The Beaver, Oct/Nov 1996, pp. 24-27, p. 25.

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President: Thomas Glassel 414 354-8018  
Vice-President: Jo Christon,  
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In order to secure uniformity in quality, amount and price, the Sovereign Council felt it was necessary to lay regulations concerning hours of business, rules of conduct and price controls. Complaints had been made by the inhabitants, through their syndic, that inn keepers had been violating some of the ordinances. On 22 April 1665, Gabriel Lemieux and his wife were brought before the Sovereign Council for violating an ordinance which said that wine could not be sold for more than twenty sous a pot<sup>5</sup>. Pierre Creteil was a witness against them who testified that during the three weeks before, he had bought wine by the pot at the Lemieux Place three or four times, and he had to pay twenty-two sous a pot because they would not sell it to him for less. On the basis of the testimony of Creteil and declarations by the Lemieuxs, the Council found them guilty and sentenced them to pay ten ecus to the king. Furthermore, Gabriel Lemieux and his wife were forbidden to repeat the crime on the pain of greater penalties.<sup>6</sup>

Before 1672, in Montreal, liquor was sold as a sideline by gunsmiths, armourers, knife makers, barrel makers, small storekeepers and merchants. By 1672 there were so many people selling liquor in Montreal, that restrictions were placed by the Sulpician seigneurs on the sale of alcohol. Only inns which served food and drink were allowed to sell alcoholic drinks. In that year, only twelve innkeepers were given that right.

Many of those who ran the inns and taverns were women. They were able to cook an edible meal. These establishments were often next to their husband's main business, often connected with the fur trade, and it was more beneficial to have a wife act as cook and manager rather than hire someone else. As a result many of the more popular cabarets

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<sup>5</sup> A pot was equal to a half gallon.

<sup>6</sup> Lanctot, Gustave, ed., "Early Control of Prices in Canada," Dominion of Canada Report of Public Archives for 1942, Edmond Cloutier, Ottawa, 1943, pp. xl-xli.

became known by the names of the women who ran them. There was la Saint-Michel's place in Lachine, la Chauniere's in Montreal and la Folleville's place in Montreal.<sup>7</sup>

La Folleville's place was the most notorious. It was run by Anne Lamarque, wife of Charles Testard de Folleville. It is not known when she took charge--probably between 1672 and 1678. It was a favorite hangout for young men of influential and important families. After complaints of prostitution, gambling, drunkenness and brawling, officials decided in 1678, to investigate. Upon arriving, they first had to separate two women who were fighting in the street just outside. When entering, they were surprised that the noise and disorder were created by a number of young men who were of the prominent families of Montreal. It was also past 9 p.m., and she was reminded she should be closed. She said she didn't hear any bell and went right on serving her customers. When she appeared in court a few days later, the charges were dropped. Two years later, two other officers were sent to La Folleville's place because of other complaints laid against her. This time, some of her patrons pulled swords, and forced the officers into the street, wounding one. The officers found refuge at the cabaret of Abraham Bouat which was located around the corner. When they decided to leave Bouat's place, Bouat sent a man along for protection. They were lucky he did, for some of their former assailants were lying in wait for them. Again, La Folleville was summoned to appear in court. This time, her friends intervened, and she was never brought before the court. Two years later, her husband, for some unknown reason or reasons, denounced her to the judicial authorities as a witch, demon, and enchantress in league with the devil. He said she had a book of spells to do her evil deeds. Another witness stated she used her book of spells to ensure that pregnant women bore sons. The court was convinced she was a witch, and she was banished from Montreal.

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<sup>7</sup> Verney, op. cit., p. 25.

She died four years later.<sup>8</sup>

Complaints were made against inns and taverns because they had a reputation for scandal, drunkenness, and low morals. In 1669, the intendent, Claude de Boutroue d'Aubigny, described them as places where "dissipations and debaucheries contribute only to the corruption of morals and to the destruction of the colony."<sup>9</sup> A few places offered more than food and drink for the diversion of their patrons. This generally meant one or two rooms upstairs or at the rear where customers could enjoy a game of piquet, faro or other card games. One in Montreal, run by Abraham Bouat, one of the church wardens, was known to have a billiard table. Cabarets were also suspected as being places frequented by prostitutes for soliciting purposes. Authorities felt they had to intervene. On 11 January 1676, Jacques Duchesneau, intendent, forbid anyone from having an inn or taven in Quebec and its neighboring villages without written permission which was given only after proof of good moral character was made. Violators were fined 100 livres, and the violator's wine and liquor were to be confiscated.<sup>10</sup>

On 11 May 1676, an ordinance was passed by the Sovereign Council regulating public and social life. A set of rules was laid down in Guide du patron aubergiste du XVII<sup>e</sup> siecle, (Innkeeper's Guide of the Seventeenth Century). Only persons possessing a certificate of good character could keep an inn or tavern. No credit could be given to anyone by an innkeeper. (He could not go to court to recover a debt incurred. Therefore, it would be a disadvantage to him if he gave credit.) Inn and tavern keepers were not permitted to serve drinks to workmen during working hours. Inns and taverns were to close at 9 p.m. The church bell would toll the curfew. A copy of the law prohibiting

blasphemy, swearing and disorderly conduct was to be posted in each bedroom.<sup>11</sup> All restaurant and inn keepers, retail dealers, and hucksters in Quebec and its environs were not permitted to go to the outskirts of the town or along the shore to meet canoes and boats bringing in meats, eggs, butter, produce, etc. They were only allowed to purchase items displayed in the markets after 9 a.m. in summer and 10 a.m in winter. This allowed the citizens of the town and country, time to make the purchases they needed before the goods was picked over.<sup>12</sup>

In Montreal, these laws were considered too lenient. There, taverns and inns were to close every fall and winter. Liquor was not to be sold in homes. However, wine and spirits by the bottle, pot or quart were available to the public by merchants and traders. On 24 September 1676, Judge d'Ailleboust issued an ordinance against all those having cabarets and hotels in their houses, shanties or cabins during the fall and winter. Violators were to pay a fine of 100 livres. For "the public convenience", they were allowed to sell wines and liquors by the bottle, pots or pints. In the spring, two saloon inn keepers were allowed to furnish food and drink to the foreign merchants and habitants who met at Montreal. There was a market place across from the seminary which was held twice a week. Here, habitants sold their products at 11 in the morning. The saloon keepers, inn keepers, sellers, and hucksters were not allowed to sell before 8 a.m. in the morning in summer and 9 o'clock in the winter. At these hours, the cure would ring the bells of the church.<sup>13</sup> By 1677, only one or two innkeepers were allowed to house and feed travelers.

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<sup>11</sup> Ibid., pp. 1870-1871.

<sup>12</sup> Cahall, Raymond DuBois, The Sovereign Council of New France, reprint Quintin Publications, Pawtucket RI, 1998, p. 233.

<sup>13</sup> Massicotte, E.Z., "Les Arrêts, édits, ordonnances, mandements et règlements conserver a Montreal," Bulletin des Recherches Historiques, v. 34, 1930, p. 521.

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<sup>8</sup> Ibid., pp. 25-27.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid., p. 24.

<sup>10</sup> Bergeron, op. cit., p. 1869.



On the 15 February 1677, the court<sup>14</sup> issued an order setting the ceiling price of wine at 16 sols a pot unless otherwise ordered after the arrival of ships from France that year.

During the winter of 1687-1688, in Montreal, all kinds of liquor were scarce and impossible to get elsewhere. As a result, increased prices were tolerated "for the urgent public necessity." Brandy was sold at three livres a pot and wine and other liquors at twenty-five to thirty sols a pot. When the ships from France arrived, however, a considerable quantity of all kinds of liquor was available. Persons and owners of these liquors wanted to keep them at their excessive prices. The civil and criminal judges of Montreal concluded it was in the public's interest to issue restrictions and regulations. On the morning of 5 May 1688, it was ordered that from that day, a pot of wine could only be sold and distributed in taverns and elsewhere by the pot and by the quart for twenty-two sols and brandy at 50 sols a pot. Tavern keepers and all else were forbidden, for any reason, to sell or retail by the pot or by the quart any higher prices. Offenders would be fined twenty livres payable immediately as a police offence. The arrest would be made on the report of two persons who may complain of having bought it at a higher price. To insure that no one could claim ignorance of the law, it was read, published, and posted at the doors of churches and public buildings, and in all the squares and crossroads of the town. The same day, Gillet, bailiff of the lockup of Montreal, did as ordered.<sup>15</sup>

In 1711, Jacques Raudot, intendent, permitted ten inns, but their clientele could only be persons of the French race. He allowed nine taverns, and they were permitted to sell beer to anyone, even native Indians. In 1714, this ordinance was

renewed and extended to forbidding merchants from selling drinks.<sup>16</sup>

The clergy opposed drinking and were opposed to tavern and innkeeping as occupations. They said the population was going to inns and taverns for drinking, relaxation, talking, and playing games. Inns and taverns were also the scene of fights, duels, and rowdy games of billiards. On 8 March 1694, the clergy refused to give absolution for their sins to proprietors of businesses which allowed the playing of dice and games. The clergy felt that those who frequented these "sinful" places would soon neglect their spiritual responsibilities as well as their farm and business duties. They also feared the inns would control the markets on the best meat and produce, thereby, harming good home cooking.<sup>17</sup>

Church opposition, however, had no real effect on the innkeeping and tavern businesses. In 1684, Montreal had twenty-two drinking houses. Four years later, in 1688, the number had increased to thirty. Nonetheless, church opposition continued throughout the eighteenth century. In 1712, the parish priest of Beaupre, Father Gauthier, complained to the intendant about the sale of liquor on Sunday and feast days. He said that some got drunk before mass and some drunken parishioners were quarreling during mass. Intendant Jacques Raudot issued a proclamation that no person was to serve or sell in his house any intoxicating beverage on Sundays or feast days except to those purchasing for the sick, or on other days for use by those living in their houses. He also forbid quarreling or talking inside the church, leaving during the sermon, or smoking in the doorway or vicinity of the church. A fine of ten livres was to be placed on violators. The proclamation was to be read at the door of every parish church.<sup>18</sup>

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<sup>14</sup> The Court consisted of the Intendant, Sieur Rouer de Villeray, Sieur de Tilly, Sieur de Lotbiniere, Sieur Depeiras and Sieur de Vitray, councillors, and Dauteuil, attorney general.

<sup>15</sup> Lanctot, *op. cit.*, p. xliii.

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<sup>16</sup> Bergeron, *op. cit.*, p. 1871.

<sup>17</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>18</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 1870.

In 1724, Bishop Saint-Vallier asked the priests of New France to refuse absolution to tavern and innkeepers. In 1726, he complained to the king about the increasing number of taverns. As a result, the new intendent, Claude-Thomas Dupuy, issued a *Grande Ordonnance* on the 22 November 1726. By this ordinance, a report had to be filed every fifteen days on all persons who stayed in their places. Patrons had to be served in rooms that were open to public view. Innkeepers and tavern keepers had to post signs showing the precise nature of their businesses. This ordinance remained in effect until 1760.<sup>19</sup>

On 25 July 1739, the feast day of Sainte Anne had ended in disorders, quarrels and fights near the chapel. A year later, on 25 July 1740, an ordinance by M. Pierre Raimbault, in his defense of De Coste, defended saloon keepers and others who sold intoxicating drinks to the community and its environs.<sup>20</sup>

Much of the tavern and inn keepers' businesses came from fur trappers who bought liquor to exchange with the Indians for furs. From 1659-1685, Laval, first bishop of Quebec, attempted to prevent the sale of liquor to Indians. Generally, the Sovereign Council permitted free trade of brandy with Indians in the cities where there was some control on the violence which could result. However, they forbid the selling of liquor to Indians in their villages or in cabarets set up by some Frenchmen outside the Indian villages. In 1668, in spite of opposition, the Sovereign Council allowed inhabitants of New France to sell or trade any kind of liquor to Indians who wished to buy or trade for it. The Indians, however, were warned not to get drunk, or they would face a fine of two fat beavers.<sup>21</sup> In 1694, the church condemned tavern keepers for encouraging native

drunkenness. The bishop felt the tavernkeepers were, therefore, responsible for crimes which occurred as a result of Indian drunkenness. Some tavern keepers were accused of increasing their profits by cheating Indians by diluting their liquor with salt water.<sup>22</sup>

During the war with England, 1759, tavern and innkeepers had to remove their signs and could not sell any alcoholic beverages. After the war, when the British took control, it was announced that liquor licenses would be issued in the villages of the colony. They thought the days of tight restriction were at an end. On 8 September 1760, the French regime ended and Vaudreuil left Canada. Canada was now an English colony.

### *The English Regime*

General Amherst replaced the three French governors of Quebec, Montreal and Trois Rivières. There were some changes. On 22 September 1760, Amherst announced that food had to be served with drinks, and that these refreshments would be sold at reasonable prices. Another change was that the English preferred the name "café" for places serving beverages, and the industry of hotellerie was instituted.

At Montreal, Thomas Gage issued an order on 7 October 1760. It forbid all soldiers, inhabitants or others to sell brandy. Violation would be under penalty of military punishment and the confiscation of the liquor.<sup>23</sup>

At Trois Rivières, Governor R. Burton forbid Canadians to sell wine or brandy to the soldiers. However, they were permitted to sell to Canadians and habitants. Some abused this privilege. Some were persuaded to buy for the soldiers. One of those guilty was

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<sup>19</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 1872.

<sup>20</sup> Massicotte, "Les Arrêts...", *op. cit.*, p. 525.

<sup>21</sup> Cahall, *op. cit.*, pp. 224-225.

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<sup>22</sup> Bergeron, *op. cit.*, pp. 1871-1872.

<sup>23</sup> Doughty, Arthur J., ed., "Appendix B....", *Report of the Public Archives for the Year 1918*, J. de Labroquerie Tache, Ottawa, 1920, p. 93.

confined to the guardhouse. On 28 October 1760, Governor Burton issued a warning that if this continued, he would forbid merchants or other persons to sell any kind of liquor to any person. Any Canadian or habitant who would be convicted of procuring brandy or liquor for soldiers would be punished the same as the seller for disobeying the order.<sup>24</sup>

1 May 1761, Governor Gage who was in charge of the Montreal region, announced that permits would be issued for the sale of drinks in the different villages. It was soon reported that persons had gone into the country, under the pretext of selling goods and liquor wholesale. As a result, Thomas Gage issued an order 27 November 1761 to all captains of the militia of the *côtés*. If any new merchants moved into their parishes without a permit, they were to warn them to leave the area within six days under penalty of a fine of 100 livres, 300 livres if a second offense. If they had not left at the end of six days, the captain of the militia was to take them to the chamber of the district. All merchants who had previously been settled in the rural parts were to continue their businesses there. All peddlars who did not have a permit signed, were to be conducted with their goods to Montreal where it would be confiscated.<sup>25</sup>

The 29 July 1761, at Montreal, Gage prohibited all merchants from selling small quantities of less than four pots (two gallons) to any citizen. He forbid the sale of any quantity to soldiers. Violation would result in a 300 livre fine. If the violation was repeated, the penalty would be imprisonment and a double fine. All innkeepers and persons were also forbidden to sell any liquor to Indians. Violation carried the above punishment as well as confiscation of the liquor.<sup>26</sup> A similar regulation was passed at Quebec and Trois Rivières.

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<sup>24</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 221.

<sup>25</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 131.

<sup>26</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 123.

*By His Excellency Thomas Gage etc.*

"Be it known that as we are solicited daily to give permits to sell spirituous liquors in the different villages of this government-----inhabitant of ----- will be furnished with a commission for that purpose. These are reported to be persons who are responsible and well recommended, in a position to keep a good inn, and furnish good lodging to any traveller, and stabling, hay and oats for horses. They shall have the exclusive right to sell all kinds of liquors in the said parish of -----under penalty of 30 livres to any other person whatsoever, who shall presume to sell it. Those who propose to undertake this business, being approved by the commander of the district, will come and apply for their permits from the secretary's office of the government.

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

Done at Montreal May 1, 1761.  
Signed by our hand, sealed with the seal of our arms, and countersigned by our secretary."

THOMAS GAGE

By His Excellency  
G. Maturin

*Doughty, "Appendix B," Report of the Public Archives for the Year 1918, p. 121.*

On 13 January 1762, Governor Gage prevented the sale of liquor to inhabitants in a quantity of less than a *velte*.<sup>27</sup> Once again, the sale of liquor to soldiers and Indians was forbidden. In 1764, the ordinance was amended. The habitants were informed by General James Murray, governor of the province, that persons selling alcoholic drinks had to receive a permit from the secretary. Applications would be considered according to the demands required. This was to be determined by the justice of the peace of each locality. This license did not allow them

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<sup>27</sup> A *velte* is a measurement of 7 quarts liquid.

to sell alcoholic drinks to soldiers, seamen and domestics. Two years later, 10 April 1766, the justices of the peace of Montreal decided that tavern keepers could serve slaves or hired help at their businesses. They also allowed drinks to be served to soldiers after sunset. By allowing regular hours for the military, this last measure made it easier to maintain order. These regulations lasted for twenty years.<sup>28</sup>

On 23 February 1768, a new licensing ordinance was ordered by the king. It repealed previous ordinances passed by the Commander in chief and Council. It was felt to be necessary to prevent drunkenness and debauchery amongst his majesty's subjects and riots and breaches of the peace and other mischief which might develop. The number of public ale houses and victualing houses was to be kept by persons of "good fame and sober conversation" and who will in no way encourage disorderly conduct. Anyone selling any alcohol was to obtain a license, except for those persons who already obtained licenses under former ordinances. No one was to sell less than three gallons at one time of ale, beer, cider, perry,<sup>29</sup> wine, rum, brandy, or other spirituous or strong liquor. Those who wanted a license had to apply to the Deputy Secretary of the province. Fees for making out the written license were two shillings six pence. Each applicant had to pay two securities of ten pounds each to keep and maintain order in his place. In addition, each applicant had to have certificates from four "reputable and substantial Householders" of the parish in which he lived. These had to have a witness or witnesses who saw the householder sign his name. Anyone in violation of not having a license or selling less than three gallons at a time would be fined five pounds for the first offense, ten pounds for the second offense and twenty pounds for

the third and subsequent offenses. Half was to go to the king, and half to the informer. Prosecution was to be before the Justice of the Peace. Those who were prosecuted could appeal to the quarter sessions of the Peace.<sup>30</sup>

#### A FEW OF THE FIRST LICENSES ISSUED AFTER THE ENGLISH CONQUEST

Some of the first licenses issued to innkeepers after the English conquest have been mentioned in documents of Champlain and Trois Rivières. These were issued by the governor of the region.

The following were extracted from Doughty, Arthur G., "Appendix B...." *Report of the Public Archives for the Year 1918*, pp. 190-191; and Massicotte, E.Z., "L'Industrie Hotelerie et Les Premiers Aubergistes du Regime Anglais," *Bulletin des Recherches Historiques*, v. 36, pp. 205-206. (See bibliography.)

On 7 July 1761 at Champlain, a license was issued to M. Egon, surgeon living at Champlain. He was allowed to sell wine, brandy, etc., but he was forbidden to sell any to troops. He befriended and allied himself with Jean-Henry Aygon. They were permitted to sell liqueurs used for medicinal purposes. They developed a trade in liqueurs. Later he moved to Quebec.

On 3 January 1763, permission was given to Panneton to have a public inn at Trois Rivières. The following day the same kind of license was issued to Dufrêne.

On 16 September 1763, permission was given at Champlain to Francois Arcouette to sell brandy retail during the winter only.

On 7 October 1763, The same kind of permit as was given to Mr. Egon, was given to sieur Francois Davis.

It was declared in an act of the notary, Hodiesne, that during the Month of June

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<sup>28</sup> Massicotte, E.Z., "L'Industrie Hotelerie et Les Premiers Aubergistes du Regime Anglais," *Bulletin des Recherches Historiques*, v. 36, 1930, pp. 204-205.

<sup>29</sup> Perry is pear cider or liquor made from pears. It was quite popular in the colonial period.

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<sup>30</sup> Doughty, Arthur G., "Appendix C-- Ordinances for the Province of Quebec 1768-1791" *Report of the Work of the Public Archives for the Years 1914 and 1915*, J. de L. Tache, Ottawa, 1916, pp. 3-5.

1763, Chrestian Burgy had a cabaret on rue St. Louis, an extension of rue Capitale in Montreal. In the same document is the mention of Francois Husard dit La Moliere, an old French soldier, who became an inn keeper and was established near the fortifications at the entrance called Boudor Gate.

In 1765, Elias Henry was authorized to have a cabaret on the roadway at the landing to Longueuil in the outlying suburb of Quebec.

The Protestant pastor, David Chabrand Delisle, who represented the secretary of the province, issued innkeepers' licenses between 1766 and 1768. During the course of these years 208 licenses were issued--one in 1766, four in 1767, and two hundred and three in 1768. Of these ninety-four were for the city of Quebec, twenty-seven in Montreal, four at Trois Rivières and the remainder eighty-three in various villages. Two hundred and eight cabaretiers spoke French and fifty-one spoke English.

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## ORDINANCE REGARDING CREDIT TO CUSTOMERS

"AN ORDINANCE, to restrain the keepers of Public Victualling houses from selling Liquors by retail upon Credit, beyond the sum of half a Spanish Dollar.

WHEREAS, it is found, by daily experience, that the too great Credit given by the keepers of Public Ale houses and Victualling houses in this Province, to those who frequent the said houses, for the sake of procuring strong Liquors, is a great cause of drunkenness, idleness and extravagance, and contributes in a great degree to the ruin of many of his Majesty's Subjects in this Province, by bringing them and their families to extreme poverty, and beggary, who might other wise by a course of Sobriety and Industry be maintained in a decent and comfortable manner; and it is therefore become highly expedient that a Speedy remedy be provided thereto, by discouraging the keepers of such Publick houses from giving Credit to their said Customers for any but very small sums of Money: IT IS THEREFORE ORDAINED AND DECLARED, by His Excellency the Captain General and Governor in Chief of this Province, by the Advice and Consent of the Council of the same, that from and after the first day of July next, no Contract or Contracts, express or implied, made between any keeper of a Public Ale house, Victualling house, or Tippling house in this Province and any other person, for any Ale, Beer, Cyder, Perry, Wine, Rum, Brandy or any other Strong Liquor sold and delivered to such person by retail, or by less than Three Gallons at a time, for any sum, or sums, of money exceeding the Sum of one half of a Spanish Dollar, shall be valid and binding in Law, for more than the said Sum of one half of a Spanish Dollar; so that if any person shall, after the said first day of July have received, at different times from any such keeper of a Public Ale house, Victualling house of Tippling house, by retail, and upon Credit, or without paying for the same, diverse quantities of Strong Liquors the value of which shall exceed the sum of One half of a Spanish Dollar in any proportion whatsoever, he shall be deemed in Law to owe to the said keeper of a Publick house only the Sum of one half of a Spanish Dollar shall be adjudged to such keeper of a Publick house by any Justice of the Peace, or other Judge or Judges before whom any such keeper of a Publick house shall have sued such person for the value of the Liquors so delivered to him. BUT this shall not affect the rights of any such keeper of a Publick house arising from the sale of Strong Liquors by retail to any of his Customers before the first day of the month of July next ensuing the Publication of this Ordinance.

(Signed) GUY CARLETON"

(30 May 1769)

*Doughty, Arthur G., "Appendix C" Report of the Work of the Public Archives for the Years 1914 and 1915, pp. 20-21.*

### *The Aubergiste, Cabaretier, Hotelier, Traiteur and Cuisineur of New France*

The following Aubergiste (Inn keeper), cabaretier (saloon or tavern keeper), Hotelier (hotel operator), Traiteur (Restaurateur) and Cuisineur (Cook) of New France were extracted from Jetté, René, Dictionnaire généalogique des familles du Québec des origines à 1730, Les Presses de Montreal, Montreal, 1983. (J) and from the records of the Prévôte of Quebec as listed in Letourneau, Hubert and Labreque, Lucile, "Introduction de Pieces Detachées de la Prévôte de Quebec," in Rapport des Archives de Province de Quebec, (P). The name is given followed by additional occupations or information and the source, [J or P], in brackets.

<b>Aubergiste</b>	Babin Lacroix, Pierre [P] Beauvais, Raphael [J] Béland, Joseph [P] Bellefeuille, Louis [P] Bellin, Nicolas: also an	engraver in 1699 [J] Belorget, Urbain: Quebec, also a restaurateur [P] Berthelot, Pierre [P]
Andre dit Lafontaine, Pierre [P] Aubigny, Jean-Pierre [J]		



Bisard, Jacques: Quebec [P]  
 Boistard dit St. Severe:  
     Quebec [P]  
 Bonnet, Joseph [P]  
 Bouat, Abraham: also  
     bourgeois merchant  
     [J]  
 Boucher, Guillaume [J]  
 Bouret, Joseph [P]  
 Busson dit Subtil, Pierre [J]  
 Chauveau, Charles: Quebec  
     [P]  
 Cheval dit St. Jacques,  
     Jacques [P]  
 Clairmont, Sieur [P]  
 Crevier dit Duvernay, Pierre  
     [J]  
 Daniau dit Laprise, Jean [P]  
 David, Charles: Quebec [P]  
 Delard, Francois [P]  
 Denis, Jean: Quebec [P]  
 Depois dit Parisien, Pierre:  
     Quebec [P]  
 Duchaisne: on rue St.  
     Joseph [P]  
 Duchesne, Nicolas: Quebec  
     [P]  
 Dudevior, Claude: also a  
     merchant, Quebec  
     [J]  
 Duniere or Guniere, Louis  
     [J]  
 Gatin dit Saint-Jean, Jean:  
     also bourgeois [J]  
 Gaufreteau dit L'Epee, Jean  
     [P]  
 Georget dit Tranquille,  
     Francois: [P]  
 Janis, Francois [J]  
 Joignet dit Lafrance,  
     Jacques [P]  
 Joignier dit Lafrance,  
     Jacques: Quebec [J]  
 Lacoudray dit Tourangeau,  
     Jean-Baptiste: also  
     a merchant [J]  
 Lafontaine, Denis: faubourg  
     St. Louis [P]  
 Lamothe, Pierre: also a  
     cabaretier [J]  
 Larcher, Jean Baptiste-  
     Benoit: [J,P]

Laurent dit Laviolette,  
     Pierre: also cook of  
     Intendant Bochart  
     [J]  
 Leclerc, Jean Baptiste:  
     Quebec [P]  
 Lecomte, Antoine: also a  
     chef [J]  
 Lecomte, Urbain: also a  
     cook [J]  
 Lefebvre, Edmond: also  
     maitre d'hotel and  
     valet [J]  
 Lefebvre, Francois [P]  
 Le Page, Jacques: Quebec  
     [P]  
 Le Perche, Francois:  
     Quebec [P]  
 Leroux: St. Louis [P]  
 Levasseur, Jean [P]  
 Maillou, Jean: Quebec [P]  
 Monier, Gilles: Quebec [P]  
 Moreau dit La Taupine,  
     Pierre [J]  
 Nadon dit Letourneau,  
     Pierre [J]  
 Neveu, Charles [J]  
 Normandin dit Sauvage,  
     Laurent: also a tailor  
     [J,P]  
 Petibot or Petitot dit  
     Desmarets, Pierre:  
     Quebec [P]  
 Petiteau or Petitot dit  
     Desmouches and  
     Desmarais, Pierre:  
     Quebec [J,P]  
 Prat, Louis: Quebec [P]  
 Rancour, Charles [P]  
 Richon, Antoine [P]  
 Rouillard, Michel: Quebec  
     [P]  
 St. Aubin [P]  
 Samson, Jean: Quebec,  
     also a wagoner [P]  
 Sargnat dit Lafond, Jean:  
     soldier of company  
     de Duluth [J]  
 Varambouville, Antoine [P]

#### Hotelier

Lemoine or Lemoyne, Pierre  
     [J]

#### Cabaratiere

Aussion dit Petit,  
     Dominique [J,P]  
 Béland: Quebec [P]  
 Beriau, Andre: Quebec, also  
     a cook [J]  
 Bertody, Charles: Quebec  
     [P]  
 Bienvenu dit Delisle,  
     Francois: in 1729,  
     in fur trade in 1707  
     [J]  
 Boissy dit Lagrillade, Julien  
     [P]  
 Bonnet, Joseph: Quebec [P]  
 Bouchard, Michel : Quebec  
     [J,P]  
 Briard, Jean Baptiste:  
     Quebec [P]  
 Brunet, Jean Baptiste: of  
     rue St. Louis [P]  
 Castonguay, Francois [P]  
 Chandelier dit Saint-Louis,  
     Jean: soldier in  
     1711, Quebec [J]  
 Charrier, Louis [J]  
 Compain dit Lesperance,  
     Bonaventure: soldier  
     [J]  
 Couteleau, Maurice: Quebec  
     [P]  
 Crenet dit Beauvais, Juste:  
     soldier [J]  
 Crépeau, Guillaume [P]  
 Cretot dit Lesperance, Jean-  
     Christophe [J]  
 Davian, René: faubourg St.  
     Jean [P]  
 Deliere or Deslieries dit  
     Bonvouloir, Julien  
     [J]  
 Douchet, Marc [P]  
 Dupuis dit Beauregard,  
     Antoine: soldier [J]  
 Enouille or Dautrepe dit  
     Lanoix or Lanoie,  
     Louis: Quebec,  
     soldier [J,P]

Eve, Pierre: Quebec [P]  
 Foucher dit Saint-Aubin,  
 Robert [J]  
 Grenet, the widow [P]  
 Halay, Jean: also a boat  
 master [J]  
 Lamothe, Pierre [J]  
 Laroze: Quebec [P]  
 Lepage, Jacques: Quebec  
 [P]  
 Maillou, Jean: Quebec [P]  
 Marec dit Lamontagne,  
 Joachim: soldier [J]  
 Mongeon, Jean [P]  
 Mounier, the widow [P]  
 Nafrechou, Isaac: also a  
 merchant and  
 miller[J]  
 Nolan, Pierre: an artillery  
 commisioner in  
 1684-1685, also a  
 merchant [J]

Perche, Francois: Quebec  
 [P]  
 Pichet, Pierre :Quebec [P]  
 Rouillard, Michel [P]  
 Saleur, Joseph [P]  
 Souit, Charles [P]

#### Traiteur

Bourget, Claude: master [P]  
 Duflos, Pierre [P]  
 Jannis, Francois [P]

#### Cuisinier

Babin dit LaCroix, Pierre;  
 chef of governor  
 Frontenac [J]  
 Beaufour, Jacques [J]  
 Beriau, Andre: also a  
 cabaretier, Quebec  
 [J]

Bourget, Claude: also a  
 pastry maker [J]  
 Chamard, Pierre: also a  
 pastry maker [J]  
 Chrestiennot, Dominique; in  
 1645 was in the  
 service of the  
 Jesuits [J]  
 Dubuisson, Pierre [J]  
 Maury, Nicolas: cook of  
 Governor  
 Beauharnois [J]  
 Sauguenet, Jean: cook of  
 Callieres, Montreal  
 [J]  
 Simon, Jean: Cook of  
 Governor Callieres  
 [J]  
 Vessier dit Laverdure,  
 Francois: also  
 pastry maker [J]

### FRENCH-CANADIAN DRINKING HABITS BEFORE 1850

The inhabitants of New France drank wine, brandy, beer and rum--especially wine. The most popular were *chaude*, an imported white wine from Poitou, and red and white Bordeaux wines. Besides wine, brandy, and beer, they also drank *tafia*, also called *rum*, which was made from cane sugar imported from the French West Indies. There is also some evidence that imported liqueurs were available. In two documents in 1661 and 1684, reference is made to *rosossol* (*rossolis*). In an inventory of the goods of the deceased, Pierre Picoté de Belestre and his wife, Marie Pais, by Benigne Basset the 12 December 1684, there is listed an item--a case of twelve bottles of three *chopines*<sup>31</sup> each of Rosossol, value of 32 livres. Rosossol was a liqueur used in Italy and Turkey.

The price of a barrel of wine in 1658 was 70

francs and in 1727, 125 francs. During the war in 1759, the price had increased to 1,200 francs.

The tax on imports to Canada that was passed 6 March 1748 included brandy and liqueurs. This was when a kind of "brandy" was called *tafia* by our ancestors and rum or *rum* by the English. It was made with molasses and a syrup made from sugar cane. Cognac was still imported from France and used by the English. Much more common, however, was the rum, produced in their colony of Jamaica.

From the documents and notes that survive--promissary notes, *donations* and *pensions alimentaires* (food allowances)--there is evidence that supports the use and importance of brandy, rum and wine to our ancestors.

From a register of court by a militia captain, a hearing was held on Tuesday 13 January 1761. It was between Francois Muller dit La Sonde who demanded of Ebrard Martin, the defendant, the sum of twenty Spanish

<sup>31</sup> A chopine equals 1/2 liter; about one English pint

Piastres for seventeen pots<sup>32</sup> of "bon Rome". He presented a note signed by E. Martin the previous December. Judgement was in favor of Muller. In addition Martin had to pay thirty sols tax.

During the winter 1775-1776, M. Sulte Montgomery wrote to Aaron Hart of Trois Rivières in which he asked for provisions--"primarily rum, wool blankets and stoves."

On 15 September 1780, the notary Foucher, wrote a document for the widow Parent (born Chaboillez). She ceded a house on rue Notre Dame to wig maker, Huguet Latour. In return he was to provide for her proper lodging, decent food plus, each year, twelve pots of brandy, fifteen pots of wine, twelve pounds of coffee, eight pounds of sugar, six pounds of chocolate, etc.

By his will of 1 October 1791, Sieur Charles Le Pailleur, widower a second time of Louise Roy, decreed that each year during her lifetime, he would give Sister Le Pailleur, hospitalier--fourteen pounds of coffee, fourteen pounds of fine sugar, six pounds of tobacco snuff and a dozen bottles of liquors or wine of her choice.

From a collection of notes of Pierre Beaupre, surveyor, there was a note--Alexandre Rivat to receive between 1 October and 30 November 1794:

6 1/2 pints of "rom" at 1 s 6d each  
1 "chop. de rom" at 9d

On 4 October 1820, Pierre Lefebvre and his wife, Amable Sorel of St-Philippe de Laprairie, donated to their four sons their belongings. In return, the sons were to give their parents over a three year period of time--four hundred eighty pounds of pork, without head, feet nor ears and two hundred pounds of good beef, live weight, to be dressed at one hundred fifty pounds. Later and during their life, the receivers were to provide twenty four pots of good Jamaica rum, sixteen pots of good

Spanish wine, twenty-eight pounds of coffee, two pounds of green tea, sixty-four pounds of sugar, twenty pounds of tobacco to smoke for the father, and eight pounds of powdered tobacco for the mother.

