

FRENCH CANADIAN/ACADIAN GENEALOGISTS OF WISCONSIN

# QUARTERLY

Volume 16 No 1

Fall 2001

## From the President

Summer doldrums? Not with the FCGW. We have been very busy.

The Executive Board has worked diligently to upgrade the packet of information sent to new members. It now includes a list of items for sale, a list of the Area Research Centers in WI, some helpful hints for the genealogist, as well as a short list of library resources.

The Executive Board has also spent long hours improving and updating the "Genealogical Forms Packet" which is now printed and ready for sale to anyone interested for \$4.00 + \$3.00 s+h. It includes 35 useful forms for the genealogist as well as handouts regarding the Canadian and United States Censuses.

The Travel Committee, chaired by Sandy Becker, is recommending the Lake County, IL, Genealogical Society trip to Salt Lake from 21 - 28 October 2001 for \$675. Contact Allen Elias, email [ameliatrain@yahoo.com](mailto:ameliatrain@yahoo.com) or 1-847-566-2188 for possible late openings.

The Button Committee has spent long, tedious hours preparing our inventory for sale. We will be printing a list of the buttons and information on ordering buttons in a later *Quarterly*.

Members of the Executive Board have attended several conferences where we have given "free" genealogical help to anyone interested. We have sold many materials and buttons at these conferences. We will be attending the Lake County (IL) Genealogical Conference in November. This has proven to be a very great way to advertise our group. And --- the members have a good time --- join us!

The Publicity Committee, chaired by Pat Ustine, has worked long and hard to send copies of our brochures to libraries, research centers, other genealogical societies, and historical societies. The committee has also placed an ad in the *Genealogical Helper*. Notices of our meetings have been placed in *The Milwaukee Journal/Sentinel*.

The Executive Board has voted for a dues incentive to begin with the 2002 - 2003 membership year. Membership for one year will remain at \$20.00/year. Membership for two years will be \$37.50, and membership for three years will be \$55.

We would like to start a series of articles in the *Quarterly* on "How I Got Started in French Canadian/Acadian Genealogy." Send us your articles and/or your ideas. If you do not want to "author" the article, send us your story so we can write it for you.

The ballot for the election of officers is included with this *Quarterly*. I personally would like to thank the volunteers. They are wonderful people who have accepted the challenge of making our organization a leader in the field of French Canadian/Acadian Genealogy.

With autumn approaching, your leaders will be tackling many more projects to improve and update your organization. Send us your suggestions. Let us know if you would like to volunteer for a committee or whatever. WE NEED YOU!

Thank you again for your continued support.

Kateri (Teri) Dupuis  
[kdupuis@wi.rr.com](mailto:kdupuis@wi.rr.com)

414-443-9429

## 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.

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

October 11: Tim Cary of Milwaukee Archdiocese: Church Records

November 8: Finger foods; Share your favorite Christmas story or tradition.

February 14: Pea Soup and Johnny Cake Meeting: Share research problems you have faced and how you solved them

## ELECTION! ELECTION!

Enclosed you will find your ballot to vote for this year's slate of candidates. The election committee has been hard at work and the following candidates have been nominated.

VICE PRESIDENT  
**LARRY BEAUCHAMP**

TREASURER  
**JOAN NYCZ**

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY  
**PAT USTINE**

DELEGATE AT LARGE  
**MARILYN BOURBONAIS**

Be sure to cast your ballot and mail it in as soon as possible.

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,  
414 255-1123  
Recording Secretary: Louis Demers,  
414 281-7765  
Corresponding Secretary: Pat Ustine,  
414 321-0727  
Director at Large: Marilyn  
Bourbonais  
414 476-6673  
Director at Large: Loretta 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 Geyh, Committee: Marilyn Bourbonais, Beverly LaBelle, Pat Ustine, Sister Franciel 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:

Auditing: Marilyn Bourbonais  
Historian: Jo Christon  
Library: Barb Glassel, Linda Boyea, Ann Le Marre  
Mentoring: Pat Ustine  
Programs: Jo Christon  
Publicity and Promotions: Pat Ustine  
Sunshine: Bev McCarthy  
Technology: Tony Shulist  
Travel: Sandy Becker, Ann Le Marre, Teri Dupuis  
20th Anniversary: Bev & Larry LaBelle, John Grignon, Marge Schutz, Susan White, Pat Ustine  
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.

Copyright © 2001 by French Canadian/Acadian Genealogists of Wisconsin

## THE MILITIA IN NEW FRANCE

Joyce Banachowski

All of us who do early French Canadian genealogy will undoubtedly discover ancestors who served in their local militias. Between 1608 and 1760, seldom were there extended periods of peace. The longest period of time when the militia was not involved in fighting somewhere was between 1666 and 1684. Therefore, it is likely that all able bodied men in New France served in the militia in at least one campaign. When the militia is mentioned, many envision a group of local citizens who meet periodically to drill and occasionally play soldier. However, the fighting citizenry militias of New France and French Canada, played an important role in the defense of the colony. In the mid 1700's, an English observer commented on the difference between the Canadian and English militia men.

"Our men are nothing but a set of farmers and planters, used only to axe and hoe. Theirs are not only well trained and disciplined, but they are used to arms from their infancy among the Indians; and are reckoned equal, if not superior in that part of the world to veteran troops. These [Canadians] are troops that fight without pay -- maintain themselves in the woods without charges -- march without baggage -- and support themselves without stores, and magazines --"<sup>1</sup>

### First Informal Militias in New France

The first settlements in New France and Acadia were under the direction of trading companies or individuals. The various trading companies who had control of the fur trade, not only acted as the government, but were required to defend the colony as well. This was usually financed with money made on the fur trade. The few soldiers who were sent were recruited at the expense of the company in charge or by public subscription.

Following the founding of the settlements of Port Royal in 1605 and Quebec in 1608 by Samuel Champlain, there was no military organization sent to offer protection to those who had come to New France. The protection of the first settlements in New France was generally a stockade with a small canon. From their beginning, the real defenses of Port Royal and Quebec were dependent on their own civilians to protect their interests. In 1627 all male settlers in the area of Port Royal were ordered to defend the settlement.

Beginning in 1613 Captain Argall of New England was successful with his raids and destruction of settlements along the Atlantic coast into Acadia. In 1628, the Kirke brothers successfully attacked and took Quebec, claiming what was then New France for England. In 1627, Champlain had said there were sixty-five men, women and children in Quebec. Eighteen of them were adult males who were capable of bearing arms. It is then understandable that Champlain was forced to surrender Quebec to the Kirke brothers in 1628. Four years later, in 1632, King Charles I of England returned the land to France.

In 1636, Governor Chevalier de Montmagny, (successor to Champlain), used stone and mortar to strengthen the deteriorating fortifications of Quebec and ordered the organization of a militia of habitants.<sup>2</sup> In 1637, men were taken from their families to arm rowboats which were in pursuit of marauding Indians.<sup>3</sup>

Although there were problems with the English at its founding, the major fear and enemy of the first settlers were the Indian

---

<sup>1</sup> Eccles, W. J., "The Social, Economic, and Political Significance of the Military Establishment in New France," Canadian Historical Review, v. 52, p. 7, (originally from Mitchell, J., The Contest in America between Great Britain and France, London, 1757, pp. 137-138.).

---

<sup>2</sup> Stanley, George F. G., Canada's Soldiers: The Military History of an Unmilitary People, Macmillan of Canada, Toronto, 1974, p. 4.

<sup>3</sup> Chartrand, Rene, "Death Walks on Snowshoes," in Horizon Canada, vol. 1, p. 262.

attacks, primarily the League of Five Nations--the Iroquois Confederacy--which included the Senecas, the Cayugas, the Onondogas, the Oneidas and the Mohawks who numbered about 16,000 at the time of the first Europeans. Rivalries between various Indian tribes existed before the coming of the French. The first difficulties with the Iroquois League arose in 1609 when Champlain aided the Montagnais Indians against the Mohawks. During these early years, Champlain allied himself with the Algonquin and Hurons.

The French expanded their settlements along the St Lawrence-- a distance of 175 miles between Quebec and Ville Marie (Montreal). Ville Marie was isolated and its nearness to Iroquois routes made it subject to frequent attacks. It was decided to build a fort at the mouth of the Richelieu. Under the direction of Montmagny and with the labor of the colonists, Fort Richelieu was completed in 1642.<sup>4</sup>

In 1647, the new Governor Montmagny suggested a "flying column" be organized of militia men to patrol the distance between Montreal and Trois Rivières during the fur trade season. In 1649, Messr. d'Ailleboust put the plan into effect. The column was under the command of Messr des Musseaux, nephew of d'Ailleboust, and consisted of fifty men. The "flying column" was financed by a special tax placed on fur traders. In 1651, the next governor, Lauzon, dropped the "flying column" because of economic reasons. Realistically, the "flying column" was not very effective. The Indians usually by passed and/or outnumbered the "flying column".<sup>5</sup>

The settlers continued to be the object of Indian raids. As a result, a semi-religious militia company named *Fraternite de la Tres Sainte-Vierge* formed in Montreal in 1650.

This militia included clergy as well as habitants. The following year, 1651, d'Ailleboust ordered the settlers of Quebec and Trois Rivières to organize into militia units. Captain Pierre Boucher of Trois Rivières was told to divide the settlers into squads. They were to have drill exercises, do guard duty, and take part in patrols. By 1 July 1653, forty-six men had been enrolled under Pierre Boucher.<sup>6</sup>

In 1663, the Montreal militia was organized by Maisonneuve, the founder of Montreal. It was composed of twenty squads of seven men each. One hundred thirty nine colonists joined. They were known as the *Soldats de la Sainte-Famille de Jesus, Marie et Joseph* (The Holy Family Militia). They provided guards for the protection of workers in the fields and outside the walls of the fort. In its three years of existence, this company lost eight men to the Indians. There were no uniforms, but the militia companies of the three districts of Quebec, Trois Rivières and Montreal adopted a *toque* (cap) and sash of the same color--red, white and blue, respectively.<sup>7</sup> The Holy Family militia of Montreal, organized in 1663, allowed each seven man squad to chose its own corporal.<sup>8</sup>

Continuously throughout the first fifty years, pleas were made to the king for military assistance. Finally in 1665, twenty companies of the Regiment Carignan-Salieres from France and four companies of infantry regiments of Allier, Chambelle, Poitou and Orleans under Marquis de Tracy, the King's Lieutenant for America, from the Antilles arrived in New France--a total of twenty-four companies, more than 1200 men. The coming of the regular troops did not diminish the need for the militia. Some of the regular officers at first ignored the militia's advice

---

<sup>4</sup> The fort was abandoned by the garrison a few years later, and the Indians burned the deserted fort in 1645. Stanley, *op. cit.*, p. 7.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 7.

---

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 9.

<sup>7</sup> Stanley, *op. cit.*, p. 9.

<sup>8</sup> Moogk, Peter N., *la Nouvelle France: The Making of French Canada--A Cultural History*, Michigan State University Press, East Lansing, 2000, p. 71.



Order from Monsieur D'Ailleboust,  
Governor, to Pierre Boucher, Captain of the  
Inhabitants of Trois-Rivières--June 6, 1651

"He will see that drill takes places as often  
as possible whether it be target practice or  
other wise and will take care to see that  
each one keeps his arms in good condition  
and well charged with ball and shot.

For this purpose he will sometimes visit the  
houses in order to see that no one parts  
with his arms without the express leave of  
the Governor.

He will often warn those who go to work  
to be on their guard; particularly will he see  
that their arms are well loaded and not to  
fire on roofs, which he will forbid on my  
order.

The palisade and the two redoubts  
finished, he will divide the town (forces) in  
three squads or four if there are enough  
men, one of which shall mount guard every  
evening in the redoubt which looks out on  
the fields; in the guard there will always be  
one person who will watch, and he who as  
a sentinel will circle the inside of the  
palisade and will often keep his ear alert so  
as not to let himself be surprised from  
without by the enemy, nor by fire which  
may take hold by accident, in some house.

He will do his best to hasten the palisade  
and will take note of the days (work) given  
by whom, at what, and how many.

If there are any who are refractory to  
authority or who miss guard duties he will  
sentence them to such fine as he will judge  
proper, or if there is any refusal to obey he  
will make his report of it to the Governor  
for punishment. Done and sent to the fort  
at Trois Rivières, this sixth of June one  
thousand six hundred and fifty-one."

D'AILLEBOUST,<sup>9</sup>

<sup>9</sup> Lanctot, Gustave, ed., "Canadian Militia  
Regulations...." in Dominion of Canada Report of Public  
Archives 1940, Edmond Cloutier, Ottawa, 1941, p. 7.

and thought their Indian tactics were  
distasteful. The militia actually understood  
and were better able to cope with the country  
and winters of Canada. They knew and  
adopted *la petite guerre*, the Indian method of  
bush or guerilla warfare. The militia  
continued to serve with the regulars.

Three years later, in 1668, twenty of the  
regiments returned to France. Four remained.  
Two of these remained at Montreal and the  
other two were at Fort Chambly, Fort Anne  
and Fort Saint-Jean along the Richelieu. On  
12 February 1669, a royal ordinance provided  
for the maintenance of 53 men in each of the  
four companies. On 25 March 1669, Captains  
de Chambly, de la Durantaye, de  
Grandfontaine and Berthier agreed they would  
maintain their companies of 50 men each  
between the ages of twenty and thirty for  
1000 ecus.<sup>10</sup> In addition about 400 of the  
officers and men of the Regiment Carignan-  
Salieres, encouraged by the government,  
remained in New France to settle.

When the Regiment Carignan Salieres left,  
New France was once again without adequate  
defense. However, the officers and men of  
the Carignan-Salieres who remained in New  
France served as a group of trained military  
leaders for the militias in the years to follow.

#### The Militia After 1669

The king and colony saw the need for a  
permanent militia. On 3 April 1669, the king  
instructed Governor De Courcelle to formally  
organize militia units. The inhabitants were to  
be made experts in handling arms and military  
discipline. They were to meet in their  
companies or squads once a month to drill in  
the handling of arms. De Courcelles was to  
visit the squads and companies to make them  
drill in his presence.<sup>11</sup>

In 1672, when Louis de Baude Comte de

<sup>10</sup> Ibid., p. 19.

<sup>11</sup> Lanctot, "Letter from the king to Monsieur  
de Courselles", p. 8.

Frontenac arrived in Quebec, none of the proposed companies were in existence. Frontenac immediately began to organize the militia. By 1673, Frontenac reported he had captains and other officers in all the *cotes*. These officers were to train the inhabitants in military exercises.

Eventually, the king found it convenient to organize the militia by parishes rather than by seigneuries. All males, age of 16-60, abled body and not in civil service, the army, or the clergy were required to serve in these companies when necessary. Each parish had its own militia company. Each was under the command of the militia captain who was assisted by a lieutenant and an ensign if necessary. Larger parishes in cities and towns had more than one militia company. These were divided into districts.<sup>12</sup> The number in each company varied according to the size of the parish or district. The men served without pay, supplied their own equipment, and took part in training exercises once every month. If a militia man had no gun, the government provided one at cost. Ammunition for military purposes was free. The muskets could be used for hunting as well. There were no uniforms. Many of the militia men chose the dress of their Indian allies. (Some of the militia taken prisoner at the siege of Quebec, were naked with their bodies painted in Indian fashion and wearing feathers in their hair.) Enrollment in the militia was compulsory, but service especially in the early period was voluntary.<sup>13</sup>

#### The Militia After 1689

Intendants, Jean Talon (1665-1668, 1670-1672) and Jacques Duchesneau (1675-1682), and Governor Louis de Buade de Frontenac (1689-1698) had felt that New York and New England were a primary factor in the problem with the Indians, and they had regularly appealed to the monarchy of France to send a

<sup>12</sup> For example the city of Quebec had 14 companies in 1754.

<sup>13</sup> Stanley, *op. cit.*, pp. 21-23.

#### Ordinance of Governor De la Barre on the subject of arms October 24, 1682

"The King, desiring for reasons important to his service and for the maintenance and growth of this colony, that all inhabitants of this country able-bodied and capable of bearing arms are sufficiently provided with them, we command to all the inhabitants of this government who are not furnished with guns and fire-arms in their homes, for any reason whatsoever, who are capable of bearing arms to provide themselves with them this winter on pain of being fined in the spring if they are still found without them. And in order to give them the means to be able to buy them, we command Mr. Aubert de la Chesnaye, merchant of Quebec, to sell arms to them and take in payment good genuine wheat at the rate of fifty sous the bushel at least and in salt pork at the regular price; and to Mr. LeBert, merchant of Montreal, to do likewise. Done at Quebec this twenty-fourth of October 1682.

LEFEBVRE DE LA BARRE  
For my said Lord  
REGNAULT."<sup>14</sup>

fleet and troops to either purchase the area or take it by force. The king was reluctant to go to war. However, in June 1687 when war broke out in Europe between the English and the French, King Louis XIV's attitude changed. A plan to go into New York was made but was quickly abandoned because the regulars and ships were needed for the war in Europe. The idea of using the militia was rejected because large numbers would be needed; fall was approaching and crops had not been harvested.<sup>15</sup>

On 4 Aug 1689, the Iroquois attacked and massacred a number of inhabitants at Lachine. It was one of the bloodiest

<sup>14</sup> Lanctot, *op. cit.*, p. 9.

<sup>15</sup> Stanley, *op. cit.*, pp. 35-36.

massacres of men, women, and children, the colonists of New France had faced thus far. Frontenac decided to use the limited resources he had as much as he could. He felt the Iroquois had to be deterred, and trade interests and confidence in the French among western tribes had to be restored. The Canadians, he realized, were adept at *la petite guerre* (bush warfare) under adverse conditions. He would send the militia on a series of lightning raids on the frontier of New York and New England. These attacks would have an effect on the Indians, would raise the morale of the Canadians and weaken the morale of the English.<sup>16</sup>

The first raid was organized in February 1690 under the leadership of Ste. Helene and de Montet. They attacked Schenectady, New York with 210 men -- 114 militia of New France and the rest, 96 Indians. The second raid, two months later in March was led by Francois Hertel from Trois Rivières against Salmon Falls, New Hampshire. The third, in May, was organized at Quebec and led by Portneuf and Coutemanche against Fort Loyal (Casco--today Portland, Maine).<sup>17</sup> The raids were successful and Canadian morale was raised. Frontenac expected retaliation. At first it came in the form of an organized military attack. On 18 October, Walley attacked Quebec. Although they were defeated, the militia fought well and Walley withdrew from the area he occupied. Throughout the rest of the seventeenth century and into the eighteenth century, the conflict in North America was a series of raids and border confrontations on the part of both the French Canadians and the English. In 1697, the Treaty of Ryswick was signed between France and Great Britain. France received portions of Acadia and the posts on the Hudson Bay. In 1700 a peace treaty was made with the Iroquois.

At first the militias were fighting against Indians, primarily the league of Indian nations

known as the Iroquois Confederacy. Later it was against the English and Americans in the thirteen colonies.

In 1702, The War of the Spanish Succession broke out in Europe and again hostilities carried across the ocean between England and France. The Iroquois however did not play as large a part as before. This time the enemies were the British and the English colonists. Fighting between the French and English colonies continued to be one of raids, attacks and pillaging of one another. During the first quarter of the eighteenth century, the regular troops who were sent from France began to adopt the French Canadian *la petite guerre* method of fighting. In 1713, the Treaty of Utrecht was signed in Europe. The French colonies had held the English back in America, but France lost in Europe. The French lands along Hudson Bay and Newfoundland and Acadia went to the English. French control had been weakened.<sup>18</sup>

The next forty years saw France rebuilding and strengthening Forts Niagara, Frontenac and Chambly. A new fort, Fort St. Fredric (Crown Point) was constructed and reenforced, and Fort Louisbourg was built to protect the entrance to the St. Lawrence. New militia standards were set. Records were kept of all men available for service. A census in 1744 showed there were 11,285 men who qualified for militia service. With the regular troops, this provided a defense of thirteen to fourteen thousand men.<sup>19</sup>

In 1744, war again broke out in Europe. This time the war in America was primarily in the east (the Maritimes). In 1748 this war ended with the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle with both sides returning their conquests made during the war.

When Governor Duquesne arrived in 1752, he found the militia again in sad condition. He, like former Governor Frontenac, wanted a

---

<sup>16</sup> Stanley, *op. cit.* pp. 35-36.

<sup>17</sup> Chartrand, *op. cit.*, p. 261.

---

<sup>18</sup> Stanley, *op. cit.*, pp. 46-47.

<sup>19</sup> *Ibid.* p. 48.

strong militia. He ordered that drill be held every Sunday, not just once a month. Each man was to be armed with a rifle having at least twenty bullets and a full powder horn. Feeling that everyone should serve, he organized a reserve company of merchants from Montreal and Quebec. The gentry acted as their officers. The militia companies were divided into three areas--Quebec, Montreal and Trois Rivières. Each had its own general staff for administrative jobs under a colonel's command. Besides the parish militia, there were specialized groups in Montreal and Quebec.<sup>20</sup> In 1725, Quebec had a militia of gunners. In 1750 Montreal had an organized artillery militia unit, and in 1759 at the siege of Quebec, the seminary students formed their own company called "Royal Syntax". During this same period there was a cavalry corps made up of 200 Canadian volunteers under the command of five French officers.<sup>21</sup> Governor Duquesne personally inspected every militia company. In September 1754, Duquesne informed the minister of the marine that the militia was ready for war.<sup>22</sup>

There was no official military uniform for the militia men. However, when they went on a campaign, they received some clothing--a cloth cap, a *capot* (a hooded coat), a wool blanket, two cotton shirts, a breechclout, *mitasses* (leggings), moccasins, a knife and hatchet and in winter--two pairs of wool socks, a pair of mitts, a vest, bearskin and snowshoes. These were not a part of a uniform but were generally the typical clothing worn by the habitant at the time. Many of the militia men often left a portion of these clothes at home, wearing a cap, shirt, breechclout, *mitasses* and moccasins, hoping they might be issued more.<sup>23</sup> In cold weather the wool *toque* and *capot* were worn. A

*ceinture flechee* (long woven cloth) held the coat closed and was convenient for carrying a knife, bayonet or hatchet. The militia man also carried a round wooden canteen with liquor, an Indian pipe bag which held clay pipes, tobacco and flints, a cartridge box which held a supply of paper cartridges with powder, and ball for loading the musket. They carried a large leather flask or powder horn to hold their powder and a smaller flask for shot. Most of the muskets were flintlocks. A spark from a flint ignited the powder that blew the shot out the barrel. An iron shot mold was also necessary to pour molten lead to make the lead balls.<sup>24</sup>

The *toque* (wool cap) was usually red or scarlet although some were brown, grey, white or two colors; some were lined or trimmed with fur. The *capot* was usually blue, brown, black, or white, sometimes, green, wine red, grey or red. Some of these were made from blankets. The *mitasses* were often deerskin or of white or red cloth, decorated with beads, ribbons or fringes. The deerskin mitts sometimes had leather straps. The moccasins were of deer, seal or cowhide. In rainy weather, some might have brown, grey or blue capes. Their weapons were the musket, knives and a hatchet.<sup>25</sup>

#### Militia in the West

Throughout this period both the French and English were concerned over the land in the west from Montreal to the Mississippi River, primarily the Ohio valley. The French began construction of forts in this area. George Washington was sent by Governor George Dinwiddie of Virginia to warn the French to leave American territory. When it was evident they would not comply, Dinwiddie sent some Virginians to the fork of the Ohio to build a fort--Fort Pitt. While still in the process of building the fort, it was taken from the English in April 1754. The French proceeded to complete the fort and named it

---

<sup>20</sup> Back, Francis and Chartrand, Rene, "Canadian Militia, 1750-1760," Military Collector and Historian, v. 36, p. 19.

<sup>21</sup> Chartrand, op. cit., p. 263.

<sup>22</sup> Back, and Chartrand, Rene, op. cit., p. 19.

<sup>23</sup> Ibid.

---

<sup>24</sup> Chartrand, op. cit., pp. 262, 264.

<sup>25</sup> Back and Chartrand, op. cit., pp. 19-21.

Fort Duquesne. Dinwiddie again sent Washington with a group of Virginians. The two sides clashed. De Jumenville, leader of the Canadians, was killed and Washington withdrew to Fort Necessity. Coulon de Villiers, brother of de Jumenville assumed leadership and with a force of 500 militia and Indians forced Washington to surrender. Washington and his men were permitted to return east of the mountains.<sup>26</sup>

In June 1755 General Braddock was sent to take Fort Duquesne. Contrecoeur was the commander of the French at Fort Duquesne. Contrecoeur decided to wage *la petite guerre* instead of waiting behind the walls of the fort. Captain de Beaujeu, a marine officer with 36 officers and cadets, 72 regulars, 146 Canadian militia and 637 Indians were sent to stop Braddock's advance. The British troops, unaccustomed to guerrilla type warfare were defeated. The British lost 977 men, including General Braddock who died of wounds, all their artillery, their supplies and 500 horses. The French lost three officers, three militia men, two marine infantry men and fifteen Indians.<sup>27</sup>

After the Seven Year's War (French and Indian War in America) broke out in Europe France realized the British were sending large numbers of troops to their English colonies. The French decided to also send larger numbers of regulars. In May 1755, 3000 regulars were sent by France. The following year, April 1756, Montcalm arrived with additional troops. The militia resented the French regulars who acted superior, and Montcalm who was in command of the French troops and the regular officers looked down upon the militia and probably did not use them as effectively as they could have.<sup>28</sup> During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the militia became experts at *la petite guerre*. The militia used the element of

surprise and hit and run tactics in the wilderness. This Canadian militia style of fighting was not understood or appreciated by the regular officers. According to George F. G. Stanley, Montcalm looked upon militiamen as being sloppy, pipe smoking and independent. Montcalm is quoted as saying, "They can't march and they can't drill--they can run through the bush, surprise the enemy, obtain enough to live on--but they are no soldiers."<sup>29</sup> In May 1756 war was declared between England and France. It ended with the Peace of Paris in 1763. France lost its control in North America.

Besides fighting against Indians or the English, the militias were called on to do transportation duties or to work on military facilities or defenses. They manned the boats and canoes which carried supplies to the regular troops. In 1756, 1,900 militia men were called to fight and 1,100 were assigned to transporting supplies and building defenses. In 1758, at least 1,500 were transporting supplies to the west.<sup>30</sup>

The militia units in the rural areas were under the governor-general. Each militia company was under the command of a tenant farmer or habitant called the *capitaine de milice* or *capitaine de la coté* who was commissioned by the governor but usually chosen by the habitants. His role in the militia was to keep a roll of those who qualified for service, to teach the habitants how to shoot, and to do military exercises. He usually was assisted by a lieutenant. The captain of the militia was not paid but was highly respected in the community, having a designated church pew located behind the seigneur allowing him to receive communion right after the seigneur, a respected right. He was also allowed to wear a sword which in France was reserved for the military and nobility. The captain of the militia also acted as the government representative in each parish. He helped to arrest criminals and deserters. He posted and

---

<sup>26</sup> Stanley, *op. cit.*, p. 64.

<sup>27</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 65-66.

<sup>28</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 69.

---

<sup>29</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 24-25.

<sup>30</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 23.

enforced proclamations, and ordinances. He helped to take censuses of inhabitants. The captain of the militia was also in charge of calling militia, seigneurs and other inhabitants to work on public construction and maintenance projects such as building roads, bridges and fortifications. For these projects, the militia were usually paid. It was in this capacity that the captain of the militia functioned after 1763 when the British took control.

#### The French Canadian Militia Under the British

After the defeat of New France, the English continued the same militia organization which had been used during the French regime. The English expected the militia to continue doing the same duties they had for France. Regularly, throughout the English regime, the English leaders issued ordinances maintaining the militias. (See pp. 11-12 for a summary of the ordinance issued by Guy Carleton in 1777.) The Captains of the militia were cooperative when it came to building roads and bridges. But many of the inhabitants did not care to fight with their conquerors although groups of Canadian volunteers were raised to help suppress Pontiac in 1764 and against the American invasion in 1775-1776.

In 1775, the militia in Quebec city was made up of six British militia (English speaking) and eleven Canadian militia (French speaking). They all received arms on 19 September. By the end of September, there was an artillery company as well. On 6 October, there was a change in equipment. Those who did not care for the large pouches could exchange them for cartridge boxes. On 28 November, officers were to have the same clothing material--plain green. The uniforms were to be made beginning with the oldest company. On 12 December, epaulettes were added for officers. Arms were to be English or French muskets. On the 9 December, the British militia were to receive new arms, the same as

the regulars.<sup>31</sup> In December the Canadian militia was reorganized into eight companies consisting of 563 men. The militia distinguished themselves in the attack on Quebec 31 December. British and Canadian militia took part with the British regulars.<sup>32</sup>

The militia played an important part in the War of 1812. A group of French Canadian volunteers under Charles de Salaberry fought an American force moving toward Montreal. Canadian militia provided companies which fought beside the British regulars throughout the war. After the War of 1812, interest in the militia declined. In the rebellion of 1837, the British army with some assistance from the militia put down the rebellion in Lower Canada (Quebec).<sup>33</sup>

After the Rebellion of 1837, the militia underwent some changes. Now there were volunteer, not required companies who trained on their own time. During the Crimean War with Russia in 1854, an "active militia" which paid part time volunteers was formed. This encouraged a growth in the number of volunteer companies. Volunteer militia units increased in 1864 during the U.S. Civil War and in 1866 when American Fenians attacked. Following Confederation in 1867, Canada organized a militia force of 40,000 volunteers. In 1868, after Confederation, the Militia Act was passed which provided for an active militia force of 49,000.<sup>34</sup>

Pick and Save (all stores in Wisconsin) donates a small percentage of your purchases to FCGW. Get your card at their service desk. Our number is 243280  
**Support FCGW**

---

<sup>31</sup> McBarron and Chartrand, "The Quebec Militia, 1775-1776," Military Collector and Historian, v. 23, p. 45.

<sup>32</sup> Ibid., p. 47.

<sup>33</sup> Beahon, William, "The Amateurs Present Arms," Horizon Canada, vol. 1 pp. 273-274.

<sup>34</sup> Ibid., pp. 274-275.

The following is a summary of the ordinance for regulating the militia of Quebec issued by Guy Carleton 29 March 1777 (representing King George III of England)

The preamble states the militia is necessary for preserving and serving the colony

1. All persons 16-60 are to serve in the militia in the parish where they live. A penalty of 5 pounds is to be given to those who refuse. If he refuses a second time, there would be a fine of 5 pounds and he cannot keep or bear arms at all. If he doesn't give up his firearms, a 5 pound penalty and one month imprisonment for each time he used or kept his firearm will be imposed.
2. Militia men whose conduct is unworthy or dishonorable also shall have to give up their firearm under the same penalties as article 1. Those who are expelled or who refuse to enroll shall also furnish sleighs, wagons, etc. in double proportion to those who willingly serve. If after a year, any person who has committed one of these offenses and endured the penalties can appeal at the church door to the captain of the militia and reputable inhabitants of the parish and if approved can be restored into the militia.
3. The captains of the militia are to submit within 20 days of this order and each year, a list of their officers and men to the inspectors as well as a list of those who refused to enroll or disobeyed their officers. The list is due the 10-15 of March each year after.
4. A militia man who changes place of residence is to give notice to their captain of both the residence he is leaving and the one he is moving into. If he fails to do so, the penalty is 40 shillings for the first offense and for the second offense 40 shillings and one month imprisonment.
5. The captains of the militia are to call out their companies on the last two Sundays in June and the first two Sundays in July to inspect their arms, have target practice and instruct them on their duties. A penalty of 10 shillings if absent without permission for reasonable cause.
6. During times of war, the companies are to march from their parishes to where ever they may be ordered. At the end of the campaign, they may return home after they are dismissed. Anyone refusing to go or to quit before he is discharged suffers the same penalty as in article 1. No person is allowed to buy arms, ammunition or equipment from any militia man under penalty of 5 pounds for each offense.
7. All inhabitants above the age of 50 and having 1 servant and all others holding lands *en roture* are to furnish when called upon by captains of militia, to furnish carts, sleighs, carriages for the king's service at such price per day as fixed by the commander in chief. Penalties are the same as in Article 1.
8. Captains and other officers disobeying their superiors or acting with partiality shall be deprived of their commissions.
9. Captains of the militia and other militia officers are to take up all deserters, suspected persons, stragglers or those assisting persons leaving the province without a pass and giving notice to their captains. Penalty for lodging or harboring them if in town will be 10 pounds and 1 month imprisonment, if in the country, 5 pounds and 1 month imprisonment. Double the sum and amount of prison time for second and every subsequent offense.
10. If a fine imposed is under 40 shillings, any appointed field officer shall be commissioner of



peace. When the sum exceeds 40 shillings or involves imprisonment. two field officers or one field officer and an inspector from the district where the offense was done will be commissioners of peace. In cases where the penalty exceeds 10 pounds and where a person is to be imprisoned for more than 1 month, he can appeal to a court for that purpose.

11. Members of the king's council, judges, officers of the civil government, seigneurs and nobles (unless bound by tenure of their lands), clergy, students of the seminaries of Quebec and Montreal and persons employed in the offices of public utility are exempt from serving in the militia or furnishing carriages etc.

This ordinance was to be enforced for two years.

From Lanctot, Gustav, "Canadian Militia Regulations Under the French Regime and Early British rule 1651-1777," in Dominion of Canada Report of Public Archives 1940, pp. 18-22.

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY

Beahon, William, "The Amateurs Present Arms," Horizon Canada, Vol. 2, Under the direction of Benoit A. Robert, Michael MacDonald, and Raynald R. Nadeau, Published by the Centre for the Study of Teaching Canada, Education Tower, Laval University, Quebec, 1987, pp. 272-277.

Bonin, "Jolicoeur", Charles, Memoir of a French and Indian War Soldier, Heritage Books, Bowie, Maryland, 1993.

Chartrand, Rene, "Death Walks on Snowshoes," Horizon Canada, Vol. 1, Under the direction of Benoit A. Robert, Michael MacDonald, and Raynald R. Nadeau, Published by the Centre for the Study of Teaching Canada, Education Tower, Laval University, Quebec, 1987, pp. 260-264.

De Bonnault, Claude, "Notes pour servir a l'establissement d'une liste des capitaines de milice au Canada sous le regime francais," Bulletin des Recherches Historiques, vol 56, pp. 259-272.

De Ville, Winston, French Troops in the Mississippi Valley and on the Gulf Coast 1745, Ville Platte, Louisiana, 1986.

Eccles, W. J., "Frontenac's Military Policies 1689-1698," The Canadian Historical Review, vol. 37, No.3, September 1956, University of Toronto Press, Toronto, pp. 201-224.

Eccles, W. J., The Social, Economic and Political Significance of the Military Establishment in New France," The Canadian Historical Review, vol. 52, No. 1, 1971, pp. 1-22.

Lanctot, Gustov, editor, "Canadian Militia Regulations Under the French Regime and Early British Rule 1651-1777," in Dominion of Canada Report of Public Archive 1940, Edmond Cloutier, Ottawa, 1941, pp. 7-22.

Lepine, Luc, Les Offiiciers de Milice du Bas-Canada 1812-1815, Société Genealogique Canadienne-Francaise, Montreal, 1996

"La Milice Canadienne-Francaise a Quebec en 1775," Bulletin des Recherches Historiques, vol. 11, no. 8 and 9, Aug and Sep 1905, pp. 225-242, 257-269.

Military Collector and Historian, by Company of Military Historians, Washington D.C.

Vol. 23, No. 2, Summer 197 : McBarron, Jr., H. Charles and Chartrand, Rene, "The Quebec Militia, 1775-1776," pp. 45-47.

Vol. 36, No. 1, Spring 1984: Back, Francis and Chartrand, Rene, "Canadian Militia, 1750-1760," pp. 19-21.

Vol. 26, No. 2, Summer 1974: Manders, Eric I. and Chartrand, Rene, "Lower Canada Select Embodied Militia Battalions 1812-1815," p. 127; Chartrand, Rene, "Militia Training in Upper Canada," p. 111.

Moogk, Peter N., La Nouvelle France: The Making of French Canada--A Cultural History, Michigan State University Press, East Lansing, 2000.

Nicolai, Martin I., "A Different Kind of Courage: The French Military and the Canadian Irregular Soldier During the Seven Year's War," Canadian Historical Review, Vol. 70, No. 1, 1989, pp. 53-73.

Stanley, George F. G., Canada's Soldiers: The Military History of an Unmilitary People, Macmillan of Canada, Toronto, 1974.

### First Militia of Montreal

Maisonneuve, founder of Montreal, asked for its citizens to volunteer to form a militia. On 1 February 1663, twenty squads enrolled. They became known as the *Milice de la Sainte Famille, Jesus, Marie et Joseph*. Each squad was made up of seven men, and the squad chose its corporal from among them.

Following is a listing of the men who made up that militia. The names were extracted from Annuaire de Ville-Marie: Origins, Utilite et Progres des Institutions Catholiques de Montreal, Supplement to the edition of 1864, Montreal, 1875. This volume is on microfiche no. 32980 of the CIHM collection (Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions).

Spellings are as they appear in the above cited document.

The information in parentheses provides spellings and dit names as they appear in the article by E. Z. Massicotte, "La Milice de 1663," Bulletin de Recherches Historiques, vol. 32, 1926, pp. 405-418. Additional information on each of these men is also provided in this article.

#### 1st Squad

Jean de Lavigne, corporal  
Mathurin Rouillé (Roullié)  
Robert Pibroy (Perroy)  
Julien Averty dit Langevin  
Thomas Monnier  
Isaac Nafrechou  
Michel Guibert

#### 2nd Squad

Urbain Bodereau dit Graveline, corporal  
Jean Aubin  
Pierre de Vauchy  
Jean Guerrir (Guerrier)  
Jacques Hordequin

Claude Marcaut  
Louis de la Porte (Laporté)

#### 3rd Squad

Pierre Bonnefons, corporal  
Pierre Gadoys  
Andre Fils (Pilot)  
Jean Baptiste Gadoys  
Rene Langevin  
Francois Carl (Cael)  
Antoine Lafontaine

#### 4th Squad

Gabriel Lesel de LeClos, corporal  
Maurice Adverty dit Leger

Francois Leber  
Michel Morreau  
Jean Cadieu  
Pierre Richomme  
Pierre Malet

5th Squad

Jean Gasteau, corporal  
Estienne de Saintes  
Andre Trajot  
Barthelemy Vibreau (Verreau)  
Pierre Coisnay  
Guillaume Haliér (Hollier)  
Rene Piron dit Lecarme (Peron dit le Carme)

6th Squad

Gilbert Barbier, corporal  
Estienne Trudeau  
Jean Desroches  
Nicolas Gode  
Paul Benoist  
Pierre Paipin (Pappin)  
Francois Bailly

7th Squad

Pierre Raguideau dit St. Germain  
Tecle Cornelius  
Anthoine Beaudet (Baudet)  
Pierre Desautels dit Lapointe (Desotels)  
Jean Baudoin (Baudouin)  
Honore Langloys dit Lachapelle (la Chapelle)  
Jean de Niau

8th Squad

Claude Robutel, corporal  
Robert LeCavalier dit Deslauriers  
Benigne Basset  
Jean Gervaise  
Urbain Tessier dit La Vigne  
Jacques Le Ber  
Charles Le Moyne

9th Squad

Jacques Mousnier, corporal  
Jacques Roulleau  
Estienne Champo  
Francois Tardinet (Tardivet)

Anthoine Brunet  
Francois Leboulanger (le Boulanger)  
Robert de Nuermann, Dutch (Nuemence)

10th Squad

Jacques Testard dit Laforest, corporal (la Forest)  
Charles Testard  
Jacques Millots  
Laurent Archambault  
Jacques Dufresne  
Andre Charly dit St. Ange  
Pierre Dagenets dit Lespine

11th Squad

Jacques LeMoyne, corporal  
Jean Quentin  
Jullien Blois or Benoist  
Gregoire Simon  
Laurent Glory (dit la Biere)  
Michel Andre dit St. Michel  
Guillaume Grenet

12th Squad

Louis Prudhomme, corporal (Preudhomme)  
Henry Perrin  
Hugues Picard dit Lafortune  
Louis Chevallier  
Jacques Beauvais dit Ste. Jamme  
Jean Descary (dit le Houx)  
Jacques Mousseaux dit Laviolette

13th Squad

Mathurin Goyet dit Laviolette, corporal  
Jean Leduc  
Francois Roisnay  
Pierre Gagnier  
Guillaume Estienne  
Pierre Pigeon  
Laurent Bory (dit Grandmaison)

14th Squad

Le Sieur de Saily, corporal  
Gilles Lauson  
Guillaume Gendron  
Jean Chevallier  
Antoine Courtemanche

Pierre Tessier  
Pierre Saulnier

#### 15th Squad

Pierre de Lugerat dit Desmoulins, corporal  
Jean Lemercher dit Laroche  
Mathurin Langevin dit Lacroix  
Simon Galbrun  
Michel Paroissien  
Pierre Chiconanne (Chicouane)  
Antoine Renault (dit Tambour)

#### 16th Squad

Honnore Dausny dit le Tourango, corporal  
Mathurin Thibaudeau  
Jean Renouil  
Charles Ptolomel  
Mathurin Jouaneau (Jouanneau)  
Michel Theodore dit Gilles  
Jean Scelier

#### 17th Squad

Nicolas Hubert dit Lacroix, corporal  
Pierre Lorrain  
Louis Loisel  
Marin Jannot dit Lachapelle  
Mathurin Lorion  
Jean Chapperon  
Nicolas Milet dit Le Beauceron

#### 18th Squad

Jean Cicot, corporal  
Mathurin Jousset  
Jacques Beauchamp  
Elie Beaujean  
Fiacre Ducharno (Ducharne dit Lafontaine)  
Simon Cardinal

#### 19th Squad

Jean Valliquet (dit Laverdure)  
Urbain Gete  
Jacques De la porte  
Pierre Gaudin (dit Chatillon)  
Simon Desprez  
Rene Fillastreau  
Louis Guerestin

#### 20th Squad

Descoulombiers, corporal  
Brossard (Urbain Brossard)  
Bouvier Brunier (Michel Bouvier)  
Leger Hebert  
Lavallee (Piron dit Lavallee)  
Pierre Charon  
Rene Fezeret (Fezerel)

#### LIST OF CAPTAINS OF MILITIA DURING THE FRENCH REGIME

The captains of the militia were called captains de la coté or seigneurie or of the parish. The seigneuries were older than the parishes. The beginning of the organization of parishes dates to 1721. In 1750, the militia were pretty well organized into parish companies.

Prior to parish militias, most seigneuries had one organized militia company. In time the seigneuries were divided into a number of parishes, each having its own militia company and officers. There also were some seigneuries which had more than one parish but only one militia company.

The following listing of captains of militia are by seigneurie with a few exceptions. Those like Charlesbourg and Ste. Foy had a union of more than one seigneurie or part of a seigneurie under one religious administration. This list is not complete.

The seigneurie is given, followed by the name or names of the captain of the militia and the years he served.

#### Assomption

Pierre-René Vaillant, 1717-1727

#### Autray and La Noraye

Joseph Sansfacon, 1744  
Nicolas Bonnin, 1748-1749

#### Baie Saint Antoine

Pierre Pépin dit La Force, between 1686-1701  
Louis Lefebvre des Islets, 1748

Baie Saint Paul  
Pierre Dupré, 1717-1723  
René de La Voye, 1723?-1731  
J. B. Martel, 1747-1748  
Francois Bouchard, 1756?

Batiscan  
René Le Gardeur de Beauvais, 1684  
Nicolas Rivard, Sieur de La Vigne, 1694-1698  
Pierre Desy, Disy or Dizy de Montplaisir, 1705  
Alexis Marchand, 1717-1727  
Joseph Guillet Saint Marc, 1737  
Villeneuve, 1760

Beaumont  
Eustache Couture de Bellerive, 1721  
Claude-Joseph Roy, 1747-1749

Beauport  
Nicolas Juchereau de Saint Denys, 1665-1666?  
Ignace Juchereau Du Chesnay de Saint Denys, 1684  
Nicolas Juchereau de Saint Denys, 1690  
Noel Maillou, 1721  
Noel Beaupré, 1742  
Pierre Maillou, 1742-1749  
Pierre Maheu, 1751?

Beaupré  
Francois Bellanger, 1663-1677  
Pierre Testu, sieur de or du Tilly, 1684  
Noel Gagnon, commandant de la cote de Beaupré

*(By 1690, Beaupré was in 4 parishes--Ste-Anne (1657), Château-Richer (1658), St-Joachim (1687), L'Ange-Gardien (1688))*

Pierre Testu sieur de or du Tilly, captain commandant of militia de coté de Beaupré, 1712  
Nicolas Trudel, captain commandant of militia de coté de Beaupré, 1727

*Parish of Sainte-Anne*  
Prisque Lessard or de Lessard, 1741-1743  
Jean Lessard, 1762

*Parish of Château Richer*  
Pierre Testu sieur de or du Tilly, 1697  
Charles Gagnon, 1717

Charles Gagnon, 1744

*Parish of Saint-Joachim*  
Francois Rancourt, 1749-1762

*Parish of L'Ange-Gardien*  
Nicolas Trudel or Trudelle, 1711-1721  
Jacques Boutillet, 1737

Bécancour  
Nicolas Perrot, 1690-1710  
Nicolas Perrot dit Turval or Turbal, 1721-1747

Bellechasse or Berthier en Bas  
Joseph Lemieux, 1721-1747

Berthier or Berthier en Haut  
Martin Cazobon or Casaubon, 1721  
Pierre Boulet or Boule, 1748-1749

Boucherville  
Jean de Lafond, sieur de La Fontaine, 1673; 1705  
Jacques Menard dit La Fontaine, 1705?  
Louis Menard dit La Fontaine, 1721 (son of preceding)  
Francois Quintal, 1750-1751  
Pierre des Lauriers, 1759

Cap de la Madeleine  
Nicolas Rivard de la Vigne, 1661  
Jean-Francois Le Boullanger de St. Pierre, 1721-1722  
N. Rochelleau, 1755

Chambly  
Adrien Le Grain dit La Vallée, 1711  
Charles Le Grain dit La Vallée, 1744-1755  
Bernard Letourneau, 1756

Champlain  
Michel-Ignace Desy, Disy or Dizy de Montplaisir, 1695-1721  
Jean-Francois Chotel D'Orvilliers, 1727-1730  
Alexis Marchand, 1739  
Louis-Joachim Marchand, 1745 (son of preceding)  
Nicolas Perrot, 1747  
Alexis Roux-Morinville, 1757

Charlesbourg

*(parish formed in 1679 , part of seigneurie of Gaudardville and of Ste Foy)*

Jean Roy or Le Roy dit Ody or Audy, 1721-1730

Germain Magnan, 1730

Jean-Baptiste Roy, 1751

Pierre Chauveau, 1754?

La Chenaye

Jean Berloin dit Nantel, 1706

Jean Gariépy, 1734

Jean-Baptiste Roy, 1744?

Gilles Lecourt, 1760?

Contrecoeur

Pierre Mesnard, 1721

Deschambault

*(parish of Deschambault made up of seigneuries of Dechambault and of La Chevrotiere)*

Bernard de Lorne, 1721-1753

Paul Perrault, Perreau, or Perrot, 1755-1759

La Durantaye

*(The seigneurie from 2 parishes of St-Michel and St. Vallier)*

Jacques Corriveau, Corrivault, or Corrivaud, 1702-1736

Louis-Marie Martin, 1743-1750

Gaudardville

*(also called Rivière du Cap Rouge)*

Antoine Martin dit Montpellier, 1654

Jean Juchereau de la Ferté, 1684

Gentilly

Joseph Beauport dit Brunel, 1654

Les Grondines

Jacques Hamlin, 1721-1723

Francois Rivard e Montendre, 1737-1745

Ile Aux Coudres

Joseph Savard, 1737

The above list was extracted from Bonnault, Claude, "Notes pour servir à l'établissement d'une liste des capitaine de milice au Canada sous le regime francais," Bulletin des Recherches Historiques, v. 56, 1950, pp. 259-272.

## MILITIA--NOUVELLE COTÉ DE VAUDREUIL

On 27 April 1766, Jean Baptiste Flamand captain of the militia for the company of the district of La Nouvelle Coté de Vaudreuil, submitted the roll of his company. This was one of his responsibilities by an ordinance issued by General Gage. His list includes the following 38 men. (Spelling and capitalization are as they appear in the article)

1. Francois Berthelett dit Savoiaird
2. hiasainte charle Le Boist
3. Martin de roche
4. thomas charle Le Bois
5. josephe patoiel dit de rosier
6. jacques menar
7. André Meriquien
8. francois Sebastien dit flame
9. Jean Baptiste Comport
10. hiasaint Laviolette
11. Josephe de Loge, son
12. francois clausier dit La pance
13. francois monette
14. Jacques Laviolette
15. Jean Biron
16. francois robidou, father
17. pierre galan
18. Jean Coudon
19. Jean Baptiste Belleville
20. J. Bte Champenois
21. Bernardin St jarmin
22. toinont Montreüil
23. Josephe La Londre
24. francois roy, father
25. Josephe Grabion
26. Augustin Villeray
27. Beriau, joiner
28. Endre Bray, son
29. josephe Villeray, son
30. josephe Langomois, son
31. paulette La Gomois, son
32. Baptiste Monos, son
33. Charle Chenier
34. joseph Lajenesse, son
35. Claude Movriez dit Chambery
36. Alexiy Boiez, son
37. Charle Negrier
38. Laveu Lapris

Extracted from "Role De La Milice De La Nouvelle Cote De Vaudreuil (27 Avril 1766)" Bulletin des Recherches Historiques, v. 34, Sep 1928, pp. 566-567.

## THE MILITIA OF BEAUPORT IN 1792

The following list was extracted from "Les Miliciens de Beauport en 1792," Bulletin des Recherches Historiques, v. 36, 1930, pp. 255-256.

Company of Captain Paul Rainville	Francois Parent Josph Valin Jacques Parent Francois .... Francois Chamberland Charles Bédard Louis Lespérance Dominique Lortie Charles-Marie Chauret Jacqies Laurent Siméon Chamberland Jean Parent, father Jean Parent, son Charles Lesage	Francois Robert Joseph Marcoux Dominique Lortie Jacob Langevin Joseph Binet Alexandre Vallée Jacques Guillot M. Lemaitre Charles Parent Gustave Vallée Joseph Vallée Jean Vallee André Marcoux Louis Marcoux Etienne Parent Francois Langevin Francois Paschal Pierre Maheu Louis Langevin Pierre Roussin Jean Langevin Joseph Huot Pierre Ménard Charles Ménard Michel Marois Germain Giroux Joseph Giroux Francois Huot Raphaël Giroux Joseph Giroux Pierre Dupre Louis Vachon Louis Binet Pierre Binet Jean Tessier Gabriel Binet Jacques Quirion Jacques Girard Antoine Parernt Ignace Girarrd Louis Dastous Francois Boucher Joseph Parent Francois Potvin Francois Bédard
<p>Vincent Giroux Charles Paquet Francois Duprat Pierre Caron Germain Langevin Jacques Morin Augustin Caron Joseph Giroux Pierre Lafond Ignace Rodrigue Charles Mailloux André Guillot, son André Guillot, father Joseph Chalifour Joseph Grenier Jean Dufresne Baptiste Dubeau Germain Dubeau Joseph Mailloux Pierre Grenier Prisque Chalifour Ignace Toupin Pierre Cyr Charles Paradis Germain Bélanger Jacques Bélanger Jean-Marie Bélanger Pierre Bélanger Pierre Chalifour Pierre Mailloux Germain Giroux Nicolas Parent Joseph Cholette Pierre Vallée Francois Giroux Thomas Touchette Louis Binette Jean Marie Marcoux Michel Marcoux Michel Mailloux Joseph Parent Alexandre Toupin Thomas Lespérance</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Company of Captain Sifard Parent</p> <p>Vincent Grenier Vincent Tessier Antoine Tessier Pierre Grenier Pierre-Archange Grenier Charles-Archange Grenier Francois Grenier Joseph Grenier Paul Rainville Louis Grenier Jean Grenier Pierre Grenier Jean Giroux Ange Bélanger Louis Maheux Charles Grenier Louis Giroux Jean Traversy Charles Bougy Joseph Marcoux Francois Giroux Jean Marcoux Michel Grenier Baptiste Lefebvre Michel Lefebvre Jean Maheux Gustave Creste Louis Vallée</p>	



## MILITIA WHO REFUSED TO DO CORVÉE WORK

Those militia men who did not obey their officers or who refused to do as they were ordered had to appear before the commissioners of peace in Court. If they were found guilty, their refusal usually brought a fine of five pounds if it were a first offense. Below is a list of militia men of Quebec who were charged with non observance of orders relative to corvée work in the king's service between 19 February 1782 and 8 April 1783. All of the men listed faced this charge (Unless otherwise stated). Most received fines. The fine was usually 5 pounds. Some paid their fines the same day. In some cases, the charges were dismissed. John Burke was the commissioner of peace for the king who heard the charges. There were other commissioners present at each of the hearings.

These records were found in the Records of the Civil and Provincial Secretary Lower Canada, (S Series) 1760-1840 (RG 4, A1, Vol 24), pp. 8418-8436, National Archives of Canada, Ottawa.

### Tuesday 19 February 1782

Francois Joachim, fine of 5 pounds  
 Jean-Marie Senecal, fine of 5 pounds (pd.)  
 Charles Cadoe, dismissed  
 Margue Bellanger, fine of 5 pounds (pd.)  
 Jacques Bonne, fine 5 pounds (pd.)  
 Maurice La Gacé, fine of 5 pounds (pd.)  
 George Sarrazin ?, fine of 5 pounds (pd.)  
 Francois Savana, fine of 5 pounds  
 Joseph Guyon, held over to following  
     Tuesday  
 Peltier, held to another day  
 Christophe Rocge, fine of five pounds  
 Antoine Freonier, dismissed  
 Jacques Berger, dismissed  
 Menon Grouz, fine of 5 pounds (pd.)  
 Amable Melieux, dismissed  
 Joseph Adam, held to next day  
 Antoine Trudel, fine of 5 pounds by default  
 Joseph Gordon, fine of 5 pounds  
 Boisetate?, fine of 5 pounds (pd.)  
 Pierre Bazinet, fine of 5 pounds by default  
 Cht. ? La Verden, son, fine of 5 pounds (pd.)  
 Joseph-Marie Aubin, father, fine of 5 pounds  
 (pd.)

Larosa, to pay fine by default  
 Pierre Girard, fine of 5 pounds  
 Thomas La Violet, fine of 5 pounds (pd.)  
 Francois Trottier, fine of 5 pounds (pd.)  
 Dandean Passipreu ?, fine of 5 pounds (pd.)  
 Paul Paciopier, fine of 5 pounds (pd.)  
 Joseph Poirier, fine of 5 pounds by default  
 Francois Casaille, dismissed  
 Joseph Mallioux, dismissed  
 Charles St. Ange, dismissed  
 Pierre Macon, fine of 5 pounds by default  
 Jean Montigny, dismissed  
 Aug. Valiguet, dismissed  
 Baptiste Parent, dismissed  
 Antoine Deslorces, dismissed  
 Riople, dismissed  
 Francois Vesina, dismissed  
 Charles Girard, dismissed  
 Francois Goulet, dismissed  
 Morin, dismissed  
 Augustine Besnard, dismissed  
 Baptiste Demarais, dismissed  
 Louis Lafortune, fine of 5 pounds (pd.)  
 Veau, father, dismissed

### Tuesday 5 March 1782

### Tuesday 26 February 1782

Joseph Gyon, fine of 5 pounds by default  
 Peltier, fine of 5 pounds by default  
 Laflame, dismissed  
 Joseph Biconesnee ?, dismissed  
 Joseph Adam, fine of 5 pounds (pd.)  
 Etienne Gagnon, fine of 5 pounds (pd.)  
 Francois Pinneaut ?, fine of 5 pounds (pd.)  
 Pierre St. Michel, dismissed  
 Antoine Rondeau, To pay fine by default

Joseph Gaudin, fine of 5 pounds by default  
 Pierre Desormeau, dismissed  
 Pierre Bellisle, fine of 5 pounds by default  
 Charles Bellanger, fine of 5 pounds (pd.)  
 Baniginion ?, fine of 5 pounds (pd.)  
 Jacques Beauchamp, fine of 5 pounds (pd.)  
 Henry Beauchamp, fine of 5 pounds  
 Amable Gerrard, fine of 5 pounds (pd.)  
 Jh. Emanuel, dismissed  
 Pierre Locat, fine of 5 pounds (pd.)  
 Joseph La Branche, fine of 5 pounds

Prisque Le Claire, fine of 5 pounds (pd.)  
 Joseph Nantele, fine of 5 pounds (pd.)  
 Pierre Marrais, fine of 5 pounds  
 Jean Gingras, dismissed  
 Fabian Coté, fine of 5 pounds (pd.)  
 Jean Mathe, fine of 5 pounds (pd.)  
 Nicolas Mathe, fine of 5 pounds (pd.)  
 Nicolas Mathe, fine of 5 pounds (pd.)  
 Pierre Moyer, dismissed  
 Louis Filiau, fine of 5 pounds (pd.)  
 Francois Berlinget, dismissed  
 Bellanger Bonsecour, case held over  
 Louis Sousy, fine of 5 pounds (pd.)  
 Jean Forget, dismissed  
 Baptiste Mellieux, dismissed  
 Albert Ouiomet, fine by default  
 Jean Dejardin, dismissed

Tuesday 19 March 1782

Berlinget, dismissed  
 Augustin Maille, dismissed  
 Louis Bolecque ?, dismissed

Tuesday 2 July 1782

Antoine Deschamps, dismissed  
 Louis Cousineau, dismissed

Saturday 8 March 1783

Jean Baptiste Gingras, dismissed  
 La Perle, fine of 5 pounds (pd.)  
 Pierre Duplessis, fine of 5 pounds  
 Jacques Bausan, fine of 5 pounds (pd.)  
 Jh. La Violette, fine of 5 pounds  
 Joseph La Barq, fine of 5 pounds (pd.)  
 Noell Legault, dismissed  
 Jean Baptiste Langevin, dismissed  
 Ml. Andre Bonne, dismissed  
 Joseph Bignar, dismissed  
 Baptiste Basinat, fine of 5 pounds (pd.)  
 Bazil La Chappele, fine of 5 pounds or to go  
 on security given voyage

Monday, 10 March 1783

Louis Le Mais, fine of 5 pounds but  
 recommended to his excellency as a  
 fair man  
 Dominique Scipio, fine of 5 pounds or  
 security given to go on voyage

Francois Berthiaume, fine of 5 pounds or  
 security given voyage  
 Charles Dejardin, dismissed  
 Gl. Rolland, not found and warrant to justice  
 of peace  
 Le Nommade Pine ?, fine of 5 pounds  
 Bayand, fine of 5 pounds  
 Francois De Coste, fine of 40 shillings for not  
 advertising (pd.)  
 Joseph Vandelle, fine for which he was to go  
 on voyage  
 Gabriel LaCompte, dismissed  
 Noel Brunet, Dismissed  
 Amable Brunel, dismissed  
 Francois St. Germain, dismissed  
 Francois La Foranchise ?, action discontinued  
 on paying 12 Dollars to Captain  
 Laviolet  
 Francois Racicotte, dismissed  
 Jh. Jantras, fine (pd.)  
 Joseph Petit, condemned by default and  
 warrant to Justice of peace  
 Louis Richard, fine by default  
 Francois Brunet, fine by default and warrant  
 to justice of peace  
 St. Michel, dismissed  
 Baptiste LaRosa, fined  
 Charles Robert, dismissed  
 Joseph Durocher, dismissed on paying 10  
 dollars to the man who went in his  
 room  
 Joseph Joachim, dismissed  
 Joseph Adam, dismissed  
 Francois St. George, dismissed  
 Charles St. Romin, dismissed  
 Amable Avare, father, dismissed  
 Gabriel Labombard, did not appear, order for a  
 warrant to justice of peace  
 Louis Picard, did not appear, order for a  
 warrant to justice of peace

Tuesday 11 March 1783

Jean Baptiste Labonte, fine of 5 pounds (pd.)  
 Joseph La Quatite ?, fine of 5 pounds by  
 default  
 Joseph Marie Fortin, fine of 5 pounds  
 Jacques Picket, fine of 5 pounds (pd.)  
 Pierre Jean Dneau, dismissed  
 Aug. Guimond, fine of 5 pounds (pd.)  
 Joseph DuChesne, fine of 5 pounds  
 Baptiste Muroy, fine of 5 pounds by default

Baptiste Muroy, fine of 5 pounds by default  
 Louis Vandel or Vandet, dismissed  
 Jean Daniele, dismissed  
 Louis Fournier, fine of 5 pounds (pd.)  
 Pierre Gagnard, dismissed  
 Marin Denoyer, dismissed  
 Antoine La Rabell, dismissed  
 Andre Gaudnegu ?, fine of 5 pounds (pd.)  
 Joseph Baudoin, discontinued on paying 2  
     dollars to mssr. St. George  
 Pellet, dismissed  
 Louis Hettier, dismissed  
 Francois Gendron, fine of 5 pounds (pd.)  
 Pl. Nicolas, a warrant to justice of peace  
 Pierre Gendron, fine of 5 pounds  
 Ignace Hubert, fine of 5 pounds  
 Louis Fortin, fine of 5 pounds (pd.)  
 Pl. Trudele, dismissed  
 Francois Goulet, dismissed  
 Paschal Giroux, fine of 5 pounds (pd.)  
 Jean Langevin, fine of 5 pounds  
 Francois Guerteau, fine of 5 pounds  
 Jean Louis LeBeuf, fine of 5 pounds  
 Francois Gendron Delantre, son of Charles,  
     dismissed  
 Marehet, fine of 5 pounds  
 Jean Baptiste Bertrand dit Gouin, dismissed  
 Jh. Mason, dismissed  
 Joseph Angers, dismissed  
 Jh. Gettier, dismissed  
 Dominique Couret ?, dismissed  
 Cannette or Connette, dismissed

Wednesday 12 March 1783

Louis Duval, fine of 5 pounds  
 Jean Charles Brouillet, dismissed  
 Jh. Courvals ?, fine by default  
 Baptiste Lausoin, fine of 5 pounds (pd.)  
 Louis LaBelle, fine of 5 pounds (pd.)  
 Pierre Cappe, dismissed  
 Louis la Boeshe ?, fine of 5 pounds (pd.)  
 Pierre Baillet, to pay 10 dollars to Captain  
     Maurer  
 Nicholas Villemande, dismissed  
 Baptiste Longpres, fine of 5 pounds (pd.)  
 Pierre Clapeau, dismissed  
 Jh. Laurange, dismissed  
 Jh. Bellanger, dismissed

10 March 1783

Jh. La Rondae, 40 shillings for going without  
     leave (pd.)  
 Jean Gosscele ?, 40 shillings for going  
     without leave  
 Pierre Romme, fine by default  
 Francois Laurain ?, fine  
 Louis Bedard, fine  
 Jean Sarapilic or Sanspilic ?, fine (pd.)  
 Pierre Louis Pacgnat ?, fine of 5 pounds

26 March 1783

Laurent Lepare, dismissed on paying 10  
     dollars to Captain Maurer  
 Henry Beaudin, fine by default  
 Francois Aubin, dismissed

1 April 1783

Antoine Baudrie, condemned by default  
 Francois Parrissaon ?, dismissed  
 Jean Baptiste La Riviere, dismissed  
 Bazil Laurent, fine by default  
 Dgre. La Compte, to pay 40 shillings for not  
     enrolling  
 Jh. Fetreau, condemned by default, warrant  
     to justice of peace  
 Laurent Deau, to pay 45 shillings (pd.)  
 Rochon, fine of 5 pounds

8 April 1783

Louis St. Pierre, fine of 5 pounds (pd.)  
 Francois LeBlanc, did not appear, order of a  
     warrant to justice of peace

**MILITIA CAPTAINS AT ILE JESUS**

A burial record (10 January 1793) for Pierre  
 Langlois dit Germain, first captain of the  
 militia of St Vincent de Paul, Isle Jesus,  
 stated that attending his funeral were the  
 captains of l'Isle Boniface Paquet, Julien  
 Leblanc, Joseph Lorrain, Charles Filiatro dit  
 St. Louis and Sieur Chatellier, Vincent  
 Constantin, Louis Quevillion, Pierre Laurent  
 L'horthy and many habitants of the militia.  
 Extracted from Lefebvre, Jean-Jacques, "Les capitaines  
 de Milice de L'île Jesus," Bulletin des Recherches  
 Historiques, v. 59, 1953, pp. 67-69.

## "Memories" Are Made of This

Tony Shulist

It is known that memories are triggered by our senses. The sense of smell being the most powerful, followed by hearing, sight and touch (not in any order that I am aware of).

Driving on I-94 towards or from downtown Milwaukee takes me past the Red Star Yeast Company. Every time I smell yeast I remember my paternal grandmother making bread. I see her, the kitchen and the steps I often played on with my toy cars. This memory is vivid because the situation occurred many times.

The fragrance of lilacs also triggers memories of grandma's house. A ten foot high row of lilac bushes ran between her house and the side street. Lilacs also trigger a less vivid memory of a backyard at an aunt's house in Wisconsin Rapids. I was there at a young age (most likely younger than ten years old) after either a wedding or a funeral. We parked in an alley, and walked through a back yard fringed by lilac and rose bushes and onto a veranda that had a large porch swing. Three adults could sit on each side of the swing. Whose house and what occasion it was I don't know. My hope is to drive through the alleys in that area looking for that backyard. If I find a likely place I can check land records to see if any relative lived there.

Roses are yet another memory booster. My maternal grandmother grew roses along two sides of her backyard. I remember being there in the summer (before I was five years old) when the roses were large and fragrant. Such pleasant memories arise from roses that my wife and I started growing several years ago.

Sounds can trigger both good and bad memories. I've heard stories of people that upon hearing sudden loud sounds dive for cover because their memories remind them of wartime experiences.

Fortunately good sounds are plentiful and if we dwell on them we can recall many pleasing events. Recently I purchased a book that lists the top 20 hit singles from 1954 to 1999. Why? I play guitar and music has always been a major part of my life resulting in a large collection of 45 singles and LPs. Recently I decided to record these into the Computer MP3 format and put them on CDs. As part of this process I wanted to name each song with the Year, Artist, and Song Title which is why I bought the Top 20 Hits Book.

As I randomly paged through the book I found myself humming familiar tunes, and memories came to mind. I saw the houses I lived in, toys I played with, events I participated in and current events (history as we now know it). How many of you had a memory triggered by the song title of this article? If you did you can place that memory in 1955 and 1956 when Dean Martin had that hit single.

I've been writing short narratives about these memories to add to my genealogy program. I add these chronologically as an anecdote to flesh out my personal history. Many of us genealogists spend a lot of time gathering and writing a narrative of our ancestors but are failing to provide our descendents with information about ourselves.

In short, don't short your descendents. Start recording your memories and try placing them in chronological order. Let your descendents know what events shaped your life, what you like and dislike, what hobbies and jobs you had and where you traveled. Be more than a name and date, and someone who worked on genealogy.

### Web Site Numbers

Le Fichier Origine

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

Social Security Death Index Search

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

Genealogy Online

<Http://www.genealogy.org>

### NEWS NOTES

From Out on a Limb, v. 13, no. 1, Feb. 1998, Dodge/Jefferson Counties Genealogical Society, Inc. and subsequently from The Family Tree, Dec 97/Jan 98: The New York Foundling Home has opened its records to adult adoptees. This Home sent orphans to the Orphan Train in the late 1850's. Contact The New York Foundling Hospital Records Information Office, 1173 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10021. You may also contact The Orphan Train Society, Rt. 4 Box 365, Springdale, Arizona 72764.

\*\*\*\*\*

From Memoires, Societe Genealogique Canadienne-Francaise, v. 49 no. 3, Autumn 1998: Has a list of 64 acts of baptism retraced to France.

\*\*\*\*\*

From The Family Tree, v. 8 no. 4, Aug/Sep 1998: Records of men who were rejected to serve in the Civil War are on file in the National Archives, record group #110. The records are in their respective Congressional districts as they were organized in 1863. Information included could include occupation, age, place of birth, current residence, physical description and reason for rejection.

\*\*\*\*\*

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

rather than a mother who was selected."

\*\*\*\*\*

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

\*\*\*\*\*

From Connections, vol. 23, Issue 4, June 2001, Quebec Family History Society: There is an English translation of the marriage contract of Nicolas Barabbe and Michelle Ouvil, 21 Nov 1668 before royal notary Severin Ameau, Trois Rivières.

\*\*\*\*\*

From Family Chronicle, May-June 2001: The Ontario Archives has recently acquired twenty-three volumes of immigration records from the Butler library at Columbia University. The records are known as the Hawke Papers. Hawke was the Chief Emigrant Agent for Upper Canada/Canada West from 1833-1864. He was instrumental in establishing services to aid immigrants in Upper Canada. The records include letterbooks (1831-1892), arrival/destination registers, an inspection record of British Home children and an emigrant hospital register from Irish immigration following the Great Potato Famine.

The records are designated as Series Rg 11-1 to Rg 11-7. They are on microfilm and can be used at the archives or borrowed on interloan. More information is available on the following website:  
[www.archives.gov.on.ca](http://www.archives.gov.on.ca)

\*\*\*\*\*

### COMING UP

29 Sep 2001: McHenry County College, Crystal Lake, Illinois: Cyndi Howells will present three internet genealogy programs, sponsored by McHenry County Illinois Genealogical Society. For information: [mcigs@mcigs.org](mailto:mcigs@mcigs.org)

5-7 Oct 2001: FEEFHS (Federation of Eastern European Family History Societies) 8th International Conference at the Ramada Inn South Airport, 6401 South 13th St., Milwaukee: Topics covered will include U.S. Immigration and European Emigration records; Hamburg and Bremen passenger lists; Austro-Hungarian Empire; Czech, Silesia, Poland, Armenia, Prussia, Germany, Hungary Bukovina, Slovakia, Posen/Pozan, Pomerania, Galicia, Volga Germans, and former Soviet areas. For information contact:

Marsha Gustad  
(262) 786-3312  
mgust@AOL.com

\*\*\*\*\*

19-20 Oct 2001: Wisconsin State Genealogical Society Fall Seminar, Alliant Energy Center (formerly Expo Center), Madison, WI. The topic will be Archives: What's There? How Can I Use It? For information:

<http://www.wsgs.org>

\*\*\*\*\*

3 Nov 2001: Lake County, Illinois Genealogical Society Workshop: College of Lake County, 19351 W. Washington St., Gray's Lake, Ill. Kathleen Hinckley will be the primary speaker. Other speakers will be Bob Heck and Glenn Longacre. Registration fee is \$28.00 prior to 13 Oct and \$30.00 after 13 Oct for non-members. For information write to:

Carol Knigge  
8206 Penny lane  
Richmond IL 60071  
phone: (815) 675-9306  
caknigge@yahoo.com

\*\*\*\*\*

15-16 May, 2002: "An American Sampler" NGS (National Genealogical Society) Conference, Midwest Express Center, Milwaukee.

\*\*\*\*\*

27 Sept 2002: French Canadian/Acadian Genealogists of Wisconsin Twentieth Anniversary Reunion Banquet: Klemmers.

#### QUESTIONS DE LECTEURS

Lilah Archambault Eick, 1631 N. Viola Street, Appleton, WI 54911 is seeking information on

the place and date of death of **Videric (Alderic) Archambault**, son of **Jean Baptiste Archambeault** and **Leoiadia Perault**. **Valderic** m. **Adele Clermont** 2 Oct 1877. Does anyone know where he lived or worked?

\*\*\*\*\*

Florence M. Anderson, 2653 Pine Tree Dr. SE, Port Orchard, WA 98366-2845 is seeking the marriage date of **Josephe Robillard (Jean Baptiste Robillard and Marie Anne Beauchamp)** to **Joseph Oliver**. I also need the names of the parents of **Joseph Oliver**.

\*\*\*\*\*

Bernice J. Hackney, 8236 Baymore Way, Citrus Hts., CA 95621-1304 is seeking the parents and siblings of **Michel Gauthier** and **Ursule Petit** about 1800-1850 in Quebec. She is also seeking the names and birth information for the children of **Pierre Charron** and **Celina Machabbe** in Wisconsin or Quebec about 1870-1900.

\*\*\*\*\*

Mary H. Turvey, 52 Oakridge Drive, Marquette, MI 49855 is seeking information on the family of **Alexander Fraser** b. 1780 Ste. Anne de la Perade, son of **John** and **Marguerite Vallee**. He came to Detroit MI and m. Feb 1810 to **Catherine Trudel**.

\*\*\*\*\*

Juanita (Beaudreau-Beau) Sullivan, 4016 Tawny Meadow Way, Antelope, CA 95843 is looking for the death record in Wis. for **Caroline (nee Proux) Beaudreau** between 1890 and 1900.

\*\*\*\*\*

Yvonne Balliere Sielaff, N95 W17401 Shady Lane, Menomonee Falls, WI 53051-1313 is seeking information on **Francis Xavier Valliere**, d. 1816, of Quebec, son of **Louis Valliere** and **Amelia V. Wood**. His first m. was to **Mary Mullen** and his second m. to **Florida Asselin**. He moved to Oconto, Marinette County, WI 1865-1866 with the father of his first wife, **John Mullen** d. 12 Apr 1882, his second wife and children from both marriages--**Mary Ann, Elizabeth, Francis, Thomas, Josephine, Caroline, Hannah** and **Henry**. His last child, **Joseph**, was born in USA.