On 12 June 1836, Francois Poirier and his wife donated their belongings to their son, Nicolas. In return he was to provide lodging, food and clothing to his parents, and each year, two gallons of rum--one gallon by 20 December and one gallon four days before Ash Wednesday. Obviously, they wanted this provision for feast days--for meat days and for Mid-Lent. (It was appropriate to celebrate *mi-careme*, Mid-Lent.)

At a celebration for mi-careme. Charles Guerin invited guests for supper. There were pates, flat cakes, tarts, ragouts (stews), fricasses (hash) and crepes (pancakes). A small draught of Jamaican rum was inadvertently at one end of the table and two carafes of white wine at the other that the church verger said was for the priest to use for his mass.

White whiskey, rye, gin and scotch never replaced, for the general population, the rum liquor of the Antilles.

*Information for the above article was extracted from Massicotte, E.Z., "Guildive, eau-de-vie, rum et pensions alimentaires," in Bulletin des Recherches Historiques, v. 37, 1930, pp. 405-407 and Massicotte, E.Z., "liqueur d'autrefois" in Bulletin des Recherches Historiques, v. 23, 1917, p. 59.*

#### THE BRANDY ASSEMBLY--1678 LIQUOR AND THE INDIAN TRADE

From the beginning of the French fur trade, the use of liquor as a trade item was a source of disagreement. There were those who wanted the liquor trade stopped, and there were those who wanted it continued. At one point Colbert convinced Louis XIV to refer the problem to the colonists. On 24 May 1678, instructions from the king were directed to the governor, intendant, and the Sovereign Council. They were to form an assembly of twenty leading inhabitants to discuss the question. The opinions of each were to be written down and forwarded back to the king.

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<sup>32</sup> A pot was equal to a tankard or a half gallon.

On 10 October 1678, the assembly was to meet at the Chateau de St. Louis in Quebec. Those named to be in the assembly were Charles-Joseph d'Aillebout des Musseaux, Sidrac Dugué, Jacques Le Ber, Francois Berthelot, Jean-Baptiste Le Gardeur de Repentigny, Pierre Boucher de Boucherville, Pierre de Sorel, Alexandre Berthier, Pierre de St. Ours, Francois Jarret de Verchères, Jean Crevier de St. Francois, Etienne Pézard de La Touche-Champlain, Pierre Boulanger de St. Pierre, Nicholas Duplessis-Gâtineau, Chotel de St. Romain, René Robineau de Bécancour and de Portneuf, Claude Charron, Delestre de Vallon, Charles Roger des Columbiers and Louis Jolliet. On the appointed day, three did not arrive--d'Aillebout des Musseaux, Boucher de Boucherville and Boulanger de St. Pierre. At a special meeting, the Council appointed René Cavelier de La Salle, Jean Bourdon de Dombourg and Michel Pelletier de La Prade to serve in place of the absentees.

The assembly met at 2 in the afternoon on 10 October 1678. No debate and no vote took place. Each person was asked his opinion. A summary of each opinion was written down and forwarded back to the king.

Berthier and Pierre de Sorel, seigneurs, were of the opinion that it was necessary to sell brandy to the Indians because if they did not, the Iroquois would get it from New Holland and use it to trade with the Indians who were in the French area. They felt if the Indians were going to get brandy anyway, it might as well be from the French where they would get a better grade of brandy. They further stated they had no knowledge of any crime during six years when the Indians had settled at La Prairie de la Magdelaine, Montreal, and Lorette; also, the Indians did not ordinarily get drunk although they could drink anytime they wanted.

Sidrac Dugué, seigneur and former officer of the Carignan regiment, also stated that the Indians would get their liquor elsewhere if they couldn't get it from the French. He claimed he had personal knowledge that hundreds of Iroquois were taking their pelts to foreigners because they were getting no

brandy from the French.

Jean-Baptiste Le Gardeur de Repentigny and René Robineau, seigneurs who engaged in fur trading, also said the trade in brandy was necessary because the prices of other goods used in trade had greatly increased and only by bartering brandy could they make a profit. They felt, however, that the coureurs-de-bois should be forbidden to take brandy into the wilderness. They also stated that if the Indians were allowed to go to the Dutch and English for liquor, they would be instructed in the heresy of their religions rather than the true religion of the French. As far as crime, they felt that alcohol was not the cause because murder and polygamy were known among tribes which had no liquor.

Jean Crevier said that forbidding the liquor trade would be a great wrong because it would cause a large number of Indians to move away from French influence, depriving the French trader of a great profit which belonged to them.

Pierre de St. Ours also favored unrestricted trade.

Picoté de Belestre<sup>33</sup> felt that the way to prevent disorder among the Indians was to punish those who committed crimes rather than stop the liquor trade. Besides, the colony had learned that when the brandy trade was prohibited, the Indians took their furs to the English, harming the trade which the inhabitants of New France needed for their subsistence.

Roger des Columbiers felt that if the trade were stopped, it would mean the "destruction of the country and the ruination of commerce." The Indians who were deprived of brandy would ally with the English and make war on the French.

Claude Charron agreed with Columbiers. If the

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<sup>33</sup> Belestre took part in the proceedings although there is no record of his appointment by the Sovereign Council.

Indians traded with the English, they would trade furs for brandy and guns which they would use against the French.

Chorel de St. Romain agreed. In addition, he stated that even among the "best behaved" people it was customary to conclude trading by drinking together. To resolve the problem, he felt the Indians should live among the French, be instructed by the missionaries and be gallicized.

Pelletier de La Prade felt that it was a matter of conscience. He said that in the colony there were restrictions made which many people did not approve. This resulted in quarrels among the population--neighbor against neighbor.

La Touche-Champlain said that if drink caused disorders among the Indians, the solution was to punish those who were responsible for the disturbances rather than abolish the liquor trade.

De Vercheres said it would be better to treat the Indians like men and give them liquor openly because they would get it by illicit means other wise.

La Salle felt that free trade and transportation was necessary to preserve peace and commerce. He felt laymen rather than clergy should decide such matters. He said that disturbances among the Indians occurred so seldom that there was no reason for prohibiting its trade at the cost of the country. He felt that when restrictions were placed on trade, disorders had increased. The really guilty parties he felt were the bootleggers who gave the Indians cheap liquor for high prices, causing hard feelings.

Five were in favor of discontinuing the liquor trade. Gatinneau felt that the continuance of the trade meant the ruin of religion. Brandy he said did not serve the best interests of trade. The Indian went into debt to get liquor.

Vallon thought the trade led to great disorders.

Louis Jolliet agreed with him. He felt the trade in brandy should be forbidden under pain of death. However, he would tolerate allowing Indians to have a little liquor at the homes of French inhabitants.

Jacques Le Ber agreed. He would allow Indians to have liquor in a Frenchman's home but would forbid its being sent into the woods. He felt furs would come to the French whether or not they traded in brandy.

Jean Bourdon was completely against the trade in liquor. Prohibition would end disorders. The Indians would live in peace. The French would concentrate on tilling the soil and the country would prosper. The trade he said was drawing the best away from the plowing of the soil.

Of the group which met, it was clear that fifteen stood for unrestricted trade and five for prohibition of liquor in the trade. It is not known how closely these twenty men reflected the thoughts of the entire colony. At any rate the minutes of the meeting were sent to the king as requested. The meeting was unique in that it was the first assembly of its kind where individuals voiced their opinions.

*Information for the above article was extracted from Munro, William Bennett, "The Brandy Parliament of 1678," The Canadian Historical Review, vol. 2 no. 2, June 1921, University of Toronto Press, pp. 172-189.*

## **Temperance Movement in Quebec**

After the English Conquest, the trade of rum from the British colonies in New England and the West Indies was rapidly increasing. Rum became the liquor most consumed in the Canadian rural areas. By the 1790's French Canadians were rapidly gaining a reputation as heavy drinkers. In the beginning of the nineteenth century, a steam process for distilling made domestic liquor cheaper to produce. The growth of towns increased sanitation problems. Individuals in Montreal began to treat their drinking water with brandy before drinking it. Drinking was one of the few amusements available to lower

classes. Laborers, carters, and farmers considered alcohol as a means of warming and as a stimulant in the cold winters. By the 1830's, drinking was an apparent problem in many parishes of lower Canada.

French Canadian temperance groups began to organize after 1837. One group suggested that members should restrict themselves to six small glasses of liquor a day. Some clergy felt the church should take a part in this social reform. The bishop of Montreal, Ignace Bourget, was their leader. He believed that drinking on Saint's Days caused sexual immorality and domestic difficulties. By 1845, he believed total abstinence was the only answer. In 1840-1841, he invited monseigneur de Forbin-Janson, a "hellfire and brimstone preacher" from France, to lead about sixty revival meetings at local parishes. As a result, a number of parish priests began to preach temperance. Some of these clergy who became involved in temperance work were Father Pierre Beaumont of St. Jean Chrysostome, Father B. Durocher of Chateau Richer and Father Dufrêne of St. Gervais. In 1844, there were reported to be 75,000 temperance society members in Canada East (Quebec). A large number were from Quebec and Trois Rivières. Montrealers resisted more than others. They lived in a distilling center and had a reputation for not always being obedient to the clergy.

Judge Mondelet was one of the few laymen who was a leader in the temperance movement. He felt that liquor was responsible for seven-eighths of all crime. He felt that young criminals were learning their skills in taverns. With temperance, he felt that public health and conduct would improve.

In 1848, the journalist, Étienne Parent, joined the temperance movement. The editor of the Lower Canada Agricultural Journal felt that with temperance, a farmer would be more vigorous, and his farming would improve.

One of the well known temperance leaders among the clergy was Father Charles Chiniquy. He had been a chaplain at the

Quebec Marine Hospital where he worked with Dr. James Douglas, a temperance advocate. Many doctors were involved in temperance reform. Chiniquy was convinced that drink was the cause of many of the ills he saw at the hospital. In 1839, he formed a temperance society at his parish at Beauport. In 1848, he began visiting parishes in the Montreal diocese. He felt that the national survival of French Canadians depended on temperance. Lands of French Canadians would be lost to the more disciplined Americans, English and Scots unless they were willing to give up this addiction which left them "sluggish and disorganized". He visited 110 parishes and persuaded 200,000 to take the pledge. He continued his movement throughout 1849 and 1850. By then he had 400,000 followers. Taverns which closed when he arrived, often remained closed when he left. By 1848, forty parishes and townships in the Montreal district had closed drinking places. By June 1849, nearly all distilleries were closed. By the summer of 1850, taverns in seventy-five parishes in Quebec were closed. Imports of liquor dropped. Domestic production decreased.

In 1851, Chiniquy's movement came quickly to a halt in Quebec. Bishop Bourget could not overlook the increasing number of complaints he began to receive from women concerning Chiniquy's advances toward them. In October 1851, Chiniquy boarded a train and went to Illinois to work as a missionary among French Canadians living there. Once again allegations of sexual misconduct and disobedience to superiors were reported. In 1856, he was excommunicated from the Catholic church. He converted to Presbyterianism, married and returned to Canada.

In 1851, after Chiniquy's leaving, many taverns reopened. In 1853, Thomas Molson announced plans to expand his Montreal distilling plant. Liquor consumption was on the rise again. Temperance remained in some of rural Quebec for many years after, but in the towns, many returned to their old ways.

*Information for the above article was extracted from*



Noel, Jan, "Dry Patriotism: The Chiniquy Crusade," in *The Canadian Historical Review*, vol. 71, 1990, pp. 189-207.

### **CABARETS AND BEER GARDENS OF MONTREAL IN THE LAST HALF OF THE 19th CENTURY**

After the Franco Prussian War (1870-1871), a number of French emigrated to Canada. They left Europe for political reasons. Others were from Alsace-Lorraine, having been there during the German regime. They were from a variety of occupations. Some chose to change their occupations and became involved in other lines of work. One of these was cabarets and beer gardens--patterned after the beer gardens of Germany and other parts of Europe.

Michel Martin, originally of Charansat, department of Puy-de-Dome was a mason by trade, left for political reasons, and came to work on the Lachine canal in 1877. He and his wife lived in Montreal. At this time, salaries were high. Martin saved his money. Between 1878-1879, he opened a "House of Rest", in the historic center, southeast of Notre Dame Street and la Place Jacques-Cartier. It was called the "Salon de la Justice" because it was located near the Palais de Justice. He did not get the clientele he wanted, so he moved. The Sieur Neville took over and opened a tavern named "Chateau de Ramezay". It is believed this place was frequented by the governor of Montreal.

A man by the name of Richardson started the famous "Silver Dollar" on the opposite angle of the street--southwest of Notre Dame St. It was thought to be named after the American silver dollar. The hostess was his wife. She was a lively French-Canadian. They made a fortune.

In the meantime, Michel Martin left the rue Notre Dame and established himself northeast of Lagauchetiere and St. Dominique. There he established a cabaret--"Restaurant des bons enfants". It appealed to Europeans who he reintroduced to the French language. Attached to the building was a

garden where in summer, he placed tables. Here he introduced French, Belgium and Swiss wines and beers. It is from this restaurant that the notorious club--La Gaiete Francaise--was born in an old Methodist chapel at 30 rue Panet at the side of Parc Sohmer.

Michel Martin died in 1891 at the age of 45, and his wife died in 1897 at the age of 37. They left a son and daughter and two prominent businesses of Montreal.

Martin was not the only one to have a beer garden. Pierre Cizal had a cabaret at 72 rue St. Laurent for fifty years. At the back, a long garden extended to rue St-Charles-Boromee. Here he had tables where he served an assortment of beverages and pork. At least once a month, he featured pigs feet which were served anytime. Everyone talked about them, and they were the main attraction.

In 1889, the widening of rue St-Laurent caused Cizal to move east of rue St-Laurent. Here he died 13 September of the same year.

*Information for the above article was extracted from Massicotte, E.Z., "Cabarets--Jardins" in Bulletin des Recherches Historique, v. 43, 1937, pp. 77-78.*

### **WEBSITES**

Census Online (for census sites on the Web)  
<http://www.census-online.com/>

Index of LaCrosse Tribune obituaries, births, marriages and divorces  
<http://plcat.lacrosse.lib.wi.us/genealogy>

National Archives and /Records  
Administration, Washington D.C.  
<http://www.nara.gov/genealogy>  
<http://www.nara.gov/nara/nail.html>

Library of Congress  
<http://www.loc.gov/library/>

Passenger list for immigrants arriving in  
Canada between 1748-1873  
<http://www.ingeneas.com>  
(This database is still being developed.)

List of Marathon County, WI marriage records for 1852-1883  
<http://www.rootsweb.com/~wimarath/marriages.htm>

Wisconsin Genealogical Council  
[www.rootsweb.com/~wiwgc/](http://www.rootsweb.com/~wiwgc/)  
(They have a calendar on their website where they post meeting and event notices for WGC and their member societies.)

### NEWS NOTES

A bill has been signed by President Clinton which extends copyright terms an additional 20 years to 95 years instead of 75 years as it had been. To genealogists and historians, this means that newspapers, genealogies, county history books, etc. cannot be transcribed and reprinted for an additional 20 years.

\*\*\*\*\*

From MCGS Reporter, v. 31 no. 3, Aug 2000: The Dictionnaire Genealogique des Familles Acadiennes: Premiere Part 1636 a 1714, in 2 vols. by Stephen White is now available at Milwaukee Central Library's Local History Room.

\*\*\*\*\*

From Le Reveil Acadien, v. 16 no. 3, Aug 2000: From a copy and transcript of an article from The Times, June 17, 2000: In 1958, the Canadian Air Force took an infrared photo of the area around Fort Lawrence and the Missaguash River near the New Brunswick/ Nova Scotia border. The photo shows the foundations of buildings which are thought to be of the Acadian village of Beaubassin. The village is located further back from the river than originally thought.

The village was created in 1671. When Nova Scotia became an English colony in 1713, the Acadian residents stayed loyal to Britain and remained, instead of moving to New Brunswick. In 1749, the French authorities in New Brunswick decided they wanted the people of Beaubassin to relocate to their side of the border. So Beaubassin was burned to the ground to force the population to move. Soon after, the English came and built Fort Lawrence on the site of the former town.

There is now a movement to preserve the village site as an historical preservation area.

\*\*\*\*\*

From Je Me Souviens, vol. 23 no. 1, Spring 2000: The following articles may be of interest. One is by Thomas J. Laforest, "The King's Daughters". The second is by Pamela S. Olson, "Canadian Soldiers and Refugees of the American Revolution", and a third is by Armand Letourneau, "David Letourneau".

\*\*\*\*\*

From St. Louis Genealogical Society Quarterly, vol. 33 no. 1, Spring 2000: There is a tax list for 1811 for St. Louis. It contains many French-Canadian names.

\*\*\*\*\*

From American Canadian Genealogist: Issue no. 83, vol. 26 no. 1, 2000, American-Canadian Genealogical Society, Manchester, New Hampshire: There is an interesting article featuring "French-Canadians and the Winning of the West," by Donald P. Chaput.

For those interested in Acadian research, there is a five page listing of Acadian websites provided by Lucie Leblanc-Consentino.

\*\*\*\*\*

From Lifelines, vol. 17 no. 1, whole number 32, 2000, Journal of the northern New York American-Canadian Genealogical Society: Those who have ancestry with the Paquette surname will be interested in an article by Charles Paquette entitled, "The Ancient History of the Distinguished Surname Paquette."

\*\*\*\*\*

From Columns, v. 21 no 5, Sep/Oct 2000: The Archives division of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin will be closed for the month of January 2001 in order to do some remodeling. This closure affects those using materials in the Archives Reading Room, the Visual Materials Archives and the Wisconsin Center for Film and Theater Research. Library reference services and access at the Historical Society will not be affected.

\*\*\*\*\*

From Gems of Genealogy, vol. 26 no 2, May/June 2000: It may be a good idea to make a copy of the top line of the front page when copying something from a newspaper

or a microfilm. It will aid in getting accurate documentation.

\*\*\*\*\*

### COMING UP

14 Oct 2000, Wisconsin State Genealogical Society Fall 2000 Seminar, Kalahari Resort Convention Center, Wisconsin Dells: Guest speaker will be James L. Hansen, reference librarian and genealogical specialist at the library of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

On the previous day, Oct 13, a workshop, "How to Get Your Pioneer/Century Certificate Application Approved" will be presented by Jack Brisse, WSGS president, at the same location. Registration for both can be made at the same time.

#### Contact

Rollie Littlewood,  
5109 Coney Weston Pl.,  
Madison, WI 53711  
phone: (608) 273-0211  
/ rklittle@facstaff.wisc.edu

\*\*\*\*\*

17-19 Nov 2000: Folk Fair at State Fair Park, West Allis

\*\*\*\*\*

8-12 Jan 2001, 6th annual Salt Lake Institute of Genealogy, Wyndham Hotel, Salt Lake City: For information, write:

Salt Lake Institute of Genealogy  
P.O. Box 1144  
Salt Lake City, UT 84110

\*\*\*\*\*

16-19 May 2001, "Explore New Frontiers," NGS Conference in the States, sponsored by the National Genealogical Society and the Genealogical Forum of Oregon, Oregon Convention Center, Portland, Oregon.

\*\*\*\*\*

23 June 2001, A seminar--"Three Centuries, Two Nations, One French-Canadian Heritage," at St. Simon and St. Jude Church hall, Belle River, Ontario presented by the French-Canadian Heritage Society of Michigan. The seminar will feature as speakers: John DuLong, Peter Halford, René Jetté, Sylvie Tremblay and Marcel Beneteau.

\*\*\*\*\*

12-15 Sept 2001, FGS Conference: River Center, Adler Theatre, Davenport, Iowa

\*\*\*\*\*

15-18 May 2002, NGS Conference in the States; Midwest Express Center, Milwaukee.

\*\*\*\*\*

### QUESTIONS DES LECTEURS

Paul Coulombe, 207 Park Ave., Arlington, MA 02476-5939 is seeking births, marriages and death information for anyone having the surname **Coulombe**. He is seeking this spelling as well as any variant spellings. All **Coulombes** can trace themselves back to one marriage in 1670 (Louis Coulombe or Colombe and Jeanne Boucalt). He is working on a book for the surname. Coulombe. He can be contacted by E-Mail. (Coulombe22@aol.com)

\*\*\*\*\*

Pat Poupore, 1003 Concho St., Rockport, TX 78382, seayawl@compuserve.com is trying to find the parents of **Moses Lenneville/Laneuville**, b. 13 Apr 1832 in Montreal. The 1850 Wis. census shows **Moses** in New Digg, Lafayette, Co. There is a reference in a 1935 newspaper article to a **Lenneville** settling on French Island near LaCrosse which she believes may be the father of **Moses**. **Moses's** siblings were **Joseph, Louis, David, Gustavo and Adeline**. Any clues would be greatly appreciated. Family lore has **Moses's** father buried near LaCrosse. When **Moses** returned from seeking gold in California, he built a wooden fence around his father's grave. She also would like additional information on French Island residents.

\*\*\*\*\*

If you have **Joseph Beaudette** in your family ancestry, please contact me. I have a brief biographical account of him which might be of interest to you. **Joseph Beaudette** was born in Gentilly, Quebec 10 May 1829 to **Aimable Beudette** and **Marie Louise Turcotte**. He married **Ida Chandonnais**. He was a pioneer settler of Gentilly, Polk County, Minnesota and later a prominent businessman in Crookston, Minn. Contact Joyce Banachowski, 3230 So. 15th St., Milwaukee, WI 53215.

\*\*\*\*\*

## SPREAD THE WORD

### THE FRENCH CANADIAN/ ACADIAN GENEALOGISTS OF WISCONSIN ARE ON THE WEB.

Our Web page URL has been changed to:  
**<http://www.fcgw.org>**

**We need you.**

- #1 Check out the Web site. Send your suggestions to [kdupuis@execpc.com](mailto:kdupuis@execpc.com)
- #2 Send us you Email addresses. We can then link your surnames to your Email address.
- #3 Send us your Web page URL. We will gladly add it to our Links.
- #4 Put our URL on your Web page as a link for other genealogists.

**Thanks for your help.**

#### Items For Sale

Back Issues of QUARTERLY, \$3.00 each, plus \$1.50 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)

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Surname Lists, \$2.00 plus \$1.00 postage and handling

Historical Timeline-Canada 1497-1949, \$1.50 plus \$1.00 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

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



FRENCH CANADIAN/ACADIAN GENEALOGISTS OF WISCONSIN

# QUARTERLY

Volume 15 No 2

Winter 2000-2001

## RECRUIT OF 1653

Joyce Banachowski

### *The Founding of Villemarie--Montreal*

The Société de Notre-Dame de Montreal chose the site for the colony of Villemarie to be at the Isle of Montreal. It was ideal in that Montreal was located at the junction of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers. Thirty year old Paul de Chomedey de Maisonneuve, who had seen military action in Holland during the Thirty Years War, was chosen to lead the group to establish Villemarie.<sup>1</sup> Before leaving France, Maisonneuve met Jeanne Mance who was to be a devout religious worker and his major supporter.

On 9 May 1641, Maisonneuve and Mance left La Rochelle on two different ships. Father Antoine Fauls who was to serve the Ursulines of Quebec, and twenty-five men destined for Montreal were with Maisonneuve. The Jesuit priest, Father Jacques LaPlace, and twelve men destined for Montreal were with Jeanne Mance. Eight days later, the two ships were separated. The ship with Jeanne Mance arrived in Quebec 8 August 1641. Due to weather, Maisonneuve's ship had to return to harbor. His ship did not arrive in Quebec until August 20.<sup>2</sup> Upon arrival, both Mance and Maisonneuve became aware of the antagonistic feelings of Quebec toward establishing a settlement at Montreal. The governor felt it should be at Ile de Orleans

instead. Maisonneuve convinced him the site was already decided, and he could not go against his orders.

Finally, Maisonneuve and his group set out on 8 May 1642 in two boats--a pinnace and a barge--for Ile de Montreal. They were accompanied by Governor Charles Huault de Montmagny; the Jesuit superior, Father

### 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.

February 8: Pea Soup and Johnny Cake Meeting

March 8: Joyce Banachowski: Nineteenth Century Canadian Censuses--Other Schedules--Hidden Information and Pitfalls and How to Spot Them

April 12: Steve Daily, County Historical Society: Document and Paper Preservation

May 10: Earl Capps: Resources at the Family History Center, Hales Corners

<sup>1</sup> Simpson, Patricia, *Marquerite Bourgeoys: And Montreal, 1640-1665*, McGill-Queen's University Press, Toronto, 1997, p. 75.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 83.

Barthelemy Vimont; Pierre de Puiseaux, Sieur de Montrenault; Marie-Madeleine Chauvigny de la Peltrie, secular founder and patron of the Ursulines at Quebec (She returned to Quebec 18 months later); and her companion, Jeanne Mance. On the 17 or 18 of May 1642, the group of about forty under the leadership of Maisonneuve arrived at the location of the new colony--Villemarie on the Ile of Montreal. There were three married couples among this first group--Jean Gorry and Isabeau Panie, Antoine Damien and Marie Joly, and Nicolas Gode and Francoise Gadois. The group set up tents as shelters and immediately began to build a palisade to surround themselves. Luckily the Iroquois were not a problem to them that year. Later that summer ships with supplies and men arrived from France. Twelve more joined them

in August.<sup>3</sup> The following year, the Iroquois began to pose a threat, a threat which escalated in the following years.

### *The Recruit of 1653*

1651 was a difficult year for the small number of about fifty who were at Villemarie. Daily, the Iroquois were a threat. No one dared to leave his home without a gun, pistol, and sword. Paul de Chomedey de Maisonneuve, founder of Villemarie, feared the settlement would come to an end. Previously, Jeanne Mance had received 22,000 livres from the Marquise de Bullion for a hospital. Jeanne Mance chose to donate

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<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 89-91.

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

**P.O. BOX 414  
HALES CORNERS, WI 53130-0414**

**ISSN 1057-3488**

**President:** Kateri Dupuis,  
414 443-9429  
**Vice-President:** Jo Christon,  
414 786-6408  
**Treasurer:** Yvonne Sielaff,  
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**Director at Large:** Larry Beauchamp  
414 425-7768  
**Director at Large:** Loretta Damuth  
414 463-7412

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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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it to Maisonneuve to use to recruit people to save Montreal. Maisonneuve left on a Dutch ship bound for France on 5 November 1651. Maisonneuve had hopes of recruiting two hundred men. He felt he had to recruit at least 100 men or the settlement would have to be abandoned. Maisonneuve did not return in 1652. In Villemarie, the Iroquois threat continued to be as great a danger as ever.<sup>4</sup>

During this time, Maisonneuve was busy recruiting new settlers to come to Villemarie. Maisonneuve and Jerome Le Royer de La Dauversière, one of the founders of the Société de Notre-Dame and a tax collector at La Flèche had to find backers to help finance their venture. The Marquise de Buillon was the most generous. She donated 20,000 livres. It is estimated they collected a total of 75,000 livres.<sup>5</sup>

Between March 23 and May 17 of 1653, Maisonneuve and La Dauversière signed contracts with 119 young men who agreed to go to Villemarie. Seventy-one of these were from La Flèche and its surrounding parishes.<sup>6</sup> (These contracts are preserved at the Hotel-Dieu in La Flèche.) This was an ideal time for their recruitment in this area because the Thirty Years War had recently ended; there were power disputes among various factions of the government; taxes were high, and the economy was poor. This was to change a few months later when things began to stabilize. Other recruits were contracted at the wharf of Saint Nazaire by the notary, Belliotte, prior to the departure of the ship. According to Roland J. Auger, a total of 153 men contracted to go to Villemarie.<sup>7</sup> Most of the previous engages to New France were

contracted for three years. However, the recruits for Montreal were contracted for five years.

Some contracted for 60 livres a year. These were generally fit laborers who contracted to help clear the land. Others contracted for 75 livres a year. These men also contracted to clear the land, but they had other skills as well. (If their skills were highly desired, some were able to negotiate for more.) A third group received wages of 100 livres a year. These men generally had trades they could use, once their contracts ended, to make a living (millers, masons, carpenters, gunsmiths). There were also four who were better educated or from a higher class. There were two young men--one age 16--who worked for their room and board at the hospital. At departure, each recruit was given a chest with some personal effects--clothing and shoes-- as part of his advance which was at least his first year of wages and often greater than his first year's wage.<sup>8</sup> These advances in wages were agreed upon by a contract made before departure at Saint Nazaire on 20 June 1653. In addition, the colonists were to be good Catholics, but a few Huguenots were included.

On 20 June 1653, the group left Saint-Nazaire near Nantes, on board the *Saint Nicolas de Nantes*. The ship was owned by M. Charles Le Coq, sieur de la Beaussonniere. Captain Le Bresson was in command of the vessel.<sup>9</sup> Some of the recruits never showed up in spite of their agreements. Only 103 recruits actually left. In addition there was Marguerite Bourgeoys who became a valuable asset on the voyage. She stated there were about 120 passengers without a priest. Roland J. Auger has concluded there were 122. In addition to the 103 recruits, there were fifteen women and four other

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<sup>4</sup> Prévost, Robert, Montreal: A History. McClelland and Stewart, Montreal, 1991, pp. 70-73.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid., p. 74.

<sup>6</sup> Dechêne, Louis, Habitants and Merchants in Seventeenth Century Montreal, McGill-Queen's University Press, Montreal, 1992, p. 23.

<sup>7</sup> According to Abbé Faillon, there were 154 recruits.

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<sup>8</sup> Dechene, op. cit., pp. 23-24.

<sup>9</sup> Massicotte, E.Z., "La Recrue de 1653: Liste des Colons Qui Partirent de France Pour Montreal en L'Annee 1653," Rapport de Archives de Province de Quebec, 1920-1921, p. 310.

passengers.<sup>10</sup> They are listed below.

1. Marguerite Bourgeoys, 33, of the city of Troyes. She was the founder of the Congregation of Notre Dame.

2. Marie Dumesnil, 10-12, an orphan of La Flèche who was entrusted by de la Dauversière to Marguerite's care. Marie was married the following year to André Charley who was not much more than a child himself.

3. Marie-Marthe Pinson of La Flèche who later married Jean Milot at Villemarie. Her marriage contract was signed 11 Dec 1653.

4. Perrine Mousnier, wife of Jules Daubigon, one of the contracted workers. Perrine gave birth to a daughter six days after her arrival. (It is not known if she was related to Jacques Mousnier who was part of the Recruit of 1653.)

5. Marie Chedeville, 22, daughter of Jean Chedeville of Villiers, Picarde. She married at Montreal 7 Jan 1654 with André Dumets.

6. Jeanne Solde, 21, daughter of Martin, a journalier, and Julienne Le Potier, of La Flèche. She assisted in the marriage contract of Marie-Marthe Pinson. The 7 Jan 1654, she married Jacques Beauvais.

7. Jeanne Rousillier / Rousselire, 17, daughter of Louis and Isabelle Panis, was of Maeze near Brouage. She married at Villemarie 2 Oct 1654 to Pierre Godin / Gaudin dit Chatillon, who also was with the Recruit of 1653.

8. Catherine Lorion, 17, daughter of Mathurin and deceased Francoise Morin, was of Ste-Soufle. She married at Villemarie the 13 Oct 1654 to Pierre Villain of Poitou. She married three additional times to Jean Simon, Nicolas Millet and Pierre Desautels. The last

two were also of the Recruit of 1653.

9. Catherine Hureau, 14, daughter of Jean and Guillemine La Roussiere, was of the city of La Flèche. At age 15 she married Jean Le Mercher of St-Laurent, Paris who also was one of the recruits of 1653.

10. Jeanne Védie / Voidy, 15, daughter of Michel and Catherine Dorbelle, was of St-Germaine-du-Val. At age 16 she married Jean Dumay of Dieppe on 9 Nov 1654.

11. Jeanne Maire, 18, daughter of Michel and Catherine Argengere, was of St-Michel de Poitiers. She married Eloi Jarry of Ige, Orne on 9 Nov 1654. As a widow she was remarried to Henri Perrin.

12. Marie Lorgueil, 15, daughter of Pierre and Marie Bruyere, was of Cognac. She also married a Recruit of 1653, Toussaint Hunault of St-Pierre, Beauvais, on 23 Nov 1654.

13. Marie Renaudin de la Blanchetiere, daughter of Vincent and Francoise Quarry, was of the city of Nantes. She married at Quebec the 9 Sep 1654 to Nicolas Levieux. This family returned to France in 1670.

14. Marie Renault, 20, daughter of Mathieu and Marie Comtois, was of St-Paul de Orleans. She married Mathurin Langevin dit Lacroix of Lube, Sarthe on 5 Oct 1654. Mathurin was also with the Recruit of 1653.

15. Michelle Arthus, 24, daughter of Louis and Renée Testard, was of Bousse. She married at Quebec 5 Oct 1654 to Jean Descarry dit Lehoux of Montreal.

The remaining four passengers were: Paul de Chomedey, Sieur de Maisonneuve, 41, of Net sur-Vanne, founder of Villemarie (Montreal) and organizer for the recruit.; David Le Moyne; Antoine Lhermite dit Bassompierre, and Jacques Mousnier.

About 350 leagues out to sea, they had problems with the rotting hull of the ship. They thought they could caulk it at sea, but it did not hold up. The ship was forced to

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<sup>10</sup> Names and information about the women were extracted from Auger, Roland J. La Grande Recrue de 1653, Societe Genealogique Canadienne-Francaise, Montreal, 1955, pp. 26-28.

return to port. Fearing more would desert, Maisonneuve allowed the men ashore on an island so that they could not escape. Some jumped into the water. On 20 July 1653, the group again set sail for New France. Marguerite Bourgeoys of Troyes was on board, destined to Montreal to set up a school. When disease broke out on board the ship and no priest was present, she cared for the crew and passengers, both medically and spiritually--caring for the ill and consoling the dying. Eight of the recruits died at sea.<sup>11</sup>

The *Saint Nicolas* arrived in Quebec on 22 September 1653. Maisonneuve had arrived just after one faction of the Iroquois had made peace with the French. Once again the ship ran into bad luck. It rammed into a huge rock or sandbar and could not be dislodged. As a result the ship had to be burned. In Quebec the group received a joyful reception. The voyage had taken two months--three months and two days from its original departure. At Quebec, the authorities refused to provide boats for Maisonneuve and his recruits to journey on to Montreal. Finally, they gave in and on 16 November 1653, the band of Maisonneuve's recruits reached Villemarie.