\*\*\*\*\*

Mary Dunsirn, P.O. Box 127, Lakewood, WI 54138 is seeking information on **Gloria Chesnick** and **Francis Chesnick**, daughters of

**Vovida Victoria St. Louis and Fred Chesnick.** Gloria and Francis were probably b. in 1920's in Kenosha WI and grew up in Grosse Pointe, MI area.

\*\*\*\*\*

Pat Ustine, 8811 W. Stuth Ave., West Allis, WI 53227-3743 is seeking the marriage record of **Albert Ladouceur** and **Catherine Erglie, Riel, or Gaile** about 1838-1839 possibly in Pontiac County, Quebec or Prescott, Renfrew County, Ontario.

\*\*\*\*\*

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

\*\*\*\*\*

Jo Ann Ver Bunker Plano, 412 Lasalle St., Wausau, Wis 54403-5665, is seeking information on **John William Labunker** who last resided in Port Edwards, Wood County, Wis. She is also looking for information on his half brother, **Charles Adolph Verboncoeur, Labunker, Bunker or Ber Bunker**, b. 1874 Wisconsin Rapids, Wood County, Wis. The mother of **Charles** was part native American named **Nancy Black King**. She divorced **Moses Bunker** in Wood County, Wis in 1874, the same year of **Charles'** birth. What happened to her?

\*\*\*\*\*

Lyn Harrison, 730 E. 13th Street, Crete NE 68333-2308, has lost track of the person who said they could help her with her Faille line. **Charles Lenway (Landie) m. Philomene Faille** 6 Oct 1863 at Montreal. **Philomene (Feline)** died 16 Oct 1909 at Ironwood, Michigan.

\*\*\*\*\*

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

about 1867 to **Salome**, b. Aug 1831 in New York; her parents were French Canadian.

\*\*\*\*\*

**Ramona Dennison**, Rt. 4, Box 568, Ada, Oklahoma 74820, is searching for information on the parents and siblings of **Peter Augustus Saguinette** b. about 1840, MO ; d. 1885-1890. She is also searching for the parents and siblings of **Katie Josephine Sanguinette** b. 3 March 1863 in Texas; 1st m. **William Renner** on 3 Apr. 1879, Dallas Co. TX; 2nd m. **Gaston Booker Thomas Tivis** 31 Aug. 1904 in Dallas Co. TX.

\*\*\*\*\*

**Lois M. Phelps Thomason**, 12020 N. Guinevere Dr., Spokane, WA 99218-1722 is seeking information about **Francois Xavier Brissette/Bissette/Besette** who m. **Elizabeth Reed**, 23 July 1835 in Crawford Co. WI. **Elizabeth Reed Brissette** m. **Jean B. Douville/Doville** 28 June 1838 in Crawford Co. WI. She m. **Michel Bebault/Bibeau/Bibe** 19 Jan. 1858 in Trempealeau, Trempealeau, WI. Children of these three unions include: (1) **Xavier F. Bissette** who m. **Lucy Awelds** 16 Feb 1860 in Trempealeau; (2) **Elizabeth Bissette/Douville ??** who m. **Peter Decker**; (3) **Alexander Douville** who served in the Civil War; (4) **James C. Douville** who also served in the Civil War; (5) **Oliver or Olivia Doville**; (6) **Virginia Doville** who m. **Dudley G. Phelps** 5 Jan 1870, in Trempealeau; (7) **Donat Bebault** who was living in Spooner, Washburn, WI in 1905; (8) **Mary Bebault** who m. **Sidney Norton**, 24 Feb. 1878 in Trempealeau; (9) **Jonas C. Bebault** who m. **Sarah Ann Phelps** 24 Feb. 1878/79 in Trempealeau; (10) **Rose E. Bebault/Doville ??** m. **Herman G. Gibbs**; (11) **Rose Ellen Bebault** who m. **Dorance Govinger** 24 Feb. 1878 in Trempealeau. There are said to be at least 3 more children.

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

\*\*\*\*\*

Queries are published free. Be specific and provide as much information as possible.
--



## 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 your 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)

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.



FRENCH CANADIAN/ACADIAN GENEALOGISTS OF WISCONSIN

# QUARTERLY

Volume 16 No 2

Winter 2001-2002

## From the President

*Merci beaucoup!* Our organization is very grateful for the services of our out-going vice-president Jo Christon and treasurer Yvonne Sielaff. We also wish to thank Marilyn Bourbonais and Pat Ustine for their leadership. Many thanks to Larry Beauchamp, Pat Ustine, Marilyn Bourbonais, and Joan Nycz for volunteering to put their names on the ballots for officers for 2002.

Please be reminded that the Milwaukee Family History Center, in Hales Corners, WI, is in the process of reviewing all of their films on indefinite loan. They are placing labels on all of them. If you wish to keep the films on indefinite loan, you must remove the label by 30 November 2002.

The Executive Board has approved a twelve meeting schedule for the future. We will have eight formal meetings with programs and four informal meetings.

*Rendez vous avec nous!!!* Join us for our informal meetings in 2002: 9 January, 11 April, 11 July, and 12 December. We will have "experts" in attendance to help you. The library will be open for your perusal. Of course, Linda Boyea, chairperson of the library committee, always needs a helping hand with the library. Bring a friend and join us.

The 2002 National Genealogical Society Conference will soon be here! Yes --- HERE --- Midwest Express Center --- Milwaukee, WI --- 15 - 18 May 2002! We will need help with the booth. Please

let Lori Damuth know if you are willing to help.

By now your calendars are marked for the 20th Reunion/Anniversary of the French Canadian/Acadian Genealogists of Wisconsin on 27 September 2002. Please tell Bev and Larry LaBelle if you can help with this event. Maybe you could do a dance, read a poem, sing a song, play the fiddle, etc. We look forward to seeing many faces --- old and new at this most auspicious occasion.

Sandy Becker, Lori Damuth and I spent Saturday, 3 November, at the Lake County Genealogical Society Conference in Grays Lake, Illinois. We enjoyed meeting many fellow genealogists, sharing experiences and spreading the word about our society. Interestingly, we found that the conference goers were very interested in our "French" buttons and bought more of them than the general genealogy buttons. We hope to attend more of these conferences where we can "peddle our wares" and advertise our group.

With the holidays and solstice fast approaching, I wish you the very best.

## Seasons Greetings!

Kateri (Teri) Dupuis

414-443-9429

kdupuis@wi.rr.com

## MARRIAGES DURING THE FRENCH REGIME

By Joyce Banachowski

Just as today, weddings in New France were great and joyful celebrations. The marriage ceremony was both a solemn and a festive occasion. Few settled in the colony without marrying. The marriage itself took place in the church followed by the blessing of the nuptial bed and a celebration of singing, dancing, drinking and eating which could last several days. The wedding celebration was preceded by interviews, publication of marriage banns and the signing of a marriage contract.

The first to come to New France were explorers, followed by clergy, those interested in the fur trade, and engages. There were very few women or families. The population for the most part was male. To remedy this, marriageable women and girls were brought to New France to become wives. At first this was done by *dévôtes* and sponsors. Between 1634 and 1661 about 220 marriageable girls,

mostly orphans, were selected and brought to New France by the company of 100 Associates and religious devotes--Madame de La Peltrie, Jeanne Mance and Marguerite Bourgeoys. These women, they brought, became wives to the habitants of New France. Later, between 1663 and 1673, the king took part in sponsoring and paying for the transporting of groups of women who eventually became known as the *filles du roi*.

### Filles du Roi

The king realized that to keep control of his colony, he would have to increase the population, and to do this he had to increase the marriage rate. Following the example of the early *dévôte* founders, he sent *filles du roi* (King's daughters) to New France. Jean-Baptiste Colbert, the king's minister and adviser, considered the *filles du roi* to be

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: Larry Beauchamp  
414 425-7768  
Treasurer: Joan Nycz  
414 541-3575  
Recording Secretary: Louis Demers,  
414 281-7765  
Corresponding Secretary: Pat Ustine,  
414 321-0727  
Director at Large: Marilyn  
Bourbonais  
414 476-6673  
Director at Large: Loretta 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 Geyh, Committee: Marilyn Bourbonais, Beverly LaBelle, Pat Ustine, Sister Francele 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:

Auditing: Marilyn Bourbonais  
Historian: Jo Christon  
Library: Barb Glassel, Linda Boyea, Ann Le Marre  
Mentoring: Pat Ustine  
Programs: Jo Christon  
Publicity and Promotions: Pat Ustine  
Sunshine: Bev McCarthy  
Technology: Tony Shulist  
Travel: Sandy Becker, Ann Le Marre, Teri Dupuis  
20th Anniversary: Bev & Larry LaBelle, John Grignon, Marge Schutzh, Susan White, Pat Ustine  
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.

Copyright © 2002 by French Canadian/Acadian Genealogists of Wisconsin

suitable for reproduction, healthy, strong and not outwardly repulsive -- "good breeding stock so that the colony's population would grow without extensive emigration from France."<sup>1</sup>

Each girl was provided with 30 livres for clothing, 60 livres for transportation to New France, a small chest with a bonnet, comb, handkerchief, headdress, spool of white thread, one pair of shoe ribbons, stockings, gloves, scissors, two knives, 100 sewing needles, 1000 pins, four lace braids and a box with 2 livres in coins.<sup>2</sup> A woman was in charge of them for the ocean's crossing. Upon arrival in New France, bachelors were to choose wives from among them. It is estimated that about 800-900 *filles du roi* came to New France at the crown's expense between 1663 and 1673 while this policy was in effect. When these women arrived, they were housed in convents where the men went to choose their wives.

In Villemarie (Montreal) this was usually at the house of Marguerite Bourgeoys. While the girls were with her, Marguerite introduced them to women already in the colony and instructed them in the skills necessary in a pioneer household, especially how to heat the house without burning it down. (One of the complaints of the Ursulines when a small house of theirs was used by the *filles du roi* was that they almost burned it down two or three times).<sup>3</sup>

The *filles du roi* received 50 livres at the time of their marriage. After the first child was born, (usually a year later), they received the remainder of their dowry.

---

<sup>1</sup> Moogk, Peter N., La Nouvelle France, Michigan State University Press, East Lansing, 2000, p. 106.

<sup>2</sup> Leduc, Adrienne, "A *Fille du Roi's* Passage," The Beaver, Feb-March 2001, pp. 20-21.

<sup>3</sup> Simpson, Patricia, Marguerite Bourgeoys and Montreal 1640-1665, McGill-Queen's University Press, Montreal, 1997, p. 167.

#### 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 7:00 for library use. Enter by the Northeast door to the mall. Take the stairs or elevator down one level.

January 10: Rendezvous to work on organizing library materials

February 14: Pea Soup and Johnny Cake Meeting

March 14: Locating Flesh for the Bones: Share Your Ideas

April 11: Rendezvous work session

#### Marriage Laws, Customs, Etc.

To insure and encourage marriages in New France, Jean Talon, Intendant under King Louis XIV, issued a number of marriage regulations. All single men were to be married within two weeks after the arrival of a ship transporting the King's daughters. Bachelors were not permitted to go into the woods or fish on any pretext to trade with the Indians at this time. Single men were taxed as long as they remained bachelors. Colbert suggested to Talon that special burdens should be placed on bachelors and that all opportunities for advancement and honors should be denied to them.<sup>4</sup> In addition, dowries were given to poor girls and cash awards were given to those who married young and to those who had large families.<sup>5</sup>

Parents were ordered to have their sons married by age 20 and their daughters married

---

<sup>4</sup> Costain, Thomas B., The White and the Gold, Doubleday and Company, New York, 1954, pp. 286-287.

<sup>5</sup> Trudel, Marcel, Introduction to New France, reprint: Quintin Publications, Pawtucket, RI, 1997, p. 67.

# Buttons For Sale To Groups



2.5 inch buttons come in many vibrant colors.  
\$1.00/button - minimum order of 100 buttons.  
Limited customization upon request - \$25/design.  
All charges prepaid by cash/check/money order.  
Allow 6 months for delivery.

List of available buttons follows.

FCGW  
PO Box 414  
Hales Corners, WI 53130-0414

## To Order Buttons for Reunions

1. Allow six month lead time for order.
2. 100 buttons per design, minimum order.
3. Limited customization upon request - \$25.00 per design.
4. \$1.00 per button.
5. Customer prepays all charges with cash/check/money order, including postage, handling and shipping.
6. Call 414-443-9429 for customization details.

If you have any questions call the above phone number or send Email to [kdupuis@wi.rr.com](mailto:kdupuis@wi.rr.com)



FRENCH CANADIAN/ACADIAN GENEALOGISTS OF WISCONSIN

# QUARTERLY

Volume 16 No 2

Winter 2001-2002

## From the President

*Merci beaucoup!* Our organization is very grateful for the services of our out-going vice-president Jo Christon and treasurer Yvonne Sielaff. We also wish to thank Marilyn Bourbonais and Pat Ustine for their leadership. Many thanks to Larry Beauchamp, Pat Ustine, Marilyn Bourbonais, and Joan Nycz for volunteering to put their names on the ballots for officers for 2002.

Please be reminded that the Milwaukee Family History Center, in Hales Corners, WI, is in the process of reviewing all of their films on indefinite loan. They are placing labels on all of them. If you wish to keep the films on indefinite loan, you must remove the label by 30 November 2002.

The Executive Board has approved a twelve meeting schedule for the future. We will have eight formal meetings with programs and four informal meetings.

*Rendez vous avec nous!!!* Join us for our informal meetings in 2002: 9 January, 11 April, 11 July, and 12 December. We will have "experts" in attendance to help you. The library will be open for your perusal. Of course, Linda Boyea, chairperson of the library committee, always needs a helping hand with the library. Bring a friend and join us.

The 2002 National Genealogical Society Conference will soon be here! Yes --- HERE --- Midwest Express Center --- Milwaukee, WI --- 15 - 18 May 2002! We will need help with the booth. Please

let Lori Damuth know if you are willing to help.

By now your calendars are marked for the 20th Reunion/Anniversary of the French Canadian/Acadian Genealogists of Wisconsin on 27 September 2002. Please tell Bev and Larry LaBelle if you can help with this event. Maybe you could do a dance, read a poem, sing a song, play the fiddle, etc. We look forward to seeing many faces --- old and new at this most auspicious occasion.

Sandy Becker, Lori Damuth and I spent Saturday, 3 November, at the Lake County Genealogical Society Conference in Grays Lake, Illinois. We enjoyed meeting many fellow genealogists, sharing experiences and spreading the word about our society. Interestingly, we found that the conference goers were very interested in our "French" buttons and bought more of them than the general genealogy buttons. We hope to attend more of these conferences where we can "peddle our wares" and advertise our group.

With the holidays and solstice fast approaching, I wish you the very best.

## Seasons Greetings!

Kateri (Teri) Dupuis

414-443-9429

[kdupuis@wi.rr.com](mailto:kdupuis@wi.rr.com)



## MARRIAGES DURING THE FRENCH REGIME

By Joyce Banachowski

Just as today, weddings in New France were great and joyful celebrations. The marriage ceremony was both a solemn and a festive occasion. Few settled in the colony without marrying. The marriage itself took place in the church followed by the blessing of the nuptial bed and a celebration of singing, dancing, drinking and eating which could last several days. The wedding celebration was preceded by interviews, publication of marriage banns and the signing of a marriage contract.

The first to come to New France were explorers, followed by clergy, those interested in the fur trade, and engages. There were very few women or families. The population for the most part was male. To remedy this, marriageable women and girls were brought to New France to become wives. At first this was done by *dévôtes* and sponsors. Between 1634 and 1661 about 220 marriageable girls,

mostly orphans, were selected and brought to New France by the company of 100 Associates and religious devotes—Madame de La Peltrie, Jeanne Mance and Marguerite Bourgeoys. These women, they brought, became wives to the habitants of New France. Later, between 1663 and 1673, the king took part in sponsoring and paying for the transporting of groups of women who eventually became known as the *filles du roi*.

### Filles du Roi

The king realized that to keep control of his colony, he would have to increase the population, and to do this he had to increase the marriage rate. Following the example of the early *dévôte* founders, he sent *filles du roi* (King's daughters) to New France. Jean-Baptiste Colbert, the king's minister and adviser, considered the *filles du roi* to be

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: Larry Beauchamp  
414 425-7768  
Treasurer: Joan Nycz  
414 541-3575  
Recording Secretary: Louis Demers,  
414 281-7765  
Corresponding Secretary: Pat Ustine,  
414 321-0727  
Director at Large: Marilyn  
Bourbonais  
414 476-6673  
Director at Large: Loretta 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 Geyh, Committee: Marilyn Bourbonais, Beverly LaBelle, Pat Ustine, Sister Francele 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:  
Auditing: Marilyn Bourbonais  
Historian: Jo Christon  
Library: Barb Glassel, Linda Boyea, Ann Le Marre  
Mentoring: Pat Ustine  
Programs: Jo Christon  
Publicity and Promotions: Pat Ustine  
Sunshine: Bev McCarthy  
Technology: Tony Shulist  
Travel: Sandy Becker, Ann Le Marre, Teri Dupuis  
20th Anniversary: Bev & Larry LaBelle, John Grignon, Marge Schutz, Susan White, Pat Ustine  
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.

Copyright © 2002 by French Canadian/Acadian Genealogists of Wisconsin



suitable for reproduction, healthy, strong and not outwardly repulsive -- "good breeding stock so that the colony's population would grow without extensive emigration from France."<sup>1</sup>

Each girl was provided with 30 livres for clothing, 60 livres for transportation to New France, a small chest with a bonnet, comb, handkerchief, headdress, spool of white thread, one pair of shoe ribbons, stockings, gloves, scissors, two knives, 100 sewing needles, 1000 pins, four lace braids and a box with 2 livres in coins.<sup>2</sup> A woman was in charge of them for the ocean's crossing. Upon arrival in New France, bachelors were to choose wives from among them. It is estimated that about 800-900 *filles du roi* came to New France at the crown's expense between 1663 and 1673 while this policy was in effect. When these women arrived, they were housed in convents where the men went to choose their wives.

In Villemarie (Montreal) this was usually at the house of Marguerite Bourgeoys. While the girls were with her, Marguerite introduced them to women already in the colony and instructed them in the skills necessary in a pioneer household, especially how to heat the house without burning it down. (One of the complaints of the Ursulines when a small house of theirs was used by the *fille du roi* was that they almost burned it down two or three times).<sup>3</sup>

The *fille du roi* received 50 livres at the time of their marriage. After the first child was born, (usually a year later), they received the remainder of their dowry.

---

<sup>1</sup> Moogk, Peter N., La Nouvelle France, Michigan State University Press, East Lansing, 2000, p. 106.

<sup>2</sup> Leduc, Adrienne, "A *Fille du Roi's* Passage," The Beaver, Feb-March 2001, pp. 20-21.

<sup>3</sup> Simpson, Patricia, Marguerite Bourgeoys and Montreal 1640-1665, McGill-Queen's University Press, Montreal, 1997, p. 167.

#### 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 7:00 for library use. Enter by the Northeast door to the mall. Take the stairs or elevator down one level.

January 10: Rendezvous to work on organizing library materials

February 14: Pea Soup and Johnny Cake Meeting

March 14: Locating Flesh for the Bones: Share Your Ideas

April 11: Rendezvous work session

#### Marriage Laws, Customs, Etc.

To insure and encourage marriages in New France, Jean Talon, Intendant under King Louis XIV, issued a number of marriage regulations. All single men were to be married within two weeks after the arrival of a ship transporting the King's daughters. Bachelors were not permitted to go into the woods or fish on any pretext to trade with the Indians at this time. Single men were taxed as long as they remained bachelors. Colbert suggested to Talon that special burdens should be placed on bachelors and that all opportunities for advancement and honors should be denied to them.<sup>4</sup> In addition, dowries were given to poor girls and cash awards were given to those who married young and to those who had large families.<sup>5</sup>

Parents were ordered to have their sons married by age 20 and their daughters married

---

<sup>4</sup> Costain, Thomas B., The White and the Gold, Doubleday and Company, New York, 1954, pp. 286-287.

<sup>5</sup> Trudel, Marcel, Introduction to New France, reprint: Quintin Publications, Pawtucket, RI, 1997, p. 67.

by age 16. Any father who did not do so was taken to court and fined, and he was to appear at court every six months until that child had married. The King's Gift of 20 livres was given to both parties when they married within the stipulated age. After 1666, an annual award of 300 livres was given to fathers having 10 children and 400 livres to those having 12 children.<sup>6</sup>

At first, marriages between the French and Indians were also encouraged. It was hoped these mixed marriages would produce a strong population to endure the winters of Canada. It was believed that the French culture would be adopted and accepted. The Indian women however did not have as large families. This was attributed to the fact that Indian women nursed their children longer and as a result did not get pregnant as often. The native populations were also more susceptible to diseases. By the 1660's the idea of French-Indian marriages was no longer strongly advocated.<sup>7</sup> The progress of the king's plan was watched on a yearly basis by the taking of a census. The first was in 1666.

Little is known about the courting practices of New France. Within a community there were not many opportunities for young people to meet prospective marriage partners. Church and religious celebrations, family functions and neighbor contacts provided most of the opportunities to meet someone. The St. Lawrence River, however, provided the means by which there was contact between inhabitants of the towns and settlements along the river. In 1749 Peter Kalm commented that the courtship of young girls was supervised. Only if marriage was intended could a man court a girl. Marriages were usually with someone of their own class. After the British conquest, French-Canadian women of all classes married soldiers of the British army. Hardly anyone married for love. There was no such thing as

romantic love.<sup>8</sup>

In New France, arranged marriages were not common. Some arranged marriages did exist among the higher levels of society. These parents looked for social and financial advantages for their children. Young people, however, were generally free to choose their own spouse. Although most marriages were not prearranged, legally, parental consent was necessary for those under the age of 25 (in the eighteenth century, under 30 for men). Permission to marry was generally an accepted practice throughout all New France on all levels of society. Curés often insisted on permission be given by parents. The curé at St. Ours in 1815 insisted that permission of parents was necessary even if both the bride and groom were over 25 years of age. If permission was not given, the curé usually advised postponement or a third party to act as conciliator.<sup>9</sup> Parental consent also was to be given to a widow under 25 who planned to remarry. Marrying without parental consent was grounds for disinheritance. Even when children had reached the age of majority, they seldom married without parental consent.<sup>10</sup>

Young aged brides were common in the mid seventeenth century when there was a large imbalance of males to females. Most girls married between the ages of 12 and 16--with 13 being the most common age. Economically it was also advantageous for parents to agree to early marriages for their daughters. The husband was responsible for the wife's support, not the father.<sup>11</sup> In 1215 at the Lateran Council, the church law stated girls

---

<sup>8</sup> Dumont, Micheline; Jean, Michele; Lavigne, Marie and Stoddart, Jennifer, Quebec women: A History, The Women's Press, Toronto, 1987, pp. 65-68.

<sup>9</sup> Greer, Allan, Peasant, Lord, and Merchant: Rural Society in Three Quebec Parishes 1740-1840, University of Toronto press, Toronto, pp. 49-53.

<sup>10</sup> Moogk, Peter N., La Nouvelle France, p. 221.

<sup>11</sup> Foulche-Delbosc, Isabel, "Women of New France: Trois Rivières 1651-1663," Canadian Historical Review, v. 21 no 2, June 1940, p. 139.

---

<sup>6</sup> Ibid., p140 and Costain, op. cit., p. 287.

<sup>7</sup> Greer, Allan, The People of New France, University of Totonto Press, Toronto, 1999, p. 17.

could marry at the age of 12 and boys at the age of 14. Regardless of age, if a person had not reached puberty, there was a diriment impediment which prevented them from marrying.<sup>12</sup> The 1666 census indicates fourteen couples had been married before the wife could conceive. If the wife was under 12, a rehabilitated marriage usually followed. This was the case of an ancestor of mine. Marguerite Sedilot was 11 when she married Jean Aubuchon 19 Dec 1654 at Trois Rivières. A rehabilitation marriage took place 12 April 1655. Their first child was born five years after their first marriage.

Other marriages which had twelve year old brides were Daniel Duquet and Catherine Gauthier who were married 13 May 1638, at Quebec, and Jean Juchereau sieur de LaFerte who married Marie-Francoise Giffard 21 Nov 1645 at Quebec.<sup>13</sup>

At Trois Rivières, Marguerite Crevier, age 12, married Jacques Fournier in 1657. The marriage was annulled in 1659. She remarried a second time at age 16. Her sister, Marie, age 13 married Nicolas Gatineau and was widowed at age 15.<sup>14</sup>

In a letter 12 Jan 1684, the bishop allowed the marriage of Jeanne Carion, age 11 to Jacques Lemoyne at Montreal, if the curé and family had no objections, because she was mature for her age. On 7 February 1684, Jacques Lemoyne and Jeanne Carion were married at Notre Dame de Montreal.<sup>15</sup>

There were a few instances when a marriage contract was signed for a girl prior to the age

of 12, although the marriage did not take place until the bride reached 12 years of age. Madeleine Hertel made a marriage contract 11 June 1657 at age 11 although she did not marry until 29 Oct 1658 after reaching the age of 12.<sup>16</sup>

According to Jetté, Louis Godefroy sieur de Normanville signed a marriage contract with Marguerite Seigneuret on 2 March 1663. Marguerite's parents, Etienne and Marguerite Benacis, considered it a good match and stated their future son-in-law would be their only heir if he lived to consummate the marriage. Louise Dechêne says Marguerite was 8 years of age in 1661 when this agreement was made between Marguerite's parents and Godefroy. In 1683, Marguerite sought to have this contract nullified.<sup>17</sup>

In the eighteenth century there was an equal proportion of men and women, and girls put off marriage until they were adults. This gave women a chance to prepare trousseaus and gave men a chance to have more financial security. In the nineteenth century, women were looking for men who owned land and had incomes larger than theirs. The 1830's saw the beginning of a romantic and more sentimental side to marriage. There was greater competition when courting. In the country, courting was taking place at corn huskings, flax crushing bees, sugaring times and berry picking. In towns couples gathered after work. The parish continued to be a place for couples to socialize in both rural and urban areas.<sup>18</sup>

In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries it was the tendency to remarry if a spouse died. This was especially true of widowed women. The custom of Paris did not specify any period of time of mourning before a remarriage. In France however, it was customary for a widow to wait at least one

---

<sup>12</sup> Ameau, Anita, "Marriage: An Act of the Roman Catholicity," Michigan Habitant Heritage, v. 18 no. 1, Jan 1997, p. 18.

<sup>13</sup> Ibid.

<sup>14</sup> Foulche-Delbosc, op. cit., p. 139.

<sup>15</sup> Dechene, Louise, Habitants and Merchants in Seventeenth Century Montreal, McGill-Queen's University Press, Montreal, 1992, pp. 52 and 345 note 18.

---

<sup>16</sup> Foulche-Delbosc, op. cit., p. 139.

<sup>17</sup> Dechene, op. cit., pp. 52 and 345 note 20.

<sup>18</sup> Dumont, op. cit., pp. 131-132.

year or her rights of inheritance might be at risk. In New France circumstances were different. Women could not care and protect their families and cultivate and care for the farm themselves. Home location and scarcity of women were other factors affecting remarriages. At Trois Rivières it was customary to marry prior to one year after the death of a husband and some remarried before three months of mourning had passed. In one case, Bertrand Chesnay sieur de La Garenne, the husband of Elisabeth Aubert, died on 17 Jan 1683 at Quebec. Shortly after Elisabeth remarried Jean-Baptiste-Louis Franquelin at Quebec on the 4 February 1683.<sup>19</sup>

Due to remarriages, many households contained children of two or more families. This led to complications. If a woman remarried there usually was no guardian named for her children, the second husband would assume the responsibility for his wife's first family, but it was illegal for a wife to be guardian to her first husband's family (her own children). A new guardian would have to be appointed in spite of the fact that the children remained with the mother or appointed individual who would then receive a yearly allotment for each child.<sup>20</sup>

Marriage was an important and serious step in a person's life. Marriages were performed in the church. To maintain the solemnity of the nuptial ceremony, Bishop Vallier passed an ordinance in 1703. Ladies who were not modestly dressed, those who did not have their heads covered, and those who had breasts exposed were not to be allowed at the church ceremony. Insolence and joking in the church during the arrival and departure from the church were also forbidden.<sup>21</sup>

There was a small fee charged by the curé for performance of the marriage ceremony. Part

of the custom was to include names and professions in the marriage certificate and the marriage register, and the register was signed by those who could. The wedding ceremony also involved a blessing of the nuptial bed by the priest so that the marriage would prove fertile. This was completed after the marriage ceremony and before the feast. After the church ceremony was completed, everyone got into his carriage, wagon or sleigh, depending on the season, and in procession followed the bride and groom through the main street of the city or town and usually went to the bride's home where the festivities took place.<sup>22</sup>

The bride's home was usually the place for the festivities. However in later years, the wealthier occasionally used a larger building. Here, a festive celebration of eating, drinking, music and dancing took place. Dancing usually took place in the kitchen for that was usually the largest of the rooms. The bride opened the ball by dancing a minuet, cotillion, hornpipe or reel with the most distinguished of the guests. Then the guests were led into the dining room for the feast. In early times, each guest brought his own knife, spoon and fork which was hung around his/her neck in a sheath of cloth, leather, or birchbark. (Many had only a spring knife which could be carried in the pocket or a dagger which was hung around the neck). Later as the population became more established, silverware was furnished. The feast itself could include spirits, brandy, wine, soups, fish, roast pig, blood pudding, partridge, wild turkeys, *ragouts* (stews), larded venison, *pates*, *sagammitte*<sup>23</sup>, *praline*<sup>24</sup>, *galettes au beurre*<sup>25</sup>,

---

<sup>22</sup> Hamlin, M. Carrie, "Old French Traditions," *Pioneer Collection*, Lansing, 1883, p. 76.

<sup>23</sup> Sagammitte was a dish of porridge made of cracked corn, eaten with cream and maple sugar

<sup>24</sup> *Praline* was dried corn, pounded fine and mixed with maple sugar. It was carried by the French voyageurs.

<sup>25</sup> *Galettes au beurre* were thin pancakes with butter.

---

<sup>19</sup> Foulche-Delbosc, *op. cit.*, p. 141.

<sup>20</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 143-144.

<sup>21</sup> Dumont, *op. cit.*, p. 72.

*crocquecignole*<sup>26</sup>, *omelette soufflee*, floating islands, pears, apples, raspberries, grapes and coffee--the variety and quantity depending on the season and means of the family.<sup>27</sup>

After the feast there was more singing, often of folk songs, and dancing. There were few musical instruments and if there was an instrument, it was used for providing music for the dancers. The violin (fiddle) or flute were beginning to be common in the eighteenth century. The music pieces were simple and repetitive but rhythm was often complex. Qualification to play was to have stamina to play long hours. The dances were generally group dances. The minuet was the most popular. Here the men and women each formed a line facing one another. The lines approached one another and did special steps and circled each other. The upper classes did the minuet slow and stately. The habitant, however, was more vigorous and unorganized--creating his own steps and variations to a livelier beat. The quadrille also became a popular dance among the French Canadians. Here the couples performed a number of in and out and circle movements.<sup>28</sup>

Some superstitious beliefs were also part of the wedding celebration. No brooms were to be in the house after the church ceremony because that would condemn the couple to a life time of poverty. The couple strongly believed that the first one to get into the nuptial bed would be the first one to die.<sup>29</sup>

With marriage came a succession of pregnancies and children with a child being born about every two years as well as domestic chores of cooking, sewing, washing, gardening, cleaning, caring for animals, and working in the fields especially

at harvest time. The husband made the decisions for the family and the wife was to be obedient and supportive. If a husband was violent with his disobedient wife, the law was on his side. Babies were delivered by a midwife and were breast fed except for a few wealthier in the cities who had a wet nurse. Mothers also were responsible for educating young children--especially their catechism.<sup>30</sup>

Marriages involved following several civil and religious regulations. To enter a marriage contract, the groom had to be at least 14 and the bride at least 12. Parental consent had to be given to a boy until he was 30 and to a girl until she was 25 even if she was a widow. If parents refused to give their consent for no good reason, the couple could go to a notary who would write three *sommations respectueuses* (respectful requests). These requests were rare. Some of them came from underage children who were pregnant and believed marriage was necessary. If there was still a refusal, the couple could be freed from the guardianship of their parents. A marriage without parental consent was grounds for disinheritance of the guilty child. Generally, most couples, irregardless of their ages asked for parental consent. This may have been because the family's aid and support was necessary; they feared loss of a dowry or merely out of respect.<sup>31</sup> Parental or guardian approval was to be recorded in the marriage registers.

Strangers who were new to New France had to have an "evidence of freedom" certificate drawn up which stated they were not already married prior to coming to New France.<sup>32</sup> Soldiers were not permitted to marry without permission of their commanding officers, and permission was rarely given. A soldier received little pay and the small amount he earned doing other jobs was often skimmed

---

<sup>26</sup> *Crocquecignole* was a sort of doughnut.

<sup>27</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 77.

<sup>28</sup> Russel, Louis, *Everyday Life in Colonial Canada*, pp. 193-194.

<sup>29</sup> Costain, *op. cit.*, p. 287.

---

<sup>30</sup> Greer, *The People* ....., pp. 64-66.

<sup>31</sup> Moogk, *op. cit.*, p. 221.

<sup>32</sup> Trudel, *op. cit.*, p. 255.

off by company commanders.<sup>33</sup>

The parish priest also questioned the couple on marriage and checked that the couple knew their prayers. The publishing of three banns was required on three successive Sundays. However, a dispensation of two and at times of all three banns could be had by paying a sum of money. There also were days when marriages were forbidden by the church--between the first Sunday of Advent and Epiphany and between Ash Wednesday and Low Sunday. Marriages also could not fall within canonical impediments. Fourteen of these were diriment which meant the marriage was null and void. These diriment impediments included consanguinity to the fourth degree, affinity to the fourth degree and propriety. Consanguinity prevented a person from marrying a relative. Affinity prevented a person from marrying relatives of his/her deceased spouse. Propriety forbid a man from marrying the mother, sister or daughter of his deceased fiancée. It was possible to get dispensations but they were very costly varying with the seriousness of the impediment.<sup>34</sup>

Agriculture and the church had an effect on when marriages took place. Most of the contracts of marriage and marriages took place in the late fall and winter, prior to Advent and Lent. The Church did not permit marriages during Lent until after Easter. The planting, care and harvesting of crops made it inconvenient to hold marriages in spring, summer, and early fall for both those who were being married and those who were attending the marriage. Fresh meat and other supplies were more plentiful in fall and winter. Engagés who had completed their term of indenture and soldiers who were released from military service had only April to November to begin to clear land and build a crude shelter if they were to marry and stay

in the colony.<sup>35</sup> November, January and February seem to have been the most popular months for marriages to take place. The exception was when the King of France was sending brides for the colonists. During these times, the marriages were frequently held shortly after the ships arrived in August, September and October.

#### Rehabilitated Marriages

If a church law was violated or a proper procedure was neglected, a marriage although performed by a parish priest may be considered invalid. In that case a rehabilitated marriage or second marriage for the same couple was repeated a year or so later.

There are a variety of reasons for a rehabilitated marriage. Three banns may not have been posted; a dispensation may not have been given for not having a bann posted; parental permission may not have been given; a girl was under the age of 12; a young man newly come to New France may not have produced evidence that he was free to marry; dispensation had not been given for consanguinity or affinity; or a couple married and did not know they were violating one of the laws of consanguinity or affinity. When this error was discovered, the marriage became invalid, and any children of this marriage became illegitimate. (Illegitimate children could not inherit from their parents). Once the marriage was rehabilitated, the children were legitimized.

#### Marriages A La Facon Du Pays

Marriages *a la facan du pays* combined Indian and European marriage customs. Traders would obtain the consent of the girl's parents and would be required to pay a bride price determined by the girl's relatives. There was no exchange of vows between the couple. The smoking of the calumet sealed the

---

<sup>33</sup> Greer, The People...., p. 50.

<sup>34</sup> Trudel, op. cit., p. 255.

---

<sup>35</sup> Dechene, Louise, Habitants and Merchants in Seventeenth Century Montreal, McGill-Queen's University Press Montreal, 1992, p. 53,

alliance. The fur trader usually visited the Indian camp to claim his wife and then the couple would be ceremoniously escorted to the fort or post.

The bride would go through a cleansing ritual performed by the other women of the fort to make her pleasing to her white husband. She would be scoured of grease and paint and given European style clothing. Norwester's wives were clothed in Canadian fashion (shirt, short gowns, petticoat, and leggings). The trader then took his bride to his quarters and from then on were considered husband and wife. Although not common, separation could be decided by either partner. However, the gifts to the parents were not returned.

A social problem arose when the trader chose to retire, and he would leave his Indian wife often times turning her over to another trader.

#### Mariage a la Gaumine

In 1759 l'Ordonnance de Blois was passed. This stated that the marriage was to be consecrated in front of a cure and two witnesses. It became known as *mariage a la gaumine* because Gaumin was the first to marry in this fashion.

At the beginning of the eighteenth century, couples who had been denied permission to marry might choose to have a *mariage a la gaumine*. A couple would secretly go to mass with two witnesses. At the solemn part of the consecration or when the priest gave the blessing to the congregation, the couple would stand and announce loudly their intent to be husband and wife without any further ceremony. When it occurred, the priest would record it in the Marriage Register although both the church and the state were against this form of marriage. The ceremony could be completed by the blessing of the marriage bed as long as this part of the ceremony were completed before evening.<sup>36</sup> Most of the grooms in *a la gaumine* marriages were soldiers. The bishop,

supported by administrative officials, announced he would excommunicate those who had married in this way.<sup>37</sup> There were few marriages which were *mariage a la gaumine*.

Some of these marriages caused scandal in society and legal circles. Alexandre Joseph de Lestrangan, Sieur de Saint-Martin and his wife, Madeleine-Louise Juchereau de Saint Denis hoped their daughter, Marie-Anne-Josette, would marry Louis de Monteleon, a young officer and son of the king's butler. The couple applied to the Vicaire-General and were told they could not be married until Louis de Monteleon provided papers proving he had not been married before and was free to marry. Louis was highly insulted, so much so, he was stopped from beating up M. Charles Glandelet, the Vicaire-General. At Beauport on 7 Jan 1711, Thomas Touchet and Genevieve Gagnier were being married. Louis de Monteleon, his fiancée, Marie-Anne-Josette, and her mother, Madeleine-Louise Juchereau were in attendance at this nuptial mass. At the time of consecration, Louis and Marie-Anne-Josette announced they took each other as husband and wife and announced the entire congregation was there as their witnesses. This became a scandal among the population of Beauport. The priest wrote a description of what had happened and sent it to the bishop and the intendant. After studying the letter, a fine of 20 livres to be donated to the poor of the parish was laid. The following 15th of February, there was a rehabilitated marriage. The marriage was made valid.<sup>38</sup>

Here are a few other *mariages a la gaumine* I was able to locate.<sup>39</sup>

---

<sup>37</sup> Douville, Raymond and Casanova, Jacques, *Daily Life in Early Canada*, George Allen and Unwin Ltd, New York, , 1968, p. 200.

<sup>38</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 200-201.

<sup>39</sup> "Mariages a la gaumine," *Bulletin des Recherches Historiques*, v. 25, 1919, pp. 120-122; v. 3, 1897, p. 46.

---

<sup>36</sup> *Ibid.*

9 Apr 1711 Champagne (a soldier) and Madeleine Arrivé (widow of Jean Dionet dit Lafleur, a corporal) at Montreal

28 Feb 1724 Jean Demoyers and Marie-Thérèse Menard at Boucherville

1727 Daniel Portail of St. Florent-le-Viel, diocese d'Angers and Marie-Anne-Antoinette Langy de Levrard at Batiscan. This marriage was rehabilitated 8 Sep 1728.

15 March 1754 Pierre Bernard and Catherine Laviolette at Pointe-aux-Trembles de Montreal. As a consequence of Mgr. de Saint-Vallier's order, this couple was excommunicated.

July 1817 a young couple announced their *mariage a la gaumine* at Cap Sante. The parish priest appealed on their behalf to get the necessary dispensations and permission.

#### Charivari

If there was no church or civil law violated, but the community felt that a marriage was not socially acceptable, they would take part in a *charivari*. There might be a great age difference between the bride and groom. A widow or widower married too soon after the death of his/her spouse. A person married beneath himself in social status. A man married an older spinster who had money. The *charivari* could go on for days until the groom gave a sufficient amount of money to satisfy the crowd. The *charivari* consisted of loud disturbances, banging pots, blowing horns, singing songs with off color verses, bawdy jokes about the couple, sometimes wearing outrageous costumes and could escalate to hanging the groom in effigy and vandalism if the groom did not respond with a payment soon enough. In 1683, after a *charivari* lasted a week in Quebec, Monseigneur Laval threatened to excommunicate anyone who took part in *charivari* in the future. The threat did not stop the custom. It continued on.<sup>40</sup>

---

<sup>40</sup> Trudel, *op. cit.*, p. 256.

#### Consanguinity and Affinity<sup>41</sup>

Consanguinity is the blood relationship between both individuals in a marriage. The degree of consanguinity is the number of generations back the two individuals have the same common ancestor. This can be determined by counting the number of generations of the spouse with the furthest distance from the common ancestor. The first degree is the direct ancestor to the other-mother and son, brother and sister, grandparent and grandchild. Marriages of the first degree were never to be allowed.

Collateral consanguinity is when neither spouse is the direct ancestor of the other, but both of them have a common ancestor. Second degree refers to marriages between first cousins; third degree, between second cousins; and fourth degree between third cousins. If given dispensations by the bishop, these marriages could be permitted but may not be healthy if these should occur repeatedly within the same families.

Affinity is the relationship of one spouse to the relatives of the other spouse (the in-laws). For example, the sister of your wife is your sister by affinity. Affinity is determined the same way as consanguinity and dispensations were necessary just as with consanguinity.

The Acadians were more isolated than the settlements along the St. Lawrence. As a result they often married men from their own community. In the parish of Grand Pre 1727-1755, forty-four per cent of the marriages had to have dispensations for consanguinity. The more isolated a community, the more chance of marriages of consanguinity and affinity occurring. Understanding consanguinity and affinity is especially valuable when doing Acadian research where so many of the records are not available. Relationships can be proved by tracing

---

<sup>41</sup> Boudreau, Dennis M., "Disp. 3-3c. Marriage Dispensations of Consanguinity and Affinity," *Je Me Souviens*, v. 23, no. 2, Autumn 2000, American-French Genealogical Society, Woonsocket, RI, pp. 55-58.



consanguinity back to the common ancestor.

A more complete explanation of affinity and consanguinity and unequal collateral lines can be found in Boudreau, Dennis M., "Disp. 3-3c. Marriage Dispensations of Consanguinity and Affinity," Je Me Souviens, vol. 23 no. 2, Autumn 2000, pp. 55-58.

#### Frerots and Double Kinships

A double kinship was when two brothers married two sisters or a brother and sister married a sister and brother. The children as a result of these marriages were called *frerots* or little brothers. They are twice first cousins. If children of twice first cousins marry, their children are also called *frerots* because the same degree of kinship is duplicated.<sup>42</sup>

#### Marriage Contracts

Most of the marriages during the French regime had written marriage contracts prior to the marriage ceremony. They combined social and economic aspects of the marriage relationship. In all classes, the signing of the marriage contract was as important a part of the marriage as the nuptial ceremony. These were civil contracts. Invitations to attend the signing of the marriage contract and the religious service were sent several weeks in advance. Relatives and friends would often come a distance to be present at the making of the marriage contract, and they would stay for the marriage ceremony which was usually a day or so after the signing of the contract. Occasionally, a few contracts were made after the marriage ceremony had taken place. A person had to have an exceptionally good reason not to attend. Guests often traveled hundreds of miles in winter.

The contracts were usually written by a notary. However, if a notary was not available, a priest, an individual or a military official might write the contract and file it with a notary later. The ceremony was presided over by one of the fathers and at

times by the notary. It was the ambition of every family to have the presence of the governor or intendant. When one of these accepted, the notary's duties increased. The notary had to set the order of precedence for the guests. He prepared his list ahead of time. When he finished reading the contract, he invited the guests to sign in their proper order. The population was quite aware of protocol. "Every kind of mistake may be forgiven ...but a slight in protocol is never forgotten."<sup>43</sup>

There were few places in Villemarie which could hold a large group. In Villemarie, many of the marriage contracts were signed in the House of Marguerite Bourgeoys which became known as the Congregation's house. Between October and December 1659, four women who had arrived in the 1659 Recruit signed their marriage contracts there.<sup>44</sup> At the signing of the marriage contract of Pierre Raguideau and Marguerite Rebours on 15 Nov 1659, there were thirty-one present in Villemarie at the House of the Congregation of Notre Dame. The marriage contract between Marie Polo and Daniel Panier was signed in the house of Marguerite Bourgeoys on 23 Oct 1659.<sup>45</sup> Between 1660 and 1663, six marriage contracts were signed at this same House. The marriage contract between Pierre Maillet and Marie Anne Hardy was signed there 9 July 1662 with the notary Basset, and Francois Roy and Elisabeth Haguin had their marriage contract drawn up there on 6 Sep 1662 also with the notary, Basset.<sup>46</sup>

The marriage contract contains the names, occupations, and places of origin of the couple being married, and the names and often the occupation and place of origin of the parents. It also contains what each has

---

<sup>42</sup> Campeau, op. cit., p. 21.

---

<sup>43</sup> Douville and Casanova, op. cit., p. 193.

<sup>44</sup> Simpson, op. cit., p. 159.

<sup>45</sup> Ibid., p. 220.

<sup>46</sup> Ibid., p. 226.

brought into the marriage. It protected the inheritance of the spouse and of the children in the event of a death of one of the parents. All marriage contracts established co-ownership between the husband and wife of mutually owned personal property according to Paris common law. It stated the husband was the master of the co-ownership and indicated the portion of the dowry which became part of the co-ownership. The wife was co-owner during the marriage, but the husband had managerial rights solely. Although the husband was legally the master of community property, he was obligated to get the consent of his spouse before selling or mortgaging their joint property. When one died, however, the survivor had to have an inventory before remarriage. The survivor received half of the assets and debts, and the heirs (children) received the rest. If the debts were greater than the assets, a widow but not a widower could renounce the community. This meant she took a few personal possessions and left the rest to the creditors.<sup>47</sup>

A number of different items might be considered in the marriage contract. These follow.<sup>48</sup>

The *dowry* or *dot* was what was brought into the marriage by the bride. The *dowry* was the amount of money given to the husband by the wife or a third party for her, to be used during the marriage to meet their expenses. The *dot* was usually household items--cooking utensils, linens, pillows and even livestock. Dowrys were also given for girls who entered religious orders.

Immovable property, usually land, which was owned prior to marriage or inherited after by either the husband or wife, were not part of the community property. These were called

*acquets*.

Property which was acquired after the marriage were known as *conquet* with half belonging to the wife should the husband die.

In the *donation mutuelle* or *donation entre vis* the bride and groom left all their possessions to each other in case one died prior to any children being born.

The *douaire prefix* was the amount of money or land a husband gave his wife at the time of their marriage. It was to be used by her during her lifetime and passed onto her children.

The *preciput* was what the survivor in a marriage took from the property of the deceased spouse before the partition of the estate. This was a safeguard for the wife if a man died heavily in debt. This was given to her before any claims could be laid. In 1721, the *preciput* claimed by a gunsmith's widow included all her clothing and underclothing, a cherrywood cot with turned legs, a straw mattress, a feather bed with ticking, a green bed frame curtain trimmed with gold ribbon, a cover, and a sewn, printed cotton quilt.<sup>49</sup>

The marriage contract can prove to be valuable to the genealogist. If a marriage record is not available, it can serve as a substitute. However, a marriage contract did not always mean there was a marriage. A marriage could be annulled. In some cases two or more contracts might have been made and annulled before a marriage ceremony actually took place. If some information is not included in the marriage record, it may be found in the contract (eg. occupations, place of origin, information about the parents). The marriage contract may also contain interesting information about your ancestor. Sometimes, the marriage contract was linked to an *Acte de Donation*. This document was made when a parent gave his property to someone else, usually a child, or when he no longer could work his land. In exchange the child was to

---

<sup>47</sup> Greer, *The People*...., p. 70

<sup>48</sup> Auger, Roland J., "Marriage Contract Inventory of the French Regime, (Quebec)" *French Canadian and Acadian Genealogical Review*, v. IV, no 2, Summer 1972, pp. 66-67.

---

<sup>49</sup> Moogk, *op. cit.*, p. 162.

make commitments for the remainder of the parent's life. Specific items would be included--specific foods, clothing, services (provide firewood, take them to church etc.) and responsibilities (a decent burial, rent, a regular allowance of butter, grain, etc.).<sup>50</sup>

Upon the completion of the contract, the health of the couple was toasted a number of times.

### DIVORCE/SEPARATION

Divorces were practically unheard of, and separations were not very common, but there were a few cases of separation. Moogk states there were 150 petitions for separation in the St. Lawrence valley. A married woman could petition for a legal separation against a husband who was insane, brutal, a habitual drunk or a squanderer of their property.<sup>51</sup> These were completed by a legal document before a notary.

There were two legal types of separation--division of property but without physical separation and separation of bed and board with separation of property. Eighty per cent of the petitions filed for separation were for division of property but without physical separation. These husbands were guilty of mismanagement, drunkenness, desertion, or endangering the welfare of wife and children by their squandering. Separation of property restored personal property to the wife as well as *preciput* and possibly a living allowance also. They would still live together. A separated wife's property could not be touched by her husband.<sup>52</sup>

27 Oct 1787 a separation was made between Sieur Michel Hotier and Dame Marie Agathe Grasset at St-Antoine parish on Richelieu

River. Present were sieurs Jacques Hotier and Marc Grasset, father and father-in-law.<sup>53</sup>

Joseph Letendre and Catherine Peloquin separated 14 March 1676. Catherine had been previously married and a widow. Joseph was left in charge of the couples' only child.<sup>54</sup>

On 23 Aug 1697, Jeanne Roussin received a separation from Jean LaCroix, carpenter, because of his bad treatment and debauchery. He sold their goods and livestock to pay for it. Jeanne was permitted to take her clothes, a chest, a feather bed, a cow with fodder, two flatirons, a syringe and the tools needed for her to make a living at making mattresses.<sup>55</sup>

On 7 June 1708, Marie-Charlotte Arnault received a separation of property from Andre Spenard. She had her marriage contract to prove her claim for a furnished bed, bedding, 300 livres worth of kitchen utensils and dinnerware, napkins, clothes and a town lot she had received from her grandparents.<sup>56</sup>

In March 1738, Marie-Renée Gauthier de Varennes received a legal decree of separation from her second husband, Timothée Sullivan in a Montreal court. He not only beat his wife, but continued beating her and two of her relatives who had come to her assistance. He also beat her in the presence of a clergyman who was unable to stop him. Sullivan refused to accept the decree of separation saying God had given him a wife and no civil authority could separate them. He requested a church court to judge the case.<sup>57</sup>

---

<sup>53</sup> Bulletin des Recherches Historiques, v. 26, 1920.

<sup>54</sup> Greer, op. cit., p. 266.

<sup>55</sup> Moogk, op. cit., pp. 230 and 317, note 57.

<sup>56</sup> Ibid. pp. 230 and 317 note 58.

<sup>57</sup> Ibid., pp. 182-183.

---

<sup>50</sup> Foley Gee, Patricia, "Marriage contracts in Quebec," Dearborn Genealogical Society, Dearborn, MI, p. 5.

<sup>51</sup> Moogk, op. cit., p. 64.

<sup>52</sup> Ibid., p. 230.

Allen Greer cites the case of the voluntary separation of Felicite Audet on 8 June 1779. Theophile Allaire of St. Ours had married Amable Menard. They had five children, with only one surviving beyond infancy when Amable died. Theophile hired Felicite Audet, a widow with a child, to keep house and care for his five year old daughter. A short time later Felicite and Theophile married. Their marriage contract stated that each promised to care for the other's child. They had three children. Theophile died leaving Felicite now with five children. A year later, Felicite married a third time to Etienne Ledoux of St. Denis. At least three sons were the result of this marriage which lasted twelve years when there was a marriage breakdown. Instead of getting a legal separation, they went to a notary and specified the conditions of their separation. Felicite was to leave the home in St. Denis, taking one of the sons with her. The two other sons were to remain with their father. (It is presumed, other previous children were either married or stayed with their mother.) She was to take with her one cow, one pig, a bed and some smaller items. She was also to get half of the grain harvest, half of the garden products and a quarter of the hay from the farm. She and her son were to receive one minot of wheat per month for four months, and she was to get 60 arpents of the family farm (her part of the community property).<sup>58</sup>

A wife's petition for separation of bed and board were seldom considered by officials. In France, separation from bed and board was a matter for church courts. In New France church courts did not handle these matters, and administrators were reluctant to do so.<sup>59</sup> Complaints had to be extremely serious and include the commission of some grievous sins--attempts on the wife's life, repeated physical abuse, venereal infection, insanity or murderous intent. Wife beating was not a just reason. Occasional beatings or physical abuse was not proof of murderous hatred.

Authorities were reluctant to deny a husband's rights. When women brought these charges before the court, they often received a lecture on wifely duties.<sup>60</sup>

In 1731, Jeanne Crosnier presented to the Superior Council of Louisbourg, a list of reasons why she should have a complete separation from her husband, Jean-Baptiste Laumonier, master stone cutter. She had been subjected to his drunkenness and physical abuses from the time they were first married. She remained silent and did not complain about this, but the abuse kept escalating. Besides the insults he made in front of his friends, he publicly beat her in the face and kicked her in the stomach causing miscarriages. He brought friends home during the night and forced her to serve them drinks, lifted her nightgown and offered her to them for amusement and he put a hook on a beam and put a rope on it saying he wanted to hang her. She ran away from him to the nunnery for safety. She asked for help from the parish priest, but her husband abused her in front of him as well. She appealed on behalf of herself and her children. There is no evidence of a hearing. She must have received a lecture on her wifely duties as was customary because parish records show she bore two more children by her husband. She received no satisfaction from the courts, but fate stepped in. After 1734, her husband left for the West Indies where he died in 1741. Even before he died she called herself widow Laumonier. After the actual death of her husband, she remarried Jean Prevost.<sup>61</sup>

Only a husband could claim adultery as a reason for separation. A wife could not use adultery as a basis for separation from her husband. A wife's adultery was considered a worse crime than a man's adultery because a woman's adultery placed doubt on the legitimacy of her children.<sup>62</sup>

---

<sup>58</sup> Greer, *op. cit.* pp. 55-56.

<sup>59</sup> Moogk, *op. cit.*, p. 291 note 24.

---

<sup>60</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 231.

<sup>61</sup> Moogk, pp. 231-233.

<sup>62</sup> *Ibid.*

In 1733 Genevieve Millet, wife of Pierre Roy was convicted of adultery. She was the only woman to be charged and convicted of this charge between 1700 and 1760. As punishment she was whipped in the public square and at the crossroads in Quebec and then locked up with prostitutes at the Hopital General. A woman committing adultery also lost her dower rights.<sup>63</sup>

---

<sup>63</sup> Dumont, op. cit., p. 76.

### TIMELINE

1215--The Lateran Council established 12 years as the age of marriage for girls.

1560--Edit des Seconds Noces: Prevented a husband or wife in a second marriage from having a larger share in property of the first marriage than any one of the children.

1579--Council of Trent  
Allowed marriages declared before a cure and two witnesses. (*mariage a la gaumine*)

1663-1673--Between 800 and 900 *fille du roi* sent as brides to New France

1664--The custom of Paris was adopted for New France. New France followed the same civil and criminal laws as Paris, France.  
Boys could marry at the age of 14.

1670--20 livres was given to girls under age 16 and boys under age 20 who married.  
Fines were laid on fathers who did not

marry off sons of age 20 and daughters of age 16.

1683--First charivaris in Quebec

3 July 1683--law issued by Bishop Francois which forbid charivaris.

1688--20 years for men and 16 years for girls for ages for marriage without parental consent was established.

1691-- Bishop's order requiring immigrants to have document to confirm they were not previously married

1717--Bishop Saint Vallier in a pastoral letter stated that all who would have a *mariage a la gaumine* would be excommunicated.

1763--Proclamation introduced English Civil and Criminal law.

1782--Great Britain adopted 21 years as age of majority.

1792--English civil law introduced; To make a marriage valid it had to be before an Anglican clergyman.

20 Sept 1792--Minimum age for marriage for girls set at 13 and for boys at 15.

End of 18th century--25 years was adopted for age of majority of both men and women.

1866--Civil code stated no dower rights were valid unless they were registered. It also allowed marriages to be annulled for impotence.

### BIBLIOGRAPHY

Auger, Roland J., "Marriage Contract Inventory of the French Regime, (Quebec)" French Canadian and Acadian Genealogical Review, Vol. IV, No. 2, Summer 1972, pp. 65-67.

Boudreau, Dennis M., "Disp. 3-3c. Marriage Dispensations of Consanguinity and Affinity," Je Me Souviens, vol. 23 no. 2, Autumn 2000, American-French Genealogical Society, Woonsocket, RI, pp. 55-58.

Bulletin des Recherches Historiques, Vol. 26, 1920.

Campeau, Anita, "From Courtship to the Honeymoon" in Michigan Habitant Heritage, Vol.18 No. 2, Apr 1997, pp.60-68.

Campeau, Anita, "Marriage: An Act of the Roman Catholicity," in Michigan Habitant Heritage, Vol. 18 No. 1, Jan 1997, pp. 16-22.

Costain, Thomas B., The White and The Gold, Doubleday and Company, New York, 1954.

Dechêne, Louise, Habitants and Merchants in Seventeenth Century Montreal, McGill-Queen's University Press, Montreal, 1992.

Desloges, Yvon, A Tenant's Town, Environment Canada, Parks Service, Ottawa, 1991.

Douville, Raymond and Casanova, Jacques, Daily Life in Early Canada, Macmillan Company, New York, 1968.

Dumont, Micheline; Jean, Michele; Lavigne, Marie and Stoddart, Jennifer (the Clio Collective), Quebec Women: A History, The Women's Press, Toronto, 1987.

Foley Gee, Patricia, "Marriage Contracts in Quebec," Dearborn Genealogical Society, Dearborn, MI., pp. 1-7.

Foulche-Delbosc, Isabel, "Women in New France: Trois Rivières (1651-1663)," Canadian Historical Review, vol. 21 no. 2, June 1940, pp. 132-149.

Greer, Allan, Peasant, Lord and Merchant: Rural Society in Three Quebec Parishes 1740-1840, University of Toronto Press, Toronto, 1991.

Greer, Allan, The People of New France, University of Toronto Press, Toronto, 1999.

Hamlin, M. Carrie, "Old French Traditions," in the Report of the Pioneer Society of Michigan (Pioneer Collections), W.S. George and Co. Printers, Lansing, MI, 1883, pp. 70-78.

LeDuc, Adrienne, "A Fille du Roi's Passage," The Beaver, February-March 2001, pp. 20-22.

"Mariage a la Gaumine" in Bulletin de Rescherches de Historiques, Vol. 3, 1897, p. 46; vol. 25, 1919, pp. 120-122.

Moogk, Peter N., La Nouvelle France: The Making of French Canada--A Cultural History, Michigan State University Press, East Lansing, 2000.

Russell, Louis, Everyday Life in Colonial Canada

Simpson, Patricia, Marguerite Bourgeoys and Montreal, 1640-1665, McGill-Queens University Press, Montreal, 1997.

Trudel, Marcel, Introduction To New France, Holt, Rinehart and Winston of Canada, Limited, Toronto; reprint: Quintin Publications, Pawtucket, RI, 1997.

## King Pays 30,000 Livres as Dowry to 60 Women

Between 1663 and 1673, the monarchy established a policy of sending women to New France to be wives. These women were known as *filles du roi*. The king hoped there would be an increase in the population. The women who came received free passage, were given some articles of clothing and were provided with a dowry paid by the king. A portion of the dowry would be given at the time of the marriage and the remainder after the first child was born--usually a year later.

Below is a list of women who generally were not *filles du roi* but who also received a dowry of 50 livres each from De Champigny as representative of the king. It was dated at Quebec October 1700. These were extracted from Bulletin des Recherches de Historiques, vol. 8, 1902, Roy, Pierre Georges, ed., pp. 48-49. It was some time after their arrival in New France when these women received this dowry. In the case of Jeanne Chapeau, she received this dowry after fourteen children. The article provides no explanation for the long delay. Those which have an \* came to New France in 1670 or 1671 and appear in at least one of the lists of *filles du roi*. The Names of the spouses and their spellings were taken from the list in the above mentioned citation. The names of the parents and the date of marriage are from Jetté, René, Dictionnaire genealogique des familles du Quebec, le Presses de l'Université de Montreal, Montreal, 1983. The names in italics are the spellings of the brides and their spouses as they appear in Jetté. In a few cases, Jetté has entirely different spouses than those listed in the article. Both names are given. Many of the men were in the military. Their military company is noted in parentheses at the end of each citation.

Marie-Madeleine Charlot and Guillaume Rimbault

Renee Trevier), ct. 26 Jan 1699 Contrecoeur

Jeanne Chapeau (Pierre & Madeleine Duval) and Jean Raffet, *Rasset or Racet* (Pierre and Jeanne du Thy); 21 Nov 1678, Quebec (after 14 children)

\*Marie Pothier and Michel Perrin, *Elie Prevost dit Laviolette*; 24 Nov 1670 Trois Rivières (Company Loudros of Carignan Salieres Regiment)

Louise Lecieur and Francois Guerda

Catherine Menard (Jacques & Catherine Forestier) and Jacques Riviere (Gaspard & Catherine de Launay); 1 Feb 1699 Boucherville (corporal of Company Longueuil)

Catherine Couilseau, *Anne-Madeleine Larcheveque* (Jean & Marie-Anne Poussin) and Noel Rouillard (Antoine & Marie Girard); 23 Nov 1688 Quebec

Marie Anne Ronceray (Jean & Jeanne Servignan) and Nicolas Varin *dit LaPistole* (Nicolas & Jeanne Lacroix); 29 Oct 1697 Boucherville (of the company Longueuil)

Marie Couilleau and Leonard Girault

Magdelaine Colin (Mathurin & Jacqueline Labbe) and Antoine Page *dit St. Antoine*; about 1698, Longueuil

Marguerite Lair (Etienne & Marie Lorian) and Jean Levesque, Jacques Levesque *dit Sanssoucy* (Louis & Anne Gelinot); 4 Dec 1698 Montreal

Marie Garan, *Marie-Therese Latouche* (Roger & Marie Gareau) and Jean Miel *dit Lusignan* (Jean & Louise Emonet); 27 Apr 1699, Boucherville (of Company Lavaltrie)

Madeleine Marsil, *Marcil* (Andre & Marie Lefebvre) and Gaspard Magnan *dit Champagne* (Georges & Marguerite Lagarde); 9 Feb 1699, Laprairie

Louise Lajeunesse, *Louise Arcouet* dit Lajeunesse (Jean & Elisabeth Pepin) and Jean Georget *dit Briand or Chateaubriand* (Julien &

Madeleine Joubert and Francois Coura

Louise Pouffet and Jean de la Salle (Jette does not have him married)

Marie Gerbault, *Marguerite Gerbault* (Christophe & Marguerite Lemaistre) and Jean Guichard *dit LaSonde* (Jean & Madeleine Coutellay); 23 Nov 1699 Montreal

Marguerite Cartier and Marin Surprenant

Marie Geoffrion and Jacques Briche

Magdelaine Lavergne and Louis Aubé

Suzanne Chartran and Isaac Criffin

Magdelaine Renault and Francois Regnier

Marie Jeanne de Poitiers (Jean-Baptiste & Elisabeth Jossard) and Francois Bequet dit Saint-Saveur (Francois & Francoise Bordon); 23 Aug 1700 Montreal

Marie Hélène La Vergne (Francois & Francoise Lefrancois) and Jean Grenet (Jacques & Marie Jordin); 7 Jan 1698 Riviere-Ouelle

Jacquette Vendendaigue, *Vandandaigue* (Joseph & Louise Chalifour) and Pierre Boutillet *dit Saint-Amour* (Pierre & Jeanne Lemoine); 5 Oct 1699 Beauport

\*Magdelaine Bally, *Bailly* (Guillaume & Barbe Seillier; wd. Guillaume Vanier dit Lafontaine) and Joseph Ferland, *Fernando*; 27 Sep 1697 Charlesbourg

Jeanne Cochard^ (Nicolas & Barbe Renaud) and Pierre Cotance, *Coutance* (Francois & Francoise Thomas); 7 Dec 1699 Quebec

Catherine Gladus and Jean Beaupoil *dit Poitevin* (Jetté does not indicate any marriage)  
Francoise Frilleton and Jean Baptiste Pison

Marguerite Dardenne (Rene & Francoise Barbey) and Nicolas Lehoux *dit ILLiberte* (Jean & Marie Bourdon); 15 Dec 1699 Montreal

Jeanne Laval, *Jeanne Millot dit Laval* (born in Montreal) (Jacques & Jeanne Hebert) and Julien Aubert *dit Latouche* (Jean & Gilette Robiau); 14 Jan 1699 Montreal

Cécile Dugenest and Claude Dumest

\*Marguerite La Place (Jean & Genevieve Trouve; wd. Pierre Lesiege) and Pierre Buban, *Pierre Brebaut dit Lecomte* (Thomas & Francoise Picqueray); 15 Sep 1696 Montreal

Catherine Glory (Laurent & Jacqueline Lagrange) and Maurice Noel *dit Labonte*; 13 Jan 1699 Pointe-aux-Trembles

Marie Madelaine Fagot (Guillaume & Marir Coipel) and Denis Jourdain *dit Labrosse* (Paul & Marie Leblanc); 6 Nov 1696 Montreal

Marie Morin (Jacques & Louise Garnier; wd. Jacques Viger & wd. Jean Bouteiller) and Thomas Letendre dit Saint-Thomas (Nicolas & Madeleine Maurice); 1 Jan 1699 Montreal

Barbe Hachin and Guillaume Partre

Marie Anne Feutés, *Marie-Anne Gentes* (Etienne & Catherine Messier) and Pierre Burel (Etienne & Marguerite Tellier); 4 Feb 1699 Varennes

Gabriel Bosue and Léonard Lahaude

Geneviève Huot and Pierre Meviau

Marie Anne Thuiller (Jacques & Jeanne Bernard) and Pierre Cardinal (Francois & Perrine Racaut); 24 Nov 1698 Montreal

Catherine Marcadier and René Chaulé

Louise Plumeveau, *Louise Plumereau* (Julien & Jeanne Barbier; wd. Raymond Boineau) and Antoine Dubois *dit LaViolette* (Francois & Jeanne Mailhou); 17 Nov 1698 Lachine

Marie Magdelaine Dumouchel, *Marie-Madeleine Vanchy* (Pierre & Jeanne Sauvye) and Bernard Kadeville, *Kadeviel dit Bearnais* (Jean & Jeanne du Lac); 20 Nov 1698 Montreal

Jeanne Huneau and Pierre Pailleter

Francoise Cuvet and Georges Estien



Marthe Brassard, *Marthe Brossard* (Urbain & Urbaine Hodiau) and Jean Poujet *dit Grisdelin* (Pierre & Jeanne Roussel); 19 Jan 1699 Montreal

Catherine Brese, *Catherine Barsa* (Andre & Francoise Pilois) and Geoffroy Vincelet *dit Laboissiere* (Julien & Francoise Frenel); 29 Nov 1698 Montreal

Marguerite Bessey, *Besset* (Jean & Anne Seigneur) and Jacques Poissan, *Poissant dit LaSaline* (Jacques & Isabelle Magos); about 1699 Chambly

Jeanne Charlot, *Cherlot* (Jean & Jeanne Mansion) and Leonard Blénier, *Bernard Blenier dit Jarry* (Jean & Antoinette Charlot); 26 Nov 1698 Montreal

Marie Dufveau, *Marie Pilet* (Francois & Francoise Loisel) and Pierre Marcheteau *dit Desnoyers* (Jean & Marie-Anne ?); 5 Jan 1699 Montreal

Catherine Roy (Pierre & Catherine Ducharme) and Antoine Rougier, *Francois-Antoine*

*Rougier dit Lafrance* (Laurent & Marguerite); ct. 24 May 1699

Elizabeth Dronet, *Drouet* (Mathurin & Marie Bardou) and Pierre Roulier *dit Lamarche* (Mathurin & Michelle Toublan); 19 Feb 1699 Montreal

Babe Belet, *Barbe Blet* (born in Contrecoeur), (Jean & Jeanne Beauveau) and Pierre Benoist; about 1708 St. Ours (of Company St. Ours)

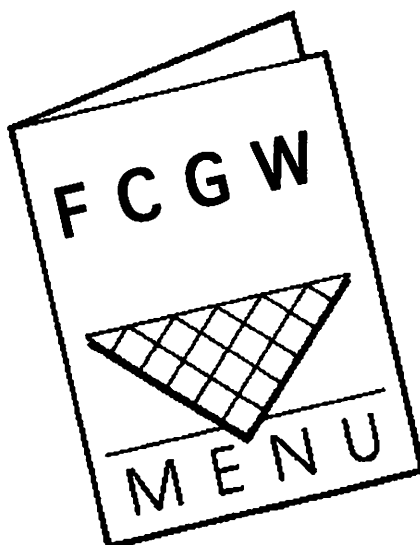
Catherine Edeline (Charles & Jeanne Braconnier) and Bertrand de Bluche, *Debluche dit La Serre* (Jean & Marguerite de Fitte); 24 July 1697 Boucherville

Anne Grenier (Jean & Francoise Feuilletton) and Pierre Maisonneuve (Jean & Francoise Marie); 17 Nov 1698 Montreal

Marguerite Noël (Francois & Nicole Legrand) and Francois Chabot (Mathurin & Marie Mesange); 27 Apr 1698 St. Laurent I.O.

Catherine Garnier (Jean & Madeleine Leguay) and Jean La Rue, *Jean-Baptiste Larue* (Jean & Jacqueline Pain); 10 Jan 1695 Neuville

Mark  
your  
calendar!



Pea Soup  
and  
Johnny Cake

14 February 2002  
7:30 PM

### Website Numbers

Minnesota Death Index 1906-1946  
<http://people.mnhs.org/dci>

Civil War Archive  
[www.civilwararchive.com/](http://www.civilwararchive.com/)

American Civil War Homepage  
[sunsite.utk.edu/civil-war/](http://sunsite.utk.edu/civil-war/)

Milwaukee Catholic Cemeteries (Can search  
by name of deceased)  
<http://www.cemeteries.org>

Bilingual atlas of Maine French communities  
<FrancoMaine.org>

### COMING UP

16-17 March 2002: Annual Living History  
Event: Kalamazoo County Fairgrounds, 2900  
Lake St., Kalamazoo, MI: This year they will  
be featuring the French and Indian War 1754-  
1763. Re-enactors from the French and  
Indian through the Civil War from 18 states  
and Canada are expected to be there.  
Admission is \$5.00. For information, contact  
Larry L. Coin, Director  
P.O. Box 453  
Portage, MI 49081  
phone: (616) 327-4557

\*\*\*\*\*

15-18 May 2002: "An American Sampler"  
NGS Conference at Midwest Express Center,  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Hosted by Wisconsin  
State Genealogical Society: Cost is \$165 for  
members and \$195 for non-members.  
Information is available at

2002 NGS Conference  
4527 17th St. North  
Arlington, VA 22207-2399  
web site: [www.ngsgenealogy.org](http://www.ngsgenealogy.org)

\*\*\*\*\*

24-26 May 2002: Seminar 2002,  
Nottawasaga Inn, Alliston, Ontario: sponsored  
by Ontario Genealogical Society : Their 40th  
Anniversary Seminar. For information:  
Ontario Genealogical Society  
40 Orchard View Blvd., Suite 102  
Toronto, Ontario M4R 1B9  
Phone: (416) 489-0734

E-Mail: [ogs@istar.ca](mailto:ogs@istar.ca)  
website: [www.ogs.on.ca](http://www.ogs.on.ca)  
\*\*\*\*\*

August 2002: FGS Conference, Ontario  
Convention Center, Ontario, California  
phone ; (888) FGS-1500  
E-Mail: [fgs-office@fgs.org](mailto:fgs-office@fgs.org)  
\*\*\*\*\*

27 Sep 2002: French Canadian/Acadian  
Genealogists of Wisconsin Twentieth  
Anniversary Reunion Banquet at Klemmers,  
Milwaukee  
\*\*\*\*\*

May 2003, NGS Conference, Pittsburgh,  
Pennsylvania

### NEWS NOTES

Ellis Island has been closed until further  
notice. Mail service has also been stopped.  
This is probably due to the September 11  
tragedy.

\*\*\*\*\*

From CGS News, vol. 32 no. 6, Nov 2001,  
California Genealogical Society: An article by  
David E. Rencher, Director of the Libraries  
Division of the Family and Church History  
Department of the Church of latter Day Saints  
states that the 1880 census has now been  
indexed in a National Index. (The 1880  
Soundex did not include entries for those  
without children the age of 10 or under.) This  
has been remedied. A search can be made by  
given name, last name and gender or by  
surname alone. The latter can be narrowed  
by sex, race, a birth year, a year range and  
birthplace. After an entry is identified, the  
researcher needs to view the data on the  
individual in the regional set of discs.