When Marguerite Bourgeoys arrived at Villemarie, she assisted settler's wives, helped Jeanne Mance care for the sick and helped educate the settlers. She was to become a close friend of Jeanne Mance. After five years Marguerite Bourgeoys opened her first school. She also felt a chapel was necessary for the Montrealers. Maisonneuve gave her a piece of land just outside the fort for that purpose. This was the beginning of Notre-Dame de Bonsecours. Maisonneuve also felt a hospital should be built now that new recruit labor was available, and the Iroquois problem had calmed. In 1654, the Iroquois threat began again and by 1657, the Iroquois were at war.<sup>12</sup>

The Société de Notre Dame had hired almost all of the 250 people who came to Villemarie (Montreal) between 1642 and 1653. The Recruit of 1653 cost the Compagnie de Montreal 75,000 livres. The Société was on the verge of bankruptcy. The costs of recruitment, travel and personal necessities were high, and the Société could not afford to pay wages for five years for those they had hired in 1653. In addition they had to re-recruit to fill the vacancies of those who died before their debt was paid.<sup>13</sup>

How were they to handle this situation? If the engages were granted their freedom, they would still be without seed, tools and trade goods. They would not be able to survive. They chose to free the engages when they landed providing the engages accepted a debt of 300-500 livres towards the governor to cover their fare and past and future loans. Those who settled permanently in Montreal would not be held accountable. Two thirds of the 1653 recruit refused these terms. The agreement restricted their freedom of movement and mortgaged their lot. In 1663, René Bondy, Pierre Godin and Marin Janot, three who had signed the agreement, petitioned the Conseil--suing the governor to receive their bonus and to void the debt they had agreed to sign when they arrived in 1653. By a decision of the Conseil 18 July 1664, they lost their suit. Those who left the seigneurie had to refund the amount.<sup>14</sup>

Prior to 1655, those engaged to come to Montreal had no one to assume their costs and act as their masters. The indenture system did not work in Montreal as it had in Quebec. In 1659 the Compagnie de Sulpice brought a sizeable recruit made up of families, women and servants. From 1659 on, indenture contracts in Montreal proceeded as normally as they had in Quebec. Although Sulpician priests had arrived in 1659, the Island of Montreal, however, was not transferred to the Sulpicians until 1663.

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<sup>11</sup> Prévost, *op. cit.*, pp. 74-77.

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 80-81.

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<sup>13</sup> Dechêne, *op. cit.*, p. 21.

<sup>14</sup> Dechêne, *op. cit.*, pp. 21-22.

## The Recruits of 1653

The chart below lists those who were recruited in 1653 by Maisonneuve, La Dauversière or one of their representatives to settle at Villemarie. For whatever reasons, not all of those recruited actually came to New France. These are noted in the "miscellaneous" column.

The "pay" column indicates the amount of the yearly wage in livres which was contracted. The "adv" column indicates the amount an engagé was advanced for clothes, supplies etc. before embarkation in a contract signed the 20 June 1653. In the "contract" column, c.-- indicates the date and place of the signing of the contract. All of the contracts were signed in 1653. It also includes the job or jobs for which the recruit was hired. (Clearer-- indicates he was hired to clear the land; a gratification was extra pay or a reward which was given)

Information for the following chart was extracted from Auger, Roland J., La Grande Recrue de 1653, Société Genealogique Canadienne-Francaise, 1955. Marriage information was extracted from Jetté, René, Dictionnaire généalogique des familles du Québec des origines à 1730, Les Presses de l'Université de Montréal, Montréal, 1983.

Name	Place of Origin	contract	pay	adv	Miscellaneous
1. Anselin, Pierre	Abbeville in Picardie	c. 14 Apr La Flèche			
2. Audru, Jacques	city of Paris	c. 18 Apr La Flèche clearer	60	75	probably died at sea or deserted
3. Auger dit Baron, Jehan	Chemiré-en-Charnie, (Sarthe)	c. 30 Mar clearer	75	131	his wife (Louise Grisard) & son joined him later; was hired by Estienne Bouchard, surgeon
4. Averty dit Léger, Maurice	city of La Flèche, faubourg of St- Jacques	c. 30 Mar clearer	75	133	in the 4th squad of the militia of Ste- Famille; m. Marie Cherlot 25 Apr 1685, Boucherville
5. Avisse, Francois	city of Paris	c. 14 Apr La Flèche			did not come
6. Balue, Jacques	Château-en Anjou	c. 1 Apr La Flèche			did not come
7. Barbousson, Valérie de	Clermont near La Flèche	c. 12 Apr La Flèche			did not come
8. Bardet, Michel	Vilaines near La Flèche	c. 14 Apr La Flèche			
9. Bareau dit Lagogue, Pierre	city of La Flèche	c. 30 Mar clearer	75	88	soldier of the garrison of Montreal in 1670

10. Bastard, Yves,		c. 20 Jun clearer	60	100	joined the recruit at St-Nazaire; 11 Oct 1654 killed by the Iroquois
11. Baudreau dit Graveline, Urbain	Clermont near La Flèche	c. 20 Mar clearer	75	98	Procureur-syndic of Montreal in 1663; was corporal of 2nd squad of militia of Ste-Famille; m. Mathurine Juillet 20 Oct 1664, Montreal
12. Baudry (Beaudry) dit L'Épinette, Antoine	Chemiré-en-Charnie	c. 4 Apr clearer; nail maker	75	126	m. Catherine Guyard 24 Nov 1665 Montreal
13. Beaudoin, Olivier		c. 20 Jun clearer	60	79	joined the recruit at St-Nazaire
14. Beauvais, Pierre	Avenières near Laval	c. 15 Apr			did not come
15. Bellenger, René	Ste-Colombe, Sarthe	c. 14 Apr roofer; mason			did not come
16. Béliot, Charles- Jean	St-Jean de Lamothe (Sarthe)	c.12 May clearer	60	119	died at sea
17. Bemoit dit Nivernois, Paul	city of Nevers	c.23 May carpenter	100	123	pioneer of Longueuil m. Elisabeth Gobinet 16 Sep 1658 Montreal
18. Besnard (Benard) dit Bourjoli, René	Villiers-en-Anjou	c. 7 Apr La Flèche clearer	75	120	corporal of the garrison of Trois Rivières in 1661; m. Marie Sedilot 2 Feb 1661 Trois Rivières
19. Biards, Gilles	city of La Flèche	c. 30 Mar			did not come
20. Biteau dit St- Laurent, Louis	Clermont near La Flèche	c.12 May clearer	75	129	in militia of Ste- Famille
21. Blanchard dit Belleville, François	St-Servan, Bretagne	gardener			m. Madeleine Boucher 20 Oct 1665 Quebec;
22. Boivin dit Panse, Jacques	Ste-Colombe, Sarthe	c. 30 Mar clearer	75	91	a donné to Jesuits; m. Marguerite Pelois 17 Nov 1665 Montreal

23. Bondu, René	Souvigné-en-Anjou	c. 9 Apr			did not come
24. Bondy, René	city of Dijon	c. 23 Mar or 23 May carpenter	100	134	probably returned to France (no record of him after 1655)
25. Bonneau, Jean,	city of La Flèche	c. 30 Mar			changed his mind
26. Bouchard, Estienne	born in the city of Paris; living at Epernon in 1653	c.10 May surgeon	150	147	In 1655, made a contract with the principal habitants of Montreal to care for their families; m. Marguerite Boissel 6 Aug 1657 Quebec
27. Boullay, Augustin	city of Mans	c. 29 Apr			
28. Boutelou, Jacques	Montigue, Mayenne	c. 15 Apr			
29. Bouvier, Michel	city of La Flèche	c. 15 Apr clearer; mason	60	98	returned to France; hired in LaRoche in 1659 and returned to New France; of the 20th militia squad of Ste-Famille in 1663; m. Mathurine Desbordes 16 Aug 1663 Montreal
30. Bouzé or Bruzé, Pierre	Sablé, Sarthe	c. 25 Apr clearer	60	107	returned to France
31. Brassier, Jacques,				27	died about 25 yrs. of age at Long Sault, May 1660
32. Brossard, Urbain	city of La Flèche,	c 12 Apr clearer; mason	80	104	soldier of 20th militia squad of Ste-Famille; m. Urbaine Hodiau 19 Apr 1660 Montreal
33. Cadet, René	St-Germain, Sarthe	clearer	60	76	one of 8 who died at sea
34. Cadieu, Jean	Pringe near La Flèche,	c. 1 May clearer; locksmith	75	150	soldier of 4th militia squad of Ste-Famille; m. Marie Valade 26 Nov 1663 Montreal



35. Chartier dit Robert, Guillaume	city of La Flèche	clearer; tailor	60	123	18 yrs when he came; m. Marie Faucon 27 Nov 1663 Montreal
36. Chartier, Louis		c. La Fleche surgeon	100	120	surgeon, drowned in 1660
37. Chaudronnier, Jean	Bailleul, Sarthe	c. 20 Apr clearer	60	96	victim of the voyage
38. Chauvin dit le Grand-Pierre, Pierre	Solesme, Sarthe	c. 4 Apr clearer; miller	75	80	m. Marthe Hautreux 6 Sep 1658 Montreal; miller of many seigneurs
39. Chesneau, Jean	St-Aubin	c. 4 Apr			did not come, changed his mind
40. Chevalier, Louis	city of Caen	c. 4 Apr clearer; shoe maker	75	108	soldier of 12th militia squad of Ste-Famille
41. Chevasset, Antoine		clearer	60	79	a domestic of Jean Decary; returned to France
42. Cornier, Nicolas	St-Jean-de-Lamothe	c. 8 May clearer	60		did not come
43. Coubart, René	Luche or Huché, near La Flèche	c. 25 Apr			did not come
44. Coudret, Mathurin	of Ville	c. 3 May			did not come
45. Coudreux, Francois	Portal, Chasnay, Indre-et-Loire	c. 3 May			did not come
46. Crusson dit Pilote, Francois		clearer	30	60	recruited at St-Nazaire; killed at Long-Sault, 1660
47. Danny dit Tourangeau, Honoré,	Moutoux near Tours,	c. 8 May carpenter	100	127	corporal of 6th militia squad of Ste-Famille; 1m. Marie Bidard 23 Sep 1658 Montreall; 2m. Perrine LaPierre 20 Mar 1666 Montreal; victim of massacre of Lachine 1689

48. Darondeau, Pierre	Bousse near La Flèche	c. 6 Apr			did not come
49. Daubigeon, Julien	Clisson, Bretagne	clearer; laborer	150	180	came with his wife, Perrine Meunier; he was killed by Iroquois on 31 May 1655.
50. Davoust, Jean	Clermont near La Flèche	c.11 May clearer; hat maker	75	122	drowned on 28 Aug 1657 at Sault St-Louis, returning from Iroquois lands
51. Deniau or Druzeau, Jean	city of Nantes, Bretagne	clearer; board sawyer	75	110	m. Helene Dodin 21 Jan 1664 Montreal; he and his wife killed by Iroquois at Boucherville in 1695
52. Deniau dit Destailis, Marin	Luché near La Flèche	c.11 May clearer	75	135	m. Louise-Therese-Marie Lebreuil 24 Nov 1659 Montreal
53. Desautels dit Lapointe, Pierre	Malicorne-au-Mans	c. 4 May clearer	65	101	in 7th militia squad in 1663; 1m. Marie Remy 11 Jan 1666 Montreal; 2m. Catherine Lorion 23 Nov 1676 Montreal
54. Deserson, Zacharie		carpenter board sawyer	100	143	recruited at St-Nazaire; returned to France
55. Després dit Berri, Simon		clearer	75	120	in 19th militia squad of Ste-Famille; victim of Onneiouts, 1664
56. Dessommes, Jessé	city of la Ferté-Bernard, Sarthe	c. 3 Mar			did not come
57. Doguet or Danguet, Louis	Luché near La Flèche	c. 20 Apr clearer	60	71	probably died at time of crossing
58. Dolbeau, Jehan	Parcé near Sablé	clearer	60		
59. Doussin, René		board sawyer	75	119	came at age 23; died at Long-Sault, 1660

60. Ducharme dit Lafontaine, Fiacre	city of Paris	c. 23 Mar La Flèche joiner	100	150	corporal in 18th militia squad of Ste-Famille in 1663; m. Marie Pacreau 13 Jan 1659 Montreal
61. Duval, Nicolas	Forges-en-Brie	c. 1 May clearer; laborer	60	75	killed at Long-Sault 1660
62. Fleury, Jacques	city of Orleans	c. 14 Apr			did not come
63. Fontaine dit le Petit Louis, Louis,		board sawyer	75	68	patron of the Sisters of the Congregation
64. Foucault, Etienne	Montigue, Mayenne	c. 15 Apr			did not come
65. Foucault, Francois	city of Ste-Suzanne	c. 25 Mar			did not come
66. Fresnot, Jean	Ruillé-en-Champagne	c. May La Flèche clearer; roofer	75	119	died prematurely in 1655
67. Fricquet, Gilles,	city of La Flèche	c 29 May			surgeon; returned to France after three years
68. Freogean, Pierre	Château-en-Anjou	c. 1 Apr clearer			did not come
69. Fruitier, Jean		clearer	60	119	12 Oct 1658, he was at Quebec when he borrowed money from Jacques Millot to return to France
70. Gaillard dit le Prieur, Christophe	Vernon near LaFlèche	c 11 May clearer; gardener	60	65	later as gardener received 75 livres a year; in 1667 census; returned to France
71. Galbrun or Galbout, Simon,	Vernon near La Flèche	c. 14 Apr clearer	60	97	in the 15th militia squad of Ste-Famille; m. Francoise Duverger 18 Nov 1659 Montreal; died in 1669
72. Gallois, Francois,	city of La Flèche	c. 15 Apr			did not come

73. Gasteau, Jean,	Clermont near La Flèche	c. 1 May clearer	60	123	corporal in 5th militia squad of Ste-Famille; m. Marie-Charlotte Coppequesne 10 Jan 1667 Montreal
74. Gendron dit la Rolandière, Guillaume	Blay in Bretagne,	butcher; roofer	75	99	in 14th militia squad of Ste-Famille m. Anne Loiseau 21 July 1664 Montreal
75. Gervaise, Jehan,	Souvigne-sous-Château	clearer; baker	80	120	first of the group to marry to Anne Archambault 3 Feb 1654 Montreal; procureur-fiscal and intermediary judge
76. Gillet or Gilles, Noel	Noyen near La Flèche,	c. 20 Apr clearer			did not come
77. Godin dit Châtillon, Pierre	city of Chatillon-sur-Seine	c. 23 Mar carpenter	100	127	m. Jeanne Rousselier 13 Oct 1654 Montreal; family was at River St -Jean, Acadia in 1676
78. Grégoire, Louis,		clearer	75	124	returned to France after his contract
79. Guertin dit le Sabotier, Louis	Parcé, Sarthe, near La Flèche	c. 24 Apr clearer; clog maker	60	74	m. Elisabeth Camus or Lecamus 26 Oct 1659, Montreal; in 19th militia squad of Ste-Famille; 10 Dec 1656 received a concession at Montreal
80. Guésery, Guesary or Dezéry, Pierre	Malicorne	c. 6 Apr laborer			did not come
81. Gayet, Guyet or Guyot, Jean	Villiers-au-Bouan, near Château-en-Anjou	c. 7 Apr clearer	75	120	returned to France
82. Hardy, Pierre	St-Thomas du Potiron	c. 15 Apr			did not come
83. Hardy, Pierre	Bailleul near LaFlèche	c 11 May La Flèche	75	78	died a bachelor in 1681
84. Hérisse, Francois	Souvigné-sous-Château	c. 9 Apr			did not come

85. Houray dit Grandmont, René		clearer	75	123	recruited at St-Nazaire; donné of the Jesuits; pioneer of Champlain; m. Denise Samane 26 Oct 1665 Champlain
86. Huba or Hubay		La Flèche			did not come
87. Hudin, Francois	city of La Flèche	c. 20 Mar clearer; baker	75	83	second recruit to die at Villemarie, 15 Jan 1654
88. Hunault dit Deschamps, Toussaint	St-Pierre-aux-Champs, Normandy	c. 18 Apr clearer	75	120	received concession 24 July 1654; m. Marie Lorgueil 23 Nov 1654 Montreal
89. Hurtebise / Hurtubise, André	Roissé-en-Champagne	c. 15 Apr clearer	60	100	received a concession in 1655; died at hospital and buried 2 Dec 1659
90. Hurtebise / Hurtubise, Marin,	St-Remy-de-Sillé, Sarthe	c. 15 Apr clearer	60	108	brother of preceding; received a concession 20 Aug 1655; m. Etiennette Alton 7 Jan 1660 Montreal
91. Jannot dit Lachapelle, Marin	Chapelle-sous-Monthousom near Château-Thierry	carpenter	100	108	syndic 1656-1660; soldier of 17th militia squad in 1663; m. Francoise Benard 30 Aug 1655 Montreal; drowned accidentally in 1664
92. Jetté, Urbain	St-Pierre de Verrin, Sarthe	c. 30 Mar board sawyer; mason; clearer	90	134	b. 1627; m. Catherine Charles 26 Oct 1659 Montreal; in 19th militia squad of Ste-Famille
93. Jouanneau, Mathurin	Perrières near La Flèche	c. 2 May La Flèche clearer	70	81	worked for the religious of the Hospital; in 16th militia squad of Ste-Famille

94. Joussein, Josselin / Jousset, Nicolas	Solesmes near La Flèche	c. 1 May clearer	60	75	about 18 years of age when he came; killed at Long-Sault 1660
95. Jousset dit La Louaire, Mathurin	St-Germain d'Arce	c. 2 May clearer	75	120	m. Catherine Lotier 8 Aug 1661 Montreal; of the 18th militia squad of Ste-Famille in 1663
96. Lair, Estienne	Crosnière near La Flèche	c. 14 Apr clearer	60	75	received a concession and a gratification for 500 livres in 1654; 1m Marie Lorian 9 Dec 1658 Montreal; 2m. Michelle Lahaye 5 May 1690 Pointe- aux-Trembles
97. Langevin dit Lacroix, Mathurin	city of Lude	clearer	75	110	b. 1636; syndic of habitants of Montreal; in milita of Ste-Famille; 1m. Marie Renaud 5 Oct 1654 Quebec; 2m. Marie-Therese Martin 9 Oct 1674 Quebec
98. Larcher, Francois	Ste-Colombe near La Flèche	c. 14 Apr			did not come
99. La Sondray or La Soudralye, Louis de		clearer	75	110	recruited at St- Nazaire; returned to France before 1666 census
100. Lauzon, Gilles,	St-Julien de Caen,	La Flèche clearer; tinker	80	127	accepted 500 livre gratification on 15 Feb 1654; m. Marie Archambault 27 Nov 1656 Montreal; church warden of Villemarie
101. Lecomte, Jehan	Chemiré-en-Charnie, Maine	c. 30 Mar clearer	75	120	21 years of age; killed at Long-Sault in May 1660

102. Lecomte, Michel	Chemiré-en-Charnie, Maine	c. 24 Apr clearer	75	109	died at sea
103. Lefebvre dit Lapierre, Pierre	city of Paris	clearer; baker	75	103	baker, killed before marriage in 1659; buried 1 Feb 1659
104. LeMerche, Le Marche, Le Mercier dit Laroche, Jean	Paris, faubourg St-Laurent	c. 25 Mar La Flèche joiner	100	137	received a concession 24 July 1654; in militia of Ste-Famille; m. Catherine Hurault 13 Oct 1654 Montreal; later lived in Quebec region
105. Lepallier, Joachim	Clermont near La Flèche	c. 1 May clearer	75	99	probably died at sea
106. Leprince, Olivier	Villiers-Charlemagne	c 17 May			did not come
107. Leroux, Sebastien	Chemiré-en-Charnie, Maine		150		signed with wife, Marguerite Lemerrier and daughter, 7 and son 5 1/2; they never came.
108. Leroy, Simon	Ligron near La Flèche	c. 1 May clearer	75	111	received a gratification of 500 livres ; killed by the Iroquois on 6 Feb 1662
109. Lorient, Martin,	Clermont near La Flèche	c 20 May			did not come
110. Louaire, Claude de	parish du Haut, Maine	c. 14 Apr La Flèche			did not come
111. Louvart dit Desjardins, Michel	Parcé near La Flèche	c. 15 Apr joiner; clearer	100	125	m. Francoise-Jacqueline Nadreau 23 Sep 1658 Montreal; killed by drunken Indians 24 June 1662;
112. Macé, Julian	Ruillé in Champagne	c. 8 Apr			did not come
113. Mallet, Rene	Ste-Colombe near La Flèche	c. 30 Mar			he rescinded his agreement on 27 May 1653

114. Martin dit Lamontagne, Olivier,	Auray in Bretagne	clearer; mason	75	97	killed by the Iroquois in 1661; buried 28 Mar 1661
115. Martin dit Larivière, Pierre	Ste-Colombe near La Flèche	c. 14 Apr La Flèche clearer	60	75	m. Marie Pontonnier 3 Nov 1660 Montreal; killed by Iroquois 4 months later in 1661
116. Maugrison, Jean	Château-en-Anjou	c. 1 Apr			
117. Millet dit Beauceron, Nicolas	Nerville-au-Bois	carpenter board sawyer	100	114	m. Catherine Lorion 9 Apr 1657 Montreal; received a concession 27 Jan 1658; killed in a house fire 9 Mar 1674
118. Millot dit Laval, Jacques	Crouzille au Maine	c. 18 Apr clearer	75	120	in 10th militia squad of Ste-Famille m. Jeanne Hebert 7 Mar 1660 Montreal
119. Mogin, Michel	city of Mans	c 11 May La Flèche			
120. Motain or Motais, Guy	Meslay, Mayenne	c 11 May clearer	75	74	probably died at sea or returned to France when his term expired; no trace of him in New France
121. Moulières, Pierre	Mareil near La Flèche	c. 8 Apr clearer; tool maker	75	120	no trace in New France; possibly died at sea
122. Mousseaux dit Laviolette, Jacques	Azé-le-Rideau, Touraine	clearer; sawyer of boards	75	114	received concession 20 Aug 1655; m. Marguerite Sauviot 16 Sep 1658 Montreal; in 12th militia squad of Ste-Famille
123. Nail, Jacques	Solesme near Sablé	c. 1 May clearer; laborer	60	75	killed by the Iroquois in 1657, buried 25 Oct 1657 at age 32



124. Nocher, Francois	Chemiré-en-Charnie	c. 30 Mar clearer; digger; wood cutter	75	129	buried at Villemarie 11 Dec 1654 under the name, Locket
125. Olivier dit le Petit Breton, Jean	Chemiré-en-Charnie	c. 30 Mar clearer	60	65	possibly returned to France
126. Panneau, Paul	Vilaines near La Flèche	c. 14 Apr clearer	80		did not come
127. Papin, Pierre	Sablé near La Flèche	c. 25 Apr clearer	60	107	received gratification of 500 livres in 1655; in 6th militia squad of Ste-Famille; m. Anne Pelletier dit Passavant 14 Dec 1665 Montreal
128. Picard dit Lafortune, Hughes	St-Colomin in Bretagne	clearer; board sawyer	75	137	in militia Ste-Famille; m. Ann-Antoinnette Liercourt 30 June 1660 Montreal
129. Pichart or Péchart, or Pichard Jean	Rouez in Champagne	c. 15 Apr clearer;	60 75	66 55	m. Louise Garnier or Grenier 16 Sep 1658 Montreal; received a concession at Pointe St-Charles; killed by the Iroquois in 1661;
130. Pichon, Jean	Chauvour au Perché	c. 24 Apr La Flèche			
131. Piron dit Lavalée, Francois	Suze near La Flèche	c. 30 Mar locksmith clearer	75	133	soldier of garrison of Villemarie; in 20th militia squad of Ste-Famille
132. Piron, Pierre	Bailleul near La Flèche	c. 5 Apr clearer; digger; surgeon	60	131	surgeon and clearer of land; m. Jeanne Lorion 25 Aug 1663 Montreal
133. Prestot dit Laviolette, Jean	Parcé near La Flèche	c. 14 Apr clearer; miller	100	123	may have returned to France after 1663

134. Proust, Pierre	Fillé, Maine	c. 15 Apr			
135. Raguideau dit St-Germain, Pierre	La Flèche	clearer	75	74	corporal of garrison of Villemarie; sergeant of the sénéchaussée; corporal of 2nd militia squad of Ste-Famille; killed by the Iroquois Aug 1665; m. Marguerite Rebours 24 Nov 1659 Montreal
136. Rennes dit Pachanne, Bertrand de		clearer; sawyer of boards	75	55	23 Jan 1654 received a gratification of 500 livres; 24 July 1654 received a concession; killed by the Iroquois at Riviere-des-Prairies in 1691
137. Richard, Mathurin	Ste-Colombe near La Flèche (living at the mills of la Bouère)	c. 20 Apr			
138. Robin dit Desforges, Etienne		clearer	60	79	hired at age 20; killed at Long Sault in 1660
139. Robutel de St-André, Claude	Frencq, Pas-de-Calais			76	returned to France 1656 - 1659 where he recruited more to come in 1659; owner of two fiefs; corporal, the commander of 8th squad of militia of Ste-Famille in 1663; buried 1 Dec 1689 at Montreal
140. Rodailler, René		clearer	75	120	first of the recruits to die 1653, buried 22 Nov 1653 under the name Rodore
141. Roger, Christophe	Clermont near La Flèche	c 10 May clearer	60	99	drowned in the river in 1656, buried 1 June 1656 at Villemarie

142. Roisé, Francois	Sablé near La Flèche	c. 27 Apr clearer	75	88	m. Perrine Meunier 17 Oct 1658 Montreal; received a concession 12 May 1659; in 13th squad of the militia Ste- Famille in 1663
143. Salmon, Pierre	Arthézi near La Flèche	c. 14 Apr			did not come
144. Sépuré, André	Thorrée near La Flèche	c 13 May			did not come
145. Serizay, Pierre	city of La Flèche	c. 20 Mar	60		hired for 3 years; did not come
146. Tavernier dit Laforest, Jean	Roeze, Sarthes	c. 30 Mar La Fleche clearer; gunsmith	100	97	killed at Long Sault in May 1660 at the age of 28
147. Théodore dit Gilles, Michel	city of Tours	clearer; mason, paver; earth- worker	75	115	in 1653 he was a widower at the age of 25; hired at Saint-Nazaire by the notary, Belliotte; 2m. Jacqueline Lagrange 16 Sep 1658 Montreal; received a concession 12 Mar 1659; in 16th militia squad of Ste Famille in 1663; killed by the Iroquois 4 May 1664 at Longue- Pointe
148. Truffault, René	city of Laval	c 23 May			did not come
149. Tupin or Jupin, Simon	Ruillé in Champagne	c. 9 May			did not come
150. Vacher dit St- Julien, Sylvestre	St-Julien de Bourges	carpenter	100	106	hired at Saint- Nazaire; received a concession 10 May 1659; killed by the Iroquois 25 or 26 Oct 1659 near Fort of Villemarie

151. Vallets or Vallays, Jean	Etain or Thoree, Maine (Faillon says he was of the parish of Teille, Maine)	c. 30 Mar La Flèche clearer; laborer	75	75	age 20 when he came; received 500 livres gratification; killed at Long Sault 21 May 1660 at age 27
152. Valliquet dit Laverdure, Jean	St-Vincent du Lude, Sarthe	c. 16 Apr La Flèche clearer; locksmith gunsmith	80	114	corporal in 19th militia squad of Ste-Famille 1663; m. Renee Loppe 23 Sep 1658 Montreal
153. Vigneux or Vigueux, Charles	city of Senlis	c. 14 Apr La Flèche			did not come

\* If you are a descendant of one of the Recruits of 1653, it would be wise to consult Auger because there is much more information on many of the recruits.

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#### TIME LINE -- MONTREAL

1535-- Cartier is the first Frenchman who set foot on the site of what is today Montreal.

1640--The Company of One Hundred Associates granted Montreal Island to the Société de Notre-Dame de Montreal

1641--The name Ville-Marie was chosen as

the name of the settlement proposed on Montreal Island

May 1642-- Ville-Marie is founded by Maisonneuve

June 1643--the first attacks on Ville-Marie by the Iroquois

1645--Maisonneuve returned to France; Louis

d'Ailleboust acted as governor in the absence of Maisonneuve.

1647-- Maisonneuve returned to Ville-Marie.

1653--Recruit to bring settlers to Montreal

1659--Jeanne Mance brings three hospital nuns for the Hotel-Dieu

1660--Battle of Long Sault.

1663-- Montreal given to the Sulpicians.

### CARTIER AND MONTREAL

On his first voyage, Cartier had explored the Gulf of the St. Lawrence, but he did not enter the St. Lawrence River itself. The following year, 1535, he set out on a second voyage. This time he went as far as Hazel Island (today called Ile aux Coudres) and Bacchus (today called Ile de Orleans) where he had made contact with the Indians. Cartier insisted on going further. He left Stadacona on the 19th of September. On the 2nd of October he reached the Indian town of Hochelaga.

Hochelaga was a circular town surrounded by a wooden palisade. For defense they had rocks and stones placed on platforms which were accessed by ladders. The town itself consisted of about fifty wood houses with roofs and sides constructed of bark. Each house had individual rooms for families as well as a communal room with a fire and food storage area. Surrounding the town were planted fields.

Here Cartier climbed the slope of what was called Mount Royal. Close by he noted there were three mountains. (These were probably the mountains--Saint Bruno, Beloeil, and Rougemont--mountains of the Montreal region.)

On the 4th of October, Cartier and his men returned to their ship, the *Emerillon*, and left the following day for the St. Charles River where other crew members had built a fort for the winter.

Information for the above article was extracted from Prevost, Robert, Montreal: A History, McClelland & Stewart Inc., Toronto, 1993.

### NEW BOOKS

White, Stephen A., Dictionnaire généalogique des familles acadiennes: 1636-1714, Centre d'Etude Acadiennes, Université de Moncton, Moncton, New Brunswick, 1999.

and.

White, Stephen A., English Supplement to the Dictionnaire Généalogique Des Familles Acadiennes, Centre d'Etude Acadiennes, Université de Moncton, Moncton, New Brunswick, 2000.

Stephen White's two volume set, in French, entitled Dictionnaire Généalogique Des Familles Acadiennes: Première Partie 1636 a 1714 has been to the researcher in Acadian genealogy, what Tanguay and Jetté have been to the French Canadian genealogy researcher. In addition to the genealogical information which is provided, White has included notes and explanations as to how he arrived at his conclusions concerning relationships.

The English reader does not have difficulty in understanding the genealogical information, but understanding the explanations and notes requires someone more adept at reading French. The publication of the English Supplement to the Dictionnaire Généalogique des Familles Acadiennes has solved this problem. White has provided an English translation for all biographical and explanatory notes for each of the genealogies that appear in the afore mentioned Dictionnaire. It also provides an English translation for the introduction and for the bibliography.

The two volume set and the Supplement provide an invaluable tool for the Acadian genealogist.

Langlois, Michel, Dictionnaire Biographique Des Ancêtres Québécois (1608-1700), Les Maisons des Ancêtres, Québécois, Sillery, 2000.

These volumes provide biographies of those persons who settled in the St. Lawrence River valley between 1608 - 1700. These biographies include men and women who were married before 31 Dec 1700. The biographies are arranged alphabetically by surname. Following many of the biographies is the notation, "Signature no. (a number given)" This indicates the ancestor was able to sign his/her name and refers to the location in the book where it is reproduced. (Following each lettered section of biographies is a listing of signatures for that group.) Each biography is followed by a bibliography of sources used. When notarial records are cited as sources, the notary and the date of the record is noted.

These volumes are unique in that they provide biographies for women as well as men.

There are three volumes which have been published. (Vol. 1, A-C, 1998; Vol. 2, D-I, 1999; Vol. 3, J-M, 2000). Volume four is expected to be published in June of 2001.

#### NEWS NOTES

From The Newsletter, v. 20 no. 5, Oct-Dec 2000, Chippewa County WI Genealogical Society: A National Swiss Center of North America is being created in Wisconsin. For information contact The Swiss Connection, 2845 N. 72nd St., Milwaukee, WI 53210.  
\*\*\*\*\*

From Out on a Limb, v. 15 no. 3, Aug 2000, Dodge/Jefferson Counties Genealogical Society: The Hamburg Emigration Lists are being made available on internet. The list has been available since April 2000 starting with the years, 1890-1893. The data bank will be continually growing. The first phase is to include emigrants from 1890-1914. Later 1850-1890 and 1914-1934 will be added. <http://www.hamburg.dc/LinkToYourRoots/english/welcome.htm>  
\*\*\*\*\*

From Milwaukee History, Spring/Summer 1998; There is an interesting article on the history of the Milwaukee River which includes maps, photos and drawings.  
\*\*\*\*\*

From National Genealogical Society Quarterly, v. 88 no. 2, June 2000: There is an interesting article on various types of records available in France to provide marriage evidence. An explanation of customs and records is provided. The case presented is a pre-Revolutionary marriage between Jean-Baptiste Durel and Cecile Le Brun.  
\*\*\*\*\*

From American-Canadian Genealogist, v. 26, no. 3, issue 85, Manchester, NH: Mary-Jean and Donald P. Chaput have an interesting article on the "filles roi" based on Yves Landry's book.

#### COMING UP

17 April 2001: WSGS Spring Seminar at Holiday Inn, Manitowoc: The featured speaker will be Marion Smith, historian speaking on the Immigration and Naturalization Service.  
\*\*\*\*\*

25-27 May 2001: OGS 40th Anniversary: Seminar 2001 University of Waterloo, Ontario hosted by Waterloo-Wellington Branch.  
\*\*\*\*\*

23 June 2001: Three Centuries, Two Nations, One French-Canadian Heritage--21st Century Explorations in Genealogy, St. Simon & St. Jude Church Hall, Belle River, Ontario: Speakers will be Denis Beauregard, "Genealogical Research in France as seen from Quebec"; John P. DuLong, "Copper Country French-Canadians--Northern Michigan 1840 to Present"; Peter W. Halford, "La Genealogique Linguistique/Linguistic Genealogy: In Search of the origins of the French of le Detroit"; Sylvie Tremblay, "Genealogy and Family Associations in Quebec" Are they related? A concrete example with the Tremblays"; and Marcel Beneteau with the music of the Detroit River Region. The cost is \$30 U.S. For information contact Gail Moreau, 9513 Whipple Shores Drive, Clarkston, MI 48348-2165 or at either of the following websites.  
GFMOREAU1@aol.com  
lpmiller@provide.net  
\*\*\*\*\*

12-15 Sept 2001: FGS Conference at the Quad Cities Conference at the River Center, Davenport, Iowa. For information call 1-888-

FGS-1500 or e mail fgs-office@fgs.org or  
use their website at <http://www.fgs.org>

\*\*\*\*\*

### QUESTIONS DES LECTEURS

Norma D. Christiansen, 36805 Laak Lane,  
Dousman, WI 53118 is looking for the birth  
date and place of **Marie Louise Allard**,  
daughter of **Philippe** and **Louise Bessette**  
probably of Ste. Martine. She m. **Cyrille**  
**Grandbois** 20 Nov 1854, Ste. Philomene,  
Chateauguay.

\*\*\*\*\*

Lilah Eick, 1631 N. Viola St., Appleton, WI  
54911 is looking for information on **Ulderic/**  
**Qulderic (Alderric) Archambault/**  
**Archambeault**. He was the son of **Jean**  
**Baptiste** and **Liacadia Perrault** and he m.  
**Adele Clermont** 2 Oct 1877 at Ste. Jean de  
Matka. She is seeking the date of death, and  
place of burial for both **Alderric** and **Adele** as  
well as the names of their children.

\*\*\*\*\*

Lynn C. Harper, 1629 East Morgn Ave,  
Milwaukee, WI 53207-3656 is seeking any  
and all descendants from the **Martel, Martell,**  
**Martelle** families who settled in Prairie du  
Chien, WI in the 1840's. An extensive family  
history book is nearing completion. Allied  
surnames in the Prairie du Chien WI area  
include **Cota, Preu, Proulx** and **Valley**.

\*\*\*\*\*

June V. King, 18 Lorna Lane, Albany, N. Y.  
12211-1217 is researching the **Roi** family.  
She is looking for those who went west to  
Detroit and beyond. Her first family is **Pierre**  
**Le Roy** and **Catherine Duchame** of Montreal  
and La Prairie, Quebec.

\*\*\*\*\*

Roger Greenough, 509 Tama St., Slater, Iowa  
50244-9776: [rgrgrno@excite.com](mailto:rgrgrno@excite.com) is  
seeking the parentage and birth date of  
**Alexander Grignon/ Greeno/ Greenough** b.  
about 1817 at Green Bay, WI. The family  
may have moved to St. Louis, MO by 1820.  
A sister, **Mary S.**, was b. 1820 in MO. **Alex**  
m. first **Mary Anne Frame** in 1840 at Quincy,  
Ill. He had a second m. to **Mary Magdelne**  
**Kline** in Aug. 1848 at Argyle, WI. They had  
three children: **William** b. 1849 at Argyle, WI;  
**Alexander Edward** b. 1858 at St. Louis, MO;  
and **Elizabeth**, b. 1862 in MO.

\*\*\*\*\*

Florence M. Anderson, 2653 Pine Tree Dr.  
SE, Port Orchard, WA 98366-2845: She is  
seeking names of parents and m. date of  
**Jean Masse (Matte)** to **Catherine Brien** about  
1745 at Varennes, Vercheres.

\*\*\*\*\*

Lyn Harrison, 730 East 13th St., Crete, NE  
68333-2308: is searching for the parents of  
**Philomene Faille** b. 30 May 1841 in Montreal,  
d. 16 Oct 1909 in Ironwood, MI. She m. 6  
Oct 1863 **Charles Lenway (Lanoie)**.

\*\*\*\*\*

Mike Papineau, Rt. 1 Box 226A, Honey  
Creek, Iowa 51542: [cavefolk@omahalink.net](mailto:cavefolk@omahalink.net)  
For thirty years he has been seeking  
information on the marriage and parents of  
**Adolphe Papineau** and his wife, **Henriette**  
**Landry**. They appear in Fond du Lac, Chilton  
and Oconto from 1850-1880's. Mike wishes  
to correspond with all descendants.

\*\*\*\*\*

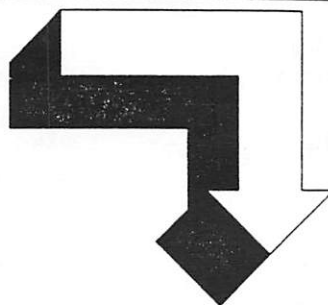
Rita Clark, 1310 Grandview Dr., Minnesota  
City, MN 55959: **Marguerite Marteau** m.  
**Francois Brazier** about 1854-1855 at Quebec.  
They went to Detroit and had a child in 1856.  
Has anyone ever heard of these people?

\*\*\*\*\*

JoAnn Ver Bunker Plano, 412 LaSalle St.,  
Wausau, WI 54403-5665 is seeking  
information on **Charles Adolph Verboncoeur** b.  
1874 at Wisconsin Rapids, Wood, County,  
Wisconsin to **Nancy King** and **Moses Bunker**.

\*\*\*\*\*

David R. Boudreau, 1009 Multnomah Drive,  
Modesto, CA 93350: He is seeking the birth  
and death date of **Joseph Boudreau I**, b. in  
Quebec, m. 25 Nov 1822, in Quebec to  
**Genevieve Dupuis**. His parents were **Etienne**  
**Boudreau (Boudrot)** and **Marguerite Dupuy**  
**(Dupuis)**. He also would like the date of  
death of **Genevieve Dupuis**, b. about 1804 in  
St. Jean, Acadie, Quebec. Their children were  
**Marie Boudreau** b. about 1825, St. Jean,  
Acadie, Quebec; m. 31 Jan 1842 to **Louis**  
**Regnier**; d. about Feb 1858. **Joseph**  
**Boudreau**, b. 26 July 1826 Montreal; baptised  
21 Aug 1859, possibly Illinois; m. 4 May  
1846, Quebec to **Matilda Domilhilde Trahan**;  
d. 28 Dec 1866 Aurora, Kane County, Illinois.  
There may have been other children.



## Web Site

THE FRENCH CANADIAN/ACADIAN GENEALOGISTS  
OF WISCONSIN ARE ON THE WEB.

[www.fcgw.org](http://www.fcgw.org)

#1 Send us your Email addresses. We can then link your surnames to your Email address.

#2 Send us your Web page URL. We will gladly add it to our Links.

#3 Put our URL on your Web page as a link for other genealogists.

Thanks for your help.

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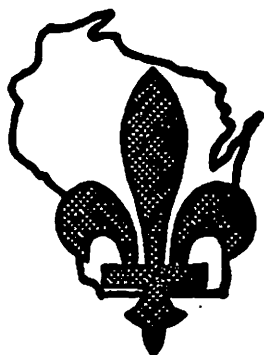
We Remember, (Vol. II of the above) \$8.00 plus \$2.00 postage and handling

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FRENCH CANADIAN/ACADIAN GENEALOGISTS OF WISCONSIN

# QUARTERLY

Volume 15 No 3

Spring 2001

## From The President

As we begin the new millenium, we are faced with many challenging tasks ahead. Our personal genealogical research is of prime importance to all of us as we search for those ever elusive details of our ancestry. The FCGW also has many important details about which we are concerned.

As an organization we are always looking for ways to increase our membership. The web site ([www.fcgw.org](http://www.fcgw.org)) has generated much interest. We need to continue to improve on this highly visible reference to our organization.

The FCGW *Quarterly* continues to be a most scholarly publication for which we regularly receive kudos, i.e. "Your newsletter is well done, I enjoy Joyce's articles. Thanks to all." But the full burden of writing has fallen on our editor, Joyce Banachowski. We need to provide her with more articles written by our members.

The first Executive Board Meeting for the year 2001 took place on 25 January. After four hours of deliberation and discussion, the Executive Committee provided guidance for the year. The budget reflects increases in costs, mainly in the areas of printing, postage and publicity. Several new committees--2002 NGS Conference in the States Committee, 20th Anniversary Committee, and Technology Committee--were established and some old committees--Travel and Publicity Committees--brought back to active status.

I would like to take this opportunity to say

### THANK YOU

to many hard-working, dedicated members:

- **Pat Geyh** and the publications committee for their continued efforts on French Canadian research.
- **Joyce Banachowski** for the publication of the *Quarterly*
- **Bev LaBelle** and **Pat Ustine** for their tireless attention to the mail
- **Marilyn Bourbonais** for handling the monumental task of mailing the *Quarterly*
- **Mary Dunsirn** for her continued efforts in publishing the surnames list
- **Lori Damuth** and **Jim Gaboury** for their help with the Website
- **Linda Boyea** for her ongoing work with the library
- **Jo Christon** for her promotion of our organization
- the **1999-2000 officers** and **Tom and Barb Glassel** for their efforts the last two years

Because of the efforts of these and others, our organization continues to be an asset to the French Canadian/Acadian Genealogists of Wisconsin as well as all of North America.

As you can see, much work has been done but, there are many more tasks that need attention. As your new president, I welcome all help, comments, suggestions, etc.

Kateri (Teri) Dupuis  
414-443-9429 [kdupuis@wi.rr.com](mailto:kdupuis@wi.rr.com)

# THE MARRIAGEABLE GIRLS

Joyce Banachowski

Acadia had been founded in 1605 and Quebec was founded in 1608. The French colonies had been founded on the basis of cod fishing and the fur trade. Settlement was in the hands of private companies or individuals. Explorers, fishermen, fur traders and engagés made up the population. In the first part of the seventeenth century, very few families came to New France. By 1627, there were only five adult women in Quebec and none in Acadia. Leaders in France and the colonies soon realized that a population of settlers was necessary to hold their overseas lands. At first French men were encouraged to marry native women. Colbert, felt that eventually, the French and Indians would become one

people with one culture, with the French having the predominant effect on the culture. A few of these marriages took place. Unfortunately some of these resulted in the death of the Indian women in childbirth.<sup>1</sup>

It was evident that if the colony was to survive, marriages had to be made and families had to be established. In 1627, Richelieu decided to form a large scale company--the Compagnie des Cent Associates (Company of One Hundred Associates). The company had the exclusive

<sup>1</sup> Trudel, Marcel, Introduction to New France, Holt, Rinehart and Winston of Canada, Ltd., Toronto, 1997, p. 67.

FRENCH CANADIAN/ACADIAN GENEALOGISTS  
OF WISCONSIN  
P.O. BOX 414  
HALES CORNERS, WI 53130-0414

ISSN 1057-3488

President: Kateri Dupuis,  
414 443-9429  
Vice-President: Jo Christon,  
414 786-6408  
Treasurer: Yvonne Sialaff,  
414 255-4123  
Recording Secretary: Louis Demers,  
414 281-7765  
Corresponding Secretary: Pat Ustine,  
414 321-0727  
Director at Large: Larry Beauchamp  
414 425-7768  
Director at Large: Loratta Damuth  
414 463-7412

French Canadian/Acadian Genealogists of Wisconsin, Inc. annual dues which includes a subscription to the QUARTERLY is \$20.00 payable by the end of June each year.

QUARTERLY editor: Joyce Banachowski  
Publications Chairperson: Patricia Gayh, Committee: Marilyn Bourbonais, Mary Dunsirn, Beverly LaBelle, Pat Ustine, Sister Franciel Sharburns, Marge Schutz, Linda Boyea, Karen Humiston, Teri Dupuis, and Joyce

Banachowski

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

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

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right to carry on the fur trade, and they were granted a large seignury for the purpose of settlement. The company was established at a time when France and its colonies were having difficulty with the English. The company lost large amounts of money, and the company failed to provide settlers. Instead, colonization efforts were made by private individuals who had received seigneuries on the condition they would bring settlers. The Juchereau brothers and Robert Giffard brought settlers in 1634-1635. A few families were among them. The immigrants generally came in small numbers, and they were primarily tradesmen who had signed contracts as *engagés* for three years. After 1634, women gradually started to come in greater numbers. At first, they were brought by private individuals. A few may have paid their own way. Between 1634 and 1662, young girls and widows were recruited by religious communities and by agents of the Cent Associes (One Hundred Associates Company).<sup>2</sup> The Compagnie de Indes Occidental also recruited women. The Hotel-Dieu de Montreal also sponsored immigrants, many of them women, from 1655-1662. From 1659 on, the Sulpicians were recruiting young women from their parishes in Paris.<sup>3</sup> Approximately 220-230 *filles a marier* (marriageable girls) arrived in New France between 1634 and 1661.

Many of these first women to come were chosen by Madame de La Peltrie, Marie de l'Incarnation, Jeanne Mance and Marguerite Bourgeoys. Marguerite Bourgeoys gave these young girls a home with her and helped them to adjust to the conditions in New France before they became brides.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> Dumont, Jean, Lavigne and Stoddart, Quebec Women: A History, The Women's Press, Toronto, 1987, p. 41.

<sup>3</sup> Strong-Boag and Fellman, eds., Rethinking Canada: The Promise of Women's History, Copp Clark Pitman Ltd., Toronto, 1991, p. 48.

<sup>4</sup> Simpson, Marquerite Bourgeoys: And Montreal, 1640-1665, McGill-Queens University Press, Montreal, 1997, p. 5.

In 1634, a few fur traders, workers and troops had arrived to build a fort at what was to become Trois Rivières. Two agents of the company, Jacques Hertel and Francois Marguerie, worked with the fur traders. Marguerie had a sister back in Normandy. Hertel felt she would make a good wife. The two men made the marriage contract between themselves, and the bride, Marie Marguerie, was to add her signature when she arrived. The contract was signed 23 Aug 1641. Marguerie was to pay for the passage of his sister with her clothing, linens and household utensils. The intention was that Jacques Hertel was to go to France for her. We do not know if he went. If he did, Jacques Hertel and Marie Marguerie may have been married in Rouen although their contract was made in Quebec.<sup>5</sup> (More

#### 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.

March 8: Joyce Banachowski: Nineteenth Century Canadian Censuses--Other Schedules--Hidden Information and Pitfalls

April 12: Steve Daily, County Historical Society: Document and Paper Preservation

May 10: Earl Capps: Resources at the Family History Center, Hales Corners

June 14: Dave Thibodeau of Marinette will speak on French-Canadian life in the Peshtigo area.

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<sup>5</sup> Foulche-Delbosc, "Women of New France (Trois Rivières: 1651:1653)," The Canadian Historical Review, v. 21, no. 2, March 1940, University of Toronto Press, Toronto, 1940, p. 134.

research will be necessary to prove or disprove this theory.)

In the seventeenth century in France, there was a renewed interest among women, many of them in positions of wealth and influence, to dedicate themselves to perform good charitable deeds. This interest extended to New France. Madame de Guercheville, first lady to the queen, was the first noble woman to take an interest in New France. She helped to finance the Jesuits and their interests. The queen, Anne of Austria, contributed funds to the Société-Notre-Dame-de-Montreal, the group which encouraged the founding of Villemarie. Later in 1654, Anne of Austria financed female emigrants to migrate to Montreal.<sup>6</sup>

Other important women in France had other responsibilities or were too old to take an active part. They often contributed financially so younger *devotes* could go to New France. Among them were Marie de Savonnières who went to educate Indian girls and Marie Forestier who became the founder of the Hôtel Dieu in Quebec City. There was Marie Guyet known as Marie de l'Incarnation, a widowed business woman who founded the Ursuline monastery at Quebec in 1639, and Jeanne Mance who had come to establish a hospital with money contributed by Madame de Bullion. In 1651 Mance used the funds to help save Villemarie. There was also Marguerite Bourgeoys, a poor girl who came and established a school for girls in Villemarie. Jeanne Mance and Marguerite Bourgeoys made several trips back to France to recruit female settlers for the colony.<sup>7</sup> They brought settlers and housed female immigrants until they married. Sizable groups of female immigrants were conducted by them in 1650, 1653 and 1659.

Merchants and upper class leaders brought female servants as engagées. Many of these

girls did not remain servants very long for they married when their contracts expired or soon after their arrival. Unlike the Canadian-born girls who often married between the ages of 12 and 16, they usually did not marry until their twenties. In three marriage contracts drawn up by Ameau---for Louise de Mousseau 29 Mar 1655, for Marie Pomponnelle 24 July 1656, and for Anne Boyer 14 May 1658--the three girls were noted as living in the home of Pierre Boucher. Louise de Mousseau and Marie Pomponnelle may have come in the 1654 group financed by Anne of Austria. Another marriage contract for Noelle or Nathalie Landeau, 24 June 1660 states her as living in the house of Jean Godefroy, Sieur de Lintot, fur trader and landowner. These four girls probably served as domestic servants and married once their contracts expired for there is no evidence of a legal suit as there were with others who did not want to lose their servants.<sup>8</sup>

One such case was that of Michel Le Neuf who had Anne Le Sont agree to sign a contract on 21 Nov 1655 for life. She wanted to marry Jean Desmarais. Le Neuf tried to prevent the reading of the marriage bans; he charged that the groom was a bigamist, but the Jesuits felt there was no substance to the charges, and Anne and Jean were married. A dispute followed. The argument was finally settled. The groom was to pay Le Neuf 24 livres and 10 sols, the amount of advances to Anne. Anne was to pay for the notarial costs and for objects Le Neuf claimed were lost while she worked for him. Le Neuf had to return to Anne all her personal effects, and Anne was to appear in court to apologize to Le Neuf for verbally insulting him.<sup>9</sup>

In another case, Judithe Rigault had signed a contract for five years with the governor's wife, Mme. le Neuf de La Poterie. Judithe wished to marry Francois Le Maite dit Picard,

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<sup>6</sup> Noel, Women in New France, Canadian Historical Association, 1998, p. 3.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid., pp. 3-4.

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<sup>8</sup> Foulche-Delbosc, op. cit., p. 135-136.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid., p. 137.

a soldier of the garrison at Trois Rivières and a tailor, but she had 2 yrs. 5 months left on her contract. Upon her arrival, in New France, Judithe had been ill for two months requiring medical attention. After her illness, Judithe had been lent to Mme. d'Ailleboust for nine months, and Judithe decided she wanted to leave during the busy planting season. Mme. Le Neuf had spent money for clothing and advance wages to Judithe. Judithe's personal effects were taken by the governor's wife, and the dispute was taken to the Lieutenant Civil and Criminal at Trois Rivières. The decision was passed and appealed and on 21 July 1654, the final sentence was made. Judithe was given credit for the time of her illness and the time she was on loan. The governor's wife had to seek compensation for this from Mme. d'Ailleboust. Judithe was to repay her mistress for the clothing, food, passage and advances minus 77 livres 10 sols, for her wages for two years seven months.<sup>10</sup>

Usually, unmarried colonists were first recruited to clear land and prepare it for cultivation. Five to six years later, women were recruited for the unmarried colonists. However, this system of colonization caused a continued imbalance in the population. By 1663, there were six to seven bachelors for every available female.

The first intendant, Jean Talon, noted that the marriages with natives were not increasing the population as was expected. He attributed it to the fact that there were fewer pregnancies among the Indian wives because they nursed their children for too long a period of time.<sup>11</sup> The marriageable women who came between 1634 and 1661 were not enough. In the 1660's, Talon requested that healthy women with a country background who were capable of working on a farm, be sent by the government as wives for the colonists.

After 1661, the government of France assumed the role of bringing healthy and sturdy women to New France as brides for the single men there. In 1663, approximately 63% of the population was male--a ratio of about 7 to 1. That year a program was established to send wives for the unmarried men of the colony. The state assumed the responsibility as the father and paid the nuns to care for them. Between 1663 and 1673, approximately 713-961 *filles du roi* arrived. Most of them came from the French northwestern provinces of Ile de France, Normandy, Brittany and Picardy. Most of these girls were without one or both of their parents. Peasant girls were preferred because they were believed to be healthier and more industrious than the city girls who were thought to be lazier, more sluttish and lightheaded. However, sixty-three per cent of the girls who came were from urban areas and twenty-eight per cent were from rural areas.<sup>12</sup> Even in the earlier period, 1634-1661, Lanctot concluded that about half of the female immigrants were from urban areas and approximately two thirds were from Ile de France.<sup>13</sup> Duchêne found that a majority of the *filles roi* of Montreal were from Paris. As added incentives for marriage, poor girls received dowries; those who married young received monetary presents, and extra pay was granted to those with large families.<sup>14</sup>

In 1665, the coming of the Carignan Regiment increased the need for marriageable girls. It was hoped the men of the regiment would remain in New France and help populate the colony. Between 1663-1673, the king paid for the transportation and for dowries--often paid in clothing and supplies needed to set up a household. It might include personal effects or a cow. Those who became brides became known as *filles roi* or *filles du roi* (the king's daughters).

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<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 137-138.

<sup>11</sup> Costain, Thomas, *The White and The Gold*, Doubleday & Company, Inc. New York, 1954, p. 285.

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<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 283.

<sup>13</sup> Strong-Boag, *op. cit.*, p. 48.

<sup>14</sup> Trudel, *op. cit.*, p. 67.

The term, *filles du roi*, was not used until twenty five years after the last group came in 1673, and was generally not accepted until 1853, 150 years later. At that time it specifically meant those who were raised at the Hôpital General in Paris and who were either orphans or whose families were too poor to support them. As time has gone on, so has its meaning. Today the term, *filles du roi*, includes all the women who came between 1663 and 1673 who were transported by the crown and/or given dowries to help establish themselves as wives.<sup>15</sup> The king paid for all of their passages and for some of their dowry money. Estimates vary as to the number of *filles du roi* who came as being between 713 and 961. Lanctot believed the number to be 961. Silvio Dumas places the number at 774, and Yves Landry places the number at 770 according to their research.<sup>16</sup> The major ports of departure were from Dieppe and from La Rochelle.

Most of the girls were from poor backgrounds. About one third came from the Hôpital General in Paris. This is where the orphaned, handicapped, poor, sick, tramps, unemployed and unwanted were gathered to teach them a trade and teach them to write.<sup>17</sup>

The Hôpital General in Paris had been established in 1656. It consisted of several buildings. One of them was Salpêtrière and two were La Pitié. La Pitié was used as an institution for immoral girls—a place of protection rather than one of punishment. La Salpêtrière took in abandoned children, orphaned girls and pregnant women. After learning a trade—usually as a domestic, and learning to write, they became servants to the bourgeoisie and nobles of Paris. Girls from the Hôpital General were generally in demand for

their services in wealthy homes.<sup>18</sup> More than 50% of the *filles du roi* were girls from La Salpêtrière.<sup>19</sup> Yves Landry concluded the *filles du roi* were not at the Hôpital General long before they came to New France because most of them had not yet learned to write. About a fourth of them could sign their names.<sup>20</sup> Most of the *filles du roi* received 50-100 livres dowry from the king.

About 6% of the *filles du roi* were of the upper classes—bourgeoisie or nobility. Yves Landry concluded that most of these 80 came from families where fortunes were lost, fathers had died or there were too many children to support them in the way they were accustomed. A majority had lost their fathers. Some of these supplemented their dowry with their own personal funds having 200-300 livres in their dowry. Sixty-five of them brought 400-500 livres to their marriage.<sup>21</sup> Some of the privileged girls received a cow, utensils and seed.

The girls were checked carefully. Birth records and recommendations written by parish priests were examined. Some mistakes were more than likely made—a few women were already married, had low morals, or had criminal records and were accepted. Unlike those sent to the West Indies, the girls sent to New France were more carefully screened, and those discovered to be pregnant or of questionable morality were returned to France.<sup>22</sup> There were very few of these. The one thing we can safely assume to be true is that the vast majority were poor.

Once the girls were signed up, they were taken by foot to a seaport, usually Dieppe or La Rochelle. Here they were placed in charge

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<sup>15</sup> Chaput, Donald P., "Les filles du roi—Mothers of the Nation," American-Canadian Genealogist, Issue no. 85, vol. 3, 2000, American-Canadian Geological Society, Manchester, New York, p. 132.

<sup>16</sup> Landry, Yves, les Filles du Roi au XVIIe Siècle, Lemeac, Montreal, 1992, p. 49.

<sup>17</sup> Noel, op. cit., p. 14.

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<sup>18</sup> Strong-Boag, op. cit., p. 38.

<sup>19</sup> Dumont, op. cit., p. 43.

<sup>20</sup> Noel, op. cit., p. 14.

<sup>21</sup> Strong-Boag, op. cit., p. 39.

<sup>22</sup> Ibid., p. 48.

of a woman who would accompany them and oversee them when crossing the Atlantic. Madame Bourdon conducted a group which arrived in 1669, and Madame Elisabeth Estienne accompanied the girls in 1670 and 1671. A listing of the clothing brought by one of the girls may be typical of what possessions these girls had. On the list were two women's coats, one of silk and wool cloth from Holland and the other of worsted wool; one tattered petticoat; one very tattered green petticoat; one housedress of ribbed wool cloth; one short serge jacket; a few kerchiefs; six muslin cornets, four black coifs; a dogskin muff, and two pairs of sheepskin gloves.<sup>23</sup>

La Hontan, a seventeenth century traveler to New France, wrote a detailed account of the marriage procedure. Upon arrival in New France the first stop was Quebec, where brides were chosen. The rest continued on to Trois Rivières and Montreal for selection. Upon landing in Quebec, the girls were housed in convents. For selection, the girls were put into three halls for inspection. The suitors would be sent to a hall where they would make their choice. The girls were permitted to question the men and had the right to refuse a suitor. There were few refusals. They had come to be wives and publicly showed that. Women who were passed over were subject to jokes and innuendos and had no choice but to do domestic service.<sup>24</sup> If the single men hesitated to marry, laws were passed which required them to marry within two weeks of arrival of a ship. There was no such thing as romance. However, there are records of marriage contracts which were later annulled, and new contracts made with other choices.

Men looked for women who would be healthy partners who would be able to do a big share of the work. Thus, the heavier girls were chosen first over the thinner and probably frailer women. The marriage ceremony took

place after the choice was made. Notaries drew up the necessary papers and priests performed the ceremony. The State might provide as much as an ox, a cow, two pigs, a pair of chickens, two barrels of salted meat, and eleven crowns in money to start out.<sup>25</sup>

Regularly, letters and reports were exchanged between the king and authorities of New France concerning the number of children which were the result of these marriages.

The last of the *filles roi* came to New France in 1673. The program ended because of the outbreak of a new war between Holland and France. The money would be diverted from paying dowries and transportation to financing the military.<sup>26</sup>

The *filles du roi* have provided approximately 15 % of the ancestors of French Canadians today.<sup>27</sup>

Estimated Arrival Dates of Ships That Carried <i>Filles du Roi</i> to New France <sup>28</sup>	
22 Sep 1663	30 June 1669
25 May 1664	31 July 1670
18 June 1665	15 Aug 1671
11 Aug 1666	31 Aug 1672
10 June 1667	3 Sep 1673
3 July 1668	

Biographical lists of the *filles du roi* can be found in Les Filles du Roi En Nouvelle-France, by Silvio Dumas, Les Filles du Roi au XVIIe Siecle, Lemeac by Yves Landry, and The King's Daughters by Joy Reisinger and Elmer Courteau. See the following bibliography.

<sup>25</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 284-285.

<sup>26</sup> Reisinger, Joy and Courteau, Elmer, The King's Daughters, Thomson-Shore, Dexter, Michigan, 1988, p. 124.

<sup>27</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 40.

<sup>28</sup> Information was extracted from Landry, Yves, Les Filles du Roi au XVIIe Siecle, Lemeac, Montreal, 1992, p. 127.

<sup>23</sup> Noel, *op. cit.*, p. 15.

<sup>24</sup> Costain, *op. cit.*, pp. 283-284.

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### **MARRIAGEABLE GIRLS WHO CAME TO NEW FRANCE PRIOR TO 1661**

Prior to 1639, six young girls migrated to New France.

1634

**Francoise Garnier:** m. Noël Langlois at Quebec 25 July 1634.

1635

**Marguerite Aubert:** 1m. to Martin Grouvel,

carpenter and boat master, 20 Nov 1635; (Martin arrived in Quebec 20 July 1635; he and Marguerite may have arrived on the same ship.); 2m. to Michel Filion, notary, 26 Sep 1661.

1636

**Claire Morin:** came from Notre-Dame de Mortagne, Perche; 1m. to James Bourguignon at Quebec, 30 Nov 1636; 2m. Jean Martineau dit Lapile at Quebec, 26 July 1662.

**Francoise Mery:** of Tourouvre; m. Antoine



Brassard, master stone mason, 14 Jan 1637 at Quebec.

#### 1637

**Perrine Godin:** (Jean and Guillemine Le Magnan); b. at La Fleche, Anjou; m. Francois Drouet of St-Hilaire, Perche on 12 Oct 1638 at Quebec, (ct. 17 Oct 1637, Guitet)

**Marie Crevet or Creval:** (Pierre and Marie Lemer cier); of Beneauville or Benouville, Calvados, Normandy; m. Robert Caron at Quebec, 25 Oct 1637.

#### 1638

**Marie Panis or Pavis:** of St-Maclou, Rouen; m. Guillaume Bigot, 3 Sep 1639 (ct. 19 Dec 1638, Guitet)

**Isabeau Panis or Pavis:** (sister of the above); of St-Maclou, Rouen; m. with Jean Gory or Gourry, 12 Sep 1639 (ct. 30 Aug 1639, Piraube) at Quebec.

#### 1639-1648

The following eighteen girls or widows immigrated to New France and joined or were in the company of one or more relatives.

**Catherine Goujet:** (Leonard, Bourgeois of Thury-Harcourt, and Catherine Dufrancois); m. Nicolas Bonhomme at Trois Rivières, 2 Sep 1640 (ct. 7 Jan 1641 Piraube). Catherine's father was a Protestant.

**Marie Joly:** (widow of Pierre Julien dit Michelin and daughter of Jean and Simone (Vincente) Fouquet); of Paris; m. Antoine Damien of Rouen, at Quebec 6 Oct 1641 (ct. 24 Oct 1640). A cousin of Marie was Rene Maheu who signed the marriage contract. Marie, a widow, arrived in New France alone in 1640.

**Marie Marguerie:** (sister of Francois Marguerie, Sieur de la Haye; daughter of Francois and Marthe Romain); of St-Vincent, Rouen. 1m. Jacques Hertel (ct. 23 Aug 1641, Trois Rivières); 2m. Quentin Morel de St-

Quentin, 1652.

**Marguerite Banse de Freneuse:** (sister of Guillaume Banse who came to Quebec in 1639 and daughter of Pierre and Marie Gouy); of Freneuse; m. Jean Brossier dit La Brosse at Quebec 22 June 1642.

**Barbe Hubou:** (Jean and Jeanne Goupil; related to Guillaume and Mathieu Hubou); of Mesnil-Durand; m. Jean Millouer or Milloir dit Du Maine at Quebec, 19 Nov 1642.

**Jeanne Mechin:** (Jean, laborer); m. Guillaume Pepin; she was the mother of a child baptised at Trois Rivières, 14 Apr 1646. She was 15 or 16 at the time. It is not known if she was married in France or if she crossed the Atlantic by herself.

**Marie Bénard:** (Denis and Marie Michelet); of Châtre-sous-Monthéry; 1m. Pierre Lemieux, 10 Sep 1647 at Quebec (ct. 17 Aug 1647, Lecoustre); the contract was signed in the presence of her father and her brother, Pierre, and her sister, Marguerite; 2m. with Antoine Gentil, (ct. 27 Aug 1668, Duquet).

**Marguerite Bénard:** (sister of above); m. César Léger, master edge tool maker, 26 Aug 1647 (ct. 17 Aug 1647, Lecoustre)

**Francoise Goudeau or Godeau:** (Francois and Jeanne Johanne or Johan); from la Ventrouze, Perche; m. Mathurin Gagnon at Quebec, 30 Sep 1647 (ct. 9 Sep 1647, Lecoustre); her mother had remarried in 1644 to Jacques Lehoux. Jacques was present at the contract of Francoise.

**Mathurine Poisson:** b. at St-Jean de Mortagne; (Jean and Barbe Broust); m. Jean Aubuchon dit Le Loyal, at Quebec, 8 Oct 1647 (ct. 14 Sep 1647, Lecoustre); she was married in the presence of her sister, Barbe and her brother, Jean Poisson. [Jette says she married Jacques Aubuchon.]

**Barbe Poisson:** (sister of the above); 1m. Léonard Lucault dit Barbeau, 12 Oct 1648 (ct. St-Pere); 2m. Gabriel Le Saille, Scelle or Celles dit Duclos, 19 Nov 1651 (ct. 9 Nov,

Closse).

**Francoise Bigot:** (Jean and Thomine Chastel, m. 13 June 1630); bap. 17 May 1631 at Ventrouze; (Her mother remarried a 2nd time to Mathurin Fourreau, 3 Feb 1632 in the presence of Noël Juchereau.) Francoise came to New France with her mother and her half brother. 1m. Charles Guillebout or Guillebourg at Quebec, 19 Sep 1647; 2m. Denis Briere or Labruyere, at Quebec, 8 May 1658.

**Madeleine Couteau:** (Jean and Jeanne Morand and mother of Catherine St-Père who follows); of St-Jean-d'Angely. Madeleine went under the name of **Naomi Coutaud**. 1m. Etienne St-Père, master pastry maker at St-Jean d'Angely about 1626. He died at St-Jean-d'Angely. A marriage contract was made with Andre Musset, merchant. It was annulled (18 May 1639 at La Rochelle, Teuleron); 2m. Emery Caltut or Calteau, at Quebec, 14 Oct 1647 (ct 12 Oct 1647 at Quebec, Lecoustre). Emery was killed near the fort at Cap de la Madeleine 2 June 1653. 3m. Claude Houssard, (ct. 2 Nov, 1653 Ameau), at Cap-de-la-Madeleine.

**Jeanne St-Père:** (Etienne and Madeleine Couteu); bap. at St-Jean-d'Angely 5 Feb 1627; arrived in New France with her mother (above) in 1647. m. Pierre Guillet dit Lajeunesse, carpenter at Trois Rivières in 1649. [Jette says the m. was 1648.]