A complete set of 56 discs which includes the  
installation disc, the National Index and the  
Regional Indexes is sold for \$49.00 by  
ordering from the LDS Church Distribution.  
1-800-537-5971 or [www.lds.org](http://www.lds.org)

\*\*\*\*\*

From Roots in Washburn County, vol. 15 no.  
4, Oct 2001 and subsequently from  
Shiawassee Steppin Stones, Vol 28 Book 1,  
October 1998: Sometimes printed copies  
turn out poorly. The print may be too light or  
blurred. Use a colored sheet of plastic

(preferably yellow or pink) over these pages. It should help.

\*\*\*\*\*

From Theakiki, vol 31 no. 4, Nov 2001, Kankakee Valley Genealogical Society: There is an interesting article on French Canadians in the Midwest, primarily Illinois and Minnesota.

They also have a listing of records from a 1919 book entitled, "Teacher's Permanent Record". There are French-Canadian names included on this list.

\*\*\*\*\*

From Newsletter, vol. 29 no. 2, Oct 2001, Clark County Genealogical Society, Vancouver, Washington: NGS has moved its circulating collection to the St. Louis County Library. It will be maintained as a special collection and will be available for on site use. NGS books will be available by interlibrary loan.

\*\*\*\*\*

#### QUESTIONS DES LECTEURS

Darlene J. Schreiber Plautz, 1200 N. Cedar Street, Merrill, WI is seeking information on the **Greggorie, Gregory** family. **Charles Greggorie** d. in 1886 in Quebec city. He was m. to **Adelle Jellecar** who d. in 1888 in Quebec city. They had 13 children, 7 sons and 6 daughters. All that she knows is that one son was in the Klondike. Another son was in Chicago. A third son, **George**, was b. 28 March 1866 in Quebec city; 1 m. Nov 1885 to **Adella Lenne** of Quebec; 2 m. 18 Feb 1892 to **Margaret Stapel** in Chicago, IL. He d. 2 May 1933 at Town of Bradley, Lincoln County, WI. He was in the Riel Rebellion, was an artist, had a resort near Tomahawk, WI and was in the National Guard about the time of World War I. She is seeking any information on the family, and is willing to exchange information she has.

\*\*\*\*\*

Susan Schwartz at schwartz3@mindspring.com is searching for information on her paternal family line of **Flora/Fleury**. Her great great grandfather, **Richard Myron Flora** m. **Julia La Faue**. He was in the WI 33rd Infantry in the Civil War.

\*\*\*\*\*

Karen Miller, 4801 NE Rova road, Poulsbo, WA 98370 is searching for the date and place of birth of **Joseph Beseaul, Boisseau** about 1816 and his marriage to **Mary Ann** about 1845. A son, **Baptiste**, was born about 1890. <http://freepages.history.rootsweb.com/~Kmill er/>

\*\*\*\*\*

Sister Francele Sherburne, 13105 Watertown Plank Road, Elm Grove, WI 53122 is unable to find **Noe LeBoeuf** in Canadian or US censuses prior to 1900. She is trying to pinpoint when he moved from Canada to Michigan to Wisconsin. Any tips?

\*\*\*\*\*

Joan Nycz, 10420 W. Manor Pk. Dr., West Allis, WI 53227-1220 is seeking the birth, marriage, and death records of **Adelaid Filardeau** m. **Joseph Chartre (Chaltry)** about 1870 or 1871. He lived in DePere, WI and Stephenson, MI.

\*\*\*\*\*

M. C. Kuschel, P.O. Box 394, 10310 Reible Ct., Boulder Junction, WI 54512-0394 needs information concerning a place in Quebec called School River. He is interested in the location or church to contact for records for the year 1720.

\*\*\*\*\*

Robin Reals, 810 E. third St., Wauzeka, WI 53826-9788 is looking for information on the parents of **Francis James Bressett**, b. 17 Oct 1791 Trois Rivières and m. **Jane Sylvester**, b. 14 May 1818, Canada.

\*\*\*\*\*

Rita Holtham, 819 Call St., Lansing, MI 48906-4245 would like to know if there are church records for the Red River Mission, Manitoba, for about 1820. If so, where might they be located?

\*\*\*\*\*

Lorraine Jacobs at lejacobson@presenter.com is seeking information on **Peter F. Boucher**, b. in the late 1700's or early 1800's. His sister, **Marie Francis Boucher**, b. 17 May 1806 at Fort Farry, Sault Ste. Marie or Fort Snelling. 1826-1840 they moved to Wis

\*\*\*\*\*

# Buttons For Sale To Groups



**Genealogy is like a  
picnic!  
AUNTS come from  
all over!**



**I'm  
*French Canadian*  
and proud  
of it!**

2.5 inch buttons come in many vibrant colors.  
\$1.00/button - minimum order of 100 buttons.  
Limited customization upon request - \$25/design.  
All charges prepaid by cash/check/money order.  
Allow 6 months for delivery.

List of available buttons follows.

FCGW  
PO Box 414  
Hales Corners, WI 53130-0414

## To Order Buttons for Reunions

1. Allow six month lead time for order.
2. 100 buttons per design, minimum order.
3. Limited customization upon request - \$25.00 per design.
4. \$1.00 per button.
5. Customer prepays all charges with cash/check/money order, including postage, handling and shipping.
6. Call 414-443-9429 for customization details.

If you have any questions call the above phone number or send Email to [kdupuis@wi.rr.com](mailto:kdupuis@wi.rr.com)

# Buttons For Sale To Individuals



2.5 inch buttons come in many vibrant colors.

\$1.00/button - minimum order of 5 buttons

\$1.50 s+h for each 5 buttons

orders shipped in 6 - 8 weeks

List of buttons available follows.

## Buttons for Sale to Individuals

1. \$1.00/button
2. 5 buttons minimum order
3. Shipping and handling for 5 buttons = \$1.50
4. Send your check or money order made out to FCGW:

FCGW  
PO Box 414  
Hales Corners, WI 53130-0414

Please complete the following:

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Shipping Address \_\_\_\_\_

City, State, Zip \_\_\_\_\_

phone no. ( ) \_\_\_\_\_

button #	button message	quantity	price
subtotals			
s+h \$1.50/5 buttons			
total cost			

# Buttons For Sale

number	button message	translation
59	(DEAF) HELLO COUSIN	
30	1/2 FRENCH CANADIAN AND PROUD OF IT	
31	1/4 FRENCH CANADIAN AND PROUD OF IT	
38	100% FENCH CANADIAN	
29	100% FRENCH CANADIAN AND PROUD OF IT	
04	A GENEALOGIST WILL DO ANYTHING FOR A DATE	
50	A LITTLE FRENCH CANADIAN IS GOOD FOR THE SOUL	
55	ADVENTURES IN GENEALOGY	
17	ALLO COUSIN	HELLO COUSIN
42	ASSUME NOTHING	
37	BAROQUE (ADJ): WHEN YOU ARE OUT OF MONET	
21	BEAU DOMMAGE	TOO BAD
19	EMBRASSEZ-MOI! JE SUIS FRANÇAIS	HUG ME; I'M FRENCH
48	FAMILY PUZZLERS	
16	FERMEZ LA BOUCHE	CLOSE YOUR MOUTH
09	FRENCH CANADIAN	
11	FRENCH CANADIAN AND GOOD LOOKING, TOO	
24	FRENCH CANADIANS ARE THE GREATEST	
22	FRENCH CANADIANS HAVE MORE FUN	
02	GENEALOGISTS DO IT IN THE LIBRARY	
44	GENEALOGISTS GO WAY BACK	
52	GENEALOGISTS:RAIDERS OF THE LOST ARCHIVES	
12	GENEALOGY IS AN INCREDIBLE DISEASE	
41	GENEALOGY IS LIKE A PICNIC, AUNTS ...	
45	GENEALOGY TAKES TIME	
54	GOOD LOOKS RUN IN THE FAMILY	
18	GROS BAISER! JE SUIS FRANÇAIS	GIVE ME A BIG KISS;I'M FRENCH
56	HAS ANYONE SEEN MY ROOTS?	
34	HEUREAUX ANNIVERSAIRE	HAPPY BIRTHDAY
58	HI, COUSIN	
07	I DIG ROOTS	
05	I LOVE GENEALOGY	
64	I'M AMERICAN AND PROUD OF IT	
65	I'M BELGIAN AND PROUD OF IT	
66	I'M BLACK AND PROUD OF IT	
67	I'M DANISH AND PROUD OF IT	
68	I'M DUTCH AND PROUD OF IT	
69	I'M ENGLISH AND PROUD OF IT	
82	I'M FINNISH AND PROUD OF IT	
70	I'M FRENCH AND PROUD OF IT	
15	I'M FRENCH CANADIAN AND PROUD OF IT	
71	I'M GERMAN AND PROUD OF IT	
72	I'M HISPANIC AND PROUD OF IT	

# Buttons For Sale

number	button message	translation
73	I'M IRISH AND PROUD OF IT	
74	I'M ITALIAN AND PROUD OF IT	
75	I'M LATVIAN AND PROUD OF IT	
76	I'M NATIVE AMERICAN AND PROUD OF IT	
77	I'M NORWEGIAN AND PROUD OF IT	
78	I'M POLISH AND PROUD OF IT	
79	I'M SCOTTISH AND PROUD OF IT	
80	I'M SLOVAK AND PROUD OF IT	
81	I'M SWEDISH AND PROUD OF IT	
83	I'M SWISS AND PROUD OF IT	
25	IT'S HARD TO BE HUMBLE WHEN YOU ARE FC	
35	J LE FRANCAIS	I LOVE FRENCH LANGUAGE
61	J'EMBRASSE MON CHAT...	I KISS MY CAT ON THE LIPS
60	J'EMBRASSE MON CHIEN...	I KISS MY DOG ON THE LIPS
36	JE MANGE, DONC JE SUIS! RENE DESSERTCAKE	I EAT, THEREFORE I AM-RENE DESCATES
51	JE SUIS METIS	I AM FRENCH INDIAN
49	JE SUIS QUEBECOISE	I'M A QUEBECER
13	JE VOUS AIME BEAUCOUP	I LOVE YOU VERY MUCH
39	LAISSEZ LES BONTEMPS ROULER	LET THE GOOD TIMES ROLL
27	LUCKY PEOPLE MARRY FRENCH CANADIANS	
14	MERCI BEAUCOUP	THANK YOU
33	MERDE SE PRODUIT	SHIT HAPPENS
32	MERDE! DEUX FOIS!	BREAK A LEG
43	MY ANCESTORS COULD WHIP YOUR ANCESTORS	
46	MY PEDIGREE	
06	OLD GENEALOGISTS NEVER DIE; THEY JUST ...	
23	PADDLE YOUR OWN CANOE	
28	QUEBEC CONNECTION	
08	QUIET!!! GENEALOGIST AT WORKOGE	
62	SALUT!	HERE'S TO YOU!
53	THE FAMILY TREE NEEDS PRUNING	
20	TRISTE DE MOIS	SO SAD;WOE IS ME
26	TRUST ME! I'M FRENCH CANADIAN	
47	WEIRD IS RELATIVE	
03	WHEN I GROW UP I'M GOING TO BE AN ANCESTOR	
01	WISCONSIN! YOU'LL LOVE OUR DAIRY AIR	
57	YOU BET YOUR PEASOUP I'M FRENCH CANADIAN	
40	ZUT ALORS!	DARN IT THEN
63		
84		
85		
86		
87		

## Website of the French Canadian/Acadian Genealogists of WI



# 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)

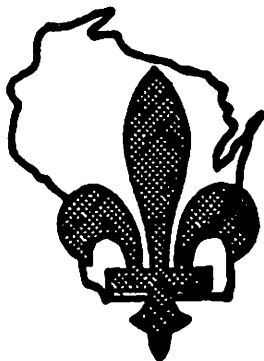
Leboeuf, \$1.00 plus \$1.00 postage and handling  
Loiselle Quebec Marriage Indexes, \$1.50 plus \$1.00 postage and handling  
Tanguay, \$1.50 plus \$1.00 postage and handling  
Bibliography of New Brunswick Research, \$1.50 plus \$1.00 postage and handling  
Surname Lists, \$2.00 plus \$1.00 postage 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

Packet of 39 genealogy forms, \$5.00 plus \$3.00 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 16 No. 4

Summer 2002

## From the President

By the time you receive this *Quarterly*, the National Genealogical Conference will be only a memory. I wish to thank all of the members who were so willing to help with the myriad of chores involved in preparing, setting-up, manning, and tearing down the booth. Lori Damuth provided the leadership for this massive task. She also worked diligently on the hospitality bags distributed by the FCGW at the convention, soliciting and storing materials as well as stuffing 1000 bags. Many thanks to Lori and all the convention workers. We hope to see a membership "spike" soon.

Another major project, the publication of a book on French Canadian Genealogy how-to, should soon see fruition. The editor assigned to the book at Ancestry Publications is in daily communication with Pat Geyh, Publications Committee Chairperson, as the committee goes over the proofs. Committee members Joyce Banachowski, Linda Boyea, Pat Ustine, Bev La Belle, Sister Francine Sherburne, Marilyn Bourbonais, and Karen Humiston are anxiously awaiting the arrival of their book. After seven years of work, this arrival can't come too soon. The FCGW will be forever grateful to Pat and the committee.

The FCGW Executive Board has approved a slight change in the dues structure. Annual dues remain \$20.00/year. However, if you choose to pay for two years, you only need to send \$37.50; if you choose to pay for three years, you only need to send \$55.00. This new structure provides a savings of \$5.00 for long-standing membership.

The library reorganization project, chaired by Linda Boyea, is well on the road to success. Hopefully in the very near future Patrick McCarthy will have the list of library materials available on our website. Watch for it. Remember - the library is open for all meetings from 6:30 - 9:00 PM.

A special thanks to Mary Dunsirn for her work on the surnames list and its publication.

If you have had a chance to peruse the last *Quarterly*, you know what a stupendous job Joyce Banachowski did in providing five years of research and in-depth study at the Canadian Archives to write the special anniversary edition. We are most grateful for her endeavors.

On 21 September 2002 we will have a booth at the University of Green Bay Genealogical Conference. We hope to see our Northeast Wisconsin members and friends there.

Another big event is the 20th Reunion/Anniversary Party on 27 September 2002. We look forward to seeing you there --- old members, new members, friends and family. Kevin Soucie will provide the musical entertainment. We will have more information as it becomes available.

Have a wonderful summer researching your ancestors. And, don't forget ---DO renew your DUES before the DEW settles on the July flowers.

Kateri (Teri) Dupuis 414-443-9429  
kdupuis@wi.rr.com

## FARMING IN NEW FRENCH AND IN FRENCH CANADA

Joyce Banachowski

In 1617, Louis Hebert arrived in New France. By trade he was an apothecary. This knowledge helped him in his dealings with the Indians. Unlike many others who were in Quebec at the time, he cleared and farmed spring wheat on his land which he worked with just a few hand tools. He is called the first farmer of Canada. A year after he died in 1627, the first ox drawn plow was used in New France.

Many of our first ancestors to New France were from towns or cities and not from the rural areas of France. They were hired and came as tradesmen--carpenters, masons, coopers, blacksmiths, gunsmiths, weavers, tailors, shoemakers, fishermen, butchers, etc. -- the kinds of jobs found in the towns of France. They did not come as farmers. Others who came were hired as laborers. But

many of the laborers had not been farmers in France either. Many of them had also come from the towns.

Yet, once the tradesmen decided to marry, settle and have families in the New World, they farmed. They still plied their trades, some even worked at two or three different trades, but that wasn't enough for them to support and feed their families. Some aspect of their lives involved some kind of farming. By the end of the seventeenth century, seventy-five per cent of the population of New France was involved in agriculture. Some turned solely to making their living off the land. Others combined it with their trade, working out of their homes and farming as well. Even in the towns of New France, including Quebec and Montreal, most of the inhabitants had kitchen gardens and raised

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: Larry Beauchamp  
414 425-7768  
Treasurer: Joan Nycz  
414 541-3575  
Recording Secretary: Louis Demers,  
414 281-7765  
Corresponding Secretary: Pat Ustine,  
414 321-0727  
Director at Large: Marilyn  
Bourbonais  
414 476-6673  
Director at Large: Loretta 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  
Geyh, Committee: Marilyn Bourbonais,  
Beverly LaBelle, Pat Ustine, Sister  
Françoise 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:

Auditing: Marilyn Bourbonais  
Historian: Jo Christon  
Library: Barb Glassel, Linda Boyea,  
Ann Le Marre  
Mentoring: Pat Ustine  
Programs: Larry Beauchamp  
Publicity and Promotions: Pat Ustine  
Sunshine: Bev McCarthy  
Technology: Tony Shulist  
Travel: Sandy Becker, Ann Le Marre,  
Teri Dupuis  
20th Anniversary: Bev & Larry  
LaBelle, John Grignon, Marge Schuetz,  
Susan White, Pat Ustine  
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.

Copyright © 2002 by French Canadian/  
Acadian Genealogists of Wisconsin

animals--cows, pigs, chickens -- within the boundaries of the town. Laborers worked in both the towns and rural areas.

### Clearing the Land

Before it could be worked, the land had to be cleared. Very few of our ancestors were prepared for the long, difficult job of clearing land and preparing the soil for crops. First they had to build some kind of shelter to protect themselves and their possessions. They built a crude structure often of small trees sharpened on one end and stuck in the ground to form walls and a simple roof of bark or thatch. Gaps were filled in to keep out the wind and cold. There was no fireplace and only dirt floors. This took usually three or four weeks to build. Although crude, it was enough to provide protection for at least one winter.<sup>1</sup>

After his shelter was built, the clearing of land began. The larger trees near his shelter were cut. Only an axe was used and there were no animals to pull out the tree trunks. The better quality trees, oak and pine, were cut into eighteen and twenty foot lengths and were saved to be used later for building a better house. In June, he went over his deforested area of land, (usually one or one and a half arpents) pulling up the tree trunks which were less than a foot in diameter. The larger ones had to be girdled. It would take four or five years for the large trunks to die and for the stumps to decay. Deadwood was bundled and used for firewood for himself or sold in town. The area would then be burned to rid it of the brush and to prepare it for planting. The ashen topsoil between the heavy trunks would be turned over and prepared for the first planting either a late planting or for the following spring.<sup>2</sup>

The newly cleared land was not good for

---

<sup>1</sup> Dechêne, Louise, Habitants and Merchants in Seventeenth Century Montreal, McGill-Queen's University Press, Montreal, 1992, pp. 152.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., pp. 152-153.

### 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 p.m. Doors open at 7:00 for library use. Enter by the Northeast door to the mall. Take the stairs or elevator down one level.

June 13: Steve Daily of the Milwaukee County Historical Society, Records Available at the Historical Society

July 11: Rendezvous help / work session on indexing the *Quarterly*

August 8: Not confirmed (Check website for announcement.)

September 12: Joyce Banachowski, Our Reluctant Immigrant Ancestors

October 10: Matt Blessing of Marquette University, Family History Sources at College and University Archives

spring wheat, so they followed the Indian practice of planting corn, beans and pumpkins. By then it was time to prepare for the winter and finish the timber which had been put aside. These were squared with an axe. For about twenty years, these early settlers planted crops in the Indian fashion. Then they adopted the European cereal crops.

The winter was spent clearing more land, chopping trees three to four feet above the ground, at snow level. After a year's work, a colonist had dug up about one arpent of land and felled two arpents more. In this manner, he was able to clear about two arpents a year while building a more permanent house, with flooring, a fireplace and a board roof. After a few years, he probably would buy a heifer, a sow and a few chickens and would convert his cabin into a barn or stable when he was able to move into his house.

Five years after starting, he probably would

have one or two oxen which would help him to pull up stumps and plow the land. After ten years, he would have about ten arpents which were tillable which was about the minimum number of arpents necessary to begin rotation of crops.<sup>3</sup>

Not all the colonists were this successful in this plan of developing. Some did not save enough for the first eighteen months. There were other costs--surveying fees, notarial fees, costs of seed, tools, nails, utensils--which had to be met. It could mean he had to work elsewhere to meet them. This might set him back weeks or months. Many chose to marry before or shortly after settling on the land. This doubled the provisions needed. If a colonist married a local girl, he had the advantage that he could live with his in-laws, could borrow their tools or oxen and even get help in clearing the land. If he was trying to carry on his trade at the same time, the development of his farm would be slowed down. He might even have to hire others to clear his land or the seigneur might expropriate it.<sup>4</sup>

Laborers often worked as land clearers. Under the conditions of the laborer's work contract, he might receive room and board and a few livres for his work, or he might be paid for specific jobs. After the land was cleared a laborer might continue working the land, giving a share to the owner. By the middle of the 18th century, in some areas, the term laborer came to mean share cropper or tenant farmer.<sup>5</sup>

Prior to 1675, tenant farmers took over their farms in fall on the feasts of St. Michel or St. Martin or on All Saints Day. After 1675, they began to take over in spring -- in March or April. In time this became the norm.<sup>6</sup>

## "Amateur" Farmers

About 75% of those who came to New France and settled on the land had no experience in farming. Trudel refers to them as doing "amateur farming." As a result production was low. The soil became exhausted and livestock degenerated.<sup>7</sup>

When land was first cleared in New France, the farmers sowed Indian crops. In a short time, the New France farmers generally ignored the pumpkins, squash and beans. Instead they chose to rely more heavily on the grains which had been raised in Europe. Wheat was the predominant grain crop, often 2/3 to 3/4 of the total production. New fields were almost entirely wheat. Oats, used for animal fodder, were second and then corn (*blé de Turquie*), a coarse millet. Corn, however, was never as important in New France as it was in New England. At times, the settlers mixed corn and oat flour with wheat flour to make a kind of gruel or they used the surpluses for animal food. More important than corn was the production of pulse (a number of legumes) -- green peas, white peas, chick peas, and *faveroles* (beans), which were used by the population for soup and were also fed to the pigs. Many of the fully developed farms produced half wheat and half pulses.<sup>8</sup> Rye and barley were grown in some places.

The production of fiber plants, flax and hemp, did not start until the eighteenth century and were reintroduced when the English took control of New France. The production of white tobacco was also introduced in the eighteenth century. Some planted the tobacco in their vegetable gardens for private consumption in their pipes. Food crops were far more important for survival in the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries.

---

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 153.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 153-154.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 381-382.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 174.

---

<sup>7</sup> Trudel, Marcel, *Introduction to New France*, Holt, Rinehart and Winston of Canada, Limited, Toronto, Reprint Quintin Publications, Pawtucket, RI, 1997, pp. 203-204.

<sup>8</sup> Dechêne, *op. cit.*, p. 170.

Once our ancestors had enough land under cultivation (10-12 arpents), he could begin the practice of three field rotation-- 1/3 in wheat, 1/3 fallow, and 1/3 pulses and other grains. In their leases, tenant farmers made agreements that they would plow, cultivate, and plant with good grains in appropriate seasons and to observe the usual crop rotation. Crop rotation was thought to be essential because there was no system of fertilization. However, it was probable French Canadian farmers did not strictly follow the three field rotation system. The size of sections might vary or he might follow a two field system--part fallow and part in crops.<sup>9</sup> Lands that were fallow were usually not cultivated or planted in grass or other cover crop. Instead, weeds were allowed to take over and animals were allowed to wander over it.<sup>10</sup>

Jean Leduc in a lease to his son, like many leases of that time, stated that the tenant was to clean his stables once a year. He was to spread 50 cartloads of manure on his kitchen and vegetable garden. The rest was to be spread on his fields and meadows.<sup>11</sup> They did fertilize their vegetable gardens; however, it appears that few in New France were interested in fertilizing their fields. It was generally the policy of the French Canadian farmer to butcher his animals in fall to save on feed. Farmers did not have enough livestock to provide the needed amount of manure for fertilizer. What was available was put on the meadows or dumped in the river, but generally not hauled to the fields. Some farmers gave it away or sold it. In June of 1717, an account of the Montreal hôpital indicated they received 268 livres for 134 cartloads of manure.<sup>12</sup> In the towns, the manure from their animals was also used on

their vegetable gardens, and the surplus was often dumped into the river. Most of the manure was from pigs and habitants considered it of no value. In 1816, Peter Bréhaut of Guernesey who was looking at the agriculture of French Canada stated that not enough fertilizer was used. Everything the farmers had was used in their vegetable gardens and meadows.<sup>13</sup>

In the seventeenth century, plowing was done only in spring. Fall plowing was introduced in the eighteenth century. Each fall, October -- November, the land was plowed. Those fields to be sown would be turned over in spring. About mid April - May, after the snow melted, wheat and peas would be planted. Later, when there was no further threat of frost, oats and corn would be planted. Seeds were covered with the harrow. Weeding was done at the end of spring. In summer fallow fields would be turned over. The wheat and pulses would be harvested about mid-August followed by oats and corn in September-October. Harvesting required extra labor. Men were paid by the day and occasionally by the arpent. In 1692, the wage was 1 livre 10 sols a day or 4 livres to cut down one arpent of wheat or oats.<sup>14</sup> Due to the climate, wheat in the lower St. Lawrence was harvested before it was fully ripe. This and the large amount of work in fall resulted in wheat being threshed as it was needed, often in mid-winter. The bales of long straw were used for roofs and chairs; the remaining straw was used to feed the cattle or oxen.<sup>15</sup>

#### Early (Government) Efforts

Champlain had always hoped that the colony would be self sufficient. Before he approved a location for a settlement, he had vegetables and grains planted to see if the land was fertile enough to sustain a settlement. At Quebec he had planted wheat and Indian

---

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 171-172.

<sup>10</sup> Burton, f.W., "The Wheat Supply in New France," *Transactions and Proceedings of the Royal Society of Canada*, series 3, v. 30, 1936, sec. 2, p. 141.

<sup>11</sup> Dechêne, *op. cit.*, p. 387.

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.*

---

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 388.

<sup>14</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 389.

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 174.

corn.<sup>16</sup>

Jean Talon, Intendant between 1665-1668, 1670-1672, was interested in developing the country. He also wanted the colony to be self sufficient. He introduced pedigree cows, horses and sheep from France into New France. He tested seed grain, hoping to find what would grow best under the conditions found in the colony.<sup>17</sup> In 1667, he personally financed voyages to the West Indies, hoping to establish trade. For a short time it appeared that Canada would have a small surplus to help develop a trade in agricultural products. But it was short lived. Wars with England or the Indians interfered. Harsh winters keeping St. Lawrence ports closed and hurricanes along the route in summer usually permitted only one round trip a year. The choice of a cash crop-- the raising of wheat resulted in a late harvest, and the crop had to be held over until spring before it could be sold. Besides, Talon stayed too short a time to be effective. What trade French Canada had was to Louisbourg rather than the West Indies.<sup>18</sup>

Gilles Hocquart, Commissary General in the absence of the intendant 1729-1731 and Intendant for nineteen years between 1731-1748, was also interested in developing the colony. He was able to accomplish more because of his length of time in office. Between 1721 and 1739 there was an increase in cultivated arpents from 62 thousand to 188 thousand arpents. Tobacco, a new crop appeared. Hemp and flax were becoming more popular. Wheat production was increased (283 thousand bushels in 1721 to 635 thousand bushels in 1739) Wheat was controlled to insure a food supply and to

---

<sup>16</sup> Burton, F.W., "The Wheat Supply of New France," Transactions and Proceedings of the Royal Society of Canada, series 3, v. 30, 1936, sec. 2, p. 138.

<sup>17</sup> Trudel, Marcel, Introduction to New France, Holt, Rinehart and Winston of Canada, Limited, Toronto: Reprint Quintin Publications, Pawtucket, RI, 1197, p. 167.

<sup>18</sup> Burton, op. cit., p. 138.

provide a trade item.<sup>19</sup>

For the most part it did not seem that the government in France was interested in developing an agricultural colony.

The Sovereign Council did pass ordinances concerning farmers, but most of their laws seemed to be concerned with protection of the farmer rather than to develop and encourage agricultural growth. In an ordinance passed 14 November 1663, habitants were exempt from paying a tithe the first five years of cultivation. It also prevented their grain and flour from being confiscated when it was enroute to and from Quebec mills when seignorial mills were closed for repairs. An ordinance of 20 June 1667 lowered the tithe from 1/20th to 1/26th of the grain produced. A fine of 20 sous per arpent was laid against those who did not cut weeds before the harvest season. There also was an ordinance against those who allowed their horses, cattle or hogs loose to go into someones crops. A 10 livre fine was placed against anyone who hunted or crossed on lands where crops were sown or who tore down fences. Anyone's cattle were permitted to go into the salt meadows east of the St. Charles. In order to ensure enough fodder for cattle for the winter, the number of horses were limited. In 1686, the king decreed that for the next six years creditors could not seize cattle for payment of debts.<sup>20</sup>

The Council attempted to make it easier for habitants to get land. After 1680, one twentieth of the lands which were not cleared were to be distributed to settlers. After 1711, seigneurs could not prevent the leasing of lands which had not been worked.<sup>21</sup>

French Canadian farmers generally sold their

---

<sup>19</sup> Trudel, op. cit., p. 84.

<sup>20</sup> Cahall, Raymond du Bois, The Sovereign Council of New France, Longmans, Freen & Co., Columbia University, NY, 1915:. Reprint Quintin Publications, Pawtucket, RI, 1998, pp. 218-219.

<sup>21</sup> Ibid., p. 219.

wheat crops to merchants at the time of harvest. As a result, merchants put it into storage and sold it later at inflated prices, and farmers faced buying seed for the spring planting at these high prices. The council did attempt to prevent merchants from selling at outrageous prices. In 1701, the fear that farmers would not sow wheat because of high costs, caused the Council to form a committee to check the granaries of Quebec as to amount in storage. They discovered that merchants had more than enough wheat to last through the next harvest. The Council ordered that surplus wheat be confiscated and sold to the poor at reduced prices. In 1668, the Jesuits had sold their wheat at 5 livres rather than at the 7 livres asked by the merchants. The merchants gave in, and reduced their prices.<sup>22</sup>

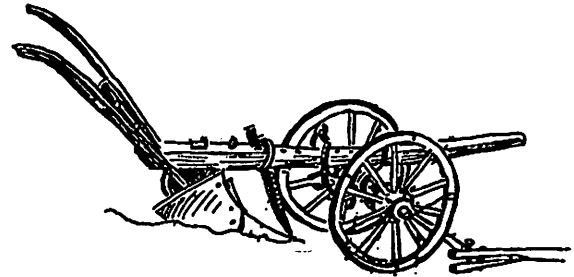
Just as today, farmers in New France faced low prices for their crops when production was good. Because of surpluses, merchants were unwilling to purchase the wheat even at low prices. In 1664 when this occurred, the Council ordered that 1000 minots of wheat be purchased at 5 francs a minot. It was to be used for the royal soldiers who were expected to arrive. Payment to the farmers was not to be in cash. Instead they were to receive it in merchandise sent by the king and merchants. This large purchase raised the price of the rest of the wheat, and the merchants were then ordered to purchase it at the rate of 4 francs a minot.<sup>23</sup>

### Tools

All of those farming would have the same basic tools or equipment. The primary tool was the pick axe which was also used for plowing when the farmer started out. Other farm tools included a two or three pronged fork and shovel of wood and hoes, spades, sickles for harvesting grain and scythes for cutting hay of iron. Other tools would include hatchets, billhooks, chains, compost hooks,

winnowing sieves and a triangular wooden harrow. A farmer usually used his pick axe for plowing for a few years until he could afford a plow which cost about 500 livres.

### The double Handle Wheel Plow



From Seguin, Robert-Lionel, *L'Equipement de la Ferme Canadienne aux XVIIe et XVIIIe Siecles*, Librairie Ducharme Limitee, Saint-Sulpice, Montreal, 1959.

The wheeled plow was introduced into Canada in the early seventeenth century. It was a one handle wheel plow. In the eighteenth century, the two handle wheel plow was more widely used. It was used into the nineteenth century. A team of two or four oxen was necessary to pull it. A rope would be tied around the horns of the oxen and attached to the plow. This plow did not dig very deep. Only the surface was turned over. In the eighteenth century, a team of horses was hitched to a team of oxen. In addition to the wheel plow, wealthier farmers had an iron wheeled cart costing about 1000 livres. Because most could not afford a cart, farmers had to put off carting until winter when they could use a simply built sleigh and chains.<sup>24</sup>

### Livestock

On the farms of New France, crops were of more importance than livestock although the French Canadian farmer was more advanced with livestock raising, especially of horses, than with crop production.<sup>25</sup> Cattle were

<sup>22</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 220.

<sup>23</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 220-221.

<sup>24</sup> Dechêne, *op. cit.*, pp. 173-'74.

<sup>25</sup> Jones, Raobert Leslie, "Agriculture in Lower Canada, 1792-1815," *The Canadian Historical review*, v. 27 #1, March 1946, University of Toronto Press, Toronto, p. 36.

brought to New France early in its history, but not many could afford them. A habitant had to have twenty or more arpents of productive land before he had four heads of cattle or oxen. Animals could be leased just as land was leased. Most land clearers acquired their first livestock by lease. A lease for a cow might require a set amount of churned butter and half the young produced for the leased cow. Sometimes a monetary amount was required. A farmer who might need money could sell his livestock to a merchant and then lease them back for a share or for a fee. In 1662 and 1667, laws were passed in France which forbid the seizure of animals for payment of debts.<sup>26</sup>

After working fifteen or more years, the average habitant had two oxen and two or three cows -- the plow animals being the most important. In addition, the average farmer raised four or five hogs, one of which was a sow which would produce about twelve piglets a year. They were usually loose in the woods and would be fattened with corn and peas before their slaughter at the beginning of winter. Seigneurs and large land owners might own a flock of sheep. The average farmer did not have sheep until the eighteenth century when he might have four or five for his family's use. The average farmer would have twelve chickens and a rooster.<sup>27</sup>

In summer, throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, animals were put on communal grounds, on the wasted land at the edge of woods, on fallow land, or along the roadsides for pasturage. A few allowed their branded animals to roam on the islands in the St. Lawrence. Only gardens, meadows, fronts of concessions or lands which were adjacent to communal lands were fenced in. There were no fences between farms. From the end of winter until the first of May, horses and cattle were free to roam where they wished. Each year after May first, there

were protests and lawsuits when the law was ignored or violated. Fines of 3 livres per head plus damages to the owners of the field were laid and would be collected. In 1674, the fine was increased to ten livres. There were more pigs than cattle and they did more damage. They were to be penned or ringed and collared at all times. The law allowed the killing of any pig which had roamed in a person's fields. In 1687 the law was modified forbidding the killing of more than one pig at a time. The habitant usually had a few acres of meadows or cultivated grasses. In July this hay was harvested. What was surplus would be sold. A separate contract was usually written for leasing meadowlands. Terms included equal shares of what was produced or a cash payment.<sup>28</sup>

Livestock had to be kept in the barns about five months during the long harsh winters. A large amount of fodder was needed. Therefore, meadows and pastures were of great value. Even wild grasses growing along the river banks were harvested.<sup>29</sup> Providing enough animal fodder for the winter was always a problem for the French-Canadian farmer.

The first horse arrived in New France in 1647 as a gift to Governor Montmagny by the Company of Habitants. Two stallions and twelve mares arrived in 1665.<sup>30</sup> Louis XIV sent 14-15 others in 1667 and in 1670, a stallion and eleven horses were sent. No others were sent after that. The horses were the property of the king for three years, but they were to be rented out for 100 livres or one foal per year. After the three years, the colts not given to the intendant for the king's share became property of the farmers. Those which had been turned over to the intendant were raised at government expense until they were three years old. They in turn would be

---

<sup>26</sup> Dechêne, *op.cit.*, pp. 177-179.

<sup>27</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 177-181.

---

<sup>28</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 175-177.

<sup>29</sup> Depatie, Sylvie, "The Good Earth," *Horizon Canada*, v. 4, Laval University, Quebec, 1987, p. 1008.

<sup>30</sup> Trudel, *op. cit.*, p. 207.



rented out. These horses were the basis for the horse breeding which eventually developed. In 1679, there were 145 horses in the colony. The number increased to 218 in 1688 and 684 in 1698.<sup>31</sup>

Horses were expensive to feed and could not work as hard as the ox, but they came to be an indication of wealth and importance. Habitants enjoyed and took pride in raising horses even though they might use pasturage which would have been used by other animals. In 1709 habitants were not allowed to have more than two horses and one colt.<sup>32</sup> Between 1710 and 1715 there was an average of one horse per farm. By the mid-eighteenth century horses were pulling sleighs, homemade carriages, and calèches, making life easier and less isolated for the habitant.<sup>33</sup> At the beginning of winter, cattle and pigs would be slaughtered for their meat. That meant the horses and cattle not slaughtered had to compete for the stored hay. The horses won out leaving the cattle looking "pot bellied" and "rawboned" by the end of winter.<sup>34</sup>

Compared to the average farmer, the large wealthy farmers generally had sixty or more arpents of land cleared, owned six or eight oxen, eight or ten cows, flocks of fifty to two hundred sheep, two to four dozen chickens, some ducks and geese, and a few had turkeys. The wealthy began acquiring horses in 1695.<sup>35</sup>

#### Vegetable Gardens

All the farms and those living in town had kitchen or vegetable gardens. The women tended these gardens. Cabbage was the most

common vegetable raised because it kept better for the winter. Turnips and carrots were also common along with herbs for spices and medicine. By the end of the seventeenth century, the Hôtel Dieu was raising onions, shallots, garlic, cucumber and chervil in their gardens. Blueberries and cranberries were found wild. Pumpkins, melons and a variety of squashes were adopted from the Indians. In the eighteenth century, leek, celery, radishes, beets, lettuce, chicory and other vegetable seeds were brought from France. Apple orchards began to appear with the Sulpicians and prominent inhabitants in the eighteenth century. They produced cider and sold the cider and apples outside the seigneurie. A few apple trees were found in some gardens of habitants.<sup>36</sup> In spring, syrup and sugar were made from the sap of the maple tree.

Farmers of New France were subsistence farmers. Products from the farms of New France were used for local consumption. France did not need agricultural products. Trade with the English colonies was forbidden. The West Indies found it more convenient to trade with the English colonies. Towns were not very large and those living in town had their own vegetable gardens and raised their own animals for slaughter. Foreign trade of farm crops was never developed. During the seventeenth century, soldiers were supplied with French imports.<sup>37</sup> After 1750 some agricultural goods primarily wheat, was used for the troops who came to fight the English.<sup>38</sup>

Although the agricultural techniques of the French Canadian were criticized and considered inferior by some, the production and quality of crops in French Canada were comparable to those in New England during this time. They produced twelve to eighteen grains for every seed. The average in other

---

<sup>31</sup> Burton, *op. cit.*, pp. 126-127.

<sup>32</sup> Trudel, *op. cit.*, p. 207.

<sup>33</sup> Dechêne, *op. cit.*, p. 180.

<sup>34</sup> Jones, *op. cit.*, p. 37.

<sup>35</sup> Dechêne, *op. cit.*, pp. 177-181.

---

<sup>36</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 181-182.

<sup>37</sup> Sylvie, *Op. cit.*, p. 1008.

<sup>38</sup> Trudel, *op. cit.*, p. 207.

places was four to seven grains. The farmers were successful in feeding the colony's population except in years of famine. Those years both New England and New France suffered.<sup>39</sup> If the population of New France were larger or if there were markets available, the government might have been more encouraging in developing and improving better agricultural techniques, equipment and crop variation, and French Canadian farmers might have become willing to give up old practices and try new techniques.

### Nineteenth Century

Potatoes were first brought to New France by the English after 1760. The French Canadians, at first, did not care for their taste and many thought them to be poisonous and would not raise them. In the late eighteenth century after the American Revolution, the English re-introduced the production of potatoes. England hoped for a cash crop to be sold in foreign markets. The French soon found there was a market for them and began to produce them.<sup>40</sup> Potatoes became a part of the diet of French Canada during the nineteenth century.

The French Canadians loved and pampered their horses. The first half of the nineteenth century, the French Canadians horses were recognized as one of the best breeds in North America. The horses raised in Kamouraska and along the lower St. Lawrence were larger than those raised near Quebec. They were bought for heavy work. About the time of the American Revolution, American horse dealers were beginning to go into Quebec to exchange cheese, woolen goods and other articles for horses. The Americans would drive the horses to New Haven and New London, Connecticut and ship them to the West Indies. French-Canadian horse trade

increased after the War of 1812.<sup>41</sup> Habitants began to raise more and more horses to sell to the Americans. The Americans desired the Canadian breeds of horses for a number of purposes. Pacers were wanted as saddle horses. The Canadians were said to have the best draught horses and the fastest trotters. The draught horse was needed for freight and stage lines. American gentlemen wanted fast horses for pleasure. There also was a demand for breeding horses. The cross bred horses were more and more in demand.<sup>42</sup> The new settlements of Upper Canada also were interested in procuring French Canadian horses.

Although the habitants made up the largest part of the population in Lower Canada toward the end of the eighteenth century and into the nineteenth century, there were two groups whose agricultural practices were not like that of the French Canadian farmer. One was in the Eastern townships where migrations of New Englanders had moved into, and the other were the groups of British farmers who had moved into areas near Quebec and Montreal especially on Montreal Island. These newcomers rented or bought the worn out farms from seigneurs near city markets. They used agricultural techniques of using naked summer fallows; they rotated their crops; they used manure extensively, and they improved the soil by using gypsum. Their nearness to urban markets insured their making a profit. As a result of the European Wars between 1792 and 1807, there was a demand for wheat and flour in Great Britain, especially for the years, 1793-1795 when there were poor crops throughout all Europe. The high prices offered by merchants encouraged the habitants to sell as much as possible. More and more the habitants of Quebec desired the clothes and manufactured

---

<sup>39</sup> Depatie, *op. cit.*, p. 1008.

<sup>40</sup> Jones, "Agriculture....", *op. cit.*, p. 36.

---

<sup>41</sup> Jones, Robert Leslie, "The Old French-Canadian Horse: Its History in Canada and the United States," *The Canadian Historical Review*, v. 28 #2, June 1947, University of Toronto Press, Toronto, p. 139.

<sup>42</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 140-141.

goods of Europe in exchange for his wheat.<sup>43</sup>

In addition, the increased populations of Quebec and Montreal encouraged the building of breweries which became a local market for barley, a grain which had little appeal to the French Canadian farmer during the French regime. In fact the first brewery at the beginning of the eighteenth century gave free seed and offered a reward to encourage the growing of it. A hundred years later, there was now enough barley grown to support several breweries, and ale was being produced and shipped to the British West Indies.<sup>44</sup>

Habitants also began to graze more cattle and to increase and improve their production of pigs, chicken, geese and turkeys. They also started dairying and began the production of a cheese that was ripened in a manure pile. It was liked by the officers of the garrison in spite of its strong smell. Most cheeses, however, were imported from the United States. The butter they churned had a musty flavor because they allowed the cream to set too long. However, two regions, Kamouraska and Riviere du Loup, were known to have superior butter. The habitants could also profit from selling their horses to the United States and the West Indies. The British government also attempted to encourage the production of hemp, but they met with little success.<sup>45</sup>

The Embargo and Non-Intercourse Act (1807-1810) passed in the United States found many Americans selling their foodstuffs, which were in demand in England, illegally in Montreal. From there the goods were sold in the British Isles. The merchants and large farmers made huge profits from inflated prices, but the average habitant suffered from shortages of meat. They were being encouraged to produce and sell wheat on

foreign markets, but were not supplying their city markets or keeping enough livestock to breed. Some parishes did not have enough oxen to plow the land.<sup>46</sup>

In the Eastern townships, farming practices were much the same as in New England. Unlike the French Canadians, they used Indian corn as a staple crop. They also had apple orchards. Before the War of 1812, the Eastern Townships had difficulty trading with Montreal and Quebec because they were isolated, with wilderness between them. Until 1810 there were no roads from the townships to Quebec, Montreal or Trois Rivières. They therefore, looked for markets in the United States in northern Vermont and New Hampshire. The Craig Road was completed from St. Giles to Shipton in 1810. This shortened the time for travel between Boston and Quebec. In January 1811, four sleigh loads of pork and butter from Connecticut and 130 sheep from Stanstead in the Eastern Townships, arrived in Quebec.<sup>47</sup>

After the repeal of the Non-Intercourse Act in May 1810, the agricultural markets of Lower Canada declined and did not resume until the War of 1812. After the War of 1812, the English and Scots around Montreal and Quebec and a few habitants who had improved their techniques adapted and continued on, but the majority of habitants still produced wheat as their staple crop, cultivated their land the traditional way, and ignored suggestions that they should increase stock raising and dairying. French Canadian farming techniques were slow in developing. As a result, until the mid nineteenth century, the farmers of Lower Canada experienced poor crops, increased suffering and shrinking incomes.<sup>48</sup>

---

<sup>43</sup> Jones, "Agriculture....," *op. cit.*, pp. 38-40.

<sup>44</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 40-41.

<sup>45</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 41-42.

---

<sup>46</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 42-43.

<sup>47</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 45-46.

<sup>48</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 47-51.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

Burton, F.W., "The Wheat Supply of New France," Transactions and Proceedings of the Royal Society of Canada, Series 3, vol. 30, 1936, Section 2, pp. 137-150.

Cahall, Raymond du Bois, The Sovereign Council of New France, Longmans, Freen & Co., Columbia University, New York, 1915; Reprint Quintin Publications, Pawtucket, RI., 1998.

Courville, Serge and Séguin, Normand, Rural Life in Nineteenth Century Quebec, The Canadian Historical Association Historical Booklet No. 47, Canadian Historical Association, Ottawa, 1989.

Dechêne, Louise, Habitants and Merchants in Seventeenth Century Montreal, McGill-Queen's University Press, Montreal, 1992.

Depatie, Sylvie, "The Good Earth," Horizon Canada, Vol. 4, under the direction of Robert, Benoit A., MacDonald, Michael, and Nadeau, Raynold R., Centre for the Study of Teaching Canada, Education Tower, Laval University, Quebec, 1987, pp. 1004-1008.

Desbarats, Catherine, "Agriculture within the Seignorial Régime of Eighteenth-Century Canada: Some Thoughts on the Recent Literature," The Canadian Historical Review, vol. 73 No. 1, University of Toronto Press, Toronto, 1992, pp. 1-29.

Douville, Raymond and Casanova, Jacques, Daily Life in Early Canada, George Allen and Unwin Ltd., London, 1968.

Harris, Richard Colebrook, The Seignorial System in Early Canada: A Geographical Study, McGill - Queens University Press, Montreal, 1984.

Jones, Robert Leslie, "Agriculture in Lower Canada, 1792-1815" The Canadian Historical Review, Vol. 27 No. 1, March 1946, University of Toronto Press, Toronto, pp. 33-49.

Jones, Robert Leslie, "The Old French-Canadian Horse: Its History In Canada and the United States," The Canadian Historical Review, Vol. 28 No. 2, June 1947, University of Toronto Press, Toronto, pp. 125-155.

Trudel, Marcel, Introduction to New France, Holt, Rinehart and Winston of Canada, Limited, Toronto; Reprint by Quintin Publications, Pawtucket, RI, 1997.

## FOUR ENGAGEMENTS CONCERNING THE CLEARING OF LAND

Jacques Selle, Jacques Maheu, and Thomas Hayot on 30 July 1640 and Louis Sedilot on 1 August 1640 appeared before the greffe and tabellion of Quebec, Martial Piraube, and each made his own contract. All four contracts were with Nicolas Pivert who was the representative of the Company of New France. All four clearers promised they would cut the trees, clear the land of underbrush, haul the wood away, and remove all dried stumps on the company's land. If the stumps were green, those three feet in diameter and two feet above the ground, would remain until they dried. The land was to be prepared for plowing within one year and planted with wheat. The clearer was to keep four bushels per arpent. The rest was to be brought to the granary and threshed. They were to plant and / or cut down other grains as may be directed to be planted or harvested by the representatives of the company and would receive the amount of four Parisien bushels for each arpent. In addition each would receive 30 sols for each cord of wood brought to the company storehouse. They were obligated to sell the wood at the company store and not to any other place.

The company was to furnish the tools. They agreed none were to leave without permission of the company leaders, and all stated they would keep their promise. They were to begin on the day the agreement was written and each was to receive 200 livres for each arpent cleared. All four notarial records were signed by Jean du Gallay Belestat and M. (Martial) Piraube. (Ezechiel) Deschamps signed three of the engagements but not the one for Jacques Selles. Jacques Selle, J. Maheu, and Thomas Hayot signed their engagements. Louis Sedilot was unable to sign.

Information for the above article was extracted from a transcription of the four acts in "Quatre Contrats Engagement," in Bulletin des Recherches de Historiques, Vol. 33, 1927, pp. 525-529.

**BORDER LINES**  
**BACK TO ANTOINE BRÛLÉ-FRANCOEUR**  
Loretta Damuth

*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. Antoine Brûlé b. about 1645 in Picardie, France. His parents were Antoine Brûlé and Madeleine Aubry. Our Antoine left LaRochelle 19 April 1665 on the ship, "Le Vieux Simeon". He arrived in Quebec 19 June 1665. He was a soldier in the Froment Company of the Carignan-Salieres Regiment.[1] In 1668, he was called habitant and lived on the Sorel seigneurie. [1, 2] On 26 Nov 1701 a marriage contract was made between Antoine Brûlé and Marie Renée Cottenoir with the notary, Pothier. They were both able to sign their names.[2] They were married the same day in Montreal. He was 56 and she was 18. Renée was born 15 February 1683 at Cap-de-la-Madeleine. Her parents were Antoine Cottenoir and Marquerite Provencher.[2]

Her father, Antoine Cottenoyre dit Préville, was the son of Francois Cottenoir and Marie Coppin. He arrived in New France in 1679. On 28 April 1682 Antoine Cottenoyre married Marguerite Provencher, daughter of Sébastien Provencher and Marguerite Manchon at Cap-de-la-Madeleine. Renée was one of eight children.[3] Renée died young at the age of 27 on 9 February 1711 at Sorel. She was buried the following day in Sorel.[2, 4]

Antoine married a second time to Françoise Méline on 1 Nov 1711 at Sorel, Richelieu. Françoise was the widow of Pierre Moreau and had two small children from her first marriage. Françoise, the daughter of Louis Méline and Marie-Anne Massard was born on 10 Feb 1687 in Lauzon and baptised 19 Feb 1687 in Lévis.[2] She died 12 June 1764 at Ile-Dupas.[9] It is through Antoine's second marriage that I am related. Louis Méline was baptised 20 Nov 1652 at the parish of Saint-Pierre of the bourg de Frossay. He was the son of Louis Méline and Jeanne Collin. Louis Méline and Anne Massard made a marriage contract 9 Nov 1682 by the notary, Gilles Rageot. Marie- Anne Massard was born at Quebec on 20 February 1667 and was the daughter of Nicolas Massard and Anne Bellesoeur.[3] Antoine lived until the age of 98 and died 14 May 1743 in Ile-Dupas, Berthier.[5]

Children of first marriage:

a. Jean-Baptiste Brûlé: b. 25 Mar 1705, Cap-de-la-Madeleine, Montmorency [2]; d. 16 Jan 1755, Ile-Dupas, Berthier [2]

b. Marie-Madeleine Brûlé: b. 20 Sep 1706 and bap. 23 Sep 1706, Cap-Madeleine, Montmorency [2]; m. Antoine Moreau 13 Feb 1736 at Sorel [40]

c. Alexis Brûlé: b. 6 Apr 1708, Sorel, Richelieu [6] and bap. 7 Apr 1708 Ile-Dupas, Berthier [6]; d. 26 Apr 1731, Ile-Dupas, Berthier [7]

d. Louis Brûlé: b. about 1709, Sorel, Richelieu; m. Madeleine Billy 13 Feb 1736, Sorel.

e. un-named Brûlé: b. July 1710; d. 6 Feb 1711, Sorel, Richelieu [40].

Children of second marriage:

f. Marie-Joséphine Brûlé: b. 13 Aug 1712, Sorel, Richelieu [4] and bap. 15 Aug 1712, St-Pierre de Sorel [4]; m. Daniel Normandin 30 Nov 1730, Sorel [10]; d. 16 July 1790, Ile-Dupas, Berthier.

g. Marie-Marguerite Brûlé: b. 3 June 1714, Ile-Dupas, Berthier [4] and bap. 6 June 1714, St-Pierre Sorel [4]; m. Louis Balard, 1 June 1739 Ile-Dupas [5]; d. 16 July 1790, L'Ile-Dupas, Berthier [5] and bur. 17 July 1790, La Visitation du L'Ile Dupas. [5]

h. Antoine Brûlé: b. 22 Sep 1716, Ile-Dupas, bap. 1 Nov 1716, St-Pierre Sorel [2]

i. Jacques Brûlé: b. 18 Aug 1717, Ile-Dupas, Berthier, bap. 22 Aug 1717, Sorel, Richelieu [6]; m. Marguerite Jean 12 June 1743 at Quebec [10].

(2) j. Joseph Brûlé: b. 29 Sep 1721, Sorel, Richelieu [2]; m. Marie-Anne Sylvestre 26 Jan 1750 at Ile-Dupas, Berthier [7]; d. 29 Apr 1804, St-Cuthbert, Berthier and bur. 1 May 1804 St-Cuthbert. [2]

k. André Brûlé: b. 25 June 1723, Sorel, Richelieu; d. 30 June 1723, Sorel, Richelieu. [2]

l. Antoine Brûlé: b. 29 Dec 1724, Sorel, Richelieu [6]; m. Marie-Joséphine Ethier 28 Apr 1752, St-Genevieve, Berthier [41]; d. 11 Feb 1806 Berthier, bur. 13 Feb 1806, Ste-Genevieve, Berthier. [2]

2. Joseph Brûlé: b. 29 Sep 1721 at Sorel, Richelieu [2]; m. Marie-Anne Sylvestre 26 Jan 1750 at Ile-Dupas, Berthier [5] He was 28 and she was 17; d. 29 Apr 1804 and bur 1 May 1804, St-Cuthbert, Berthier [2]. Marie-Anne Sylvestre was born 8 Sep 1732 at Ile-Dupas and baptised the same day at St-Pierre du Sorel [40]. Her parents were Nicolas Sylvestre and Marie-Elisabeth Laporte. She died 27 Jan 1812 and was buried 29 Jan 1812 at St-Cuthbert, Berthier [11].

Children:

(3) a. Joseph-Charles Brûlé: b. 8 Nov 1750, Ile-Dupas, Berthier and bap. 8 Nov 1750 at Parish La Visitation, Ile-Dupas [5]; m. Marie-Anne Laurendeau, 30 Jan 1775, Ile-Dupas, Berthier [5]; d. 3 July 1803, St-Cuthbert, Berthier, bur. 3 July 1803, St-Cuthbert, Berthier. [11]

b. Marie-Madeleine Brûlé: b. 16 July 1752, Ile-Dupas, Berthier, bap. 16 July 1752, La Visitation, Ile-Dupas. [5]

c. Marie-Anne Brûlé: b. 1753; m. François Baril, 26 Jan 1771, Ile-Dupas [5]; d. 4 Jan 1790 St-Cuthbert, Berthier, bur. 5 Jan 1790, St-Cuthbert, Berthier. [15]

d. Marie-Charlotte Brûlé: b. 3 Oct 1754 Ile-Dupas, Berthier, bap. 3 Oct 1754, La Visitation, Ile-Dupas [5]; d. 24 March 1762, Berthier [12], bur. 24 March 1762, Ste-Genevieve, Berthier. [13]

e. Alexis Brûlé: b. 16 June and bap. 17 June 1756, Berthier, Berthier [12]; 1m. Marie

Lamy, 22 Jan 1781, Ile-Dupas [42]; 2m. Louise Grenon, 4 Nov 1794, St-Cuthbert [2]

f. Genevieve Brulé: b. 1758 [2]; m. René Rainville, 1 July 1782 [10]; d. 28 Feb 1838, bur. 1 March 1838 [2]

g. Jean Baptiste Brulé: b. 1762 [2]; d. 10 Apr 1773 and bur. 12 Apr 1773, Berthier, Berthier [12]

h. Charlotte Brulé: b. 19 Oct 1763, Berthier, Berthier [12]; m. Alexis Ayotte, 26 Nov 1787, St-Cuthbert [14]

i. Marie Angelique Brulé: b. 22 Nov 1765, Berthier, Berthier [12]; m. André Ouelette, 31 May 1790, St-Cuthbert, Berthier [38,14]; d. 19 Dec 1825, St. Cuthbert, Berthier, bur. 21 Dec 1825, St-Cuthbert, Berthier [ 15]

j. Pierre Brûlé: b. and bap. 21 Feb 1768, Berthier, Berthier [12]; 1m. Genevieve Denis, 29 Sep 1786, St-Cuthbert, Berthier [14], 2m. Josephte Mignier, 24 June 1793, St-Cuthbert, Berthier [14]; d. 7 and bur. 10 June 1817, St-Cuthbert, Berthier [15]

k. Antoine Brulé: b. 22 May and bap. 23 May 1770, Berthier, Berthier [12]; 1m. Marguerite Remillard, 9 Feb 1795, St-Cuthbert, Berthier [38]; 2m. Therese Blais, 22 July 1799, St-Cuthbert, Berthier [38]; 3m. Therese Beauparlant, 19 Oct 1801, St-Cuthbert, Berthier [38 ]; d. 17 May and bur. 18 May 1808, St-Cuthbert, Berthier [14]

l. François Brûlé: b. and bap. 1 Apr 1772, St-Cuthbert, Berthier [14]; 1m. Angelique Perrot, 2 Oct 1797, St-Cuthbert, Berthier [38]; 2m. Louise Pichet, 20 Sep 1825, Louiseville [10]

m. Jean-Baptiste Brûlé: b. and bap. 22 May 1774, St-Cuthbert, Berthier [14]; m. Josephte Marsan-Lapierre, 13 July 1807, St-Cuthbert, Berthier [10]; d. 14 June and bur. 16 June 1843, St-Barthelemy, Berthier [16]

n. Louis Brulé: b. 6 June and bap. 7 June 1776, Berthier, Berthier [12]

3. Joseph-Charles Brûlé: b. 8 Nov 1750, Ile-Dupas, Berthier, bap. 8 Nov at Paish of La Visitation Ile-Dupas. His parents were Joseph Brûlé and Marie-Anne Sylvestre. [5]; d. 3 July and buried 5 July 1803, St-Cuthbert, Berthier [14]; m. Marie-Anne Laurandeau, 30 Jan 1775, Ile-Dupas, Berthier. Joseph-Charles was 24 and Marie-Anne was 19. [5] Marie-Anne was the daughter of Joseph Rolandeau and Marguerite Gagnon. She was b. 13 Apr 1755 at St-Pierre-du-Sud, Montmagny. [17]

#### Children:

a. Marianne Brulé: b. 25 May and bap. 26 May 1776, St-Cuthbert, Berthier [15]; d. 31 July 1776, ST-Cuthbert, Berthier [15]

b. Marie-Genevieve Brulé: b. and bap. 2 Dec 1777, St-Cuthbert, Berthier [14]; m. François Crochetière, 16 Feb 1795, St-Cuthbert, Berthier [14, 38]; d. 17 May and bur. 19 May 1840, St-Barthelemy, Berthier [18]

c. Marguerite Brulé: b. 3 Jan and bap. 4 Jan 1779, Berthier, Berthier [12]

d. Mare-Josette Brulé: b. and bap. 6 Feb 1780, St-Cuthbert, Berthier [19]

e. Marie-Charlotte Brulé: b. and bap. 30 June 1781, St-Cuthbert, Berthier [19]

f. Joseph Brûlé: b. 1784; 1m. Christine Laferrier or Laferiere, 31 Jan 1803, St-Cuthbert, Berthier [11, 38]; 2m. Angele Thomas-Tranchmontagne, 27 July 1812, St-Cuthbert, Berthier [38]; d. 21 Aug and bur. 23 Aug 1837, St-Cuthbert, Berthier [20]

g. Anne Brulé: b. 11 May 1786, St-Cuthbert, Berthier [19]; m. Joseph Laferriere, 19 Jan 1801, St-Cuthbert, Berthier [14]; d. 31 Dec 1859, St-Cuthbert, Berthier [21], bur. 2 Jan 1860, St-Cuthbert, Berthier [14]

h. Marie-Joséphine Brulé: b. and bap. 3 May 1788, St-Cuthbert, Berthier [14]; d. 5 Feb and bur. 6 Feb 1802, St-Cuthbert, Berthier [15]

i. Marie-Magdelaine Brulé: b. 14 July and bap. 15 July 1790, St-Cuthbert, Berthier [14]

(4) j. Alexis Brûlé: b. and bap. 26 June 1793, St-Cuthbert, Berthier [14]; 1m. Marie Malboeuf, 13 Jan 1812, St-Cuthbert, Berthier [11,10]; 2m. Marie-Therese Allard, 2 March 1835, St-Cuthbert, Berthier [10,20]; 3m. Claire Valois, 13 Oct 1844, St-Cuthbert, Berthier [10,20]; d. 4 Oct and buried 6 Oct 1865, St-Cuthbert, Berthier [21]

4. Alexis Brûlé: b. and bap. 26 June 1793, St-Cuthbert, Berthier [14]; d. 4 Oct and bur. 6 Oct 1865, St-Cuthbert, Berthier. Alexis died at the age of 72. [21]; 1m. Marie Malboeuf, 13 Jan 1812, St-Cuthbert, Berthier. He was 18 and she was 15. [10,11] Marie Malboeuf was born 31 Aug and bap. 1 Sep 1796 at St-Cuthbert, Berthier. Her parents were Jean-Moise Malboeuf and Charlotte Roberge. [19] In 1832 there was a cholera epidemic in Quebec. Marie died the same day her last child was born. He lived only 15 days. Marie died and was buried 9 Sep 1832 at St-Cuthbert, Berthier. She was 36 at the time of her death. [20]. 2m. Marie-Therese Allard, 2 March 1835, St-Cuthbert, Berthier. He was 41 at the time of his second marriage. [10,20]. The parents of Marie-Therese were Jean Allard and Margaret Lafosse-Sauvagesse. Marie-Therese died 10 Dec 1842. [20] 3m. Claire Valois, 13 Oct 1844, St-Cuthbert, Berthier [10,20]. Claire's parents were Antoine-Regis Valois and Amable Massé. I am descended from Marie Malboeuf, the first wife of Alexis.

Children of first marriage:

a. Cyprien Brulé: b. 28 Apr and bap. 29 Apr 1813, St-Cuthbert, Berthier [11]; m. Marguerite Beaugrand, 4 Apr 1837, St-Cuthbert, Berthier [20]; d. 8 May and bur. 10 May 1865, St-Cuthbert, Berthier [21]

b. Edouard Brulé: b. 14 March 1815, St-Cuthbert, Berthier [15]; d. and bur. 16 March 1816, St-Cuthbert, Berthier [11].

c. Julie Brulé: b. and bap. 16 Dec 1816, St-Cuthbert, Berthier [11]; m. Leonard Berard-Lepine, 26 Jan 1836, St-Cuthbert, Berthier [20]; d. 19 Apr and bur 22 Apr 1902, St-Barthelemy, Berthier [16].

d. Adelaide Brulé: b. 27 Sep and bap. 28 Sep 1818, St-Cuthbert, Berthier [11]; m. Joseph Genereux, 18 Apr 1837, St-Cuthbert, Berthier [20].

e. Christine Brulé: b. 12 Aug and bap. 13 Aug 1820, St-Cuthbert, Berthier [15]; d. 23 Apr and bur. 25 Apr 1822, St-Cuthbert, Berthier [15]

(5) f. Calixte Brulé: b. and bap. 25 Aug 1822, St-Cuthbert, Berthier [11]; m. Julie Denommé, 8 July 1845, St-Barthelemy, Berthier [22]; d. 15 Oct and bur. 17 Oct 1907, St-Cuthbert, Berthier [2]

g. Marie-Ange Brulé: b. 27 May and bap. 28 May 1824, St-Cuthbert, Berthier [11]; m.



Olivier Desorcy-Lincours, 14 Jan 1845, St-Cuthbert, Berthier [20]; d. 23 Nov and bur. 25 Nov 1856, St-Barthelemy, Berthier [16]

h. Isidore Brulé: b. 6 Nov and bap. 7 Nov 1826, St-Cuthbert, Berthier [20]; m. Emelie Berard-Lepine, 30 July 1850, St-Barthelemy, Berthier [18].

i. Christine Brulé: b. and bap. 24 Sep 1828, St-Cuthbert, Berthier [20]; m. Hercule Genereux, 11 Sep 1848, St-Cuthbert, Berthier [20].

j. Prosper Brulé: b. and bap. 23 Sep 1830, St-Cuthbert, Berthier [20].

k. Joseph-Olivier Brulé: b. and bap. 9 Sep 1832, St. Cuthbert, Berthier [20]; d. 24 Sep and bur. 25 Sep 1832, St. Cuthbert, Berthier [20].

Children of second marriage:

l. Antoine Jonas Brulé: b. and bap. Dec 1835, St-Cuthbert, Berthier [20]

m. Marie-Caroline Brulé: b. 1 Apr and bap. 2 Apr 1837, St-Cuthbert, Berthier [20]; d. 4 Nov and bur. 5 Nov 1838, St-Cuthbert, Berthier [20].

n. Joseph Brulé: b. 24 Sep and bap. 25 Sep 1838, St-Cuthbert, Berthier [20].

o. Alexis-Octave Brulé: b. and bap. 13 Apr 1840, St-Cuthbert, Berthier [20]; d. 2 March and bur. 3 March 1842, St-Cuthbert, Berthier [20]

p. Dieudonné Brulé: b. and bap. 5 Jan 1842, St-Cuthbert, Berthier [20].

Children of third marriage:

q. Hercule Brulé: b. 11 July and bap. 12 July, 1845, St-Cuthbert, Berthier, a twin. [20]

r. Gérard Brulé: b. and bap. 12 July 1845, St-Cuthbert, Berthier, a twin. [20]

s. Philomene Brulé: b. 10 Oct and bap. 11 Oct 1846, St. Cuthbert, Berthier [20]; d. 14 Nov and bur. 15 Nov 1848, St-Cuthbert, Berthier [20].

t. Etienne Euchariste Brulé: b. 14 Sep 1847 and bap. 15 Sep 1847, St-Joseph, Maskinonge.

u. Marie-Philomene Brulé: b. and bap. 24 Nov 1848, St. Cuthbert, Berthier [20]; m. Theophile Plante, 8 July 1873, St-Cuthbert, Berthier [21].

v. Alexis Brulé: b. and bap. 4 June 1850, St-Cuthbert, Berthier [20].

5. Calixte Brulé: b. and bap 25 Aug 1822, St-Cuthbert, Berthier. His parents were Alexis Brulé and Marie Malboeuf. Calixte was a blacksmith and a farmer. [11] m. Julie Denommé, 8 July 1845, St-Barthelemy, Berthier. Calixte was 22 and Julie was 20. [22] Julie was b. 10 Aug and bap. 11 Aug 1824 at St-Cuthbert, Berthier. Her parents were Alexis Denommé and Agatha Paquet. In the Canadian Census of 1881, Caliste was 58 yrs. old, and Julie was 56. Julie died at the age of 76 on 14 Feb 1901 and was buried 16 Feb 1901 at St-Cuthbert, Berthier. [43] Calixte died at the age of 85 on 15 Oct 1907 and was buried two days later at St.-Cuthbert, Berthier. [43]

Children:

a. Julie Brulé: b. 6 July and bap. 7 July 1846, St-Cuthbert, Berthier [20]; m. Jeremie Bileu, 7 May 1879, St-Cuthbert, Berthier [10]; d. 1919, Lake Linden, Houghton, Michigan [39]

b. Rose-de-Lima Brulé: b. and bap. Sep 1847, St-Barthelemy, Berthier [18]; spinster.

c. Calixte Brûlé: b. 14 Sep and bap. 15 Sep 1848, St-Cuthbert, Berthier [20]

d. Marie-Louise Brûlé: b. 29 March and bap. 30 March 1851, ST-Barthelemy, Berthier [18]; became a nun; d. 3 May and bur. 6 May 1878, St-Cuthbert, Berthier [43]

(6) e. Noémi Brûlé: b. 8 Apr and bap. 9 Apr 1852, St-Cuthbert, Berthier [20]; m. Joseph Denommé, 5 May 1875, St-Cuthbert, Berthier [21]; d. 24 Apr 1945, Houghton, Houghton Co., Michigan and bur. 27 Apr 1945, Mt. Calvary Cem., Lake Linden, Michigan.[23].

f. Celima Brûlé: b. 1853; d. and bur. 7 June 1857, St-Cuthbert, Berthier [20].

g. Denis Brûlé: b. and bap. 30 Aug 1854, St-Cuthbert, Berthier [20]; died in infancy.

h. Arcene Brulé: b. and bap. 24 Jan 1856, St-Cuthbert, Berthier [20]; 1m. Jeanne Hynes, 19 Feb 1884, Sault Ste-Marie, Ontario; 2m. Louise Guilbaut, 29 Oct 1901, Berthier, Quebec.

i. Camille Brûlé: b. 24 Feb and bap. 25 Feb 1857, St-Cuthbert, Berthier [21]

j. Joseph-Albert Brulé: b. 5 Sep and bap. 7 Dec 1858, St-Cuthbert, Berthier [21]; never married; d. 1941.

k. Joseph Brulé: b. 5 and bap. 6 Dec 1859, St-Cuthbert, Berthier [21]; m. Clara Head, 18 Jan 1886, Lake Linden, Michigan [44]; d. 1943, Detroit [39].

l. Marie-Olivine Brulé: b. and bap. 19 Feb 1861 [21]

m. Clarinthe Brûlé: b. 16 Oct and bap. 17 Oct 1862, St-Cuthbert, Berthier [21]; m. Roch Paquette, 4 Feb 1890, Lake Linden, Michigan [44]; d. 1933. [39]

n. Joseph-Denis Brulé: b. 5 Dec and bap. 6 Dec 1863, St-Cuthbert, Berthier [21]; 1m. Antonia Drainville, 30 June 1891, Joliette [10]; 2m. Emilia Guilbaut, 10 May 1898, Berthierville [10]; 3m. Georgianna Patry, 30 Jan 1908, St-Cuthbert [10]; d. 20 June and bur. 23 June 1953, St-Cuthbert, Berthier [24].

o. Philomène-Eugénie Brulé: b. and bap. 24 Apr 1865, St-Barthelemy, Berthier [18]; m. Frédéric Deragon, 24 May 1897, St-Cuthbert, Berthier. [38]

p. André Brûlé: b. 6 Jan and bap. 7 Jan 1868, St-Cuthbert, Berthier [21]

6. Noémi Brûlé: b. 8 Apr and bap. 9 Apr 1852, St-Cuthbert, Berthier. She was the daughter of Calixte Brulé and Julie Denommé. [20]. She died 24 Apr 1945 at Houghton, Houghton County, Michigan and was buried 27 Apr 1945 at Mt. Calvary Cemetery, Lake Linden, Michigan. [23] She married Joseph Denommé on 5 May 1875 at St-Cuthbert, Berthier. She was 23 and he was 28. [21]. Joseph Denommé was born 29 Oct 1846 at Sault Ste-Marie, Algoma, Ontario and bap. 5 Nov 1846 at Sault Ste-Marie, Chippewa, Michigan. His parents were Jean-Baptiste Denommé and Susanne Jolineau-Leblanc. His godparents were Joseph Sauve and Elisabeth Jollineau.[25] In the

censuses of 1861 and 1871, he was living with his parents at Sault Ste-Marie, Ontario. [45]

No one knows where Noémi's husband, Joseph Denommé, went or what happened to him. Family lore says she hated men and kicked him out after three babies in a row; She was referred to as "A grass widow". She wore black for as long as anyone knew. In the 1900 census she was living with Joseph Mayer and Blanche Denommé in Lake Linden, Michigan. She hired out her sons as soon as they were 12 years old to work for farmers. She did house-work for the brewer, Bosch in Lake Linden. [39] From photos of her in old age she looks as though she may have had osteoporosis. Joseph Mayer called her "the old turtle"; the hump on her back made her look like a turtle looking out from under its shell. [39] Noémi died of stomach cancer 24 Apr 1945 at Houghton, Houghton county, Michigan and was buried 27 Apr 1945 at Mt. Calvary Cemetery, Lake Linden Michigan. [23]

Children:

a. Joseph Denommé: b. 7 Apr 1876 and bap. 13 Apr 1876 at Sault Ste-Marie, Ontario. [26]. He left home when he was very young. There is a rumor he went to Florida and changed his name to Parker. [39]

(7) b. Marie-Blanche Denommé: b. 22 Sep 1878 St-Justin, Maskinongé, Quebec ; m. Joseph Isaac Mayer, 15 Oct 1898, Ste-Brigide, Montreal, Quebec [27]; d. 2 Sep 1907 at Lake Linden, Michigan and bur. 4 Sep 1907 at Calvary Cemetery, Lake Linden, Michigan [28]

c. William Denommé: b. 20 June 1879, St-Justin, Maskinongé. He went to Alaska and had an Eskimo common law wife who died when their cabin burned down. He lived in Nome and Juneau, Alaska, and after WWII he moved to Seattle, Washington where he married "Maude". [46] d. 31 Dec 1961, Seattle, Washington. [39]

7. Marie-Blanche Denommé: b. 22 Sep 1878 , St-Justin, Maskinongé, Quebec. Her parents were Joseph Denommé and Noémi Brûlé. [29] She was boarding with Jeremie Bileau at Lake Linden 1895-1896. [47] On 15 Oct 1898, she married Joseph Isaac Mayer at Ste-Brigide, Montreal, Quebec. She was 20 and he was 27. [27]; Joseph Isaac was born 14 Aug and baptised 15 Aug 1871 at St-Cuthbert, Berthier. His parents were Alfred Maillet-Mayer and Valerie (Philerie) Morin. [21] Joseph Isaac came to the United States in 1891. Joseph Isaac was a violinist. He also held jobs as a carpenter at the Ford plant, in a saw mill in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, as a photographer, chemist and carpenter. [39] In the 1900 census the family was living at Lake Linden, Michigan. [48] On 14 March 1900 Joseph Isaac made out a declaration of intent for citizenship. He became a naturalized citizen on 19 Sep 1911. [49] Joseph Isaac Mayer died of pneumonia on 22 Dec 1927 at Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan. He was buried at Holy Cross Cemetery, Detroit, Michigan.[29]

Marie-Blanche died 2 Sep and was buried 4 Sep 1907, Calvary Cemetery, Lake Linden, Michigan [28]. She died from complications after giving birth to twins. One of the twins also died. After her death, Blanche's children went to live with her husband, Joseph's, parents until he remarried on 9 August 1909 to Emelia Mayer at St. Charles Borromeo, Joliet, Quebec [50] .