**Catherine St-Père:** (sister of Jeanne, above); bap. at St-Jean-d'Angely, 26 Aug 1634; 1m. Mathurin Guillet at Trois Rivières, about 1649. Mathurin was killed by the Iroquois 18 Aug 1652; 2m. Nicolas Rivard dit Lavigne, at Trois Rivières, about 1652 or 1653.

**Francoise Fafard;** (half sister of Bertrand and Francois Fafard and daughter of Jean and Elisabeth Thibout); b. at Argences about 1624; m. Mathurin Meunier at Montreal, 3 Nov 1647.

**Madeleine Benassis:** (Guillaume, master mason and stone cutter; and Jenne Sauvaget); bap. at Marennes 29 Apr 1635. her father and grandfather, Jean Sauvaget,

were hired to serve Antoine Cheffault de la Regnardiere in Canada. m. at age 12 to Etienne Seigneuret, Sieur de Lisle, (ct. 13 Nov 1647), at Trois Rivières.

**Francoise Bugon:** of St-Pierre, Clermont, Auvergne; wife of Antoine Vedet who was hired a LaRoche 20 Apr 1644 for a salary of 90 livres a year. She followed him to Canada where she buried him. 2m. Francois Godé, at Montreal, 11 Jan 1649 (ct. 18 Nov 1648, St-Père which was annulled 2 Jan 1649), but married him the 11 of Jan; 3m. Francois Bots or Bau, 26 Sep 1667 (ct. 17 Sep, Basset).

The following twelve are girls who came to New France alone between 1639-1648.

**Jeanne Mercier:** (She may be of St-Jean, Mortagne, Perche because a daughter of Loup and Jeanne Gaillard was baptised there 25 Nov 1621 and the age seems to agree with this Jeanne Mercier). m. Claude Poulin of Rouen at Quebec, 8 Aug 1639.

**Hélène Chastel:** (Jean, merchant and Anne Olivier); m. René Mezeray dit Nopce, 25 Sep 1641 at Quebec. This marriage was annulled.

**Vincente Desvarieux:** (Jean and Marie Chevalier); of St-Vincent, Aubermail; m. Pierre Gagnon at Quebec, 14 Feb 1642. She was in the colony in 1641. [Jette says they married 14 Sep]

**Marie Simon:** (Francois and Louise Demoine); of Mauléon; m. Claude Larcheveque, de la Gaillarde, 6 Feb 1645 (ct. 4 Feb). She arrived by 1644.

**Jeanne Auneau:** m. Pierre Lefebvre at the beginning of 1646 at Trois Rivières.

**Jeanne Janneau or Jaleau dit Ploumelle:** (Moise and Marie Lapointe); of Fontenay-le-Comte. m. Marin Terrier de Repentigny, Sieur de Francheville at Quebec, 3 Sep 1647 (ct. 17 Oct 1646, Tronquet).

**Marguerite Hayet:** (Sébastien and Madeleine Hainault or Renaud); of St-Paul, Paris; 1m.

**Jean Veron, Sieur de GrosMesnil** (Grandmesnil), (ct. 25 Nov 1646).  
2m. Médard Chouart, Sieur des Groseilliers,  
24 Aug 1653. Marguerite arrived in New  
France alone in 1646.

**Francoise Morin:** (Jean and Jeanne  
Desnouets); of St-Jean-du-Perrot, La Rochelle;  
1m. Antoine Pelletier, 17 Aug 1647; 2m.  
Étienne Dumais or Dumets or Demers ,  
carpenter, 28 Jan 1648 (ct. 1 Jan, Lacoustre)  
[Jette says the first marriage was 19 Aug at  
Quebec.]

**Marguerite Charlot:** b. about 1631; (Francois  
and Barbe Girardeau of St-Jean-en-Greve,  
Paris; m. Louis Loisel at Montreal 13 Jan  
1648. She arrived in New France in 1647.

**Marguerite Bigas:** (Pierre and Marie de Gouy);  
b. in Paris; m. Guillaume Banse, 24 Sep 1648  
(ct. 24 Sep, Lecoustre). Marguerite arrived in  
New France alone in 1648.

**Esther de Lambourg:** (Nicolas, Sieur de la  
Feuillee and Marie de Guier); b. at la Feuilles  
near d'Épernon; m. Guillaume Gauthier de la  
Chesnaye of Paris, 19 Oct 1648 (ct. 30 Sep).

**Suzanne Buseau or Bugeau:** (Nicolas and  
Suzanne Guichonne); of Brouage. m.  
Guillaume Griveran, at Quebec 15 Nov 1648  
(ct. 30 Oct, Bermen). This family disappeared  
from the country after 1649. [Jette says that  
Anne Gentilhomme is the name of Suzanne's  
mother.]

#### 1649-1653

The following are a list of those girls and  
widows who arrived between 1649 and 1653  
who were preceded or accompanied by a  
parent or someone who served as her guide  
or tutor.

**Anne Gasnier:** (widow of Jean Clément of  
Vuault); m. Jean Bourdon, Sieur de St-  
Francois and St-Jean at Quebec, 21 Aug  
1655. Anne's daughter, Claire-Francoise  
Clément, was married to Denis-Joseph  
Ruelle, Sieur d'Auteuil.

**Francoise Radisson:** (Pierre and Madeleine  
Hainault or Renaud); of St-Nicolas-du-  
Chardonnet, Paris; m. Claude Volant, Sieur de  
St-Claude at Trois Rivières at end of 1654.  
She was half sister of Marguerite Hayet and  
sister of Elisabeth who m. Claude Jutras.  
[Jette says the marriage was about 1653.]

**Anne Aymard or Emard:** (Jean and Marie  
Bineau); of St-André de Niort; m. Guillaume  
Couture, at Quebec, 16 Nov 1649 (ct. 23  
Nov, Audouart); she was the sister to Barbe  
and Madeleine who were at Quebec. [Jette  
says the contract was signed 18 Nov.]

**Marie Chapelier:** (widow of Pierre Petit and  
daughter of Jean and Marguerite Dodier); of  
St-Étienne de Brie-Comte-Robert; 2m. Robert  
Drouin, 29 Nov 1649 (ct. 26 Nov 1649,  
Audouart) at Quebec. She was a future  
cousin of Robert Hache who assisted at her  
marriage contract.

**Catherine Thierry dit Primot:** (Guillaume and  
Elisabeth Messier); of St-Denis-le-Thibault;  
She was adopted by her paternal uncle,  
Antoine Primot who was married to Martine  
Messier, who accompanied her to Montreal.  
m. Charles Lemoyne at Montreal, 28 May  
1656 (ct. 10 Dec 1653, Closse).

**Marie Métayer:** (Étienne and Jeanne Robine or  
Robineau); of Longèves; m. Mathurin  
Baillargeon, at Trois Rivières, (ct. 7 Aug  
1650, Duplessis). She was married in the  
presence of her brother, Denis.

**Marie Grandin:** (widow of Simon Duhamel,  
merchant and of Clémence Guigau); of Ste-  
Genevieve, Paris; m. Jacques Picot dit Labrie  
at Quebec, 24 Feb 1653 (ct. 16 Feb,  
Audouart); she was accompanied to Canada  
by her daughter, Clémence who was known  
as Sister de l'Incarnation and was at the Hôtel  
Dieu, Quebec 6 Oct 1651.

**Marie Bourdon:** (Louis, bourgeois of Rouen  
and Marguerite Prunier); of St-Cande-le-Vieil  
where she was baptised 5 Mar 1634. 1m.  
Jean Gloria at Quebec, 9 Jan 1652, (ct. 27  
Dec 1651); 2m. Toussaint Toupin at Quebec,  
3 June 1669; 3m. Jean Charest at Château-

Richer, 11 Nov 1680 (ct. 8 Nov, Becquet).

**Mathurine Roux:** (Antoine Roux or Leroux and Jeanne Joiry); bap. at Ste-Marguerite, La Rochelle 18 Mar 1635. Her uncle, Jean de Beaumont, preceded her to New France and assisted in her marriage contract with Gabriel Rouleau dit Sanssoucy of Tourouvre (ct. 16 Aug 1652) at Quebec.

**Genevieve Gamache:** (Nicolas dit Lamare and Jacqueline Cadot); of Illiers. Two of her brothers, Nicolas and Jacques, joined her in New France. m. Julien Fortin dit Bellefontaine, part seigneur of Beaupre and Ile d'Orleans, 11 Nov 1652 (23 Oct, Auber) at Cap Tourmente.

**Francoise Jobin:** (Jacques and Marguerite Roy) of Amfreville-sous-les-Monts; m. Pierre Dandonneau, Sieur du Sablé, at Trois Rivières, (ct. 16 Jan 1653, Ameau). She was related to Jean Jobin of Paris.

**Marie Girard:** (Michel dit Laudiere and Larivière and Charlotte Desnoyers); of St-Cyr-du-Vaudreuil. 1m. Antoine Rouillard, at Quebec, 22 Apr 1653 (ct. 23 Mar) in the presence of Jean Jobin and Marie Girard, uncle and aunt; 2m. Mathurin Moreau (ct. 8 May 1667, G. Rageot) at Sillery.

**Jacquette Toureaud:** (Francois and Marthe Noël and widow of Pierre Jarousseau or Jaroussel who immigrated to Canada with his daughter, Suzanne; of St-Amand-de-Boixe, 2m. Jacques Previraou or Preverault at Quebec, 21 July 1653 (ct. 15 June, Audouart); 3m. Maurice Arrivé de Savigny at Beauport, 26 Aug 1654 (ct. 25 Aug).

**Suzanne Jarousseau or Jaroussel:** (child of the preceding); 1m. at age 14 to Simon L'herault at Ile Orleans, 27 Nov 1655 (ct. 31 Oct, Auber); 2m. Robert Coutart, Lereau, or L'heureux at St-Famille, Ile d'Orleans, 8 Feb 1671 (ct. 5 Feb, Vachon).

Following are the girls or women who came between 1649-1653 by themselves.

1649

The first ship to arrive in New France in 1649 arrived 23 Aug 1649.

**Dame Suzanne Betefer:** (Richard or Gilbert and Anne Bonne); born at Gloucester, England. She married at the age of 18 the widower, Jean Serne, merchant (ct. 25 Aug 1649, Audouart), two days after arrival of the first ship.

**Perrine Baudry:** (Antoine and Simone Guillon); of Santon in Poitou; m. Pierre Michelet at Quebec, 11 Nov 1649 (ct. 11 Oct, Audouart); there is no trace of this couple; they may have returned to France.

**Suzanne Barbot or Barbeau:** (Jean and Anne Gaboin or Godoin); of Mouchamps; m. Jean Nouet or Noël at Quebec, 2 Nov 1649 (ct. 1 Nov, Audouart).

**Marie Gachet:** (Louis and Barbe Coulesyeux); of Creteil, 2 lieues from Paris; 1m. Pierre Nolin dit La Fougere, at Quebec, 27 Jan 1653 (ct. 24 Jan, Audouart); 2m. Charles Roger des Colombiers, (ct. 4 May 1660) at Quebec.

**Suzanne Denoyon:** (Jean and Jeanne Franchfort); bap. at St-Pierre-du-Chatel, Rouen 3 Apr 1626. m. Claude David about 1649 at Trois Rivières. Two of her brothers, Guillaume and Jean, followed her to New France.

1650

The 10 July 1651 and 18 Aug 1651 are the dates of the arrival of the first ships that brought young girls who had hopes of contracting marriages in New France.

**Marie Riton:** (Robert and Marguerite Guyon); of Roche-sur-Yon; m. Léonard Leblanc at Quebec, 23 Aug 1650. This young girl was Calvinist.

**Jacquette Vivier or Viveren:** (Grégoire and Clémence Ajonne or Adjouan); m. Jean Le Normand, carpenter at Quebec, 12 Sep 1650 (11 Sep, Audouart). Her brother, Pierre, also appears in Canada.

**Catherine Delavaux:** (Alexandre and Louise de Renel); of Delme near Nancy, Lorraine; m. Gilbert Barbier dit Le Minime or Li Nivernois, at Montreal, 14 Nov 1650 (ct. 5 Nov, St-Pere).

**Marguerite Guillebourday or Guillebourdeau:** (Louis and Marie Maguin); of Marsais or Marçay; m. Jean Baillargeon at Quebec 20 Nov 1650.

**Antoinette de Liercourt:** (Philippe and Jeanne Patin); of Ste-Marguerite, Beauvais; 1m. Blaise Juillet dit Avignon at Trois Rivières (ct. 2 Feb 1651, Duplessis); 2m. Hugues Picard dit Lafortune 11 June 1660 (ct. 17 Basset) at Montreal.

**Françoise Capel:** (Julien and Laurence Lecomte of the village of Gaigniers or Chaisny-sur-Vignes); She had been living with Mlle de Grandmaisons. 1m. Jean Turcot at Trois Rivières (ct. 25 Oct 1651); 2m. Jacques Lucas at Trois Rivières, (ct. 9 Nov 1653, Ameau); 3m. Jacques Lemarchand at Trois Rivières, (ct. 1 Feb 1660, Ameau).

**Marie Chedville or Chefdeville:** (Jean and Marguerite Jessioum) of bourg de Villars; m. André Dumay dit Demers (ct. 11 Dec 1653, de Closse).

#### 1651

**Marguerite Breton:** (Antoine and Jeanne dit Xainte Paulin); of St-Nicolas-des-Champs, Paris; m. Nicolas Patenostre at Quebec, 30 Oct 1651, (ct. 25 Oct, Audouart). She was joined in New France by her half sister, Marie Viez, who came and married in 1659.

**Jeanne Leroy:** (Pierre and Jeanne Godefroy); of city of Angers; m. Jean Milouet or Milloir, at the age of 25 at Quebec, 28 Nov 1651.

**Jeanne Dugué:** (Jean and Françoise Bourdier and widow of Pierre Jancet); of St-Michel in Gastinois; 2m. Antoine Leboesme dit Lalime, 27 Aug 1657 (ct. 15 Aug, Audouart) at Quebec.

**Jacqueline Borde:** (Dimanche and Radegonde

Valentin); of Riel or Reol les Paris; m. Claude Charland at Quebec 8 Jan 1652.

#### 1652

The Journal des Jesuites related that eight widows or young girls arrived in Quebec with the arrival of a chaloupe commanded by Jean Pointel on 23 June 1652 to the following year on the 8 Aug 1653 with the arrival of a ship commanded by Captain Poulet.

**Marie Soulinié or Soulinier:** (Elie and Marie Foubert or Foulet and widow Lambert); of Saintes; m. Jean Leduc of Montreal 11 Nov 1652 (ct. 7 July, Ameau).

**Marie-Madeleine Dupont:** (Jean and Marie Gauchet); m. Noël Pinguet at Quebec 15 Oct 1652.

**Jeanne Mignon:** (François and Marie Belanger); of St-Sauveur, La Rochelle; m. at age 16 or 17 to Jean Guay or Guet at Quebec, 10 Nov 1652.

**Jeanne Budant:** She was godmother of Jeanne, daughter of Mathieu Chouret or Choret at Quebec on 11 Dec 1652. There is no other mention of her.

**Anne Ledet:** (Nicolas and Isabelle Pineau); of Angoulins-sur-Mer; 1m. Jean Nepveu or Neveu at Quebec 28 Jan 1653; 2m. Gilles Pinel at Quebec on 2 Sep 1657.

**Jeanne Bitouset:** (Antoine and Nicole Lecoq, Leserf or Duport); of St-Étienne-du-Mont, Paris. 1m. Louis Guimont at Quebec 11 Feb 1653; 2m. Jean Barrette at Château-Richer, 24 Nov 1661 (ct. 23 Nov, Auber).

**Françoise Lelièvre:** (Christophe and Georgette Clément); b. at Nancy; m. Gabriel Gosselin de Combray at Quebec, 18 Aug 1653 (ct. 22 June, Godet).

**Judith Rigaud:** (Elie and Suzanne Dugast); of St-Jean-d'Angely. She probably arrived in 1652 as a domestic servant of Marguerite Legardeur, dame de la Poterie. m. François Lemaistre dit le Picard at Trois Rivières 6 May

1654 (ct. 24 Feb, Ameau). Judith was originally a Protestant.

#### 1653

The group of girls for 1653 left Saint-Nazaire with Marguerite Bourgeoys on the 20 June 1653. They arrived in New France 16 Nov 1653.

**Marie-Marthe Pinson:** (Pierre and Marie Auber); of La Flèche; m. Jean Milot dit Le Bourguignon, master edgetool maker, at Montreal, 7 Jan 1654 (ct. 11 Dec 1653, Closse). [Jetté says the contract was signed 29 Dec.]

**Marie du Mans:** She is often confused with the preceding one. She is called Marie Millot du Mans.

**Jeanne Solde:** (Martin, journalier and Julienne Le Potier); of La Flèche; m. Jacques Beauvais at Montreal, 7 Jan 1654 (ct. 11 Dec 1653, Closse).

**Marie Renaudin dit La Blanchetiere:** (Vincent and Francoise Quarry or Tari); of Blanchetiere; m. Nicolas Levieux, sieur de Hauteville at Quebec, 10 Sep 1654 (ct. 9 Sep, Audouart).

**Jeanne Lerouge:** (Pierre, bourgeois of Ginville and Marguerite Joly); m. Louis Carreau dit La Fraicheur at Quebec, 30 Apr 1654 (ct. 18 Mar, Audouart).

**Marie Lorgueil:** (Pierre and Marie Bruyère); of Cognac; m. at age 16 to Toussaint Hunault 23 Nov 1654 at Montreal. She arrived in Montreal in 1653.

**Marie Renaudin:** (Vincent and Francoise Quarry) of La Blanchetiere; m. Nicolas Levieux 10 Sep 1654 (ct. 9 Sep, Audouart) at Quebec. She arrived 16 Nov 1653.

**Michelle Arthus:** (Louis and Renee Testard); of Anjou; m. Jean Descary dit Lehoux of Montreal at Quebec 5 Oct 1654. Maisonneuve signed a contract of marriage for them on 23 Sep 1654 with notary, Audouart. She arrived 16 Nov 1653.

**Marie Renault or Renaud:** (Mathieu and Marie Comtois); of St-Paul, Orleans; m. at Montreal at age 21 to Mathurin Langevin dit Lacroix at Quebec, 5 Oct 1654 (ct. 28 Sep Audouart). She arrived 16 Nov 1653.

#### 1654

The 14 July 1654, the ship, La Fortune, left the port of Nantes with a group of girls to marry. This was the group financed by the queen mother, Anne of Austria.

**Jeanne Roussillier:** (Louis and Isabelle Paris or Parise); of Maëze near Brouage; m. at age 19 to Pierre Gaudin dit Chatillon, 3 Oct 1654 (ct. 27 Sep, Closse) at Montreal. [Jetté says the marriage date was 13 Oct.]

**Catherine Lorion:** (Mathurin and Francoise Morin); of Ste-Soulle; 1m. at age 16-18 to Pierre Villain 13 Oct 1654 (ct. 27 Sep, Closse) at Montreal. 2m. Jean Simon at Montreal, 29 June 1655 (ct. 18, Closse); 3m. Nicolas Millet at Montreal, 9 Apr 1657 (ct. 1 Jan, St-Pere); 4m. Pierre Desautels dit Lapointe, at Montreal, 23 Nov 1674 (ct. 21 Basset).

**Catherine Hureau:** (Jean and Guillemine La Roussiere); of La Flèche; m. at age 15 to Jean Lemercher the 13 Nov 1654 (ct. 27 Sep, Closse) at Montreal.

**Jeanne Védie or Voidy:** (Michel and Catherine Dorbelle); of St-Germain-du-Val; m. at age 16 to Jean Dumay or Demers the 19 Nov 1654 (ct. 4 Oct, Closse) at Montreal.

**Marie Dumesnil:** (Nicolas and Marie Londet or Lende); of St-Thomas, La Flèche; m. at age 14 at Montreal to André Charly, sieur de St-Ange, 9 Nov 1654 (ct. 31 Oct, Closse).

**Jeanne Mairé or Merrin:** (Michel and Catherine Archangère); of St-Michel, Poitiers; 1m. at age 19 to Eloi Jarry 9 Nov 1654 (ct. 31 Oct, Closse) at Montreal; 2m. Henri Perrin dit LaHaye, 18 July 1661 (ct. 16 Basset) at Montreal. 3m. Rene Moreau, 20 June 1672 (ct. 19 Basset) at Montreal. [Jetté says the first marriage contract was 30 Oct.]

**Marguerite Gaulin or Gosselin:** of St-Martin-du-Vieux-Belesme, Perche; m. Jean Crête also of Perche, 13 Sep 1654 at Quebec.

**Michelle Leflot:** (Antoine and Marguerite Lamere); m. at age 12 to Jacques Perrot or Perrault dit Villedaigre, at Quebec, 31 Aug 1654.

**Marie de Boisselle:** (widow of Simon de Girou); m. at age 27 to Marc Bareau at Quebec, 9 Sep 1654.

**Marie Goddard:** m. at age 13 to Toussaint Giroux or Girou 29 Sep 1654 at Quebec.

**Genevieve Longchamp:** (Pierre and Marie Desantes); m. at age 22 to Jacques Bilodeau, 28 Oct 1654 at Quebec.

**Marie-Madeleine Francois or Lefrancois:** (Isaac, capitaine of a company of chevaliers and Esther Paigne or Pasquier); 1m. at age 21 to Guillaume Thibault 11 Jan 1655 (ct. 16 Nov, Audouart) at Quebec; 2m. Francois Fafard in 8 Apr 1696 (ct. 7, Father Jacob) at Château-Richer.

**Madeleine Macard:** m. at age 14 to Charles Cadieu dit Courville during the winter 1654-1655.

**Nicole Rolland:** (Pierre, governor of the city of Luxin in Lorraine and Francoise Deschaux); of St-Sulpice, Paris; m. at age 21 to Francois Blondeau 8 Feb 1655 (ct. 29 Jan, Audouart). This young girl was a donnée to Gabrielle d'Assonville, daughter of Pierre d'Assonville, governor of Nancy until the contract and act of marriage.

**Catherine Collin:** (Jacques and Madeleine de Beaubuse or Bobusse); of St-Germain-l'Auxerrois, Paris; m. at age 17 to Claude Guyon 7 Feb 1655 at Quebec.

**Louise de Mousseau:** (Pierre and Marie Huet); of St-Hilaire, Paris; m. at age 20 to Pierre Pellerin dit St-Amandat Trois Rivières on 6 Apr 1655 (ct. 29 Mar, Ameau).

## 1655

From 1 Aug 1655 to 19 Feb 1656, archive records mention eight marriages of young women originally from diverse locations of France.

**Francoise Besnard:** (Pierre and Catherine Riverin) of Rouvray, Maine; m. Marin Jannot dit Lachapelle at Montreal 30 Aug 1655 (ct. 1 Aug, St-Pere).

**Catherine Nau:** (Jacques, sieur de Boissière and of Fossambault and Catherine Granger); brought by the duchess d'Aiguillon to take the habit in 1655 at the Hôtel Dieu 1m. Louis de Lauzon, sieur de la Citiere 5 Oct 1655 at Quebec; 2m. Jean-Baptiste Peuvret, sieur de Menu or Mesnu, 10 Jul 1659 (ct. 5 Audouart) at Quebec.

**Jeanne de Chanerlange or Chaverlange:** (Antoine and Marthe Guérin); of St-Ursin, Brouages; m. Pierre Levasseur at Quebec 25 Oct 1655.

**Marie Letard:** (Martin and Andrée Bellanger); of Deneze-sous-le-Lude, Touraine; m. at Quebec to Jean Roussin 28 Oct 1655 (ct. 23 July 1654, Vachon) with the consent of her master and mistress.

**Marie Deligny:** ( Robert and Marie de la Tache or la Farge); 1m. Louis Bidon or Jobidon at Quebec 3 Nov 1655; 2m. Julien Allard at Château-Richer in 1657 (ct. 19 Nov, Vachon).

**Marguerite Thomas:** (Jean and Marguerite Fredry); of Stabau, country of Belgium; m. Jean Trudel at Quebec 19 Nov 1655. [Jette says m. 14 Nov 1653 (ct 13 Bedeau)].

**Anne Lejonc or Leson:** (widow of Jean Lafortune); of St-Sébastien, Nancy; m. Jean Desmarais at Trois Rivières 16 Jan 1656. Sieur LeNeuf had objected to this marriage.

**Marie-Marthe Hubert:** (Toussaint and Catherine Champagne); of St-Pierre, Champagne; 1m. at age 14 to Nicolas Gendron at Quebec 19 Feb 1656. 2m. Benoit Ponsart, master mason at Ste-Famille, 23 Nov

1671 (ct. 8 Mar 1673, Vachon). [Jetté says 1m 14 Feb (ct. 31 Jan Jean Rouer d'Villeray)]

## 1656

From 8 July 1656 to 6 May 1657, eight girls and one widow came to Canada hoping to marry.

**Anne Lelaboureur:** (Thomas and Marguerite Chardin or Bardin); of Caen; m. Jean Lenormand or Normand at Quebec 18 July 1656 (ct. 8 July, Audouart).

**Antoinette Grenier:** (Claude and Catherine); of St-Laurent, Paris; m. at age 18 to Jacques Bernier dit Jean de Paris at Quebec, 23 July 1656.

**Marie Pouponnelle or Pomponnelle:** (Jean and Michelle Boulet); of Longèves; m. at Trois Rivières to Nicolas Petit dit La Pree 17 Aug 1656 (ct. 20 July, Ameau). [Jetté says the contract was the 24th.]

**Marie Jamare:** (André and Marie Lambertin); of Liege, Belgium; m. at age 20 to Pierre Duval at Quebec, 30 July 1656. [Jetté says the 31st.]

**Catherine Camus:** (Hector and Jacqueline Mondy); of Ste-Solenne, Blois; m. at age 21 to Charles Gauthier at Quebec 2 Aug 1656. [Jetté says 1 Aug.]

**Marie Chasteigne:** (Nicolas and Catherine Sionelle); of Bournevaux near La Rochelle; m. at age 28 Pierre Lefebvre at Quebec, 17 Aug 1656.

**Marie Ruchard:** (Siméon and Catherine Constancineau); of La Rochelle; m. at age 20 Francois Fafard dit Desmarais, 5 Nov 1656 at Trois Rivières.

**Marie dit Marie-Suzanne Depéré or Péré:** (Guillaume and Marie Dartays and widow of N. Demonts); of Ortez; m. at age 36 to Thierry Delestre, sieur de Vallon, at Quebec 9 Nov 1656. She had two brothers, Arnaud and Jean Péré, merchants, who also came to Canada.

**Marie Pontonnier:** (Urbain and Félice Jamin); bap 22 Jan 1643 at Lude, Anjou; m. at age 14 Pierre Gadois at Montreal 12 Aug 1657 (ct. 6 May, Saint Pere). This marriage was annulled 30 Aug 1660. 1m. Pierre Martin dit LaRivière 3 Nov 1660 (ct. 8 Oct Basset) at Montreal. 2m. Honore Langlois dit Lachapelle and Croustille, 5 Dec 1661 (ct. 16 Oct Basset).

## 1657

In 1657, the first ship to arrive at Quebec was on May 27th. From the arrivals of 29 June 1657 to 14 Apr of 1658, eighteen marriages of girls or widows who disembarked were recorded. Thirteen were from the region around La Rochelle, four from Paris and one from Touraine. On 10 April 1657, Abel Cherbonnier, notary of La Rochelle for Francois Perron, merchant and co-owner of Le Taureau, engaged six girls to go to Quebec. These girls were Hélène Cartier, Jeanne Garnier, Suzanne Duval, Marie Pavie, Anne Bouyer and Marie Drouillard. Captain Elie Tadourneau conducted them to Quebec.

**Hélène Cartier:** (Pierre and Marie Lefebvre); of St-Louis, La Rochelle; m. at age 18 to Pierre Paillereau at Quebec 31 July 1657 (ct. 8 Audouart).

**Jeanne Garnier:** (Sébastien and Marie Roux); of St-Denis-d'Oléron; 1m. René Maheu, 30 July 1657 (ct. 22 Audouart); 2m. Louis Delamarre dit Gasion 21 Apr 1659 (ct. 20, Audouart) at Quebec; 3m. Pierre Gendreau 24 Jan 1663 (ct. 12, Audouart) at Chateau-Richer; 4m. Jacques Barbeau (ct. 22 Oct 1679, Auber). [Jetté says the 4th marriage was 9 Feb 1681 at L'Ange-Gardien.]

**Suzanne Duval:** (Elie dit Pierre, seaman, and Suzanne dit Elisabeth Raveau); of Soubise; 1m. Elie Hanctin or Languetin at Trois Rivières 6 Aug 1657. Her husband was killed by the Iroquois in 24 Aug 1661. The 25 Apr 1661, she made a contract with Jacques Loiseau dit Grandiniere that was annulled 24 Sep 1662. 2m. Mathieu Proutot dit Larose, 16 May 1662 (ct. 14, Ameau).



**Marie Pavie:** (Christophe and Madeleine Nadeau); of Château-d'Oléron; m. Jean Magneron, (ct. 19 Aug 1657 Audouart).

**Anne Bouyer:** (Pierre, bourgeois of La Rochelle, and Catherine Vinet); bap at Notre Dame de Cougne 2 Dec 1632; m. Pierre Pineau dit Laperle (ct. 14 May 1658, Ameau, Trois Rivières). Her sister, Marie, joined Anne at Trois Rivières in 1663. Marie married Jean Bellet.

**Marie Drouillard:** (Jacques and Marie Planchard); of Villemorin; m. Pierre Dizy dit Monplaisirat Trois Rivières 13 July 1659 (ct. 14 June 1660, Ameau).

**Marie Godeau:** (Paul and Jeanne Ardouin); bap. at St-Barthelem, La Rochelle 2 Apr 1643; m. Pierre Petit, lace maker, at Quebec 6 Aug 1657 (ct. 7 July Peuvret).

**Jeanne Vignaud:** (Abel and Suzanne Bonneau); of Birou-sur-Boutonne; 1m. Jacques Greslon dit Laviolette at Quebec 31 July 1657 (ct. 15 Audouart); 2m. Philippe Poitiers at Quebec 16 Oct 1679 (ct. 9 Vachon).

**Anne Joppy or Jopie:** (Jean and Marie Bouru); of Brouage; m. Georges Cadoret at Quebec 13 Sep 1657 (ct. 26 Nov 1660).

**Ozanne Achon:** (Jean and Hélène Regourde); of Puyravault; m. Pierre Tremblay, laborer at Quebec 2 Oct 1657 (ct. 19 Sep Auber).

**Marie Parenteau:** (Antoine and Anne Brisson); of St-Nicolas, La Rochelle; m. at age 16 Robert Gagnon 3 Oct 1657 (ct. 1 Audouart) at Quebec. One of her sisters also named Marie married Antoine Fauvel in 1671.

**Catherine Fourestier:** (Jean and Julienne Coiffé); of La Rochelle; m. at age 20 Jacques Menard at Trois Rivières 19 Nov 1657.

**Jeanne Sinallon or Civallon:** (Pierre and Louise Pillot); of Notre-Dame de Cougne, La Rochelle; m. Symphorien Rousseau at Quebec 17 Nov 1658 (ct. 14 Apr Peuvret).

**Marie Houdin or Oudin:** (Antoine and Madeleine de la Busière); of St-Médéricq, Paris; m. at age 14 François Gariépy at Quebec 13 Aug 1657 (ct. 15 July Audouart).

**Nicole Duchesne:** (François and Marie Nolet); of Villevaudé; m. Jacques Delaporte dit St-Georges at Montreal 3 Sep 1657 (ct. 23 Aug St-Père).

**Jeanne de Vauvilliers:** (Jean and Claude Charles); of faubourg St-Victor at Paris; m. Bénigne Basset dit Deslauriers at Montreal 24 Nov 1659 (ct. 14 Nov).

**Marguerite Picard or Picaud:** (Jean-Michel, master painter, and Marie Hulin or Aulin); of Place Dauphine, parish of St-Barthélemy, Paris; m. Nicolas Gode at Montreal 12 Nov 1658 (ct. 5 Basset). She was at the first school of Marguerite Bourgeois at Villemarie 25 Nov 1657.

**Marie Rouer or Roy:** (Pierre and Vincente Bastard and widow of Nicolas Dubois of la Chapelle-Blanche); she made a contract of marriage which was annulled 25 Mar 1658, Peuvet, notary, with Benoit Ponsard. m. Etienne Rageat or Rageout dit Le Lyonnais at Quebec 15 Sep 1661 (ct. 17 July Audouart).

## 1658

In 1658, the Sulpicians brought a good number of men and girls to live at Montreal--60 men and 32 girls. These 32 girls for Montreal and Quebec were under the care of Marguerite Bourgeois. Twenty four of these appear in the archives from Aug 1658 to Feb 1659--ten for Quebec and 14 for Montreal.

## Quebec

**Barbe Valade:** (André, a message carrier, and Sara Cousseau); of La Rochelle; 1m. at age 15 to Michel L'Homme 19 Aug 1658 (ct. 4 Peuvet in the house of Pierre Cousseau, uncle of Barbe); 2m Jacques Lemeilleur, 28 Jan 1677.

**Marguerite LeBoeuf:** (Guillaume, bourgeois of Troyes, and Marguerite Millot; m. at age 18

to Gabriel Lemieux 3 Sep 1658 (ct. 11 Aug Audouart in the house of Francois Bissot).

**Marie-Madeleine Triot:** (Jacques, bourgeois of Paris, and Catherine Guichard); of parish of St-Nicolas-des-Champs; m. at age 17 to Charles Lefrancois 10 Sep 1658 (ct. 26 Aug Audouart in the hotel of Jean de Lauzon).

**Marie Chartier:** godmother at Quebec of Pierre-Noël Pinguet, son of Noel 18 Aug 1658.

**Marie Ferra:** (Jean and Antoinette Hubert); of town and parish of Crevecoeur; m. at age 20 to Jacques Jahan, sieur de la Violette, tanner 24 Sep 1658 (ct. 7 Peuvret in the house of Sieur Bissot).

**Francoise Meunier:** (Jacques and Francoise Saulnier); of Chaniers; m. at age 22 to Pierre Dubois-Morel 30 Sep 1658 (ct. 8 Audouart at the house of Etiennette Després, widow of Guillemot du Plessis).

**Jeanne Beausier or Beaucher:** (widow of Francois Boisseau and daughter of Jean and Perrine Robin); of St-Georges-du-Rosay; m. at age 26 Charles Palentin dit Lapointe 14 Oct 1658 (ct. 26 Sep Audouart).

**Gabrielle Barré:** (Jacques and Judith Dusault); of St-Nicolas, La Rochelle; she made a contract at age 19 with Pierre Labrecque 11 Nov 1658, Audouart, notary. This contract was annulled. m. Guillaume Landry 14 Oct 1659 (ct. 24 Aug Audouart).

**Marie Bessonnet:** (Jacques and Marie Perochaux); of St-Gilles, Poitou; m. at age 19 Pierre Cousseau dit Laviolette, shoemaker, 28 Nov 1658.

**Catherine Mathieu:** (Claude and Helene Charpentier); of Chalons-sur-Marne; m. at age 27 to Francois Truffley 24 Feb 1659 (ct. 5 Peuvret in house of Eustache Lambert.)

#### Montreal

**Marie Peurnain or Pournin:** (Jean, sieur de la Faye and Catherine Duraud and a widow of

Guillaume de la Bardilliere); of St-Léger de Pouques; 2m. at age 27 Jacques Testard, sieur de la Forest, wholesale merchant, 24 Nov 1659 (ct. 13 Basset) at Montreal; 3m. Jacques Delamarque, wholesale merchant, 6 Feb 1668 (ct. 4 Basset) at Montreal.

**Marthe Arnue:** (Mare and Louise Brodeux); bap Ste-Marguerite, La Rochelle 2 Sep 1632; m. Pierre Richaume dit Petrus 16 Sep 1658 (ct. 2 Basset).

**Elisabeth Gobinet:** (Nicolas and Marguerite Lorgeleux); of Gonesse; m. at age 16 to Paul Benoit 16 Sep 1658 (ct. 9 Basset).

**Marie Bidart:** (Guillaume and Catherine Neuchet or Mochet); of St-Pierre d'Alencon; m. at age 26 to Honoré Dasny 23 Sep 1658 (ct. 9 Basset).

**Jeanne Godart:** (Robert and Antoinette Grandpierre); of Charly; 1m. at age 20 to Simon Le Roy 23 Sep 1658 (ct. 14 Basset); 2m. Pierre Pigeon 20 Nov 1662 (ct. 23 Basset). [Jetté says the 2nd m. contract was on the 8.]

**Francoise-Jacqueline Nadreau:** (Jacques, stone cutter, and Marie Lebrun); of Ile Oléron; 1m. at age 18 Michel Louvard dit Desjardins, miller, 23 Sep 1658 (ct. 14 Basset); 2m. Michel André 18 June 1663 (ct. 20 May Basset).

**Marguerite Sauviot:** (Jean and Louise Brodeux and half sister of Marthe Arnue); bap at Ste-Marguerite La Rochelle, 14 July 1641; m. Jacques Mousseaux dit Laviolette 16 Sep 1658 (ct. 15 Basset).

**Marthe Autreuil or Hautreux:** (Rene and Francoise La Chauvalliere); of St-Germain de Noyen; m. at age 16 to Pierre Chauvin dit Le Grand Pierre 16 Sep 1658 (ct. 15 Basset).

**Jacqueline Lagrange:** (Jean, master mason of St-Nicolas de Boulogne and Marguerite Bourre of Licques); 1m. at age 18 to Michel Théodore dit Gilles 16 Sep 1658 (ct. 15 Basset); 2m. Laurent Glory dit La Biere 23 July 1664; 3m. Nicolas Ragueneau on 27 Nov

1681 at Pte-aux-Trembles.

**Louise Garnier:** (Charles and Francoise Labraye); of Bazouges; 1m. at age 22 to Jean Pichard 16 Sep 1658 (ct. 1 Sep Basset); 2m. Jacques Morin 19 Sep 1661 (ct. 4 Basset). [Jetté states Jeanne Broye as the mother of Louise Garnier.]

**Renée Lope:** (Jean and Marie Despres); of St-Jean-de-la-Motte; m. at age 15 to Jean Valiquet dit Laverdure 23 Sep 1658 (ct. 20 Basset).

**Marie Frit or Fry:** (Gaspard and Francoise Viet); of St-Martin de Château-Thierry; 1m. at age 27 to Leger Haguenier 7 Oct 1658 (ct. 22 Sep Basset); 2m. Alexis Beranger 8 Oct 1663 (ct. 23 Sep Basset).

**Jeanne Herault:** (Francois and Marie Jaqueline, Jugueline or Sugueline); of Ste-Radegonde de Poitiers; m. at age 27 to René Filasteau, sawyer of boards, 22 Oct 1658 (ct. 12 Basset).

**Marie Pacrau:** (Jacques, merchant of town of Criteuil, parish of Ambleville, and Debora Balet of the village of Begoux parish of Sonnerville); 1m. at age 30 to Fiacre Ducharme dit la Fontaine, master joiner, 13 Jan 1659 (ct 2 Basset); 2m. Antoine Pichon or Pichou dit Duvernay 14 Feb 1678 (ct. 16 Maugue).

#### 1659

In 1659 Marguerite Bourgeois conducted 32 girls from Paris to La Rochelle for Montreal. At departure, Marguerite Bourgeois wrote that about sixteen were destined for Montreal and the others for Quebec. The group left on board the Saint Andre on 2 July 1659 and finally on the 7 Sep they reached Quebec. On the 29th, Marguerite Bourgeois accompanied the remaining small group over land to Montreal.

#### Recruit for Montreal

**Louise-Thérèse Le Breuil:** (Jean of Bale, Switzerland and Marie Lecomte); of Soujart

(Sougeal). At age 23 she signed a marriage contract which was annulled, with Sylvestre Vacher dit Julien on 3 Oct 1659. 1m. Marin Deniau dit Destaillesat Montreal 24 Nov 1659 (11, Basset); 2m. Charles Boyer 29 Oct 1678 at Laprairie. Louise was a midwife.

**Catherine Charles:** (Samuel and Francoise Cocher); of bourg de Charenton-Saint-Maurice near Paris; m. at age 21 to Urbain Jetté 26 Oct 1659 (ct. 3 Basset).

**Francoise Du Verdierdit Saunier:** (Gilbert and Antoinette Torche living at rue des Cannettes, St-Sulpice, Paris); 1m. at age 21 to Pierre Lorrain dit Lachapelle 20 Oct 1659 (ct. 3 Basset); 2m. Jean Le Roy 1687; 3m. Thomas Morteseigne dit Labonte 5 Feb 1690 (ct. 4 Dec 1689, Basset); 4m. Bernard Dumouchel dit Laroche 22 Oct 1697 (ct. 20 Adhemar) at Montreal.

**Denise Lemaistre:** (Denis living at rue Saint-Antoine, Saint-Paul and Catherine Deharme or Desharme); she made a marriage contract with Andre Heurtebise 5 Oct 1659 but he died before they were married and was buried 2 Dec. 1m. at age 23 to Pierre Perras dit Lafontaine, 26 Jan 1660 (ct. 10 Basset); 2m. Francois Cahel, 9 Oct 1684 at Laprairie.

**Madeleine de la Fabrequet:** buried 5 Oct 1659 having arrived from France fifteen days before.

**Elisabeth Camus:** (Pierre, merchant, and Jeanne Charles); of rue St-Denis, St-Sauveur, Paris; m. at age 14 to Louis Guertin 26 Oct 1659 (ct. 6 Basset).

**Marie Polo or Paulo:** (Etienne, nail maker, and Marie Nardine); of St-Sauveur, La Rochelle; at La Rochelle, she was hired by Judith Moreau, superior of Hôtel-Dieu de St-Joseph ct. 18 June 1659, by notary of La Rochelle, Demontreau). m. at age 15 to Daniel Panier dit Laplante 25 Nov 1659 (ct. 23 Oct Basset).

**Catherine Lotier:** (Adrien, painter of Paris living at rue Ste-Marguerite, St-Sulpice, Paris and Anne Desdames); 1m. at age 18 to Adrien Leger 25 Nov 1659 (ct. 29 Oct,

Basset); 2m. Mathurin Jousset dit Laloire 8 Aug 1661 (ct. 29 May Basset).

**Francoise Duverger:** (Jean-Jacques, living at rue des Boucheries, St-Sulpice, Paris and Suzanne de Laval); 1m. at age 23 to Simon Gallbrun 18 Nov 1659 (ct. 3 Basset); 2m. Jean Boulon dit Léveillé 29 June 1671 (ct. 8 Feb Basset).

**Marguerite Rebours:** (Martin, merchant and bourgeois of Paris and Suzanne Roussel); 1m. at age 14 to Pierre Raguideau 24 Nov 1659 (ct. 15 Basset); 2m. Jacques Guitaut 14 June 1666.

**Catherine Marchand:** (Pierre and Genevieve Lespine); of St-Sulpice, Paris; m. at age 25 Laurent Archambault 24 Nov 1659 (ct. 4 Dec 1659, Basset). [Jetté states 7 Jan 1660 as the marriage date.]

**Etiennette Aleton:** (Francois and Antoinette Parillay); bap. at La Flèche 13 Nov 1638; 1m. Martin Heurtebise 7 Jan 1660 (ct. 9 Dec 1659 Basset); 2m. Barthelemy Vinet dit Larente 13 June 1672 (ct. 12 Basset); 3m. Claude Garigue, master joiner, 18 Oct 1689 (ct. 13 Dec 1688 Basset) at Lachine.

**Suzanne Duverger:** (Jean-Jacques and Suzanne de Laval) (sister of Francoise); of Londres in England; m. at age 18 to Marie or Marc-Antoine Galibert, sieur de Colombiers 2 Aug 1660 (ct. 4 July Basset).

**Marguerite Maclin or Maquelain:** (Nicolas and Suzanne N. Larose); 1m. at age 14 to Jean Cicot 23 Oct 1662 (ct. 14 Basset); 2m. Nicolas Boyer 18 Aug 1667 (ct. 3 July Basset). She came to Canada with Marguerite Bourgeois.

**Perrine Picoté de Besestre:** (Francois adviser and doctor of the king, at Paris and Perrine Lambert); She was brought to Canada by Jeanne Mance. She entered the Hôtel-Dieu of Montreal where she served until her marriage to Michel Godefroy sieur de Linctot 2 Sep 1664.

**Catherine Gauchet:** (Claude, sieur de Belleville

and Suzanne Dufeu); m. at age 21 to Jean - Baptiste Migeon de Bransaat, lieutenant-general at Montreal, 26 Nov 1665 (ct. 21 de Mouchy). She also came with Jeanne Mance and was at the Hôtel-Dieu until she married. When she became a widow she returned to the Hôtel Dieu where she spent her last fifteen years in the religious life.

**Aimée or Edmée Chatel:** She followed Marguerite Bourgeois to Montreal where she engaged herself 3 Apr 1661 to Marie-Barbe de Boullougue, widow of Louis d'Ailleboust, then was at Hôtel Dieu of Quebec where she died in 1695.

**Anne Hioux or You:** of Paris; Sister Bourgeois wrote that she was the first recruit for the community at Montreal.

**Marie Cholet or Chaulet:** (Jean and Catherine Heraut); of La Rochelle; m. at age 22 to Jean Chaperon 6 Mar 1660 (ct. 22 Feb Basset).

#### Quebec

The archives from 13 July 1659 to 24 Feb 1660 name twenty four girls or widows. Twenty three were at Quebec and one, Noëlle Landeau, was at Trois Rivières. These are among the girls who came with Marguerite Bourgeois and disembarked at Quebec 7 Sep 1659.

**Isabelle or Elisabeth Targer:** (Daniel, sailor, and Louise Martin, and widow of Simon Piat); m. Mathurin Gerbet or Gerbert 4 Aug 1659 (ct. 13 July Audouart).

**Madeleine Surget;** (Francois and Marguerite Girault or Gravel); of Soubise; she was present at the marriage contract of the preceding. 1m. at age 23 to Jean Clément dit Lapointe 28 Sep 1659 (ct 5 Audouart); 2m. Jacques Marette dit Lepine at l'Ange-Gardien, 22 Sep 1693 (ct. 17 Father Jacob).

**Louise Gelé:** (widow of Mathurin Robert, merchant of St-Nicolas, La Rochelle); m. at age 43 to Pierre Clément, miller, 25 Aug 1659 (ct. 10 Audouart).

**Louise Cocu:** She was confirmed at Quebec 10 Aug 1659 at age 24.

**Léonarde Lepoigneux:** she also was confirmed at Quebec on 10 Aug 1659.

**Noëlle Landeau:** (Jean, laborer, and Marie Aubert); bap. at Jauzé 2 Nov 1638; 1m. Jean Baudouin or Beaudoin at Trois Rivières 12 Aug 1659 (ct. 24 June 1660, Ameau); 2m. Louis Detreau or Tetreau at Trois-Rivières 9 June 1663 (ct. 20 Jan Ameau). [Jetté says the last contract was on 23 Jan.]

**Antoinette Durand:** (Guillaume and Marguerite Letellier); of Saint-Godard, Rouen; 1m. at age 23 to Marin Duval 18 Sep 1659 (ct. 4 Audouart); 2m. Nicolas Delaunay 13 Aug 1661 (ct. 14 July Audouart).

**Francoise de Pois or de Pouay:** She assisted at the marriage contract of Madeleine Surget. She was confirmed at Hôtel-Dieu, Quebec 3 June 1664 at the age of 64.

**Elisabeth Dugeon:** m. at age 17 to Jean Lehoux at Quebec 7 Oct 1659. Paul de Rainville, her uncle, and Pierre Tremblay, her cousin, were present.

**Jeanne Mailleteau, Malteau or Richecourt:** (Paul and Marie Gaubert of St- Jean de la Cassine); of Richecourt; 1m. at age 14 to Jean Foucher 4 Nov 1659 (ct. Audouart); 2m. Jean LeRoy dit La Pensee at Montreal 11 Aug 1676 (ct. 27 July Basset). Jeanne was a midwife.

**Anne Le Chevalier:** m. Pierre Pinguet 4 Nov 1659.

**Catherine de Latour dit Simonet:** (Francois, master surgeon, and Catherine Charlay); of St-Eustache, Paris; m. at age 21 to Jean Cordeau dit Deslauriers, 17 Nov 1659 (ct. 9 Audouart).

**Marie Testu:** (Jean and Louise Talonneau); of Notre-Dame-de-Cogne, La Rochelle; m. at age of 21 to Antoine Pepin dit Lachance 24 Nov 1659 (ct. 11 Audouart).

**Marie Viez:** (Robert sieur de la Motte, first sergeant of a company of the regiment of guards, and Xainte Paulin); m. at age 16 to Hubert Simon dit Lapointe 27 Nov 1659 (ct. 23 Audouart). Marie was a half sister of Marguerite Breton who came to New France and married in 1651.

**Marie-Charlotte de Poitiers:** (Pierre-Charles, sieur du Buisson, infantry captain, and Hélène de Belleau); Poitiers; 1m. at age 18 to Joseph Hebert 12 Oct 1660 (ct. 2 May Audouart); 2m. Simon Lefebvre sieur Angers, 11 Jan 1667 (ct. 10 Gilles Rageot). Marie-Charlotte was at the signing of the marriage contract of the preceding.

**Marie Languille:** (Thomas and Marie Benne); of Pruniers; 1m. at age 24 to Richard Grouard 26 Jan 1660; 2m. Francois Hurault 29 Oct 1667 (ct. 23 Gilles Rageot).

**Jeanne Analin:** of Mans; was confirmed at Château-Richer 2 Feb 1660.

**Renée Cosset:** of diocese of Lucon; was confirmed at Château-Richer 2 Feb 1660.

**Suzanne de Peré:** (sister of the Canadian merchants, Arnaud and Jean, confirmed at Château-Richer 2 Feb 1660.

**Francoise Guillet:** of la Rochelle; confirmed at Château Richer 2 Feb 1660.

**Louise Duval:** (Jean and Jeanne Lorin; 1m. at the age of 19 to Pascal Lemaistre 9 Feb 1660 (ct. 7 Audouart); 2m. Pierre Juineau at Montreal 17 Feb 1681 (ct. 15 Mauge).

**Marie Herpe:** Signed the 7 Feb 1660 contract of marriage of the preceding.

**Jeanne Hannet:** of Lisieux; confirmed at Quebec 2 Feb 1660 at age 55.

## 1660

From the period of 12 June 1660 to 22 Aug 1661, three names of new marriageable girls have been found in the archives.

**Marguerite-Cécile Pereau or Perrault:** (Geoffroy and Marie-Cecile Verrier); of Nemours; She made a contract with Elie-Joseph Gauthier (ct. 26 Sep 1660 Audouart). This contract was annulled.

**Madeleine Miclot:** m. at age of 30 to Jacques Gratiot living at Trois Rivières since 1658, during the summer of 1660.

**Madeleine Mulloyse or Mullois de la Borde:** (Thomas and Sébastienne Hebert of St-Honoré de Blois); she arrived in Canada a year after the Hospitalières de La Flèche. m. at age 28 to Etienne Pezard at Montreal 20 June 1664.

#### 1661

The last privately sponsored female immigration to New France were on ships arriving from 22 Aug 1661 to 5 June 1662. Twenty names appear in the archives. Three went to the district of Trois Rivières and the remaining seventeen to the Quebec district.

**Francoise Gosse or Gausse:** (Maurice and Marguerite Blee or Cler); of St-Martin de Noyon; 1m. at age 22 to Nicolas Durand 12 Sep 1661 (ct. 31 Aug Audouart); 2m. Robert Laberge 28 May 1663 at Château-Richer.

**Jeanne-Angélique Brière:** (Adrian, bourgeois of Paris, and Madeleine de la Varanne and widow of Andre Longtin of Paris); of St-Sauveur, Paris; m. Adrien Sedilot 22 Sep 1661 (ct. 7 Audouart).

**Romaine Boudet:** (Pierre, master shoe maker of bourg d'Argueuil, and Marguerite Lienbray or Liembre); 1m. at age 18 to Jean Le Normand 19 Sep 1661 (ct. 11 Audouart); 2m. Romain Becquet at Quebec 5 June 1666 (ct. 26 May Duquet).

**Jeanne Pelletier:** (Simon, master wheelwright at Paris living in parish of St-Nicolas-du-Champs and Marie Larche or Large); m. at age 22 to Claude Charland dit Francour 12 Sep 1661 at Quebec.

**Adrianne Leclerc:** (Louis, bourgeois and

Perrinnette Coquillart); of St-Denis, diocese of Lson; 1m. at age of 21 to Romain Duval at Quebec 12 Sep 1661 (ct. 7 Audouart); 2m. Nicolas Hamelin 15 June 1662 (ct. 4 Duquet) at Quebec.

**Marguerite Leclerc:** (Jean and Perrette Brunel); bap. St-Remi de Dieppe 12 Feb 1640; 1m. Nicolas Leblond at Château-Richer 13 Oct 1661 (ct. 11 Sep Auber); 2m. Jean Rabouin at Sainte-Famille, I.O. 8 Sep 1678 (ct. 7 Oct Gilles Rageot).

**Marie Leclerc:** (Jonas and Marie Parmentier); of St-Remi de Dieppe; m. at age 21 to Jean-Galleran Boucher 10 Oct 1661 (ct. 15 Sep Auber) at Château-Richer.

**Madeleine Dubois:** (Isaac and Anne Richer); of St-Sauveur, La Rochelle; m. at age 21 to Michel Baugy or Baugis 19 Oct 1661 (ct. 17 Sep, Vachon).

**Anne Delaunay:** (Louis, doctor, and Marguerite Cazalede); bap. at the Protestant temple of La Rochelle 10 July 1635; m. Pierre Maillou 23 Oct 1661 (ct. 21 Sep Audouart).

**Suzanne Benet:** (Torlebé or Torbe, merchant of La Rochelle living in the parish of Ste-Marguerite and Rose Delaunay); m. Jean Gibaut 26 July 1662 (ct. 16 Audouart).

**Marie Fayette:** (Etienne, bourgeois of Paris, in the parish of St-Sauveur and Anne Cose de Coche); she made a contract of marriage with Jean Durand 3 Oct 1661. It was annulled with a contract 12 Jan 1662. She made a second m. contract (20 Jan) with Charles Poulleau or Pouliot de Bellême which was annulled also. m. Nicolas Huot dit St-Laurent 24 July 1662 (ct. 1 June Vachon). [Jetté says the m. date was 25 July.]

**Suzanne Rocheteau:** (Charles and Esther Resneau); of Ste-Marguerite, La Rochelle; m. at age 20 to Jean Boutin dit Larose, laborer, at Château-Richer 22 Sep 1661.

**Marguerite-Madeleine Morisseau:** (Julien and Anne Brelancour); of St-Pierre, Roye, Picardie; m. Francois Pelletier dit Antaya, 26 Sep 1661

at Sillery.

**Claire-Francoise de Paris or Pare:** (Francois and Marie Fortier); of St-Eustache, Paris; 1m. at the age of 16 to Jacques Baudon or Beaudon 27 Dec 1661 at Beauport; 2m. Jacques Bluteau dit Lagrange at Ste-Famille I.O. 30 Nov 1679. [Jetté puts the date at 31 Nov.]

**Jeanne Godin:** (Laurent, laborer of bourg d'Aunay, Normandy and Marie Haude); she came as a servant to Médart Chouart and was paid 102 livres for her voyage from Paris and La Rochelle. On 10 Oct 1661 she made a contract of marriage with André Bonneau. It was annulled 19 Nov. m. Pierre Larue at Trois Rivières 30 Nov 1661 (ct. 19 Ameau).

**Marie Taupier:** (Joseph and Jeanne Drapron); of Poitou; m. at age 24 to Jacques Leugre 13 Oct 1661.

**Christine Reynier:** (Henri and Anne Blauvin); of Compeigne; m. at age 16 to Jean Grimard (ct. 25 Nov 1661 Herlin, Cap de Madeleine).

**Marie-Marthe Bourgouin:** (Jean, bourgeois of Paril living on Ile Notre Dame, parish St-Louis and Marie Lefebvre); 1m. at age 24 to Nicolas Godebout, 9 Jan 1662 (ct. 26 Dec 1661 Audouart); 2m. Antoine Mercereau at Ste-Famille 11 July 1675 (ct. 2 Becquet).

**Jeanne Lelièvre:** confirmed at age 22 at the chapelle of Ursulines of Quebec 1 May 1662.

**Marguerite Rousart:** living at Cap de la Madeleine 1 May 1662.

*Information for the above list was extracted from "Le Contingent de Filles de 1639," "Les Contingent de Filles A Marier de 1649-1653," "Les Filles Venues au Canada 1654 a 1657," "Les Filles Venues au Canada de 1658 a 1661," in Le Bulletin des Recherches Historiques, vol. 45, 1939, pp.3-15, 257-270; vol. 46, 1940, pp. 338-350; vol. 47, 1941, pp. 96-115, and from Jette, Rene, Dictionnaire genealogique des familles du Quebec des origines a 1730, Presses of the University of Montreal, Montreal, 1983.*

## Websites

1790-1870 Index to State and Federal Census Records  
[www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com)

Area Research Center--Green Bay  
[www.uwgb.edu/librarydept/spc.html](http://www.uwgb.edu/librarydept/spc.html)

Wisconsin Genealogical Council  
[www.rootsweb.com/wiwcg](http://www.rootsweb.com/wiwcg)

## NEWS NOTES

Help promote our organization. When doing research at various libraries, historical societies or archives, take some of our brochures and leave them for those who might be interested. If you need brochures, contact Teri Dupuis.

\*\*\*\*\*

The National Genealogical Society will be holding its convention in Milwaukee at the Midwest Express Center the 15-18 May 2002. We plan to have a table there. Lori Damuth is chairman of the committee to plan our participation. If you have any ideas, please convey them to Lori.

\*\*\*\*\*

From Je Me Souviens, v. 23, no. 2, Autumn 2000, American French Genealogical Society: There is an informative article on consanguinity and affinity by Denis Boudreau. This article should be of special interest to anyone doing Acadian research. Many Acadian records have been lost because of the dispersion. Understanding consanguinity will help to identify family relations. It will also help to explain the dispensations which were given in French Canadian marriages.

\*\*\*\*\*

From the Newsletter, v. 28 Issue 5, Dec 2000, Clark County Genealogical Society, and subsequently from the Family Tree, Oct/Nov 2000, p. 5: The 1930 U. S. census will be available in April 2002. New information it will include are value of home or monthly rent, if a radio is owned, if you live on a farm, the age of the first marriage, if you worked the previous day, if a veteran, what war, and whether full or mixed Indian and of

what tribe.

\*\*\*\*\*

From the Newsletter of the Fox Valley Genealogical Society, v. 19, no. 3, winter 2000 and subsequently from the Taylor County Genealogical Society, v. 5, no. 2, Sep 2000. To get rid of the musty smell found on old books, place them in a paper bag with cat litter. Keep the bag closed for a week. When you take the book out, it should have lost the odor.

\*\*\*\*\*

From Family Tree, Sec. A, v. 10, no. 6, Dec/Jan 2000-2001, pp 24-25: A column entitled "Tool Kit" by Stuart Nixon provides information on five groups of genealogical tools: a record keeping system, how to manuals, a "core" library, specialty finding aids and source materials.

\*\*\*\*\*

#### COMING UP

23-24 March 2001, at the University of Wisconsin: Green Bay Campus, The Fifth Genealogy Workshop sponsored by the Friends of Cofrin Library and the Green Bay Area Research Center: There will be presentations on beginning genealogy, Belgian, Czech and French-Canadian research, publishing family histories, court records, citizenship records, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, adoption searching, censuses, vital records, National Archives, northeastern Wisconsin research, organizing records, and frontier life. For information:

Area Research Center, Cofrin Library,  
University of Wisconsin--Green Bay  
2420 Nicolet Drive,  
Green Bay, WI 54311-7001

Phone: (922) 465-2539

E-mail: speccoll@uwgb.edu

\*\*\*\*\*

7 April 2001: WSGS Spring Seminar at Holiday Inn, Manitowoc: The featured speaker will be Marian L. Smith, historian, speaking on Immigration, Naturalization, and Canadian Border Records. For more information contact:

Rollie Littlewood  
5109 Coney Weston Pl.  
Madison, WI 53711  
Phone: (608) 273-0211

rklittle@facstaff.wisc.edu

\*\*\*\*\*

28 April 2001: Milwaukee County Genealogical Society Conference: Serb Hall: Speakers will be Larry Jensen on German Archives, German research and reading German script; Bob Heck will speak on Internet research for Genealogists and Using Family Search (LDS); Adam Campbell operates Heritage Investigation Inc. His topic will be: "How do you find something about someone?" Pat Geyh will speak on "Lesser Used Sources for the Irish Researcher".

\*\*\*\*\*

16-19 May 2001, "Explore New Frontiers," NGS Conference in the 'States, sponsored by the National Genealogical Society and the Genealogical Forum of Oregon, Oregon Convention Center, Portland, Oregon. For information:

NGS 2001 Conference Brochure  
4527 17th St. North  
Arlington, VA 22207-2399  
phone: 1- 800-473-0060  
www.ngsgenealogy.org

\*\*\*\*\*

15-16 June 2001: Gen-A-Rama, Onalaska Omni Center

\*\*\*\*\*

23 June 2001: Three Centuries, Two Nations, One French-Canadian Heritage--21st Century Explorations in Genealogy, St. Simon and St. Jude Church Hall, Belle River, Ontario: Speakers will be Denis Beauregard, "Genealogical Research in France as seen from Quebec"; John P. Dulong, "Copper Country French-Canadians--Northern Michigan 1840 to the Present"; Peter W. Halford, "La Genealogique Linguistique/Linguistic Genealogy: In Search of the Origins of the French of le Detroit"; Sylvie Tremblay, "Genealogy and Family Associations in Quebec, are They Related: A concrete example with the Tremblays"; and Marcel Beneteau will present the music of the Detroit River Region. The cost is \$30 U.S. For information contact Gail Moreau, 9513 Whipple Shores Drive, Clarkston, MI 48348-2165 or at either of the following websites. GFMOREAU1@aol.com  
lpmiller@provide.net

\*\*\*\*\*



12-15 Sept 2001: FGS Conference: Great River Bend Genealogy: Quad Cities Conference at the River Center, Davenport, Iowa. For information write:

Federation of Genealogical Societies  
P. O. Box 200940  
Austin, TX 78720-0940  
phone: 1-888-FGS-1500  
e-mail: fgs-office@fgs.org  
website at <http://www.fgs.org>

\*\*\*\*\*

5-7 Oct 2001: Federation of Eastern European Family History Society will hold their conference at the Ramada Inn--South Airport, Milwaukee, WI. For information contact:

Ahlie Mehr, Program Chair.  
FEEFHS Convention 2001  
412 South 400 West  
Centerville, UT 84014  
[mehrkb@ldschurch.org](mailto:mehrkb@ldschurch.org)  
or  
<http://feefhs.org/con/01mil-hp.html>

\*\*\*\*\*

15-18 May 2002: NGS Conference in the States, Midwest Express Center, Milwaukee. Plan to attend.

\*\*\*\*\*

#### QUESTIONS DES LECTEURS

George A. Sopp, 23952 Nomar St., Woodland Hills, CA 91367 is seeking the date and place of death of **Jean Bernard Miville dit Deschenes** b. 26 Jul 1760 La Poratiere, Kamouraska, Que., m. 22 Jan 1788 to **Suzanne Vertefeuille** at Trois Rivières.

He is also looking for the date and place of marriage and death of **Benjamin Miville dit Deschenes** b. 4 Feb 1829, St. Leon, Maskinonge, Que. He married **Rose Delima Wollingford**, b. 30 May 1839 Terrebonne, Terrebonne, Que.; d. 11 Jan 1912 San Francisco CA. He would also like to correspond with anyone who is a descendant of any of these.

\*\*\*\*\*

Kateri Dupuis is looking for the place and date of the birth of **Charles Dupuis**. He could have been born about 19 Feb 1845. **Charles Dupuis** m. **Justine Galarneau** 4 Sep 1865. They immigrated to Peshtigo in 1871. He died on 12 Mar 1875 in Coleman and was buried

in the Peshtigo Fire Cemetery. His grave has since been moved to Riverside Cemetery, Peshtigo, WI.

She is also seeking the death records of **Charles Dupuis**, b. 20 Mar 1801 and **Basillesse Breu** b. 26 July 1808 of St. Jacques L'Achigan.

\*\*\*\*\*

Bernice Sharrow Hackney, 8236 Baymore Way, Citrus Heights, Ca 95621-1304 is seeking the birth record of **Leander A Sharrow**, b. in or near Little Black, WI or Dorchester, WI. The date is believed to be 14 Nov 1883. His parents were **Peter/Pierre Sharrow/Charron** and **Lena/Celina Machabbe**.

\*\*\*\*\*

MM DeChane, P.O. Box 123, Barrington, NH 03825-0123 wishes to correspond with Deshenes, Duchene, De Chane who have connections in New England. Her great grandfather was **Peter Duchene** m. **Margaret Irene** or **Emia Faulds** in 1900 in Restigouche County, New Brunswick. Two of his sons were **Alfred Rupert** and **Alvin Rupert** b. 14 March 1902 and 1903 respectively.

\*\*\*\*\*

James O'Keeffe Swanson, 1778 N. Marion Ave., Thousand Oaks, CA 91360-2162 is seeking place and date of birth, marriage, and death of **Marie Louise Charron**, b. Vermont about 1798 to 1805; m. **Louis Bissonnette** about 1825 in Hinesburg, Vermont. Lived at St. Charles Quebec; Amsterdam New York and Kaukana, Wisconsin.

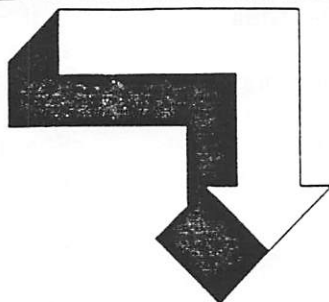
\*\*\*\*\*

Virginia Wherland is seeking information on **David Derosier** b. about 1865 and m. **Alphonse Arkins**.  
<[vwher@pclink.com](mailto:vwher@pclink.com)>

\*\*\*\*\*

Florence M. Anderson, 2653 Pine Tree Drive SE, Port Orchard, WA 98366-2845 is seeking the place and date of the marriage of **Ulric/Arthur Delude** b. 2 Oct 1893, Woonsocket, RI; d. June 1964, Woonsocket, RI and **Laura Josephat L'Herault** b. 22 Jan 1902, St-David, Yamaska, Quebec; d. 22 June 1974 Burrillville, RI.

Queries are published free of charge.
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## Web Site

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OF WISCONSIN ARE ON THE WEB.

[www.fcgw.org](http://www.fcgw.org)

#1 Send us your Email addresses. We can then link your surnames to your Email address.

#2 Send us your Web page URL. We will gladly add it to our Links.

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Surname Lists, \$2.00 plus \$1.00 postage and handling  
Historical Timeline-Canada 1497-1949, \$1.50 plus \$1.00 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  
QUARTERLY INDEX for vols. 7-10, \$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 15 No 4

Summer 2001

## From the President

Our organization has much to offer our members. In the next year we hope to have more services available.

Our Publications Committee, chaired by Pat Geyh, after many long and arduous meetings, has sent their book on French Canadian Research to the publisher. Hopefully the book will be available for all genealogists by May 2002.

The Library Committee, chaired by Linda Boyea, is in the process of purchasing a library cart and rolling file cabinet which will be a "movable library" available prior to every general meeting. Members and guests are welcome to come and browse the collections.

The Technology Committee Chairperson, Tony Shulist, will be available with his computer, before general meetings to answer computer genealogy questions. Come and get answers to your questions.

The Travel Committee, chaired by Sandy Becker, is in the process of planning a trip to Salt Lake City. This research trip would probably be scheduled in November 2001. Mark your calendars. The committee will have more details later.

The NGS Conference - 2002 Committee is busy making plans for our presence at the NGS conference here in Milwaukee, WI, 15 - 18 May 2002. Mark your calendars. Contact the chairperson, Lori Damuth, if you can help.

A party to celebrate our 20th Anniversary in 2002 is being planned by the Anniversary Committee. Send your suggestions to Bev and Larry LaBelle, co-chairpersons of the event.

As you can see, the FCGW is making every attempt to be of help to our members. We would appreciate your help in making our organization more available to all interested persons. Start by "dropping" a few brochures in your local library. Tell your genealogy friends about us. Have them visit our web site at :

[www.fcgw.org](http://www.fcgw.org)

Thank you again for your continued support.