Children:

a. Joseph Alfred Anatole Mayer: b. and bap. 9 Nov 1900, St-Joseph, Lake Linden, Michigan [30]; d. 19 Nov 1900, Lake Linden, Michigan.[30]

b. Madonna des Neiges Mayer: b. 1 Nov and bap. 3 Nov 1901, St. Joseph, Lake Linden, Michigan [30]; m. Louis E. Dostaler, 10 Feb 1920, Lake Linden, Houghton County, Michigan [31]; divorced in California; d. 2 Oct 1989, Long Beach, California [32].

c. Azélus Mayer: b. and bap. 22 Sep 1903, St. Joseph Church, Lake Linden, Michigan [30];  
d. 24 Nov 1922, Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan [29].

(8) d. Mariette-Marguerite Mayer: bap. 2 Apr 1905, St. Joseph Church, Lake Linden, Michigan [30]; 1m. Phillip Dostaler, 7 Nov 1920, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan [33]; Div. 20 Feb 1933 [34]; 2m. Steve Orgon, 1 June 1935, Milwaukee, Wisconsin [35]; d. 4 June 1996, St-Joseph Hospital, Milwaukee and bur. 6 June 1996, Holy Cross Cemetery, Milwaukee, Wisconsin [35]

e. Clara Mayer (twin): b. 1 Sep and bap. 2 Sep 1907, St. Joseph Church, Lake Linden, Houghton County, Michigan [30]; m. Frank Mattusch, 16 June 1925; [39] d. 1 Oct 1975, Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin [36]

8. Mariette-Marguerite Mayer: bap. 2 Apr 1905, St. Joseph Church, Lake Linden, Michigan Her parents were Joseph Isaac Mayer and Marie-Blanche Denommé [30]; 1m. Phillip Dostaler, 7 Nov 1920, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan [33]; divorced 20 Feb 1933, West Bend, Washington County, Wisconsin [34]; 2m. Steve Orgon, 1 June 1935, Milwaukee Court House, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin [51]; remarried each other 17 June 1955, Our Lady of Sorrows Church, Milwaukee, Wisconsin [52] Steve Orgon was born 22 Aug 1912, Milwaukee, Wisconsin [52] and d. 13 July 1996. [53]

Loretta Damuth is the daughter of Mariette-Margaret Mayer and Phillip Dostaler.

#### FOOTNOTES:

- [1] Verney, Jack, *The Good Regiment 1665-1668*.
- [2] Jetté, René, *Dictionnaire Généalogique des Familles du Québec*, Les Presses de l'Université de Montréal, 1983.
- [3] Langlois, Michel, *Dictionnaire Biographique des Ancêtres Québécois (1608 - 1700)*, Vol. 1, La Maison des Ancêtres, Sillery, 1998.
- [4] Registres de B M S de la Paroisse St-Pierre de Sorel (Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa, film # C-7203)
- [5] Registres de la Visitation du L'Ille Dupas (film # 360)
- [6] Registres de St-Pierre de Sorel (LDS #1294705)
- [7] Registre de La Visitation du L'Ille Dupas (LDS #1018099)
- [8] Registre des Mariages de Notre-Dame de Montreal, 1711.
- [9] Tanguay, Dictionnaire
- [10] Loiselle Marriage Index
- [11] Registres des Baptêmes, Mariages, Sepultures de St-Cuthbert (LDS # 1290699)
- [12] Regustres des Baptêmes, Mariages, Sepultures de Ste-Genevieve de Berthierville (LDS # 1293088)
- [13] Registre de Ste-Genevieve de Berthier (Salle-Gagnon, Montreal # 073.3)
- [14] St-Cuthbert Parish Register (LDS #1290698)
- [15] Répertoire de St-Cuthbert 1770-1825 B & S
- [16] Répertoire B. M. S. St-Barthelemy, Berthier
- [17] Registre de St-Pierre du Sud (Archives Nationales du Quebec, film #375)
- [18] Registre des Baptêmes, Mariages, Sepultures de St-Barthelemy (LDS # 1290632)
- [19] Registres des Baptêmes, Mariages, Sepultures de St-Cuthbert (LDS # 1290697)
- [20] Registres des Baptêmes, Mariages, Sepultures de St-Cuthbert (LDS #1290700)
- [21] Registres des Baptêmes, Mariages, Sepultures de St-Cuthbert (LDS # 1290701)
- [22] Registres des Baptêmes, Mariages, Sepultures de St-Barthelemy (LDS # 1290631)
- [23] Houghton County death records, death file #22.

- [24] in inherited family homestead
- [25] Register of St. Mary Pro Cathedral (historically known as Holy Name of Mary, Sault St. Marie, Michigan
- [26] Register of baptisms, marriages and burials of Precious Blood Cathedral (historically known as Sacre-Coeur), Sault Ste-Marie, Ontario (LDS # 1311344).
- [27] Certificate from the church of Ste-Brigide, Montreal (M 141-1898)
- [28] Houghton County death records (Bk. 3, p. 351, rec.932)
- [29] Funeral card
- [30] Church record, St Joseph, Lake Linden, Michigan
- [31] Vital records Houghton County, Michigan (Bk 6, p. 3, rec. 40)
- [32] Her daughter, Madonna
- [33] Parish record, St. Mary and St. Joseph Church, Iron Mountain, Michigan (page 21--1920)
- [34] West Bend, Washington County, Divorce #383
- [35] Death certificate, Milwaukee County courthouse, (# 3093)
- [36] Obituary, Milwaukee Journal
- [37] Church Census of 1887
- [38] Repertoire de Mariages de Parish St. Cuthbert 1770-1983
- [39] family member
- [40] Baptemes, Mariages, Sepultures de St. Pierre, Sorel, Richelieu 1675-1810
- [41] Repertoire Mariages de Ste. Genevieve, Berthier
- [42] Repertoire Mariages de Ile Dupas 1704-1989
- [43] Repertoire de Cuthbert 1876-1992, B & S
- [44] Houghton County Marriage Index
- [45] Census 1861 and 1871, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario
- [46] From William Denommé, himself
- [47] County Directory
- [48] 1900 Census, Houghton County, Michigan
- [49] Naturalization Papers
- [50] Repertoire des Mariages de la Paroisse Saint-Charles-Borromée 1843-1982
- [51] Marriage License
- [52] Mother
- [53] Death Certificate

For further information on this genealogy, please contact Loretta Damuth, 4169 No. 96th St., Wauwatosa, Wisconsin 53222-1528. [lolidamuth@aol.com](mailto:lolidamuth@aol.com)

**Membership Renewal Time Is Here**  
**one year --- \$20.00**  
**two years --- \$37.50**  
**three years --- \$55.00**

**Send your dues to FCGW, PO Box 414, Hales Corners, WI 53130-0414**

## **Journeys Taken: The Search for a Better Life--New France to New England**

Review by Jim Gaboury

Kane, William, *Journeys Taken: The Search for a Better life--New France and New England*. Available from the author at 5632 South Crowsnest Road, Tempe, Arizona 85283. The cost is \$22.95 including postage and handling

At the March 2002 French Canadian/Acadian Genealogists of Wisconsin meeting, the topic of the meeting was "Locating Flesh for the Bones." In other words, there is a lot more to our ancestors than statistics--where and when they were born, married and died. They lived their lives, many of them, in very trying times.

The subject of this review, had recently arrived in the mail from the author, hoping someone (who ended up being me) from FCGW would write up a review on it for the *Quarterly*. In a timely coincidence this soft cover book was given to me just prior to that meeting. As I browsed through it before the meeting, I was struck by how neatly it fit in with the subject of that evening's meeting. The author, William Kane, does put a lot of flesh on the bones of his ancestors. For this reason I think the book is useful to read for anyone who wants a quick peek (it is only a little over 200 pages in length) into the lives and times in which many of his ancestors, and ours as well, lived.

The book begins with a chapter entitled, "Acadia and Québec--The Beginning." It introduces the reader to Louis Hébert and proceeds to tell bits and pieces about his life leading to his arrival in New France, probably in 1606, according to the author, then up to his untimely death in 1627. In this chapter we are also introduced to Samuel de Champlain, who was, as we all know, instrumental in the settling of New France. Throughout the remaining chapters William Kane weaves us through the stories, mainly in chronological order of his ancestors and others.

In the epilogue he begins with the following

paragraph:

*This story is about immigrant America. It is the story that covers almost half a millennium, starting in France in the 16th century, up to the close of the 20th century. It covers fourteen generations of real people; people who had the courage to make a perilous voyage on sometimes unseaworthy vessels over treacherous seas to come to a new land and a new life. The life they chose was hard and sometimes dangerous. They chose it because it seemed a better choice than their lives in France or Ireland. All of them accepted their fate and made the best of it, from landing in Acadia in 1604, through the founding of Québec, the settlement of the Richelieu Valley, and, finally, the last migration to New England in the mid-19th century.*

Primarily, this is a book about people in the author's family tree. You will find the family names: Hébert, Blanchet, Payan-dit St-Onge, Magnerons-Lajeunesse, Chapedelaine-dit Larivières, two LeBlanc families, Duhamel, Berthiaume, Sédilot, Fortin, among others, and on his Irish side the Kane and Mahar families. Those of us with French Canadian and/or Acadian names in our family trees will have at least one of those names somewhere in our family tree.

I found this book informative and enjoyable to read. It was good to see that all the surnames were in bold print. They nicely stand out in relationship to the rest of the text. William Kane has obviously done his research well. That, along with visiting the areas where his ancestors lived means he was able from time to time to give the reader a sense of what those areas were like.

Near the end of the book, the author has Ancestry Charts for the various families in his family tree. A different family is presented on each page. It starts with his Berthiaume ancestors and ends with his Payan dit Saint Onge ancestors. After that there is a Name

Index of the people mentioned in his book.  
Who knows, you may find an ancestor or two there.

All in all I think people might find this book useful in seeing what life might have been like for their own ancestors without having to read much more weighty books on the history of New France and Acadia. I know it made me more aware of what things my ancestors probably went through in early New France and the following 200 plus years until their journey to Minnesota in the middle to late 1800's. My Doucet/Doucette ancestors arrived from Trois Rivières area of Québec, and my Gaboury ancestors arrived from New England some years later.

In closing, I would like to mention two accounts given in this book that stood out for me. The first, in Chapter X, is that I had never been aware of the corruption by certain people in high places in New France prior to the British take over in 1760. Most of these men eventually got their comeuppance back in France, but not before they caused misery to the people in New France and had profited highly.

The other is the account given in Chapter XIV on the removal of General Murray, who had been appointed the British Military Governor of Québec, after the British conquest in 1760. He had dealt fairly with the French-Canadians and had even invited the Acadians to return to Canada from their exile in New England. There were certain interests who were not very pleased with what he was doing and told King George that General Murray was being "too soft on the French-Canadians." So after much behind the scenes manipulations they succeeded in having him removed from his post and called back to England. There are many more interesting things I found by reading this book, and I am now glad I had the opportunity to have done so.

#### Web Sites

Wisconsin culture, art, humanities and historical information  
[portalwisconsin.org](http://portalwisconsin.org)

Wisconsin Historical Society Archives  
[arcat.library.wisc.edu](http://arcat.library.wisc.edu)

Information on 1930 Census  
<http://www.nara.gov/genealogy/1930ce.html/>

Soundex Information  
<http://www.geocities.com/heartland/hills/3916/soundex.html>

Many Cemeteries of Portage County  
<http://www.idreamof.com/cemetery/wi.html>

#### COMING UP

15-16 June, 2002: Civil War Re-enactment battles at Forts Folle Avoine Historical Park, Burnett County, WI, 8500 County road U, (2 miles west of Hwy 35 on County U between Webster and Danbury). Visit encampments, artillery displays, and medical tents.

\*\*\*\*\*

14-18 July 2002: International Roots Conference: Hyatt Regency Dearborn at Dearborn, Michigan. This is the first national genealogical conference for family historians interested in tracing their European ancestry. There are a number of presentations on Genetics, Methodology, Technology, Austria-Hungary, Czech-Slovak, France, Italy, Germany, Poland, and United Kingdom to name a few. For more information contact:

My Conference Planners  
24901 Northwestern Hwy.  
Suite 313-B  
Southfield, Michigan 48075-2207

[www.rootsconference.com](http://www.rootsconference.com)

\*\*\*\*\*

19-27 July, 2002: Midwestern National Fur Trade Rendezvous: Hosted by Forts Folle Avoine, Burnett County; 8500 County Road U (2 miles west of Hwy 35 on County road U between Webster and Danbury). Voyageurs, traders, Native Americans and buck skinners from the United States and Canada will take part.

\*\*\*\*\*

7-10 Aug 2002: "A Gold Mine of Diversity" FGS Conference, Ontario Convention Center, Ontario California, hosted by the California State Genealogical Alliance: For Program and Registration Information, contact:

Federation of Genealogical Societies  
P.O. Box 200940  
Austin, Texas 78720-0940  
phone: 888-FGS-1500  
E-Mail: Fgs-office@fgs.org  
Web site: <http://www.fgs.org>  
\*\*\*\*\*

20-21 Sep 2002: Genealogy Workshop,  
University of Wisconsin--Green Bay Campus:  
Topics of sessions will include research brick  
walls, citizenship records, territorial records,  
military records, finding your ancestor in  
manuscript collections, American history for  
genealogists and Irish genealogy. On 21 Sep  
displays and vendors will be available.  
\*\*\*\*\*

27 Sep 2002: French Canadian/Acadian  
Genealogists of Wisconsin Twentieth  
Anniversary Reunion Banquet at Klemmers,  
10401 W. Oklahoma Ave., Milwaukee.  
Notifications will be coming in the mail.  
\*\*\*\*\*

May 2003: National Genealogical Society  
Conference: Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania  
\*\*\*\*\*

27-29 June 2003: the Juneau International  
Family Reunion, New Orleans, Louisiana; for  
information:

Juneau International Family Reunion  
P.O. Box 7864  
Shreveport, Louisiana 71137  
phone: (318) 424-7211  
e-mail: [juneau@softdisk.com](mailto:juneau@softdisk.com)  
\*\*\*\*\*

#### NEWS NOTES

The 1930 census has been released by the  
federal government. As expected, it is larger  
than previous censuses. It should be available  
at the National Archives and at 13 Regional  
Archive Centers and through the National  
Archives Rental Program. The Wisconsin  
Historical Society Library has purchased the  
complete set, but it will probably not be  
available for use until late summer or fall. It  
consists of 2667 rolls of population schedules  
and 1587 rolls of Soundex indexes for 12  
Southern states or a total of 4254 rolls. There  
are 59 films for Minnesota and 61 films for  
Wisconsin. To find your ancestors in the  
1930 census, it will be necessary to use  
1930 city directories and enumeration district

maps. Knowing your ancestor's address in  
1930 will be important. For maps showing  
boundaries of districts on county maps check:  
[www.nara.gov/genealogy](http://www.nara.gov/genealogy)  
\*\*\*\*\*

From Wisconsin Genealogical Council and  
subsequently from Kith and Kin, vol. 18, No.  
2, July-August 2001, Marshfield Area  
Genealogy Group: There is a new fee  
schedule for social security information.

To request a copy of the Original Application  
for Social Security Card (form SS-5): \$27 if  
you can provide the social security number  
and \$29 if the social security number is not  
provided.

To request a Computer Extract of Social  
Security Number Application: \$16 if social  
security number is provided and \$18 if social  
security number is not provided.

To search for information about the death of  
an individual: \$16 if social security number is  
provided and \$18 if social security number is  
not provided.

#### QUESTIONS DES LECTEURS

Lori Damuth, 4169 N. 96th Street,  
Wauwatosa, WI 53222-1528 is seeking the  
date and place of death of **Anne Roussin**, b.  
in 1672; m. 29 Oct 1691 at L'Ange Gardien,  
Montmorency to **Guillaume Hebert**. Her  
parents were **Nicolas Roussin** and **Marie-  
Madeleine Tremblay**.

She is also seeking the date and place of  
marriage of **Jean-Baptiste Denommé** and  
**Susanne Jolineau dit Leblanc**. **Jean-Baptiste  
Denommé** was b. 11 Jan 1803 at St.  
Cuthbert, Quebec to **Charles Denommé** and  
**Marie-Joseph Dubord dit Latourelle**; d. 8 Apr  
1894 and buried at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario.  
**Susanne Jolineau dit Leblanc**, the daughter of  
**Etienne Jolineau** and **Francoise Duchene**, was  
born 1821 at Kettle River and was baptised  
1826 at Michilmackinac. She d. 10 Dec 1880  
and was buried at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario.  
\*\*\*\*\*

*Queries are published free to our members.*





# T-Shirts

## Fine Quality

50% cotton - 50% polyester

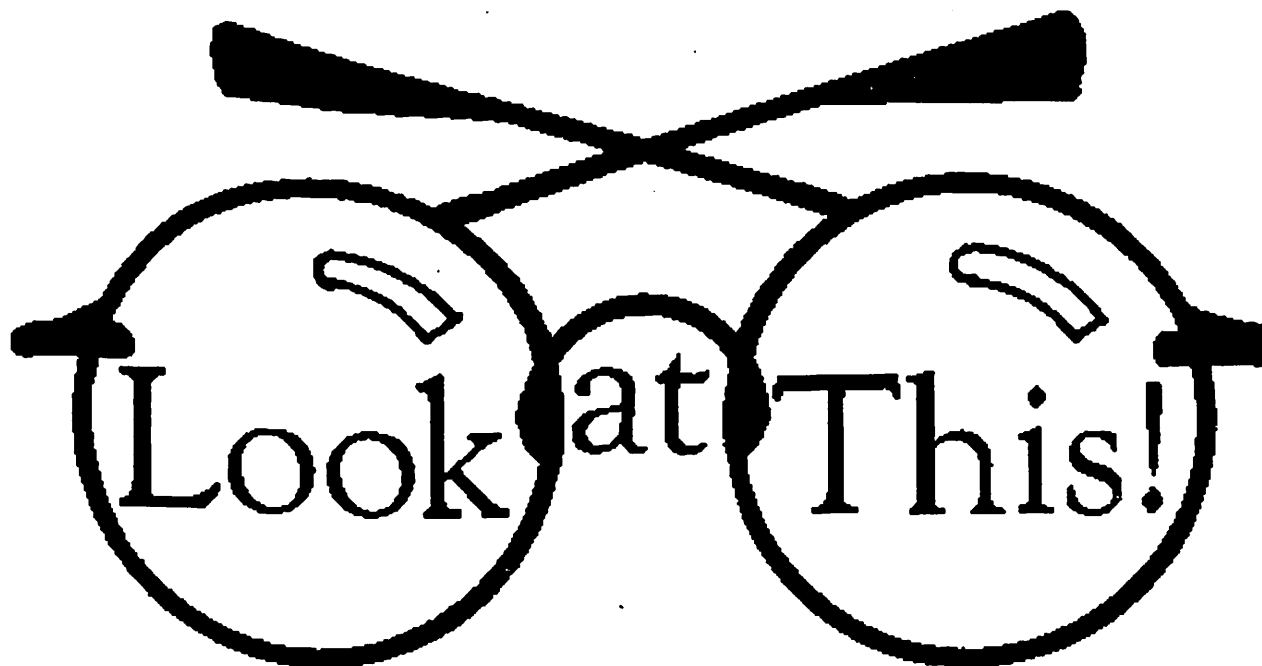
**Royal Blue** with FCGW logo in white

"French Canadian Acadian Genealogists of Wisconsin - founded 1982"  
printed around the logo

medium, large, and X-large \$15.00 each + \$2.50 S&H  
XX-large \$17.00 each + \$2.50 S&H

Send a check to:  
FCGW

PO Box 414  
Hales Corners, WI 53130-0414



Our Website is:  
[www.fcgw.org](http://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; (Rebellion Losses) \$5.00;  
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

Tanquay, \$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

Packet of 39 genealogy forms, \$5.00 plus \$3.00 postage and handling

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

T-Shirts: M,L,XL \$15.00; XXL \$17.00 plus \$2.50 postage and handling



FRENCH CANADIAN/ACADIAN GENEALOGISTS OF WISCONSIN

# QUARTERLY

Volume 16 No. 3

Spring 2002

## SPECIAL 20th ANNIVERSARY EDITION

1982 -- 2002

REPORT OF AWARDS accompanying the Report of the Commissioners under the 12th Vic. cap. 58, &amp;c.—(Continued.)

No. of Claim.	NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	PLACE OF RESIDENCE.	Amount Claimed.			Amount Awarded.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
144...	CHARLES DUPUIS .....	L'ACADIE.—This Claim is for Property pillaged by the Troops .....	20	15	1	16	17	9
145...	JOSEPH GUERTIN .....	CHAMBLY.—This Claim is similar to the last, but is not proved .....	31	6	8			
146...	JEAN BAPTISTE SENECALE .....	ST. JEAN BAPTISTE.—This Claim is for Lodging Troops .....	9	14	7	8	0	8
147...	LOUIS PALENAUDE .....	ST. BRUNO.—This Claim is for Effects pillaged by the Troops .....	26	19	11	20	0	0
148...	JOSEPH O'CLAIRE .....	L'ACADIE.—This Claim is for the Destruction of Buildings, Merchandise, and other Property, burnt, pillaged, and destroyed by the Volunteers .....	1070	2	0	712	15	0
		[Case resumed hereafter.]						
149...	JOSEPH HUOT .....	LONGUEUIL.—This Claim is for a Gun delivered to the Authorities, but is not proved .....	1	10	0			
150...	ALEXIS PINET .....	VARENNES.—This Claim was found inadmissible in the form it was first presented, and will be found in the proper form under No. 433 .....	500	0	0			
151...	EUGENE TALHAM .....	VARENNES.—This Claim is for Effects pillaged by the Troops .....	16	16	10	11	5	0
		[Case resumed hereafter.]						
152...	FRANÇOIS DUPONT .....	L'ACADIE.—This Claim is for House and Effects burnt by the Troops .....	460	17	7	240	0	0
153...	ABRAHAM PARADIS .....	BLANFINDIE.—This Claim is similar to the last .....	197	14	2			
		(The amount of actual loss suffered has been assessed at the sum of £131 16s. 2d; but the part taken by the Claimant during the Rebellion, in the opinion of the Commissioners, deprives him of the right of Indemnity under the Act.)						
		Mr. LeBlanc dissenting, for reasons explained in full in a paper attached to the Judgment, marked No. B.						
154...	HUBERT LETOURNEAU ..	L'ACADIE.—This Claim is for Horses, &c., taken by the Troops .....	16	0	0	16	0	0
155...	JOSEPH LOISEAU .....	BOUCHERVILLE.—This Claim is for Lodging Troops and Provisions, &c., taken by them .....	18	18	5	8	0	9

16 Victoria.

Appendix (V.V.)

A. 1852.

### LOSSES OF THE REBELLION OF 1837-1838 FOR LOWER CANADA (QUEBEC)

The cover shows a sample page from the list of awards published in  
"Reports on the Rebellion Losses, 1837 & 1838," "Appendix V.V.,"  
in the  
*Canada Legislative Assembly Journals, Appendix UU-FFF,*  
Vol. 11, No. 6, 1852-1853.

This list can act as an index of those individuals in Lower Canada who applied for reimbursement for losses during the Rebellion of 1837-1838.

# From the President

2002 will hopefully be a most interesting and productive year for the French Canadian/ Acadian Genealogists of WI.

The National Genealogical Society Conference in the States will take place here in our back yard — Milwaukee, WI — from 15 - 18 May. The FCGW will have a booth across from the Ancestry booth. Look for us. Lori Damuth has been busy preparing for our presence at the Conference. We will be preparing hospitality bags for the visitors to our booth. Of course, our members will be manning the booth with their expertise in French Canadian and Acadian genealogy. We look forward to this opportunity to spread the word about our society. If you need more information, go to the NGS Website:

<http://www.mgs.genealogy.org>

Our meeting schedule has a slight change. We will have meetings the second Thursday of **every** month, eight formal meetings and four informal meetings. The informal meeting dates will be used to provide help to any member and open library time. January, April, July and December are the months of the informal meetings from 6:30 - 9:30 PM in the basement community room of Mayfair Mall. Do join us for research help and library time.

Linda Boyea has been working diligently to put our library in order for the open meetings. Later this year we will be publishing a list of our library holdings. We will be purchasing another rolling cart for our materials. I was amazed at the wealth of materials already in our collection. We hope you can come and use these wonderful resources.

We hope you are planning to join us for the 20th Anniversary/ Reunion party on 27 September at Klemmers Banquet Center. Bev and Larry LaBelle are planning some exciting events for the evening. More information will be available in the next *Quarterly*.

Recently we have added some helpful pages to our web site. Working in conjunction with Archivist Tim Cary of the Milwaukee Catholic Archdiocese, we have made available all of the notes that accompany the LDS films of the archdiocesan sacramental records. In addition to this we have added a page promoting the sale of our buttons. Do check out the new pages at:

<http://www.fcgw.org>

The *FCGW Quarterly* continues to be a most scholarly publication. I want to take this opportunity to thank Joyce Banachowski for her continued research and publication of these highly informative articles. Every French Canadian/ Acadian genealogist benefits from her expertise. Our exchanges list continues to grow as word spreads about our *Quarterly*. We are extremely grateful to her.

Having finished my first year as president, I must thank the members who have so generously given of their time to help me and the FCGW.

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 7:00 for library use. Enter by the Northeast door to the mall. Take the stairs or elevator down one level.

March 14: Locating Flesh for the Bones: Share your ideas.

April 11: Rendezvous help/ work session and library use.

May 9: Dawn Alain, certified genetic counselor, will speak on Genealogy and Genetics



## REBELLION LOSSES ACT

Joyce Banachowski

The Rebellions of 1837 and 1838 took place in Lower and Upper Canada. Louis-Joseph Papineau was the leader in Lower Canada. The goal in Upper Canada was to unite Upper and Lower Canada and establish a Republic, with some democratic form of government. The French in Lower Canada, were interested in ending British rule totally and establishing a democratic system of government.

The rebellion was unsuccessful. Following the Rebellions of 1837 and 1838, many of the "Patriots" to the French or "Rebels" to the English (depending on whose side you were on) escaped to the United States. The British government decided to make an example of those who rebelled. 851 were brought to the Montreal jail after 4 November 1838. (There were many others who were detained elsewhere—some for days or weeks, others for

months—many without justification, only that they were French-Canadian. Most of these were released without being charged or brought to trial.)

Of those 851 brought to the Montreal jail, 111 of them were brought to court with charges of treason against them. The rest were released without charges being brought against them. Of the 111, two were acquitted. Twelve were hanged. Fifteen were exiled to Bermuda; Fifty-eight were exiled to Australia. The rest were put in prison. By 1844, those in prison were released when they could afford to pay a fine; some were to leave the country and went to the United States. In 1845, the first of the exiles to Australia were pardoned. By 1849, the exiles to Australia had returned to Canada, except for two who died in Australia and one, Marceau, who chose to marry and settle in

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: Larry Beauchamp  
414 425-7768  
Treasurer: Joan Nycz  
414 541-3575  
Recording Secretary: Louis Demers,  
414 281-7765  
Corresponding Secretary: Pat Ustine,  
414 321-0727  
Director at Large: Marilyn  
Bourbonais  
414 476-6673  
Director at Large: Loretta 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 Geyh, Committee: Marilyn Bourbonais, Beverly LaBelle, Pat Ustine, Sister Francele 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:

Auditing: Marilyn Bourbonais  
Historian: Jo Christon  
Library: Barb Glassel, Linda Boyea, Ann Le Marre  
Mentoring: Pat Ustine  
Programs: Jo Christon  
Publicity and Promotions: Pat Ustine  
Sunshine: Bev McCarthy  
Technology: Tony Shulist  
Travel: Sandy Becker, Ann Le Marre, Teri Dupuis  
20th Anniversary: Bev & Larry LaBelle, John Grignon, Marge Schutz, Susan White, Pat Ustine  
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.

Copyright © 2002 by French Canadian/Acadian Genealogists of Wisconsin

Australia. It took that length of time before money for passages from Australia could be raised. The government paid for their exile there, but the ex-prisoners had to pay for their return when they were released.

John George Lambton, Earl of Durham, was sent to Canada in 1839 to analyze and recommend what should be done concerning the problems which brought on the Rebellion. That same year he wrote the "Report on the Affairs of British North America". In it Lord Durham called for the unification of Upper and Lower Canada "in order to end 'racial' conflict by anglicizing the French Canadians."<sup>1</sup> At the same time, he recommended that self government be granted to Upper and Lower Canada.<sup>2</sup> Others were not as liberally minded and worked to favor Upper Canada. In 1840 the Union Act was passed and put into effect February 1841. The unification was not popular and has been the initial cause of conflict between Quebec and English Canada which continues to exist today.<sup>3</sup> After five months, Lord Durham returned to England. James Bruce, Earl of Elgin, replaced him as governor general.

In 1849 Louis-Hippolyte Lafontaine, French Canadian leader in the joint legislature, introduced the Rebellion Losses Act for Lower Canada (Quebec) to the Parliament located in Montreal. It resembled the one which had passed three years earlier for Upper Canada (Ontario). Claims in Upper Canada had been paid off without much difficulty. But in Lower Canada, damages were worse, and Loyalists troops were the primary cause of damages in Lower Canada. Resentment between the French and English was stronger. After months of debates and modifications, the bill passed the Legislative Assembly, but created an uproar in the press and among the

---

<sup>1</sup> Greer, Allan, The Patriots and the People, University of Toronto Press, Toronto, p. 357.

<sup>2</sup> Cahill, Jack, Forgotten Patriots: Canadian Rebels on Australia's Shores, Robin Brass Studio, Toronto, 1998, p. 224.

<sup>3</sup> Greer, op. cit., p. 357.

Canadian Loyalists who felt that those who took part in the rebellion were being rewarded for their treason. The results were riots and demonstrations. Tories attacked French-Canadians, calling them "aliens and rebels", and burned proponents of the bill in effigy. Governor Elgin was under a great amount of pressure not to sign the bill into law. He had to make a decision. If Parliament was dissolved over the matter, a rebellion would break out again. He could push it onto the British government to make the decision, or he could sign it. Knowing that dissatisfaction and intense dissent would follow if he signed, he hoped an open rebellion could be avoided.<sup>4</sup>

On 25 April 1849, Elgin was to go to Parliament to sign a customs bill. He decided to sign the Rebellion Losses Bill as well. As he left Parliament building, an English mob gathered, throwing objects—rocks, vegetables, eggs, etc. at his carriage. An egg hit him in the face. That night a riot broke out in the streets of Montreal. A mob broke into Parliament building, forced members of the Assembly into the street, destroyed furniture and set fire to the building. Crowds prevented firemen from reaching the building. Records were destroyed. Only the queen's portrait and mace were saved.<sup>5</sup>

The riotous reaction lasted four days. The homes of reform leaders were attacked. La Fontaine's house and stables were burned. A thousand police and militia were called in to try to maintain order. The Assembly met privately and wrote a document in which they pledged their loyalty to the queen and Governor Elgin. Although Elgin's life was threatened, he met the Assembly in the public square to accept their proclamation. After the proclamation was read, he left by a back street. The mob followed, throwing stones. In his retreat, the panels of his carriage were smashed. The commander of his escort of dragoons and the chief of police were injured, and Colonel Bruce, brother of Elgin, had his head split open. Elgin

---

<sup>4</sup> Cahill, op. cit., pp. 221-222.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid., p. 223.

barely escaped.<sup>6</sup> To the Patriots of Upper Canada, the signing of the Rebellion Losses Act would mean a republican form of democratic government which is what they fought for in the 1837-1838 Rebellion. To the Patriots of Lower Canada, they did not receive the independence they wanted but would have some voice in their affairs.<sup>7</sup> Papineau, the Patriot leader who had escaped to the United States returned to Quebec to serve in the legislature—not to be anglicized, as the English hoped, but to preserve the French Canadian culture.<sup>8</sup>

The Rebellion Losses Act was to compensate all those in Lower Canada whose property was damaged or destroyed during the Rebellion of 1837 and 1838. Five commissioners were appointed by the Governor General — P. H. Moore, James Viger, John Simpson, W. C. Hanson, and Ovide LeBlanc. The claimant had to prove to the commissioners' satisfaction his title to the claim. All claims were for cash in pounds, shillings and pence. Those who showed sympathy for or had any part in the Rebellion on the side of the "Patriots" did not qualify for any compensation. That included those who were put in jail in Montreal or elsewhere, those who were brought to trial, and those who were exiled to Bermuda or Australia. Claims had to be for unjust, unnecessary and wanton destruction of goods or property.

Those who applied for indemnification for losses during the Rebellion had to submit a list of losses and their value. The group of commissioners would then investigate all claims. The people who applied for claims had to choose their witnesses (often their wives, children, brothers, sisters and other relatives) for validity of the nature of the loss and for the value claimed. The witnesses would testify before the commission. The commissioners questioned the claimant as to where he was at

the time the loss occurred and as to his conduct during the Rebellion.

Commissioners had full power and authority to examine under oath anyone who was a claimant or a witness for or against any claim. The commission could also call in their own witnesses. Anyone refusing to come when called could be charged and brought to jail for no more than three months. Under this act, the commissioners could call other disinterested and impartial parties to verify to the nature and amount of losses and to the character and conduct of the claimant. The commissioners did not always come to a decision after one session of testimonials. They could and did have postponements.

The commissioners rejected or denied claims of non-innocent parties. Losses not suffered in the maintenance of order were not entitled to indemnification. Some rejected claims were decided to have been accidents and not the result of the rebellion. Many of the denied claims were decided after witnesses had implicated the claimant's involvement in some aspect of the rebellion—he furnished supplies, gave aid to the rebels, took an active part in the fighting, etc.

100,000 pounds was the sum originally appropriated for losses in Lower Canada. In Lower Canada there were 2673 claims filed with the government — 429 of them were abandoned; 107 were rejected and 2244 processed. A total of 183,967 pounds, 14 shillings and 3 pence were awarded to claimants.

The Canadian National Archives in Ottawa houses the Rebellion (1837-1838) Claim Records. When I was there last, they were in the process of reorganizing and refiling the documents in an alphabetical sequence by individual name. It will make these records more accessible to the researcher who would otherwise have to search for intents, claims, and lists of damages or losses of an ancestor in a number of unorganized files. After going through a number of steps and with assistance, I was able to locate the records of one of my relatives, my great-great grandfather, Ignace

---

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 223-224.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 224.

<sup>8</sup> Shull, Joseph, *Rebellion: The Rising in French Canada*, Macmillan Canada, Toronto, 1996, p. 207.



Côté.

In the Rebellion Loss records, there are three documents which would be of interest to the researcher--1) the claim made by the individual, 2) the list of damages and their value, and 3) the summation of the interview with the claimant and each of his witnesses.

A written claim had to be made to the commissioners. Some of these claims were on an individual basis. Others were submitted as a group. This could involve more than one application. The first may have been a card of intent with incomplete information, and a second application may have been submitted later. A list of damages or losses with their value was to be submitted as well.

After the passage of the Rebellion Losses Act, the claimant, with his witnesses, appeared before the commissioners for questioning. If a

claim was incomplete, it usually was reconsidered at a later date, after the claimant had refiled it properly or had provided the missing information. Occasionally, an award was granted but at a later date was reconsidered after additional information had come to light; the commissioners could and sometimes did reject the claim.

After the interview the commissioners would write a summary of the sworn statement of the claimant and each of his witnesses. The summation included the amount settled upon for the losses. Rarely did a claimant receive the value he placed on his goods. If a claim was rejected or denied, an explanation as to why it was rejected or denied would be included. Many of these are very informative, giving specific details. The commissioners' summations and findings are bound in volumes and are separate from the intents, applications, lists of losses, etc. which are being refiled.

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY

Cahill, Jack, Forgotten Patriots: Canadian Rebels on Australia's Convict Shores, Robin Brass Studio, Toronto, 1998.

Foster, Josephine, "The Montreal Riot of 1849," in Canadian Historical Review, Vol. XXXII, no. 1, March 1951, University of Toronto Press, Toronto, pp. 61-65.