Kateri (Teri) Dupuis 414-443-9429  
[kdupuis@wi.rr.com](mailto:kdupuis@wi.rr.com)

### 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 14: David Thibodeau: Tales from the Old Timer

July 12: Use the Resources of Our Library

August 9 : Jessica Ceille of Borgwardt Funeral Homes: Funeral Records

September 13: Dawn Allain, certified genetic counselor: Genetics and Genealogy

October 11: Kim Cary of Milwaukee Archdiocese: Church Records

## THE PARISH

Joyce Banachowski

The first clergy and religious groups to come to New France were interested in converting and baptising the native populations. They set up mission churches to educate and provide religious guidance and medical assistance to the natives. As time went on, they turned to providing these same services to the French population who had come.

The first religious meeting places were in forts and then in chapels of the religious communities of Quebec, Montreal, Trois Rivières and Louisbourg. Actually, the churches and chapels of New France were missions until they were officially changed into parishes which had to be done with the State's approval. Louisbourg never had a parish church although it had a church.

Prior to 1664, the mission churches were used by the population of New France. There were three such churches when Laval came in

1659. The first parish to be officially established in New France was Notre Dame de Quebec in 1664. It had been in existence since 1615 as a church but not as an official parish. It was the only official parish until 1678. In 1678, Mgr. de Laval set up fourteen more parishes. Mgr. de St. Vallier set up twenty-five more parishes between 1692 and 1724.<sup>1</sup>

On 30 January 1721, Governor Vaudreuil and Intendant Begon of New France, gave Benoit-Mathieu Collet, procureur general of the Superior Council the task of determining and establishing the boundaries of existing and new parishes and to set conditions for the establishment of new parishes. He was to be

<sup>1</sup> Trudel, Marcel, Introduction to New France, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Toronto, reprinted by Quintin Publications, Pawtucket, RI, 1997, p. 245.

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OF WISCONSIN  
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HALES CORNERS, WI 53130-0414  
  
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President: Kateri Dupuis,  
414 443-9429  
Vice-President: Jo Christon,  
414 786-6408  
Treasurer: Yvonne Sielaff,  
414 255-1123  
Recording Secretary: Louis Demers,  
414 281-7765  
Corresponding Secretary: Pat Ustine,  
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QUARTERLY editor: Joyce Banachowski  
Publications Chairperson: Patricia Geyh, Committee: Marilyn Bourbonais, Beverly LaBelle, Pat Ustine, Sister Francel Sherburne, Linda Boyea, and Joyce Banachowski

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

Other Committees:  
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Historian: Jo Christon  
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Mentoring: Pat Ustine  
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2002 Conference: Lori Damuth, Jo Christon, John Grignon  
Web Site: Teri Dupuis

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

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accompanied by the greffier, Nicolas-Gaspard Boucault. Collet was to receive 1200 livres and Boucault 300 livres for their efforts. Between 4 February and 3 June 1721, they covered both sides of the St. Lawrence River. On 20 September of 1721, they submitted their report which was confirmed by the Council of State 3 March 1722 and registered by the Superior Council the 5 October 1722.<sup>2</sup> As a result 126 parishes were established in New France. Some did not have churches erected as yet. Most of them were not served by curés. Most of them were served by missionaries or nearby parish priests. With future adjustments in boundaries, twelve of them disappeared. By the end of the French regime, there were 114 parishes which had remained. In 1760, there were seventy-three parish priests. Four fifths of them were Canadian born.<sup>3</sup>

The church was the center of the parish. Parishes were established in towns and in rural areas. Those in rural areas often included more than a single village or seigneurie. They could include outlying areas and cotes. As the population grew, more parishes were established. At least fifty families were needed in order to support a curé and his parish. The State did not interfere with the founding of new parishes in France, but it did in New France. A sufficient area of land had to be available. The population had to be large enough to support a parish, and the settlers had to be informed

as to the advantages and disadvantages of the suggested parish boundaries. The latter was referred to as *de commodo et incommodo*.<sup>4</sup> The seigneur often provided the land. The seigneur and his family would occupy the first pew to the right of the altar. The captain of the militia and the seigneurial judge (if there was one) sat in the pew behind the seigneur. The *marguilliers* (church wardens) sat in the first pew across from the seigneur or in the pew behind the captain of the militia.<sup>5</sup>

The parish was more than a religious center for our ancestors during the French regime and in French Canada. The parish and not the seigneurie was the center of social life. Here, people met to socialize until the church bell rang for them to enter for mass. Here young people met prospective spouses. Processions, although organized for religious reasons, became social events. The militias were organized by parishes with the captain of the militia being chosen from within the parish. During church services, the captain of the militia sat in a place of honor in the pew behind the seigneur. It was at the parish door where proclamations, summons, laws and announcements were made. Public auctions were held in the square in front of the church. If no schools were available, the curé was responsible for providing education for its young people.

The clergy had some control over the lives of their parishioners. They were guaranteed the tithe. The population was generally Catholic although they were superstitious and believed in incantations, magic potions, sorcery etc.--all of which were condemned by the church. The population enjoyed themselves on religious holidays and were often loud during religious ceremonies, but they did generally follow church rules concerning baptism within three days of birth, Easter duty, and attending

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<sup>2</sup> The survey of the organization of parish districts in New France in 1721 is available and may be of interest to many of you. Roy, Pierre-Georges, editor, "Procès-Verbaux Du Procureur General Collet Sur Le District Des Paroisses De La Nouvelle-France, Annotes Par M. L'Abbe Ivanhoe Caron, in Rapport de l'Archiviste de la Province de Quebec, 1921-1922, pp. 262-380. Included in the notes for the parishes are the location and extent of the parish (boundaries, entire or partial seigneuries, cotés, settlements etc), name of the curé (if there was one), name of the militia official, and names of habitants who agreed to the established parish boundaries.

<sup>3</sup> Eccles, W. J., "The Role of the Church in New France," Essays on New France, Oxford University Press, Toronto, 1987, p. 30.

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<sup>4</sup> Trudel, op. cit., p. 245.

<sup>5</sup> Moogk, Peter N., La Nouvelle France, Michigan State University Press, East Lansing, 2000, p. 211.

mass regularly. A bishop often could get them to obey without going to court by threatening to remove a curé or close a parish church.<sup>6</sup> At times there were conflicts between the curés and the habitants over political and economic questions--control and use of church property, the question of rebuilding or repairing a church, whether parishioners could congregate in the rectory, or allocation of church pews. Tensions between the clergy and the habitants were more common in rural New France and Quebec.

### The Curé

The curé was the religious leader of his parish, and the captain of the militia served as the civil and military leader of the parish. The militia officer, not the curé, made public announcements and civil proclamations. There were three ways of selecting a curé for a parish. 1. The bishop appointed a curé without the consent of the king or other representative, and he could remove or move him to another location as he wished. 2. The curé was appointed to a religious institution and could not be removed. 3. A person who built a stone church at his own expense, was permitted to choose and present the curé to the bishop. This was done in three parishes. The Quebec Seminary had this right in St. Joachim and on Ile Jesus and the curé and Seigneur Lepage had this right in Terrebonne. This third means of choosing a curé was used between 1679 and 1699.<sup>7</sup>

The responsibilities of the curé were to officiate at services; to provide spiritual leadership; to be in control of the registers of baptisms, marriages and burials; to preside over trusteeships; to make inventories, marriage contracts, and wills when other officials were away, and to pray for the king

and the seigneur and his family at masses.<sup>8</sup>

In general emergencies--frosts, droughts, insects--the clergy were asked by the habitants to hold public prayers and processions with statues and relics of the saints. Different areas had special saints. Quebec had St. Flavian and Ste Felicity. Ile d'Orleans honored St. Paul. Holy water was sprinkled on fields and prayers of exorcism were made against locusts, grasshoppers, or caterpillars. If lives were involved, as in a fire or flood, the Holy Eucharist was brought to the location.<sup>9</sup>

The parish was to provide a rectory or residence of at least thirty square feet for the free use of the curé and also a male servant to assist the curé. In the eighteenth century, the rectory had a *salle de habitants* where men would gather to socialize. In the nineteenth century, the rectory was entirely the residence of the priest.<sup>10</sup>

The curé was allowed to keep, for himself, the income from transcriptions of extracts of baptism, marriage bans and burial records and the fees from low mass (20-24 sols), partial fees from high mass, and fees for special religious services (eg. funerals and for souls in Purgatory). More importantly, he was given, for his own use, the tithe which was uniformly set at one thirteenth in 1663, then at one twentieth and finally at one twenty-sixth in 1667 where it stayed for twenty years. The government determined the apportionment for the tithe, and the curé could not change their decision. Each parish would appoint two assessors to determine the value of standing crops ten days prior to harvest. The tithe was usually collected in threshed and winnowed wheat, rye, barley or oats. If no grain was available, there usually was an agreement made for other products.

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<sup>6</sup> Greer, Allan, Peasant, Lord and Merchant: Rural Society in Three Quebec Parishes 1740-1840, University of Toronto Press, Toronto, 1991, pp. 112-113.

<sup>7</sup> Trudel, op. cit., p. 247.

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<sup>8</sup> Ibid.

<sup>9</sup> Cliche, Marie-Aimée, "The Saints Preserve Us," Horizon Canada, v. 8, p. 2040.

<sup>10</sup> Greer, op. cit., p. 118.

There never was a tithe on furs, and in Louisbourg the tithe on fish was seldom collected.<sup>11</sup> In Sorel where grains were not produced, the tithe was paid in corn, beans and potatoes. In 1780, the tithe of St. Ours totalled 1000 minots of wheat, 200 minots of oats, and 50 minots of peas annually. If sold, the curé could have received about 5000-6000 livres.<sup>12</sup>

In 1707, a royal decree stated that the parishioners were responsible for delivering the tithe to the curé on time. Payment of tithes was a source of conflict between the church and the habitants. Habitants often neglected paying their tithes on time or else they made only partial payment of them. Often times, the tithe was not sufficient to support a curé, and the government would subsidize parishes in need. In 1679, a minimum income was determined by the king. Each year the government would provide 8000 livres to the bishop to help curés who did not meet the minimum income. Many curés could not survive without the subsidy.<sup>13</sup>

#### *La Fabrique--The Vestry*

The vestry board was made up of the curé, elected *marguilliers* (church wardens) and former *marguilliers*. The church wardens were elected by the parishioners except in Montreal and Quebec where they were elected by former and current church wardens. If elected, a person could not refuse to serve unless he was a noble, soldier or officier of the militia. Women could not serve, and there was no salary.<sup>14</sup> Three church wardens were elected for a three year term each, in each parish, (except in Quebec and Montreal which had four), to serve on *la*

*fabrique* (the vestry board). Their terms were staggered, and the oldest member was the chief warden. The church wardens were responsible for managing the church property, collecting and managing church dues, and taking proper care of the church if repairs or construction were needed.<sup>15</sup>

The expenses *la fabrique* had to face were the beadle's salary, wine, oils, candles, silver sacramental vessels, robes for the priest, firewood maintenance, repair of the church interior, upkeep of the rectory and cemetery, decorations and paintings for the church, and the cost of maintaining a school and the school teacher's salary. If there were outside repairs or construction, the expenses were raised by special levies. In these cases parishioners met and were assigned work, supplies, or money if necessary. Each person might be assigned work days, a number of planks, nails etc. Assessments were to be approved by a majority of the parishioners and amounted to an annual tax for a specified number of years. These assessments were levied according to land holdings. Habitants, therefore, paid almost the entire amount. The assessments could be in cash, material or labor.<sup>16</sup>

In the eighteenth century, church construction projects were frequent. Often times, the habitants were the ones to push for a church to be constructed in their area. They did not want to travel more than six kilometers to attend mass. The cold of winter, the heat of summer and numerous mosquitoes were a problem. Priests and missionaries had to visit the more isolated areas. Habitants would complain about the irregular visits and ask for a church of their own. They made promises concerning materials, money and labor, but when the time came they were lax about fulfilling their promises. They often had to be threatened with fines and penalties before they would meet their promised obligations, and then only

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<sup>11</sup> Jaenen, Cornelius J., The Role of the Church in New France, Canadian Historical Booklet No. 40, 1985, p. 17.

<sup>12</sup> Greer, op. cit., p. 114.

<sup>13</sup> Jaenen, op. cit., p. 17.

<sup>14</sup> Trudel, op. cit., p. 249.

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<sup>15</sup> Moogk, op. cit., pp. 210-211.

<sup>16</sup> Greer, op. cit., p. 117.



half-heartedly.<sup>17</sup> Increases in population required additions and larger buildings, and buildings, usually built of logs or wood were not built to last. Therefore, numerous repairs were necessary. Although there would be a certain amount of pride in constructing a larger stone church, the costs would cause the habitants to construct something more modest.

Sources of moneys for the vestry to carry out their functions were voluntary contributions, pew rents, burial fees, Sunday collections, one third of the fees for high masses, oblations, rent from farm lands, and the Collection for the Infant Jesus (made on the day of the bishop's visit).

#### Pew Rents<sup>18</sup>

Pew rents were a major source of revenue for *la fabrique*. The method of setting pew rentals was always an area of conflict between the clergy and the habitants.

In the churches of New France and early French Canada each pew was a separate enclosure which was held by a family for the lifetime of the head of the family. He owned it but could not do with it what he wanted, and he had to pay an annual pew rental for its use. The rental and location of a pew indicated prominence in the parish. The poorer occupied the unreserved spaces at the back of the church.

When pews were added in a new balcony in the St. Ours church, the curé was approached by men who wanted to rent a second pew for the future when a son would be married and would need his own place in the church. About 1690, the vestry in Montreal auctioned pews for 37 livres. By the eighteenth century

the rental increased to 90 livres.<sup>19</sup>

In the 1720's, a colonial ordinance stated that pew rentals were to be offered to the highest bidder at a public auction. The pew of a deceased owner or his widow was to be auctioned. A family member would have first choice at the same cost as the highest bid.

In the eighteenth century, some parishes along the Lower Richelieu rented pews at a set rate (usually three livres a year). The church preferred the auction method of determining rental costs because it brought in more revenue. The clergy won out and the auction method predominated. However, some parishioners rigged auctions. No one would offer more than the three livres for a year's rental. By the nineteenth century, the auction method of determining costs of pew rentals was again established. In Sorel between 1809-1819, in twenty-five auctions, pew rents ranged from 1.5 livres to 76 livres a year.

After 1840, especially in rural Quebec, the curés began to have more and more control over the vestry. Fewer church wardens were elected by the population. Clergy also had more control over pew rentals, and legal assessments replaced voluntary donations of money, labor and materials.

#### Parish of Montreal

The church of Montreal had been in existence for thirty-five years before becoming a parish. Masses and services had been held in the fort or at the chapel of the Hôtel Dieu until 1678 when the church of Notre Dame was consecrated. In 1654, the people of Montreal had been asked to build a chapel at Hôtel Dieu and to establish a cemetery. At that time, a large part of the vestry funds were from fines in the court which were turned over to the parish. Other sources of revenue were inheritances from fur traders without relatives and lands given to the parish and the

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<sup>17</sup> Dechêne, Louise, Habitants and Merchants in Seventeenth Century Montreal, McGill-Queens University Press, Montreal, 1992, pp. 266-267.

<sup>18</sup> Greer, op. cit., pp. 115-118.

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<sup>19</sup> Dechêne, op. cit., p. 265.



Hôtel Dieu.<sup>20</sup>

#### Parish Celebrations in New France<sup>21</sup>

Twenty some saints' feast days plus other holy days of obligation totalling 37 religious holidays were celebrated in New France during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. These were work holidays. Streets were cleaned and houses decorated. Usually there was a solemn mass, a benediction, a procession carrying the statue and sometimes exposition of a relic of the saint. St. Joseph (March 19) and St. Francois-Xavier (December 3) were patron saints of Canada. The feast of St. Jean-Baptiste (June 24) is still a religious holiday in Quebec. There also were parish patron saint feast days. In addition to the official church list of feast days, the habitants created their own saints from the colony--Bishop de Laval; Bishop de Lauberivière; Didace Pelletier, the Recollet; Jeanne Leber; Kateri Tekakwitha, a Mohawk convert; Catherine de St-Augustin, a nun of the Hôtel Dieu, Quebec; Jean de Brebeuf, a Jesuit and other missionary martyrs. People would pray at their tombs, would touch or get some relic and would keep track of miracles--mostly cures--attributed to them.

Especially in rural parishes, celebrations of a parish's patron saint was one of the happiest and most popular of religious holidays to the settlers but not to the clergy. These processions usually drew a crowd from the parish and neighboring parishes. This was especially true of parishes which were pilgrimage centers like Ste Anne de Beaupre. There usually were more alms given on those days than other religious holidays of the year. The celebration often involved a procession after a mass. It usually had a solemn start. As the marchers moved along they would begin to talk quietly and the volume would slowly increase. Gradually jokes, teasing, and taking a break for a drink would occur. After the

religious ceremonies had ended, the parishioners and visitors including Indians, would have a large meal. The church wardens would see to it that meat and drink were available, and parishioners would take part. Soon off color songs instead of hymns might be sung, and old arguments and fights were known to break out. The following day, employers often would complain that workers were late or absent from their jobs.

On 8 Oct 1700 Bishop Saint Vallier told parish priests to forbid any large gatherings or fairs as part of the celebration of a parish saint because he said these saints were being dishonored. When the population ignored the clergy, laws which regulated or forbid the sale of liquor on a patron saint's feast day were passed, but the problem was not solved. In 1774, Bishop de Pontbriand transferred the celebration of many of the patron saints' days to the nearest Sunday in an effort to reduce the number of patron saint holidays. By the end of the eighteenth century the problem was still evident. Bishop Plessis had hoped to abolish patron saint holidays, but was not entirely successful.

#### SAINTS DAYS IN NEW FRANCE<sup>22</sup>

St. Mathias: February 24  
St. Joseph: March 19  
St. Philip and St. James: May 1  
St John the Baptiste: June 24  
St. Peter and St. Paul: June 29  
St. James: July 25  
Ste. Anne: July 26  
St. Lawrence: August 10  
St. Bartholomew: August 24  
St. Louis: August 25  
St. Matthew: September 21  
St. Michael: September 29  
St. Simon and St. Jude: October 28  
St. Andrew: November 30  
St. Francois Xavier: December 3  
St. Thomas: December 21  
St. Stephen: December 26  
St. John: December 27  
Parish patron saints: Throughout the year

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<sup>20</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 264-265.

<sup>21</sup> Cliche, Marie-Aimée, *op. cit.*, pp. 2037-2040.

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<sup>22</sup> Trudel, *op. cit.*, pp. 253-254.

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## MARGUILLIERS OF MONTREAL--17TH THROUGH THE 19TH CENTURIES

On 21 November 1657, the habitants of Montreal met in the presence of M. Souart and de Masisonneuve. M. de Quey was in Quebec. Their purpose was to elect three church wardens for their parish. The majority of the voters chose Louis Prudhomme, Jean Gervaise and Gilbert Barber as their *marguilliers* to form the first *la fabrique* of Ville Marie (Montreal). Listed below are the elected marguilliers of Montreal from 1657-1900. Their names are followed by the date of their election.

Louis Prudhomme, 21 Nov 1657  
Jean Gervaise, 21 Nov 1657  
Gilbert Barber, 21 Nov 1657  
Pierre Gadois, 21 Nov 1660  
Charles LeMoyné, 21 Nov 1660  
Jacques Le Ber, 21 Nov 1660  
André Charly St-Ange, 21 Nov 1664  
Jean Le Duc, 21 Nov 1664  
Claude Robutel de St-André, Sieur de la Noue,  
21 Nov 1664  
Zacharie Dupuy, 27 Nov 1666  
Jacques Le Moyné, 27 Nov 1666  
Jean Desroches, 5 Jan 1670  
Pierre Picotté, sieur de Bélestre, 11 Jan 1671  
Gilles Lauzon, 11 Jan 1671  
Pierre Gadois, 11 Jan 1671

Jean Aubuchon L'Esperance, 25 Jan 1672  
Pierre Pigeon, 30 Nov 1674  
Jean Martinet de Fonblanche, 30 Nov 1674  
François Poingnet, 31 May 1676  
Beauregard, 11 July 1677  
Abraham Bouat, 23 July 1678  
Louis Chevalier, 16 March 1681  
Robert Perroy, 8 Feb 1682  
Robert Perroy (reelected), 31 Jan 1683  
Charles de Couagne, 30 Jan 1684  
I. LeCompte Dupré, 27 Jan 1685  
Jacques Cauchois, 27 Jan 1687  
Jean Malhiot, 17 Jan 1688  
Jean Martinet de Foublanche, 1 Feb 1688  
François Le Maître de la Morille, 29 Jan 1690  
Claude Poitier, 29 Jan 1690

René Cuillerier, 28 Jan 1691  
 Pierre Perthuis, 28 Feb 1692  
 Pierre Lamoureux de St-Germain, 23 Jan 1693  
 Jean Arnaud, 24 Jan 1694  
 Charles Millot, 30 Jan 1695  
 J. B. Poithier, 11 Feb 1695  
 Jean Quenet, 29 Jan 1696  
 Pierre Prudhomme, 27 Jan 1697  
 Mathurin Guillet, 26 Jan 1698  
 Jean Soumande, 1 Feb 1699  
 Bertrand Arnaud, 17 Jan 1700  
 Etienne Volant de Radisson, 2 Jan 1701  
 Louis Dominique Thaumaur de La Source, 26 May 1701  
 Louis Decary, 26 May 1701  
 Charles Gervaise, 26 May 1701  
 Ignace Gamelin, 30 Apr 1702  
 Pierre Trottier Désaulnier, 29 Apr 1703  
 Jean-Baptiste Charly, 27 Apr 1704  
 Jean-Jacques Lebe, 1 May 1705  
 Jean-Baptiste Neveu, 2 May 1706  
 Etienne Volant de Radisson, 8 May 1707  
 J. Soumande, 6 May 1708  
 Ignace Gamelin, 1 May 1709  
 Francois Bouat, 1 May 1710  
 Etienne Rochert de La Moraudiere, 1 May 1711  
 Maurice Blondeau, 1 May 1712  
 Trottier Désaulnier, 1 May 1713  
 Pierre de Lestage-Despeirous, 1 May 1714  
 Jean Guichard de la Sonde, 1 May 1715  
 Francois Poisset Dutreuil de la Couche, 1 May 1716  
 Louis Lefavre Duchouquet, 1 May 1717  
 Pierre Raimbault, 1 May 1718  
 Jean-Baptiste Hervieux, 1 May 1719  
 Francois Poulin de Francheville, 1 May 1720  
 René Decouagne, 1 May 1721  
 Jacques Pierre Pomereau, 1 May 1722  
 Jean Pothier La Verdure, 2 May 1723  
 Francois Malhiot, 27 Dec 1724  
 Alexis Lemoine Monière, 27 Dec 1725  
 Raymond Baby, 27 Dec 1726  
 Charles Nolan de la Marque, 27 Dec 1727  
 Julien Trottier Desrivieres, 27 Dec 1728  
 Jacques Gadfois Mauger, 27 Dec 1729  
 J. B. Lefebvre Angers, 27 Dec 1729 (replaced an absentee)  
 Antoine Magau l'Espérance, 30 Dec 1729  
 Pierre Chartier, 27 Dec 1730  
 Jean Baptiste Latour, 27 Dec 1731

Simon Guillory, 27 Dec 1732  
 Jean Baptiste Lecompte-Dupré, 27 Dec 1733  
 Ignace Gamelin, 27 Dec 1734  
 Francois-Marie Soumande Delorme, 27 Dec 1735  
 Louis Prudhomme, 30 Dec 1736  
 Jacques Quesnel Fonblanche, 30 Dec 1737  
 Pierre Guy, 30 Dec 1738  
 Jacques Charly Saint-Ange l'aine, 30 Dec 1739  
 Toussaint Le Cavalier, 30 Dec 1740  
 Pierre Courault de La Côte, Dec 1741  
 Toussaint Pothier, Dec 1742  
 P.e. Jean Baptiste Hervieux, Dec 1743  
 Julien Rivard, Dec 1744  
 Pierre Gamelin Mangras, Dec 1745  
 Louis Hervieux, Dec 1746  
 Pierre Hubert Lacroix, Dec 1747  
 Joseph Gamelin, Dec 1748  
 Charles Hery, Dec 1748  
 Charles Douaire de Boudy, Dec 1749  
 Paul Guillet, Dec 1750  
 Jacques Hervieux, 27 Dec 1751  
 Simon Rhéaume, 27 Dec 1752  
 Pierre Courault de La Cote, 27 Dec 1752  
 Thomas Dufy Desaulnier, 27 Dec 1753  
 Charles Réaume, 27 Dec 1754  
 M. Dufy, 28 Sep 1755  
 Jacques Lemoine Despins, 27 Dec 1755  
 Joseph Baby Chéneville, 27 Dec 1755  
 Jean Leschelle, 27 Dec 1756  
 Alexis Lepellé Mezere, 27 Dec 1757  
 Jean Leschellé, 27 Dec 1758  
 Joseph Dyon Desprès, 27 Dec 1758  
 Pierre Hubert, 27 Dec 1759  
 Etienne Nivard de Saint-Dizier, 13 Jan 1760  
 Etienne Auger Desrivieres, 27 Dec 1760  
 Jean Noel Trottier Desrivieres Lamondiere, 27 Dec 1761  
 Ignace Hubert Lacroix, 27 Dec 1762  
 Pierre Paul Neveu Sevestre, 27 Dec 1763  
 Jacques Porlier, 27 Dec 1764  
 Joseph L'huillier Chevalier, 27 May 1765  
 Pierre Guy, 27 Dec 1765  
 St-George Dupré, 27 Dec 1766  
 Joseph Porlier Bénac, 27 Dec 1767  
 Ignace Bourassa Laroude, 27 Dec 1768  
 Jean-Baptiste Adhemar, 27 Dec 1769  
 Pierre Gamelin, 27 Dec 1770  
 Antoine Poudret, 27 Dec 1771  
 Pierre Vallée, 29 Dec 1772  
 Jacques Lemoine, 27 Dec 1773

Charles Lepailleur, 25 Dec 1774  
 Michel Curot, 27 Dec 1775  
 Jean-Baptiste Guillen, 27 Dec 1776  
 Maur. Blondeau, 27 Dec 1777  
 Joseph Périnault, 27 Dec 1778  
 Christophe Sanguinet, 27 Dec 1779  
 Pierre Bouthillier, 27 Dec 1780  
 Eustache Beaubien-Desrivères, 27 Dec 1781  
 Louis Lamarre-Porlier, 27 Dec 1782  
 Jean Vienue, 27 Dec 1783  
 Ignace Lacroix, 27 Dec 1784  
 Pierre Fortier, 27 Dec 1785  
 Charles Désery, 27 Dec 1785  
 Louis Cavilhe, 27 Dec 1786  
 Jean Guillaume DeLisle, 27 Dec 1787  
 Gabriel Franchère, 27 Dec 1788  
 Jean-Baptiste Durocher, 27 Dec 1789  
 Gabriel Cotté, 17 Dec 1790  
 Joseph Quesnel, 27 Dec 1791  
 Lambert St. Omer, 27 Dec 1792  
 Pierre Berthelet, 30 Dec 1792  
 Amable Desery, Dec 1793  
 Adrien Berthelot, 22 Dec 1793  
 Charles Larivée, 14 Dec 1794  
 Jean-Baptiste Tabeau, 14 Dec 1794  
 Jean-Baptiste Dézery, 13 Dec 1795  
 Louis Guy, 11 Dec 1796  
 Louis Chaboillez (son), 17 Dec 1797  
 Denis Viger, 16 Dec 1798  
 J.P. Leprohon, 13 Dec 1799  
 Jean-Baptiste Lefavre, 14 Dec 1800  
 Jean Bouthillier, 13 Dec 1801  
 Etienne St-Dizier, 19 Dec 1802  
 Francois Desrivères, 11 Dec 1803  
 Hypolite St-George Dupré, 16 Dec 1804  
 Etienne Guy, 15 Dec 1805  
 Jacques Hervieux, 14 Dec 1806  
 Paul Lacroix, 13 Dec 1807  
 Pierre Lukin, 11 Dec 1808  
 Toussaint Pothier, 17 Dec 1809  
 Michel Dumas, 16 Dec 1810  
 Pierre Hervieux, 16 Dec 1811  
 Thomas Baron, 13 Dec 1812  
 Francois de la Perrière, 13 Dec 1813  
 J.M. Lamothe, 11 Dec 1814  
 Louis Plessis, 17 Dec 1815  
 Nicolas Meuielier, 13 Dec 1816  
 P. de Rocheblave, 14 Dec 1817  
 Francois Antoine Larocque, 13 Dec 1818  
 John Delisle, 12 Dec 1819  
 Nicolas B. Doucet, 17 Dec 1820  
 Al. Laframboise, 16 Dec 1821

Félix Souigny, 15 Dec 1822  
 Jules Quesnel, 14 Dec 1823  
 Olivier Berthelet, 12 Dec 1824  
 Joseph Masson, 11 Dec 1825  
 Joseph Roy, 17 Dec 1826  
 Paul Joseph Lacroix, 16 Dec 1827  
 Pierre Beaudry, 14 Dec 1828  
 Tancrede Bouthillier, 13 Dec 1829  
 Ed. M. Leprohon, 12 Dec 1830  
 André Jobin, 11 Dec 1831  
 Charles Simon Delorme, 16 Dec 1832  
 Charles Lamontague, 10 May 1833  
 Charles Sérap. Rodier, 15 Dec 1833  
 Bernard Leprohon, 14 Dec 1834  
 Josephy Zephirin Truteau, 13 Dec 1835  
 Joseph Roy, 11 Dec 1836  
 Louis Pascal Compte, 11 Dec 1836  
 Al Maurice Delisle, 17 Dec 1837  
 Pierre Ed. Leclerc, 16 Dec 1838  
 Hugh Edm. Baron, 13 Dec 1839  
 J.A. Donegani, 13 Dec 1840  
 Hubert Paré, 14 March 1841  
 Jean Bruneau, 8 Aug 1841  
 Albert Furniss, 19 Dec 1841  
 Augustin Perreault, 11 Dec 1842  
 Patrice Lecombe, 17 Dec 1843  
 Joseph La Vallée, 31 Dec 1843  
 Fleury St-Jean, 13 Dec 1844  
 Alfred Larocque, 14 Dec 1845  
 Damase Masson, 13 Dec 1846  
 Georges Weekes, 23 July 1847  
 Joseph Belle, 12 Dec 1847  
 Louis Boyer, 13 Dec 1847  
 Romuald Trudeau, 17 Dec 1848  
 Ovide Leblanc, 16 Dec 1849  
 Pierre Jodoin, 15 Dec 1850  
 Ephrem Hudon, 14 Dec 1851  
 N.B. Desmarteau, 12 Dec 1852  
 Charles Wilson, 11 Dec 1853  
 Jean-Baptiste Bruyère, 17 Dec 1854  
 Théode Doucet, 16 Dec 1855  
 Louis Renaud, 14 Dec 1856  
 Ferd. Perrin, 13 Dec 1857  
 J.B.A. Couillard, 12 Dec 1858  
 Paul M. Galarneau, 11 Dec 1859  
 Olivier Frechet, 16 Dec 1860  
 Francois Leclair, 15 Dec 1861  
 A.C. Montmarquet, 14 Dec 1862  
 Joseph Grenier, 13 Dec 1863  
 Thomas Ryan, 11 Dec 1864  
 V. Hudon, 11 Dec 1864  
 Benjamin Comte, 17 Dec 1865

Charles S. Rodier Jr., 30 Dec 1866  
 Alexis Dubord, 15 Dec 1867  
 Jean-Baptiste Beaudry, 13 Dec 1868  
 Louis Beaudry, 12 Dec 1869  
 Naz. Villeneuve, 11 Dec 1870  
 C.A. Leblanc, 30 July 1871  
 R. Bellemare, 17 Dec 1871  
 Louis G. Belliveau, 15 Dec 1872  
 R.A.R. Hubert, 14 Dec 1873  
 Edouard Murphy, 30 Aug 1874  
 Rouer Roy, 13 Dec 1874  
 Pierre Lamothe, 12 Dec 1875  
 Esprit Anaclet Généreux, 25 Dec 1876  
 J.E.O. Labadie N.P., 16 Dec 1877  
 Wilfrid Marchand, 17 Dec 1878  
 Joseph Hudon, 14 Dec 1879  
 Jacques Grenier, 12 Dec 1880  
 Sévère Rivard, 11 Dec 1881  
 J.B. Rolland, 17 Dec 1882  
 Charles P. Hébert, 16 Dec 1883  
 J. Prud'homme N.P., 21 Dec 1884  
 F.X. St-Charles, 13 Dec 1885  
 Pierre Demers, 12 Dec 1886

Charles Lacaille, 11 Dec 1887  
 J.C. Auger, 16 Dec 1888  
 T.C. de Lorimier, 15 Dec 1889  
 E.P. Lachapelle, 14 Dec 1890  
 David Labonté, 24 May 1891  
 Narcisse Quintal, 24 May 1891  
 Zéphirin Lapierre, 24 May 1891  
 U.E. Archambault, 13 Dec 1891  
 A.E. Martineau, Dec 1892  
 Cyrise Filiatrault, 17 Dec 1893  
 L.H. Hébert, 16 Dec 1894  
 Adelard de Martigny, 15 Dec 1894  
 J. Damien Rolland, 12 Dec 1896  
 Janvier A. Vaillancourt, 12 Dec 1897  
 Edwin Hurtubise, 11 Dec 1898  
 Jean Lokin Leproux, 17 Dec 1899  
 Alexandre Prud'homme, 3 Dec 1900  
 J. Arthur Robitaille, 16 Dec 1900

*The names and dates for the preceding list were extracted from "De 1657 à 1913: Marguilliers de la paroisse de Notre-Dame de Ville-Marie de 1657 à 1913," in Bulletin de Recherches de Historiques, v. 19, 1913, pp. 276-284.*

## THE INTERNET AND GENEALOGY

Tony Shulist

"Wow! I found my whole family on the internet." "I bought a genealogy program and my family was/wasn't in it." "I've been searching the Internet for months and I can't find my family." Have you heard comments like these or even thought them yourself? The hype involving genealogy and the internet is ongoing, strong in its allure and confusing for both novice and advanced genealogists and computer users.

There are thousands of web sites--both private and corporate--that have information, but for the most part we don't know what, if any, of that information is fact. Lineages found on the web could be highly researched or just word of mouth.

All advanced/serious genealogists know better than to take word-of-mouth information at face value when it comes by word-of-mouth, yet information found on the Internet "seems" factual. Businesses offering indexes must be treated the same as word-of-mouth. Since indexes are transcribed from official sources there is always the chance for error during the transcription process.

People put up web pages with their pedigree/lineage or family group sheets hoping that someone searching for the same family will find their page and make contact. Hopefully, these contacts can provide information to each party and help expand their lines. I had this luck. From web pages, I found two distant cousins, one of whom has written a book on one of my ancestral lines. In that book the author listed her sources. Fantastic! The other person is in the process of writing a book and gave me leads to information that I would have had to travel to the state of New York to find, if I had ever gotten as far as figuring out that I needed to go to New York. These contacts took both my families back three more generations and provided me with the sources.

There are some Internet Genealogy Subscription (ie. fee based) sites that have resources such as census's, city directories and tax lists. Depending on various needs/wants, a person can save time and money using these resources. You can save the sites' pages as a graphic and refer to them as often as you need. A couple of examples are [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com) and [familytreemaker.genealogy.com](http://familytreemaker.genealogy.com).

Free sites such as [www.rootsweb.com](http://www.rootsweb.com) offer many resources, links and genealogies. This site relies on user donations and corporate sponsorship.

After some very time consuming mistakes I have learned to treat all unofficial Internet information as "leads" not facts. This helps narrow and focus my searches but it does not replace the need to verify the information. I am in the process of sending for films from Salt Lake City so I can read the materials myself. Consider that the person doing the research focuses on their line (out of necessity) and may not include enough--if anything--about your line.

Also, be aware that there are people who deliberately falsify information on their web pages. An article by GEORGE G. MORGAN titled "False Markers in Genealogical Data" for Ancestry.com comments on people who deliberately falsify information on the Internet "so they can tell if someone steals their material". The article points out the disservice done to those who might have information to offer. The article further mentions that the reason a person falsifies information, is they believe their information is copyrighted. In a nutshell, information that comes from public records is not copyrightable but the presentation can be. So if you find a web page genealogy that fits or seems close don't blindly accept it as either correct or incorrect info. E-mail the person to ask about that family.

The web has certainly been a boon for genealogists both in the amount of information available and the speed of accessing it. Finding people, places and locality history is as near as ones computer. So, the "truth is out there" but since you won't know it when you see it, you still will have to do your own research and verifying.

## **BORDER LINES BACK TO JACQUES GALARNEAU--1642**

Kateri Dupuis

*Border lines uses a variation of the format established by the New England Historic Genealogical Society Register -- Number 1 being the immigrant ancestor. 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.*

1. Jacques Galarneau b. 27 Sep 1643 at Ste Marguerite, La Rochelle, France. His parents were Pierre Galarneau and Isabelle (Elisabeth) Goujat. They married about 1630 at La Rochelle [1, 7, 9, 10]. Jacques' father, Pierre, was a tow-dresser in 1640 and a stone cutter in 1673. Pierre was buried at Notre-Dame de Cogne, La Rochelle at the age of 66 on 6 Oct 1673. [1] Jacques grandparents were Denis Galarneau of Tremontines, Anjou and Antoinette Arpallier on his father's side and Come Goujat of La Rochelle and Marie Tailleger on his mother's side. [1, 7, 46] Jacques probably immigrated to New France before February 1656 and bought land in 1658 [3]. Jacques Galarneau married Jacqueline Héron, daughter of Pierre Héron and Cecile Dupont, of St-Nicolas des Champs, Paris, Ile de France in Quebec 15 Oct 1665. [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11] Jacqueline arrived in 1665 with that year's contingent of fille du roi. [12] Jacques Galarneau died 1 Jan 1701 at Quebec. Jacqueline Héron remarried Jean Picard 9 May 1706 at Montreal. Jacqueline Héron

died at the age of 70 on 17 Nov 1716 at Hôtel Dieu, Quebec. [1]

Children:

a. Marie Galarneau, b. 24 Sep 1666, Quebec, Quebec [1, 7, 9, 10, 11]. m. Michel Verret, 7 Jan 1683, Charlesbourg [1]. d. 25 Apr 1699, Hôtel Dieu, Quebec [1].

b. Charles Galarneau, b. 26 May 1668, Quebec, Quebec [1, 7, 9]. m. Genevieve Greslon 13 Jan 1689, Quebec [1]. d. 3 Sep 1700 Hôtel Dieu, Quebec [1].

c. Romaine Galarneau, b. 19 Oct 1669 Quebec, Quebec; d. 23 Sep 1707 [1, 7, 9]. m. Jean Caille 30 Apr 1685, Charlesbourg [1].

d. Gabrielle Catherine Galarneau, b. 22 Nov 1670, Quebec, Quebec [1, 7, 9]. 1m Jean Philippe 30 July 1685, Charlesbourg [1]; 2m. Jean Savard 6 Apr 1703, Charlesbourg [1].

e. Catherine Galarneau, bap 1672; bur. 10 July 1741, Levis, Quebec [7, 13]

f. Francois Galarneau, b. 9 Jan 1673, Quebec, Quebec [1, 7, 9]

g. Marie Madeleine Galarneau, b. 6 Oct 1674, Charlesbourg, Quebec; m. Charles Ledoux 10 Oct 1689, Charlesbourg [1]; d. 22 Feb 1703 Quebec [1, 7, 9]

h. Marie Madeleine Galarneau, b. 17 Aug 1676, Charlesbourg, Quebec; 1m Joseph Langeron 6 Aug 1691, Quebec [1]; 2m. Jean Deslandes dit Champigny 24 Oct 1701, Montreal [1]; 3m. Jean-Baptiste Joly 3 Nov 1715, Montreal [1]; d. 16 July 1716 Hôtel Dieu, Montreal [1, 7, 9]

i. Pierre Galarneau, b. 1 Jan 1679, Quebec, Quebec; d. 7 Feb 1725, Hôtel Dieu, Quebec [1, 7, 9]

(2) j. Jacques Galarneau, b. 22 Jan 1681, Charlesbourg, Quebec [1]; m. Marguerite Panneton 18 Nov 1704, Notre Dame, Quebec [1, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 14] or m. 3 June 1704 [5]; d. 24 Nov 1744

k. Jean Galarneau, b. 23 Oct 1682, Charlesbourg, Quebec; d. 28 Oct 1682 [1, 7, 9]

l. Joseph Galarneau, b. 9 Nov 1683, St-Claude, Quebec; d. 23 Nov 1683, Charlesbourg, Quebec [1, 7, 9]

m. Susanne Galarneau, b. 10 Feb 1686, St-Bernard, Quebec [1, 7, 9]

2. Jacques Galarneau, b. 22 Jan and bap. 23 Jan 1681 at Charlesbourg, Quebec [1]; d. 24 Nov 1744; m. Marguerite Panneton 18 Nov 1704 at Notre Dame de Quebec [1, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 14]. or 3 June 1704 [5] Marguerite, the daughter of Claude Panneton and Marguerite Doyson, was born and baptised 21 Aug 1688 at Ste-Famille, Ile D'Orleans, Quebec [1].

Children:

(3) a. Louis Galarneau, b. 5 June 1706, Notre Dame [7], Quebec [1]; 1m. Marie-Suzanne Chapelain 22 Sep 1726, Varennes [1,15]; 2m. Angelique Goulet on 1 Oct 1731 at La Chenaie, Quebec. [1, 8,15, 16, 17]; 3m. Madeleine Doucet 21 Apr 1765, L'Assomption [1, 17]

b. Marie Anne Galarneau, b. and bap. 7 Mar 1708, La Perade, Quebec [1] ; m. Nicolas Real or Drouard dit Villemarie, 4 Oct 1726, Ste. Foy [1]

- c. Marie Madeleine Galarneau, b and bap 21 Aug 1709, Quebec [1]; m. Simon Bourbeau, 17 Nov 1727, Ste Foy [1]
- d. Jean-Baptiste Galarneau, b and bap 22 July 1711, Quebec [1]
- e. Louis Joseph Galarneau, b 12 Feb 1713, Neuville, Quebec [1]; d. 21 Mar 1713, Neuville, Quebec [1]
- f. Augustin Galarneau, b. 19 June 1714, St-Augustin, Quebec [1]
- g. Marie Marguerite Galarneau, b. 30 Mar 1718, St-Augustin, Quebec [1]
- h. Charles Francois Galarneau, b. 30 Oct 1720, Quebec [1]
- i. Philippe Galarneau, b. 8 May 1722, Quebec; [1]
- j. Marie Thérèse Galarneau, b. 28 June 1723, Quebec; [1]
- k. Ignace Galarneau, b. 16 Dec 1724, Quebec [1] or b. 1707 [7, 9]]
- l. Étienne Galarneau, b. 1 Apr 1726, Quebec [1]
- m. Joseph Galarneau, b. 8 Apr 1727, Ste-Foy, Quebec [1]
- n. Marie Ursule Galarneau, b. 2 Mar 1729, Ste-Foy, Quebec [1]

3. Louis Galarneau, son of Jacques Galarneau and Marguerite Panneton was b. 5 and bap 6 of June 1706 at Notre Dame [7], Quebec [1]. His first marriage was to Marie Chapelain 22 Sep 1726. [1] His second marriage was to Angelique Goulet on 1 Oct 1731 at La Chenaie, Quebec 7, 8, 10, 13, 15, 16, 17], and his third marriage was to Madeleine Doucet 21 Apr 1765 L'Assomption. [1, 16] It is through his second marriage to Angelique Goulet, that we are descended. Angelique, the daughter of Thomas Goulet and Marie Marguerite L. Pancatelin, was born and baptized on 10 July 1706 at St-Francois, Ile Jesus, Quebec. [7, 10]

Children:

- a. Louis Galarneau, b. 1727 L'Assomption, Quebec [18]; d. 28 Sep 1746, L'Assomption, Quebec [18]
- b. Marie Anne Galarneau, b and bap 13 Sep 1732 L'Assomption, Quebec [13, 18]
- c. Joseph Galarneau, b. 23 July 1734 L'Assomption [10, 18] ; m. Thérèse Leriche 12 Jan 1761 [8, 10, 16]
- d. Jean Baptiste Amable Galarneau, b. 23 Jan 1736, L'Assomption [18]; d. 5 Feb 1736, L'Assomption [18]
- e. Jean Baptiste Galarneau, b. 22 May 1737, L'Assomption [18]; d. 19 Sep 1746, L'Assomption [18]
- (4) f. Pierre Galarneau, b. 3 May 1739, L'Assomption; 1m. Catherine Gibou (Gibeau) 2m. Isabelle Le Blanc 2 May 1766, L'Assomption [16, 17]



g. Sulpice Galarneau, b. 16 June 1740 L'Assomption [18]; d. 30 June 1740, L'Assomption [18]

h. Francois Amable Galarneau, b. 20 July 1741, L'Assomption; d. 5 Aug 1741, L'Assomption [7, 13]

i. Eugene Galarneau, b. 31 Dec L'Assomption [18]

j. Francois Galarneau, b. 18 Jan 1744, L'Assomption [18]

k. Marie Angelique Galarneau, b. 30 Jan 1746, L' Assomption [18]

l. Marie Scholastique Galarneu, b. 30 Jan 1746, L'Assomption [18]; d. 23 July 1746, L'Assomption [18]

m. Marie Agathe Galarneau, b. 14 Oct 1747 L'Assomption [18]; d. 2 Nov 1747, L'Assomption [18]

4. Pierre Galarneau, son of Louis Galarneau and Angelique Goulet was born and baptized 3 May 1739 at L'Assomption, Quebec. His first marriage was to Catherine Gibout or Gibeau. His second marriage was to Isabelle Le Blanc, daughter of Francois Le Blanc and Elisabeth Dugas on 2 May 1768 at L'Assomption, Quebec. [16, 17] It is through Isabelle I am related.

Children:

(5) a. Joseph Galarneau, b. 10 Sep 1770, Repentigny, Quebec [19]; m. Marie Ursule Lorion 20 Nov 1793 at St-Roch, L'Achigan, Quebec [16]

5. Joseph Galarneau, son of Pierre Galarneau and Isabelle Le Blanc was born the 10 and baptized the 11 Sep 1770 at Repentigny, Quebec [19]. He married Marie Ursule Lorion, daughter of Jean Baptiste Lorion and Marie Julie Lemire on 20 Nov 1793 at St-Roch, L'Achigan, Quebec.[16]

Children:

a. Pierre Galerneau, m. Marie Majeau on 23 Jan 1815 at St-Esprit [20]

(6) b. Francois Galarneau, 1m. Sophie Mallet, 7 Oct 1823, St-Esprit, Quebec [16, 20]; 2m Monique Jeanson La Palme 14 Feb 1831, St-Esprit, Quebec [20]

c. Louis Galarneau, m. Catherine Dussaut, 17 oct 1825, St-Esprit, Quebec [20]

d. Joseph Galarneau, m. Judith Martin-Barnabe 26 Feb 1827, St-Esprit, Quebec [20]

e. Alexandre Galarneau, m. Alice Provost 3 June 1834, St-Jacques L'Achigan [20]

f. Narcisse Galarneau, m. Elónore Provost 7 Oct 1834, St-Jacques L'Achigan [20]

6. Francois Galarneau married Sophie Mallet, daughter of Francois Mallet and Félicité Rivest, on 7 Oct 1823 at St-Esprit, Quebec [16, 20]. He married a second time to Monique Jeanson-Lapalme on 14 Feb 1831 at St-Esprit, Quebec [20]. My relationship is through the first wife, Sophie.

Children:

(7) a. Francois Xavier Galarneau, b. about 1825 [21], 1822 [22]; m. Tharcile Arbour 18 Aug

1845 at Rawdon, Quebec [16, 20]; d. 18 Mar 1904 at St-Théodore, Chertsey, Quebec [23]

7. Francois Xavier Galarneau, born about 1825 [21], in 1822 [22] according to Barbara Schienert of Marinette, Wisconsin, was the son of Francois Galarneau and Sophie Mallet. He married Tharcile Arbour, daughter of Joseph Arbour and Louise Lachapelle on 18 Aug 1845 at Rawdon, Quebec [16, 20]. Tharcile was born about 1819 [21], in 1825 according to Barbara Schienert. Francois Xavier was a farmer. He died 18 March 1904 and was buried 21 March at St-Théodore, Chertsey, Quebec [23]. Tharcile followed him in death on 14 June 1907 at the age of 88 and was buried the 16 June at St-Theodore, Chertsey, Quebec [23].

Children:

(8) a. Justine Galarneau, b. 8 June 1848 [21, 24]; 1m. Charles Dupuis 4 Sep 1865 at St-Théodore, Chertsey, Quebec [16, 20, 23, 30, 32]; 2m. Alphonse Comeau of Peshtigo [25] d. 17 Oct 1920, Peshtigo, WI [24, 26, 27]

b. Delima Galarneau, b. about 1849, Ste-Julienne, Quebec [21]; m. Toussaint Beaudry, 3 Sep 1866, St-Théodore, Chertsey, Quebec [32]

c. Joseph Galarneau, b. about 1850, Ste-Julienne, Quebec [21]; m. Sarah Beauchamp, 4 Oct 1870, St-Théodore, Chertsey, Quebec [20, 32]

d. Xavier Galarneau [28], b. about 1851, Ste-Julienne, Quebec [21]

e. Élise Galarneau, b. about 1852, Ste-Julienne, Quebec [21]

f. Julienne Galarneau, b. about 1854, Ste-Julienne, Quebec [21]

g. Monsor Almanzar Galarneau [28], b. 1857, Ste-Julienne, Quebec [21]

h. Delia Galarneau, b. about 1858, Ste-Julienne, Quebec [21]; m. Euclide Genier, 7 July 1874, St-Théodore, Chertsey, Quebec [32]

i. Amelia Galarneau, b. about 1860, Ste-Julienne, Quebec [21]

j. Victoria Galarneau, b. 6 Mar 1862, St-Théodore, Chertsey, Quebec [32]; d. 23 May 1864, St-Théodore, Chertsey, Quebec [32]

8. Charles Dupuis married Justine Galarneau, daughter of Francois Xavier Galarneau and Tharcile Arbour on 4 Sep 1865 at St-Théodore, Chertsey, Quebec [16, 20, 30, 32]. Charles Dupuis, son of Charles Dupuis and Basilesse Breau was born 19 Feb 1845 at St-Théodore, Chertsey, Quebec [29]. Charles Dupuis was a farmer for a time and a baker at Minneconne, Marinette, WI [36]. He died 12 March 1875 at Coleman, Wisconsin and was buried at Peshtigo, Wisconsin [26]. Justine Galarneau was born 8 June 1848 [21, 24]. Justine immigrated to Peshtigo in 1871. After the death of Charles Dupuis, Justine remarried Alphonse Comeau of Peshtigo [25]. There were six children by this second marriage. Justine died at Peshtigo, Wisconsin 17 Oct 1920 [24, 26, 27]. She died of paralysis, having had a stroke five years earlier. She also had gangrene [25].

Children:

a. Amelia Dupuis, b. 23 June 1866, St-Théodore, Chertsey, Quebec [26,31, 32]; m.

Joseph Desrochers [26]; d. 23 Aug 1966, Peshtigo, WI [26]

(9) b. Bruno Dupuis, b. 22 Feb 1868, St. Théodore, Chertsey, Quebec [23, 32], b. 21 Feb [31], b. 23 Feb [33]; m. Rosanna Mathilde Piché, 24 Nov 1891, Peshtigo Harbor, WI [33, 34]; d. 17 Feb 1927, Niagara, WI [26, 35]

c. Mary Louise Dupuis, b. 8 June 1869, Quebec [31], b in Ste-Julienne, Quebec [36]; m. Ed Thibodeau, 21 Oct 1888 [37]; d. 1952, Peshtigo, WI

d. Ambroise Simeon [31] Dupuis, b. 6 July 1871 [31], Elgin, IL [28]; m. Marly Louise Edna Durocher 18 Oct 1892 [37]; d. 10 Mar 1946, bur. Niagara, WI

e. Elizabeth Dupuis, b. 16 Sep 1873 [31], Elgin, IL; m. William Lantow, 12 Nov 1891 [37]

9. Bruno Dupuis, son of Charles Dupuis and Justine Galarneau was born the 22 and baptized the 23 of Feb 1868 at St-Théodore, Chertsey, Quebec [23, 32], b. 21 Feb [31], b. 23 Feb [33]. He immigrated to Peshtigo, WI in 1870. He was later naturalized and worked as an engineer on the Wisconsin-Michigan Railroad. He married Rosanna Mathilde Piché, daughter of Louis Epiphane Piché and Philomene Desrosiers 24 Nov 1891 at Peshtigo Harbor, WI [33, 34]. Bruno Dupuis died 17 Feb 1927 at Niagara WI and is buried at Peshtigo, WI [26, 35]. Rosanna Mathilde Piché was born 1 April 1872 at Trois Rivières, Quebec [33, 38]. She immigrated to Peshtigo in 1880. She died of cancer 17 Nov 1908 at Peshtigo, WI [26, 27, 39].

#### Children:

a. Alvin (Louis) Dupuis, b. 9 June 1893, [40] West Superior, WI [33]; d. 10 Apr 1914, Minneapolis, MN [41] and is buried in Peshtigo, WI [26].

(10) b. Edmund Bruno Dupuis, b. 12 Apr 1895, Peshtigo, WI [33, 42]; m. Emelie Josephine Archambault, 16 May 1917, Peshtigo, WI [34, 43]; d. 17 Jan 1970, Menominee, MI and buried Peshtigo, WI [24, 26]

c. Bernard Joseph Dupuis, b. 15 Jan 1896, Peshtigo, WI [33, 42]; d. 26 May 1945 and buried 6 June 1945, Peshtigo, WI [26]

d. Maurice Dupuis, b. 30 Jan 1899, Peshtigo, WI [33, 42]; d. 9 Sep 1899, Peshtigo, WI [26]

e. Leonard Dupuis, b. 8 Jan 1900, Peshtigo, WI [33, 42, 44]; m. Signe Olive Platt, 28 June 1924, Immanuel Lutheran Church, Evanston II; d. 29 Apr 1980, Oak Park, IL and buried 2 May 1980, Peshtigo, WI [26, 45]

f. Beatrice Mary Esther Dupuis, b. 9 Oct 1904, Peshtigo, WI [33, 42]; 2 marriages to Jack Beach and John McCarthy; d. 12 Mar 1973, Marinette, WI and buried in Peshtigo, WI

g. Norman Dupuis, b. 13 Feb 1907, Peshtigo, WI [42]; m. Ellen Johnson of Peshtigo; d. 19 Feb 1945, Iwo Jima, Japan and buried Pestigo, WI [26]

10. Edmund Bruno Dupuis, son of Bruno Dupuis and Rosanna Mathilde Piche, was born 12 Apr 1895, Peshtigo, WI [33, 42]. He was a building contractor but was listed as being a butcher when he married Emelie Josephine Archambault on 16 May 1917 at Peshtigo, WI [34, 43]. Emelie Josephine Archambault, daughter of Joseph Leon Noel Archambault and Marie Elisabeth Gervais, was born 13 Feb 1897 in Peshtigo, WI [42]. She was a free lance writer, and amateur painter/artist

and an amateur poet. Edmund Bruno died 17 Jan 1970 at Menominee, MI [24, 26]. Emelie Josephine died on Mother's Day 14 May 1989 at Peshtigo, WI [24, 26].

Children:

- a. Edmund Bruno Dupuis Jr., b. 14 Jan 1918, Niagara, WI [42]; m. Marjorie Watson 15 June 195-.
- b. Adrian Maurice Dupuis, b. 6 Oct 1919, Menominee, MI [42]; m. Mary Eleanor Thompson, May 1948, Washington D. C.
- c. Ann Frances Dupuis, b. 2 Dec 1921 [42]; 1m. Matthias Ojala, Marinette, WI; 2m Carl Williams; 3m. Fred Jones
- d. Francis Paul Dupuis, b. 31 Dec 1924, Menominee, MI [42]; 1m. Mary Matecki, 1962; 2m. Marilyn Barley.
- e. Mary Louise Dupuis, b. 31 May 1928, Peshtigo, WI [42]; m. Henry Peter Loser, 1952.
- f. Agnes Elizabeth Dupuis, b. 7 Sep 1933, Menominee, MI [42]; d. 20 Aug 1995, Marinette, WI [24 and buried in Peshtigo, WI [26]].
- g. Kateri Thérèse Dupuis, b. 1 Dec 1941, Menominee, MI [42].

Footnotes:

- [1] Jetté, René, *Dictionnaire genealogique des familles du Quebec des origines à 1730*
- [2] Reisinger and Courteau, *The King's Daughters*.
- [3] Trudel, *Catalogue des Immigrants 1632-1662*
- [4] Pontbriand, *Répertoire des Mariages de Notre Dame, Quebec, 1750-1825*
- [5] Archives de Québec Contrats de Mariage du Régime Français
- [6] *Nos Origines en France des Débuts à 1825*
- [7] Research of Floyd B. Smith, Thousand Oaks, California
- [8] Connerton, *Genealogy of the Juneau Family*
- [9] Ancestral File
- [10] Charbonneau and Légaré, *Répertoire des actes de baptêmes, Mariages, Sépulture et des Recensements du Québec ancien*
- [11] 1667 Census--Charlesbourg
- [12] Langlois, Michel, *Dictionnaire Biographique Des Ancêtres Québécois (1608-1700)*, tome II.
- [13] Tanguay, *Dictionnaire Genealogique des Familles Canadiennes*
- [14] Pillard, *Inventaire Index, 1736-1767*
- [15] Drouin, *Dictionnaire National: Canadien Français 1608-1760*
- [16] Loiselle Marriage Index
- [17] Rivest, *Mariages du Comté de L'Assomption*
- [18] *La Paroisse de L'Assomption Répertoires des Baptêmes 1724-1800*
- [19] Perreault, *Repentigny Baptêmes 1679-1880*
- [20] Rivest, *Mariages du Comté Montcalm à 1960*
- [21] 1861 Canadian Census
- [22] Barbara Schienert, Marinette, WI
- [23] The book, *Paroisse St-Théodore 1858-1992*
- [24] Marinette County Courthouse death records
- [25] *Peshtigo Times* Newspaper for 21 Oct 1920
- [26] Records of Riverside Cemetery, Peshtigo
- [27] funeral card

- [28] names provided by Viola Dupuis of Menominee, MI
- [29] 1861 Montcalm County Census
- [30] Loiselle Marriage Index Supplement
- [31] the Mother's hand-written record
- [32] parish records St-Théodore de Chertsey, Quebec
- [33] Handwritten record of Eugenie Piche
- [34] Marinette County Courthouse records, vol. 2, p. 214
- [35] obituary, *Peshtigo Times*, 24 Feb 1927
- [36] David Thibodeau (Mary Louise's grandson)
- [37] Marinette County Courthouse marriage records
- [38] Immaculate Conception Parish, Trois Rivières
- [39] Marinette County Courthouse, vol. 5, no. 402
- [40] Douglas County, WI birth records
- [41] *Peshtigo Times* newspaper article, 16 April 1914
- [42] Marinette County birth records
- [43] St. Mary's church records, Peshtigo
- [44] baptismal certificate
- [45] Illinois certificate of death, District 16.24, Registration Number 471
- [46] Research of Linda Bedell, Cove Springs, Florida

For further information on this genealogy, please contact Kateri Dupuis, 10506 W. Concordia Ave., Wauwatosa, WI 53222-3355. [kdupuis@execpc.com](mailto:kdupuis@execpc.com)

#### WEBSITES

The following websites are from the La Crosse Genealogical Society Newsletter, April 2001 and subsequently from Gems of Genealogy, vol. 27 no. 1, Mar/Apr 2001.

If you are interested in locating free downloadable genealogy forms such as pedigree charts and family group sheets, the following sites may be of interest to you. Using these forms will make it easier to organize your research.  
<<http://www.pbs.org/kbyu/acestors/index.html>>

Research Logs (forms used to record the results of search in documents)  
<<http://www.rootsweb.com/~genclass/110/pictures/research.jpg>>

Correspondence Logs (logs for keeping a record of letters sent out for data and letters received)  
<<http://www.rootsweb.com/~genclass/110/corr.htm>>

Diana J. Muir, professional genealogist and teacher of eight free online genealogy classes:

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~genclass/>

#### COMING UP

15-16 June 2001: Gene-A-Rama, Omni Center, Onalaska, WI: Daniel Schlyter, Czech, Slovak and Polish Research expert will be the presenter. For information:  
[www.rootsweb.com/~wiwge/](http://www.rootsweb.com/~wiwge/)  
e-mail [wgcmail@prodigy.net](mailto:wgcmail@prodigy.net)

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23 June 2001: Three Centuries, Two Nations, One French Canadian Heritage--21st Century Explorations in Genealogy, St. Simon and St. Jude Church Hall, Belle River, Ontario. Speakers will be Denis Beauregard, John P. Dulong, Peter W. Halford, and Sylvie Tremblay. Marcel Beneteau will present the music of the Detroit River Region. For information contact:

Gail Moreau  
9513 Whipple Shores Drive,  
Clarkston, MI 48348-2165  
websites: [GFMOREAU1@aol.com](mailto:GFMOREAU1@aol.com)  
[lpmiller@provide.net](mailto:lpmiller@provide.net)

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12-15 July, 2001: Bastille Days, Milwaukee

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15-17 June 2001: Civil War Reenactment at

Fort Folle Avoine, Burnet County, Wisconsin

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27-29 July 2001: Rendezvous at Fort Folle Avoine, Burnet County, Wisconsin

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12-15 Sep 2001: FGS Conference: Great River Bend Genealogy: Quad Cities Conference at the River Center/Adler Theatre, Davenport, Iowa. For information:

Federation of Genealogical Societies

P. O. Box 200940

Austin, TX 78720-0940

phone: 1-888-FGS-1500

e-mail: fgs-office@fgs.org

website: <http://www.fgs.org>

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5-7 Oct 2001: The Federation of Eastern European Family History Societies Convention "East and Central European Genealogy Conference," Ramada Inn South Airport, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

For information contact:

Marsha Gustad

19415 Tara Drive,

Brookfield, WI 53045

(262) 786-3312

e-mail [mgust@aol.com](mailto:mgust@aol.com);

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10 Nov 2001: NGS Regional Conference: Holiday Inn, City Center, South Bend, IN. Registration is \$40 for members and \$50 for non-members. Speakers are Sheila Benedict and Cyndi Howells. For information:

NGS Regional Conference

4527 17th Street North

Arlington, VA 22207-2399

phone: (800) 473-0060

e mail: [www.ngsgenealogy.org](http://www.ngsgenealogy.org)

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15-18 May 2002: NGS Conference: Midwest Express Center, Milwaukee, WI  
Start Your Plans to Attend!

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7-10 Aug 2002: FGS Conference, Ontario Convention Center, Ontario, California.

Phone 1-888-FGS-1500:

E-mail [fgs-office@fgs.org](mailto:fgs-office@fgs.org)

## NEWS NOTES

The American Immigration History Center is now open on Ellis Island. They have on

computer twenty-two million names of those who came into Ellis Island between 1892 and 1924. Information which is available is a summary of the information from the passenger manifest, a photo of the ship and the original of the manifest. For a fee, a person is able to add additional information to the information already available for an ancestor. The American Family Immigration History Center can be accessed at [www.ellislandrecords.org](http://www.ellislandrecords.org)

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From Michigan's Habitant Heritage, v. 22 no. 2, Apr 2001: There is an article on the "Descent of Michele DesHarnais from Early Detroiters."

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In American-Canadian Genealogist, Issue 87, vol 27 no 1, 2001, Roger W. Lawrence has an article titled, "Royal Ancestry of French Canadian Families." and C. Melvin Surette has an article titled, "Some Early Families of Acadie." These may prove to be of interest to you.

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From Memoires de la Societe Genealogique Canadienne-Francaise, vol. 51 no 4, winter 2000: If Jean de Lespinay is an ancestor of yours, you will be interested in the article "Le origines de Jean de Lespinay" by Roland-Yves Gagne. He traces the ancestry of Lespinay back seven generations to the 1400's.

The vol 52 no 1, Spring 2001 issue has an informative article by Lina Gouger which is translated into English. It is titled, "The vicissitudes of a young colony; Detroit under the French regime".

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Heritage Quest, vol. 17, no. 3, Issue 93, May/June 2001 has devoted much of the issue to doing genealogical research for the female ancestor.

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Dennis M. Boudreau, president of the Acadian Cultural Society has recently published a new Dictionnaire titled Genealogique des Familles des Iles-d-la-Madeleine, 1760-1948, 4 vols. The first three volumes cover all the Acadian families on these islands in depth.

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The La Crosse Area Genealogical Society is

collecting yearbooks to add to the Archives collection of the La Crosse Public Library. They need high school and middle school yearbooks from Bangor, Holmen, La Crescent, Onalaska and West Salem. If you can help out you can contact the Archives at:

Archives and Local History

La Crosse Public Library

800 Main St.,

La Crosse WI 54601-4122

Phone: (608) 789-7136

Website: archives@lacrosse.lib.wi.us

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#### QUESTIONS DES LECTEURS

T. J. Blanchard at tjblanchard@home.com is seeking information about Isabelle Dupuis, b. about 1730; m. Pierre Landry; d. in Oxford County, Maryland. Pierre moved to Louisiana and remarried.

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Kateri Dupuis, 10506 W. Concordia Ave., Wauwatosa, WI 53222-3355 is seeking the death record of Francois Xavier Dupuis b. 1757; m. Louise Elisabeth Beaudin 1 Feb 1788 in Grand Rivière, Gaspé. His two later marriages were recorded in the parish records of St. Jacques L'Achigan, Comté Montcalm. The first seven children of the first marriage were born in Gaspé. I am also seeking the birth record of child number eight.

\*\*\*\*\*

George A. Sopp, 23952 Nomar St., Woodland Hills, CA 91367 is seeking the place and date of death for Louis Joseph Bertrand dit Saint Arnault b. 30 Dec 1760 at Batiscan, Champlain, Qbc. m. 9 Jan 1786 to Genevieve Jodin dit Felix at Batiscan, Champlain,

Quebec. He would also like to know the place and date of birth of Genevieve Jodin dit Felix. He is also interested in corresponding with anyone who is a descendant of them.

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Jacqueline C. Kellar is seeking information on Adele Gervais and Elzear Grandbois who were m. 16 Apr 1855 at St. Casimir, Quebec. They had at least one son, Xalaphas Grandbois who was b. 1856.

<jckeller@qwest.net>

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Pearl and Dan Beausoleil of Ottawa, Ontario are seeking information on Julie Archambault and James Moore who m. about 1870-1872. Julie Archambault was b. between 1840 and 1850 possibly in the Montreal area. It is believed she died in 1914. James Moore d. in 1906 in Montreal. In the newspaper Obit, it stated "Menasha, Wis. papers please copy." Are there Moore or Archambault relatives in Wisconsin? The Moore's had six children: Mary Maude b. 1873; John Alfred b. 1874; William James b. 1875; Richard Stephen b. 1877; George Joseph b. 1881 and Melville Gordon b. 1884.

An Honorine Archambault was buried in a family plot in the Côte des Neiges Cemetery in Montreal in Nov 1914. Could she possibly be the same as Julie Archambault whom I am seeking?

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*Queries are published free of charge. When making a query provide some information to identify your ancestor. Be precise as to the question / questions you want answered.*

#### PLANNING A FAMILY REUNION?

When you plan your family reunion or other get-togethers you may want to take advantage of the FCGW buttons. Perhaps as part of the registration package you can include a button with a family member's name, a French phrase or any text that would fit on the button. This would also be an opportune time to offer our buttons for sale. This is a special occasion for your family, and family members may have fun with the French language at this time.

Another plus is that this is a great opportunity to contribute to our club. For further information, please contact us at FCGW, P. O. Box 414, Hales Corners, WI 53130-0414.

**OUR WEB SITE**

is

**www.fcgw.org**

**Items For Sale**

Back Issues of QUARTERLY, \$3.00 each, plus \$1.50 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 \$1.00 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 \$1.00 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

QUARTERLY INDEX for vols. 7-10, \$3.00 plus \$1.50 postage and handling

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