Greer, Allan, The Patriots and the People: The Rebellion of 1837 in Rural Lower Canada, University of Toronto Press, Toronto, 1996.

"Lower Canada Claims from the Rebellion," in Lost in Canada, Vol. 16, Nos. 1-4, 1991-1992; Vol. 17, nos. 1-3, 1992-1994.

"The Riots of 1849 in Montreal," in Canadian Historical Review, Vol. XV, no. 3, September 1934, University of Toronto Press, Toronto, pp. 283-288.

Shull, Joseph, Rebellion: The Rising in French Canada 1837, Macmillan Canada, Toronto, 1996.

#### The Claim of Ignace Côté

In March 1846, Ignace Côté of Ste. Philomene de Chateauguay had gone to a notary to draw up his request for his claim. Ignace had applied, as most in Lower Canada, prior to the passage of the bill to organize the means by which the claims would be handled in Lower

Canada. In Upper Canada there had been no difficulty in establishing the system and putting it into effect. Obviously the claims in Upper Canada for the most part were by the English speaking population which were the majority there. In Lower Canada (Quebec), the

population was primarily French speaking. There was a great deal of resentment between the English and French speaking populations, especially in Lower Canada. The English feared the French Canadians were more interested in independence from England than loyalty to England. Many of the English speaking population felt that paying for losses to the French Canadians was providing a reward to the rebels and their rebellious attitudes. The English controlled the legislature in Canada and had managed to keep the bill for reimbursement to Lower Canada from passing for three years after it had passed for Upper Canada.

In his claim, after the formalities of addressing the commissioners and their position to consider the troubles of Lower Canada in 1837 and 1838, and recognizing Queen Victoria as his sovereign, Ignace Côté, farmer of Ste Philomene de Chateauguay, stated that the cause for the claim had occurred in November 1838 and the amount of loss totaled 27 livres 12 chelins and 4 deniers. This sum was the value claimed by Ignace. This document was prepared at Ste Philomene on 9 March 1846 and was signed by two notaries on the bottom left side. Ignace placed his mark on the right side. (See p. 59)

The claim was filed with a hand written list of items destroyed, along with their value (27-12-4), as claimed, listed on the right side of the items. (See pgs. 60-61) It is interesting to note the kinds of items which were destroyed. The commissioners made notations on the document and placed their deductions (based on their valuations at (10-19-4) on the left side of the page. Both of these columns were individually totaled. Then the deductions were subtracted from the total value set by the claimant leaving a difference of 16-13-0. Both the formal claim and the itemized list of losses were in French—the language of the claimant. It has the original number of the claim, 1691. The summation (See p. 62) was in English, the language of the rulers of Canada. Commissioners did not always come to a decision after one session of testimonials. They could and did have postponements.

vvv seems to indicate there were three commissioners who analyzed Ignace's list. On the photocopy of list of losses (See p. 60), it is sometimes difficult to discern which notations were on Ignace's submitted list and which were added by the commissioners.

In the summation of Ignace Côté the original number of the claim, 1691, and the new number of the claim, 1757, as it appeared in the index are given at the beginning of the summation. (The index is the list of claims which appears in the *Canada Legislative Assembly Journal*.) The list of claims which follows is from this index in the *Canada Legislative Assembly Journal*.

Ignace Côté, his wife, Ursule Quesnel, and his son, Alexis, provided testimony before the commissioners in 1852. (See p. 62) Their statements are similar. They testified under oath that in November of 1838 Indians and the Volunteers were passing through their parish and had come to their house and pillaged their effects. Ignace stated he was not at the house at the time. He was on the farm tending his cattle. When he arrived home in the evening, his wife told him about the Indians and Volunteers and their pillaging. He was able to recover some items. Those things, damaged he knew item by item. Ursule who was home at the time of the incident, gave a similar testimony as did their son, Alexis, who was living at home and also there at the time of the incident. The value after deductions as noted by the commissioners in the summation was 19-5-7. Note, that in the margin on the left side, under his name, Ignace Côté, and parish, Ste-Philomene, is the amount actually awarded, £ 16-13-0, the same amount which appears at the bottom right side of Ignace's list of ruined goods as stated after deductions by the commissioners.

**A \* C \* T \* I \* O \* N**

FCGW is part of the "WE CARE" Program at Pick N' Save Food Stores in Wisconsin. To take part, all you need to do is register with your Advantage Card using our ID no.

**243280**

A Messieurs les Commissaires nommés  
pour s'enquérir des pertes souffertes par  
les Sujets de Sa Majesté pendant les troubles  
du Bas Canada en mil huit cent trente  
sept & mil huit cent trente huit & de  
celles qui en proviennent & en résultent.

Ignace Côté, cultivateur de la  
paroisse de St. Philomène de Châteauguay,  
Représente très Respectueusement :

Qu'il est Sujet de Sa Majesté  
la Reine Victoria.

Qu'il a souffert des pertes -  
pendant les troubles en cette Province en  
mil huit cent trente huit jusqu'au  
montant de vingt sept livres, douze  
chelins et quatre deniers courant, dont  
un état est demeuré ci - annexé. -

Que le sus dit homme est  
la juste valeur de ses dites pertes et il  
est prêt à en fournir des preuves  
en temps et lieu quand il vous  
plaira l'ordonner.

C'est pourquoi il prie très  
respectueusement Messieurs les  
Commissaires de vouloir bien  
l'indemniser de ses dites pertes,  
à fin de droit.

St. Philomène, 9 Mars 1846 -

En présence de  
Ignace Côté  
C. M. R. Brun

La  
Signature  
de  
Ignace Côté

État des pertes souffertes par Ignace  
Côté, cultivateur, de la paroisse de  
St. Philomène, durant les troubles  
en 1838.

2	100	W <sup>25</sup>	Lbs de laine en rouleaux à 3/4 perlb	2-6-0-0
3	76	W <sup>25</sup> X8	Lbs do defilé à 3/9 perlb	- 3-7-6
			118 aunes d'étoffe à 57 laune	2-0-0-0
0	150	W <sup>100</sup>	Une redingotte de drap 1.100	2-5-0-0
0	150	W <sup>100</sup>	4 Jupes d'étoffe à 107 la jupe 1.50	2-0-0-0
			2 paires de Culottes d'étoffe à 107 -	1-0-0-0
			2 chapeaux d'hommes à 57 -	0-10-0-0
			do de femmes	0-10-0-0
			robe de baffle ou canole	1-0-0-0
			un Capot d'étoffe	0-15-0-0
0	13	W <sup>100</sup>	Une Thière ou chapeau ouaté	0-5-0-0
			1 gilet d'étoffe	0-10-0-0
			un manteau de plad	0-15-0-0
0	50	W <sup>100</sup>	Une Plisse d'étoffe à 107	0-15-0-0
			une veste d'étoffe	0-5-0-0
			2 chemises de coton	1-0-0-0
6.	126	W <sup>25</sup>	Tabac du pays à 102 perlb	- 2-5-0-0
0	46	W <sup>100</sup>	1/2 minot de fleur 7/6	0-15-0-0
0	50	W <sup>100</sup>	une paire de bottes 107	0-15-0-0
			1 seau ferre'	0-1-6
			un Colier de travail	0-5-0-0
0	34	W <sup>100</sup>	Un Drap de laine 107	0-13-4

27-12-4  
 10 19 4  
 16.16.8

# Translation of the List of Losses and Damages

The ruined effects of Ignace Côté farmer of the parish of Ste Philomene during the troubles in 1838

3 -- 10 -- 0	36 lbs of wool in rolls at 3/4 per lb	£	6 -- 0 -- 0
3 -- 7 -- 6	18 lbs of wool yarn at 3/9 per lb		3 -- 7 -- 6
	8 <i>aunes</i> * (1 <i>aune</i> = 3.86 feet) <i>d'étoffe</i> * (fabric, often times wool fabric) at 5/. the <i>aune</i>		2 -- 0 -- 0
0 -- 15 -- 0	one frock coat of sheet cloth		2 -- 5 -- 0
0 -- 15 -- 0	4 fabric skirts at 10/. a shirt		2 -- 0 -- 0
	2 pairs of cut off fabric breeches at 10/.		1 -- 0 -- 0
	2 men's hats at 5/		0 -- 10 -- 0
	2 women's hats		0 -- 10 -- 0
	buffalo robe for a <i>cariole</i> * (box-like, 2 passenger sleigh)		1 -- 0 -- 0
0 -- 13	one wool hooded coat		0 -- 15 -- 0
	one Thérèse or quilted/ padded hat		0 -- 5 -- 0
	one fabric vest		0 -- 10 -- 0
	one <i>plad</i> * ( not in dictionary, might be plaid) cloak		0 -- 15 -- 0
0 -- 50	one pleated / creased <i>d'indienne</i> * (cotton with color designs)		0 -- 15 -- 0
	one fabric jacket		0 -- 5 -- 0
	2 cotton chemises		1 -- 0 -- 0
1 -- 26	54 lbs tobacco of the country at 10 pence per lb		2 -- 5 -- 0
0 -- 4 -- 9	1 1/2 <i>minots</i> * (1 <i>minot</i> = 1.107 bushels) of flour		0 -- 15 -- 0
0 -- 5 -- 0	one pair of boots		0 -- 15 -- 0
	1 hobnailed bucket		0 -- 1 -- 6
	one work <i>colier</i> * (not in dictionary, might be collar)		0 -- 50
0 -- 3 -- 4	one wool sheet		0 -- 13 -- 4
10 -- 19 -- 4		£	27 -- 12 -- 4
		deduction	10 -- 19 -- 4
		£	16 -- 10 -- 0

Saguené Galt 1757  
St. Philomène  
Commande R.B. 13.2

The same man presented by Saguené Galt of St. Philomène  
N.B. under the former (Saguené) and the 1757  
in the present under command B. 27.12.4\* for effects  
pillaged and being given depose that he lived in  
Prestonbury in December 1838. and when the  
Indians and Volunteers were passing through their  
house the former went to his house and pillaged  
all his effects marked in the account. he was absent  
on his farm looking after his cattle at this time they  
were taken and on his return in the evening he wife  
told him of what the Indians who had taken them  
and he afterwards accounted a part of his effects from  
them which are not marked in the account, and on  
reading it over he found it true by them and the  
Value less statements and will be stated at 5.19.5.78  
Isabelle Galt, wife of Benjamin Galt depose  
deposed that she was at home in December 1838  
when the Indians went to their house and pillaged  
all the effects marked in the account which she found  
them by them and the Value less statements

Isabelle Galt

Alain Galt

Alain Galt son to Benjamin Galt being sworn depose  
that he lived with his father in December 1838  
and was present when the Indians went to their  
house and pillaged all the effects marked in the  
account which he found and the Value less statements

1743

**AWARDS FOR CLAIMS OF REBELLION LOSSES IN LOWER CANADA  
FOR THE REBELLION OF 1837-1838**

The following list was extracted from the "Appendix V.V.", in Canada Legislative Assembly Journals, Appendix UU-FFF, Vol. 11, No. 6, 1852-1853, Ottawa.

The claimant's name is first: followed by his parish and the amount he received. The amount is in pounds, shillings and pence. (ie. 71-18-9 means 71 pounds, 18 shillings, 9 pence). The number in brackets is the second number of his claim. Due to space, I have not included the reason for the claim or the amount asked for in the claim. (See the sample page of the list or index on the cover.) The claimant usually asked for more than he received. There were 107 claims which were rejected because the claim did not fall within the provisions of the act or were denied, generally because that claimant had taken part in the Rebellion. If there is no amount or phrase of explanation, it may be because the claimant never appeared for the interview or information was initially incomplete and never completed later. Notice that if the disposition states incomplete, the claimant appears a second time as a case resumed followed by the determination--a monetary award, denied, not proved or rejected. As in all genealogical research, alternative spellings may be used. If a widow's name is given, be sure to check under her husband's name as well.

The list has been alphabetized for your convenience. In the Canada Legislative Assembly Journal, the list is chronological by claim number except for resumed cases which are interspersed in a non-chronological order depending on when they were considered. The claimant numbers in the following list are as they appear in the Canada Legislative Assembly Journal. With the reorganizing of these records, the claim number may or may not prove helpful when searching for the actual claim and commissioners summation at the National Archives of Canada in Ottawa. There are discrepancies. 1). In some cases, more than one name received the same claimant number. (ie. Numbers 545-550 may be incorrect. Numbers 545, 546, 623, 860, 1232, 1316, 1595, 1596 were assigned to two unrelated claimants with different names causing the numbering to be off.) 2). Sometimes numbers were skipped. (ie. 1230, 1317, 1597, 1598) 3). In a very few cases one claim may have more than one number. (ie. John Boston has claim numbers 1152 and 1197.) When a number was skipped and then followed by two claimants assigned the same number, I have noted the number assigned but have added "check and the number skipped. (Occasionally, I have added a possible alternative claim number.) Although the index has obvious errors, it is a place to start to locate the papers of your ancestor.

There were three fabriques (parishes) which also applied for compensation. These are placed after the alphabetical list of individual names. Following the fabriques are the assignees of the estate of Dr. Nelson and the amount they received out of his claim. Some of the assignees have their own claims as well as a part of the estate of Dr. Nelson. Others do not. Check this list for your ancestor as well.

I have used the abbreviation, wd. for widow.

Adam, Augustin: Beloeil; 5-7-2 [278]  
Adam, Jean Baptiste: Ste. Marie; 2-15-0 [91]  
Adams, Samuel: Caldwell's Manor; 10-0-0 [9]  
Aguenier, Jacques: Ste. Martine; 4-17-6  
[1902]  
Alexander, Joseph: Napierville; 6-0-0 [1302]  
Alexandre dit Grandbois, Paul: Ste. Martine;  
157-12-6 [1972]  
Allard, Joseph: St. Clement; 16-5-0 [1744]

Amess, Joseph: St. Anicet; not proved  
[1723]  
Amiot, Francois: Vercheres; 9-15-8 [419]  
Amiot, J.B.: Ste. Martine; 10-17-11 [1659]  
Andegrave, Francois: St. Eustache; 1-10-0  
[721]  
André de St. Amand, Bazile Etienne: St.  
Benoit; 8-13-6 [583]  
Andrews, William: Foucault; rejected [22]

wd of Anger, Francois: St. Eustache; 3-13-4 [745]

Anger, Marie (wd J. Baptiste Villeneuve): Ste. Anne des Plaines; 9-4-3 [521]

Arcand, Eulalie (wd. Francois Roy): Napierville; 2-13-9 [1519]

Arcand, Jean Baptiste: St. Athanase; 7-9-10 [105]

Archambault, Arman Raphael: St. Scholastique; 26-19-7 [756]

Archambault, Augustin: Lapresentation; 9-11-2 [199]

Arel, Joseph: St. Athanase; 6-3-2 [99]

Arpin, Antoine: Lapresentation; 2-0-0 [252]

Arpin, Edouard: Lapresentation; 6-0-0 [262]

Arpin, Pierre: Lapresentation; 1-0-0 [253]

Asselin, Olivier: St. Remi; 7-10-0 [1027]

Asselin, Paul: St. Constant; 1-10-0 [1098]

Aubain dit St. Louis, Louis: St. Benoit; 16-11-3 [802]

Aubrie, Alexis: St. Philippe; 4-1-9 [1587]

Aubry, Abraham: St. Scholastique; denied [698]

Aubry, Francois: St. Scholastique; 190-5-10 [699]

Aubry, Francois: St. Edouard; 7-12-6 [1522]

Aubry, Jean Baptiste (Adelaide Martin, wd.): Ste. Martine; 21-17-9 [2031]

Aubry, Louis: St. Scholastique; 5-0-0 [662]

Aubry dit Tecle, Michel: St. Schoastique; 14-0-0 [739]

Audette, Eusebe: Blairfindie; 47-5-9 [1453]

Audette, Joseph: St. Valentin; 88-8-4 [1185]

Audette, Louis St. Valentin: 22-12-3 [1367]

Augé, Scholastique (wd. Pierre Clairoux): St. Benoit; 13-10-6 [574]

Augrignon, Julien: St. Benoit; 9-15-0 [596]

Augrignon, Jean B. (father): St. Benoit; 2-10-0 [2239]

Ayette dit Malo, André: Vercheres; 1-8-0 [489]

Ayette dit Malo, Jean Baptiste: Vercheres; 1-10-0 [488]

Ayotte, Alexis (father): St. Denis; 12-4-6 [342]

Babeu, Charles: St. Philippe; 1-0-0 [1035]

Babin, Jeremie: Henryville; [34]

Bachand, Michel: St. Charles; 5-3-2 [279]

Bachaut, Pierre: Lacolle; 37-13-8 [1426]

Baker, G.W.: Ste. Martine; incomplete [1644]

Baker, G. W.: Ste. Martine; case resumed 499-8-8 [1644]

Barbault, Francois Xavier: Napierville; 165-16-9 [1396]

Barbeau, André: St. Remi; 7-10-6 [1066]

Barbeau, Etienne: St. Philippe; 1-0-0 [1118]

Barbeau, Jacques: St. Constant; 23-8-8 [1090]

Barbeau, René: St. Constant; 1-5-0 [1154]

Barbridge, William: St. Johns; 12-10-0 [137]

Barcelo, Jacob: St. Scholastique; 657-2-6 (See Barsalo) [692]

Barette, Alexis: St. Remi; 6-5-0 [2040]

Bariteau, Medard: 11-10-0 [2134]

Bariteau, Pierre: Ste. Martine; 64-18-0 [1934]

Barker, David F. (Marie A. Henault, wd. of): Lacolle; an accident, not covered [1235]

Barnard, Joseph: Lapresentation; 1-14-11 [200]

Baron, Antoine: St. Hyacinthe; 1-0-0 [210]

Barrette, Amable: Napierville; 30-10-4 [1322]

Barrette, Augustin: St. Clement; 16-5-0 [1624]

Barrette, Jean Louis: Ste. Martine; 270-18-1 [988]

Barrette, Jerome: Terrebonne; 2-5-0 [2208]

Barrette, Joseph (Amelie Cusson, wd.): Lacolle; 14-12-3 [1388]

Barsalo, Jacob: St. Scholastique; incomplete (See Barcelo) [692]

Barthrand, Olivier: St. Scholastique; 19-16-0 [697]

Baudin, Celestin: St. Remi; 10-0-0 [1126]

Baulier, Paul: Laprairie; 2-0-0 [1120]

Baulne, Charles: St. Clement; 1-5-0 [1797]

Bazette, Louise Opportune (wd. of Zephenir Grenier; now wife of J. H. Martin): St. Remi; 217-5-2 [981]

Bazinet, Pierre: St. Remi; 16-0-8 [995]

Beabaut, Jean Baptiste: Vaudreuil; 1-0-0 [826]

Beaubien, Joseph: St. Benoit; 229-5-0 [806]

Beauchamp, Antoine (father)(heirs of): St. Remi; 20-3-0 [1026]

Beauchamp, Etienne: St. Eustache; 13-2-5 [536]

Beauchamp, Jacques: St. Eustache; 20-12-4 [615]

Beauchamp, Joseph: St. Eustache; 16-14-6 [517]

Beauchamp, Joseph: St. Eustache; 5-7-0 [647]

Beauchamp, Josephte (wd. Joseph Latour):



Napierville; 48-18-3 [1296]  
 Beauchamp, Xavier: St. Eustache; 10-1-8 [520]  
 Beaudin, Guillaume: St. Remi; 53-15-6 [1014]  
 Beaudin, Joseph: St. Jacques le Mineur; not proved [2227]  
 Beaudin, Toussaint: St. Edouard; 28-7-6 [1461]  
 Beaudoin, Etienne: Napierville; 4-2-8 [1221]  
 Beaudrault, Jean Baptiste: Napierville; 3-0-0 [1515]  
 Beaudrault, Michel: Ste. Martine; 8-1-10 [1973]  
 Beaudrault & Gervais: St. Denis; 248-2-4 [291]  
 Beaudri, Victoire: St. Marc; 16-16-5 [273]  
 Beaulac, Pierre: St. Ours; 137-3-9 [2147]  
 Beauregard, Joseph (son of Francois): Vercheres; 9-14-2 [403]  
 Beauregard, Michel: Vercheres; 19-1-9 [413]  
 Beautron dit Major, Edouard: St. Scholastique; denied [673]  
 Beautron dit Major, Francois: St. Martin; 2-10-0 [812]  
 Beautron dit Major, Joseph: St. Scholastique; 334-7-7 [671]  
 Beauvais, Raphael: Laprairie; 2-0-0 [1176]  
 Bedard, Celestin: St. Cyprien; 20-10-5 [1297]  
 Bedard, Edouard: Lacolle; 4-10-5 [1338]  
 Bedard, Olivier: Napierville; 2-0-0 [1313]  
 Beffre, Moyse: St. Constant; 6-9-0 [1139]  
 Beffre, Theophile: St. Constant; 3-16-4 [1140]  
 Belanger, Antoine: Rigaud; 1-10-0 [906]  
 Belanger, Antoine: St. Remi; 2-17-8 [1103]  
 Belanger, Arsene: Rigaud; 1-0-0 [973]  
 Belanger, Charles: Rigaud; 1-0-0 [974]  
 Belanger, Jean Baptiste: St. Eustache; incomplete [539]  
 Belanger, Jean Baptiste: St. Eustache; denied [539]  
 Belanger, Jean Baptiste: Napierville; 8-6-1 [1528]  
 Belanger, Jean Baptiste: St. Martin; 2-8-6 [813]  
 Belanger, Joseph (heirs of): St. Denis; 90-6-7 [329]  
 Belanger, Louis: Napierville; 10-10-10 [1184]  
 Belanger, Louis: Chateauguay; 11-7-10 [2064]  
 Belanger, Marie: St. Eustache; 175-19-4 [669]

Belanger, Marie Joseph (wd. J. Baptiste Beautron dit Major): St. Eustache; 22-7-8 [639]  
 Belinge, Joseph: Chateauguay; 10-0-0 [1890]  
 Bell, Louis (Sophie Courville, wd.): Napierville; 93-14-10 [1504]  
 Bell, Elizabeth (wd. Jonathan Hodgson): Lacolle; not proved, loss due to accident [1564]  
 Bell, Norbert: St. Edouard; 50-16-0 [1379]  
 Bellanger, Antoine: Napierville; 16-12-0 [1554]  
 Belle, Joseph: Napierville; 6-16-3 [1399]  
 Beloni, Antoine: Napierville; 11-12-6 [1423]  
 Belouin, Guillaume: Lacolle; 20-5-5 [1369]  
 Benjamin, Noel: Ste. Marie; 13-19-6 [2176]  
 Benoit, Alexis: St. Cyprien; 33-19-6 [1395]  
 Berard, Charles: Vercheres; 2-17-7 [434]  
 Berger, J. Baptiste: St. Gregoire; 3-12-6 [70]  
 Bergeron, Antoine: St. Martin; 6-2-3 [814]  
 Bergeron, Joseph J.: Rigaud; 1-5-0 [892]  
 Bergeron, Joseph: St. Clement; 4-18-0 [2093]  
 Bergeron, Leon: St. Clement; 5-12-8 [2092]  
 Bergevin dit Langevin, Charles (son of Paul): Ste. Martine; 38-17-3 [1732]  
 Bergevin dit Quenechon, Charles: St. Clement; 8-2-6 [1697]  
 Bergevin, Eustache: Ste. Martine; 18-18-2 [2100]  
 Bergevin, Francois: St. Timothee; 10-10-8 [1685]  
 Bergevin, Louis (son of Paul): Ste. Martine; 14-15-0 [1649]  
 Bergevin, Louis: St. Timothee; 8-10-0 [1900]  
 Bergevin, Marie (wd. Francois Brauchaud): St. Timothee; not proved [2212]  
 Bergevin, Pierre: St. Timothee; 94-0-0 [1894]  
 Berlinguette, Augustin: Vaudreuil; 1-0-0 [834]  
 Bernabé, Marguerite (wd. Jacques Blanc): St. Valentin; 1-10-0 [1442]  
 Bernard, Jean Baptiste (father): Beloeil; 15-2-8 [321]  
 Bernard, Simon: Ste. Rose; 11-0-0 [545]  
 Berthelette, Louis: St. Scholastique; not proved [798]  
 Berthelot, Joseph (wd. Francosie Masson): St. Eustache; 172-0-11 [665]  
 Berthiaume, Jean Baptiste: Lacolle; not proved [1231]  
 Berthiaume, Jean Baptiste: Napierville; 8-17-1 [1502]  
 Bertrand, Alexandre: Napierville; 41-9-8

[1427]  
 Bertrand, Antoine: St. Benoit; 35-9-10 [605]  
 Bertrand, Ignace; L'Acadie; 54-10-10 [2175]  
 Bertrand, Louis Michel: Cedres; 1-7-6 [840]  
 Bertrand, Timoth  : Vercheres; 35-18-11 [439]  
 Berub  , Abraham: Napierville; 12-6-7 [1298]  
 Besnard, Joseph: Rigaud; 1-0-0 [935]  
 Besnard, Marie (wd. Hyacinthe Menard):  
 Vaudreuil; 1-0-0 [858]  
 Bessette, Abraham: Napierville; not proved  
 [1600]  
 Bessette, Felix: Ste. Marie; 2-12-0 [57]  
 Bessette, Mathias: St. Athanase; 4-15-9 [96]  
 Betourn  , Honor   (wd. Andr   Marcille): Ste.  
 Martine; 10-0-0 [2004]  
 Betourn  , Hubert: Ste. Martine; 16-0-0 [1975]  
 Betourn  , Joseph (Apolaine Pattenaude, wd.):  
 Ste. Martine; 33-19-0 [2072]  
 Betourn  , Pierre (heirs of): St. Martine;  
 78-19-3 [2139]  
 Bezenaire dit Pretaboire, Michel: Vaudreuil;  
 1-0-0 [870]  
 Biard, Joseph (wd. Hyacinthe Proulx): St.  
 Benoit; 15-10-0 [597]  
 Binette, Joseph: St. Clement; 8-7-0 [2050]  
 Binette, Simon: St. Philippe; 1-0-0 [1092]  
 Biroleau dit Lafleur, Eustache: St. Therese;  
 77-7-1 [761]  
 Biroleau dit Lafleur, Felix: St. Scholastique;  
 denied [723]  
 Biroleau, Jean Baptiste: St. Eustache; 1-13-3  
 [674]  
 Biroleau dit Lafleur, Marcel: St. Benoit; 5-14-6  
 [600]  
 Biroleau, Michel: St. Benoit; (See Francois  
 Cheffre) [672]  
 Bisson, Alexis (son): St. Remi; denied [1101]  
 Bissonette, Antoine: L'Acadie; 34-0-0 [139]  
 Bissonnette, Augustin: St. Valentin; 60-8-9  
 [1227]  
 Bissonnette, Jean Baptiste: L'Acadie; denied  
 [171]  
 Bissonnette, Joseph: St. Valentin; 11-10-0  
 [1602]  
 Bissonnette, Pierre: Napierville; 2-16-0 [1534]  
 Bistodeau, Joseph: St. Hyacinthe; 77-8-11  
 [244]  
 Bizaillon, Nicolas: Laprairie; 1-0-0 [1093]  
 Blair, Pierre: Napierville; 3-0-0 [1605]  
 Blais, Paschal: St. Cyprien; 56-16-6 [1284]  
 Blanchet, Jean: St. Charles; 1-10-0 [288]  
 Blanchet, Pierre: Lapresentation; 4-18-9 [192]

Blanchet, Rev. messire: St. Jacques; not  
 proved [2222]  
 Blanchette, Charles: Lapresentation; 4-9-0  
 [184]  
 Blanchette, Eusebe: St. Charles; 20-0-0 [255]  
 Blanchette, Jean: Ste. Martine; 22-14-0  
 [1886]  
 Blanchette, Joseph: St. Hyacinthe; 1-0-0  
 [267]  
 Blanchette, Louis and wife: Ste. Martine;  
 26-1-3 [1938]  
 Blondin, Jean Baptiste: Ste. Martine; 8-6-1  
 [1985]  
 Blondin, Simon: Ste. Rose; 2-10-0 [581]  
 Blumhart, Marie (wd. Joseph Haller): St.  
 Antoine; 6-11-2 [364]  
 Bogue, Henry & Co.: Beauharnois; incomplete  
 (See Boquet) [1643]  
 Boilee, Charlotte (wd. Thomas Guay): St.  
 Valentin; 11-5-0 [1344]  
 Boire, Antoine: Ste. Martine; 9-0-0 [1963]  
 Boisseau, Francois: Vercheres; 1-0-0 [483]  
 Boissonneau, Antoine: St. Valentin; case  
 resumed; 50-0-0 (See Boissonneault)  
 [1350]  
 Boissonneau, Francois: Beauharnois: 17-11-5  
 [1801]  
 Boissonneau, Paul: Napierville; 10-0-0 [1222]  
 Boissonneault, Antoine: St. Valentin;  
 incomplete (See Boissonneau) [1350]  
 Boisvert, Narcisse: Terrebonne; 1-0-0 [747]  
 Bolduque, Magloire: St. Remi; 4-12-6 [1011]  
 Bonault, Jean Marie: Napierville; not proved  
 [1488]  
 Bonin, Joseph: Contrecoeur; 17-7-0 [422]  
 Bonnier dit Laplante, Augustin: Ste. Martine;  
 9-17-0 [1861]  
 Boquet, H. & Co.: Beauharnois; case resumed  
 75-0-0 (See Bogue) [1643]  
 Borne, Michel: Chambly; 131-5-0 [429]  
 Boston, John: Montreal; incomplete [1152]  
 Boston, John: Montreal; 19-16-3 [1197, also  
 check 1152]  
 Bouchard, Benoni: St. Valentin; 10-15-0  
 [1277]  
 Bouchard, Jacob: Blairfindie; 175-16-0 [1476]  
 Bouchard, Mathurin: Ste. Martine; 14-0-10  
 [1995]  
 Bouchard, Michel: Ste. Martine; 11-10-0  
 [1996]  
 Bouchard, Pantaleon: St. Athanase; 6-7-6  
 [101]

Bouchard, Vital: Napierville; 38-1-3 [1593]  
 Boucher, Antoine: St. Benoit; 33-18-5 [630]  
 Boucher, Augustin: Ste. Martine; 14-8-9 [1785]  
 Boucher, Charles: Rigaud; 6-0-0 [961]  
 Boucher, Joseph: St. Remi; 8-10-7 [1003]  
 Boucher, Paul: Laprairie; 1-5-0 [1106]  
 Boucher, Pierre: St. Remi; 16-4-3 [1013]  
 Boudreau, Augustin: Napierville; 17-14-3 [1324]  
 Boudreau dit Graveline, Francois: Chateauguay; 56-5-4 [1611]  
 Boudreau, Joseph: St. Valentin; rejected [1256]  
 Boudreau, Marie Genevieve (wd. J. Marceau): Napierville; 10-0-0 [1208]  
 Bougie, Charles: Ste. Martine; 6-5-0 [2118]  
 Bougie, Joseph (wd. Francois Gendron dit Tappet): Beauharnois; 79-6-1 [1734]  
 Bouin, Olivier: St. Timothee; 17-9-5 [1901]  
 Boulé, Francois: Vaudreuil; 1-0-0 [880]  
 Boulé, Pierre: Lapresentation; 16-5-0 [257]  
 Boulee, Mathurin: Napierville; 59-9-0 [1285]  
 Boulet, Amable: Ste. Marie; 1-8-10 [61]  
 Bounier, Rosalie (wd. Francois T. Mignault): St. Denis; 33-7-4 [365]  
 Bourassa, Hubert (father): Laprairie; 3-10-0 [1064]  
 Bourassa, Pierre: Laprairie; 2-0-0 [1045]  
 Bourbonnais, Antoine: St. Clement; 7-6-8 [1765]  
 Bourbonnais, Francois: Beauharnois; 20-0-9 [1706]  
 Bounier, Rosalie (wd. Fra. t. Mignault): St. Denis; 33-7-4 [365]  
 Bourdages, Adele (wd. Charles Olivier): St. Denis; 10-0-0 [336]  
 Bourdeau, Adelaide: St. Philippe; 1-0-0 [1005]  
 Bourdeau, Louis: Laprairie; 3-10-0 [1124]  
 Bourdeau, Jacques: Laprairie; 2-0-0 [1043]  
 Bourdon, Charles (Marie Laberge, wd.): Ste. Martine; 12-4-9 [2020]  
 Bourdon, Isidore: Chateauguay; 14-10-0 [1780]  
 Bourdon, Narcisse: St. Clement; 58-5-8 [1930]  
 Bourdon, Toussaint: Ste. Martine; 7-15-0 [1953]  
 Bourgard, Joseph: Vercheres; 3-10-4 [416]  
 Bourgeois, Pierre: St. Denis; incomplete [1107]  
 Bourgeois, Pierre: St. Denis; case resumed

16-4-8 [1107]  
 Bourke, Apoline (wd. Antoine Daigle): St. Ours; (See Bourque) 130-15-0 [289]  
 Bourque, Apoline (wd. Antoine Daigle): St. Ours; resumed; revoke the award (See Bourke) [289]  
 Bourrassa, Francois (son): Blairfindie; not proved [1505]  
 Bourret, Francois: St. Ours; 4-5-4 [281]  
 Boursier, Jean Baptiste: Ste. Martine; 15-0-0 [2022]  
 Bousquet, Constant: Napierville; incomplete [1365]  
 Bousquet, Constant: Napierville; case resumed; denied [1365]  
 Bousquet, Denis: St. Denis; rejected [367]  
 Bousquet, Ignace: St. Pie.; 2-0-0 [197]  
 Bousquet, Jean Baptiste: Lacolle; 5-0-0 [1371]  
 Bousquet, Joseph: St. Denis; denied [344]  
 Bousquet, Joseph: St. Denis; 4-5-0 [368]  
 Bousquet, Pierre: Lacolle; 42-18-2 [1460]  
 Bousquet, Toussaint: St. Denis; 2-0-0 [377]  
 Bouteille, Etienne: Longueuil; 3-15-0 [1172]  
 Bouthillier, Adele: St. Remi; 3-10-0 [1162]  
 Bouthillier, Francois: Laprairie; 1-0-0 [1042A]  
 Bouvette, Francois (father): St. Augustin; 3-2-6 [765]  
 Bouvier, Francois: Lapresentation; 9-8-10 [195]  
 Boyé, Antoine: Blairfindie; incomplete [1595, also check 1597]  
 Boyer, Antoine: Blairfindie; case resumed; denied [1597 (Could this be 1595, Boyé? number 1597 was skipped in the original claimant numbers)]  
 Boyer, Antoine: St. Clement; 17-15-9 [1872]  
 Boyer, Benjamin: Salmon River; denied [2028]  
 Boyer, Charles: Chateauguay; 5-10-0 [1635]  
 Boyer, Faustin: St. Clement; 21-0-8 [1925]  
 Boyer, Francois: St. Constant; 7-10-0 [985]  
 Boyer, Joachim: St. Benoit; 13-10-4 [593]  
 Boyer dit Peltier, Joseph: St. Timothee; 11-10-0 [2084]  
 Boyer, Marie Elizabeth (wd. Narcisse Gamelin): Vaudreuil; 1-0-0 [835]  
 Boyer, Marie Louise (wd. Michel Brien): St. Demers; 3-0-0 [319]  
 Boyer, Nicolas: Beauharnois; 51-9-1 [1774]  
 Boyer, Paschal: St. Timothee; 1-5-0 [2199]  
 Boyington, Andrew: Napierville; 11-0-0 [1333]

Brabant, Augustin; Vaudreuil; 1-0-0 [927]  
 Brassard, Paul: Laprairie; 1-0-0 [1111]  
 Brasseur, Francois Narcisse: Vaudreuil; 1-0-0 [857]  
 Brasseur, Francois Xavier: Rigaud; 1-5-0 [970]  
 Brasseur dit Duhamel, Joseph: Vaudreuil; 1-0-0 [856]  
 Brault, Joseph: Laprairie; 1-0-0 [1148]  
 Brault dit Baron, Vital: Ste. Martine; 396-13-9 [1715]  
 Brazeau, Gedeon: Ste. Martine; not proved [1650]  
 Brazeau, Hyacinthe: St. Benoit; 6-4-2 [703]  
 Brazeau, Hyacinthe: St. Benoit; 8-17-3 [789]  
 Brazeau, Jean Baptiste: Rigaud; 1-15-0 [958]  
 Brazeau, Jeremie: St. Benoit; 15-1-9 [702]  
 Brazeau, Joseph: St. Benoit; 64-2-2 [709]  
 Brazeau, Joseph N.: St. Benoit; 91-16-9 [633]  
 Brazeau, Joseph: Rigaud; 1-5-0 [952]  
 Brazeau, Joseph: St. Martine; 633-14-8 [2132]  
 Brazeau, Louis: St. Benoit; 116-9-11 [636]  
 Brazeau, Paul and his wife, Gocelin, Angelique: St. Benoit; 138-7-1 [767]  
 Brazeau, Rose Amable: St. Benoit; 12-13-4 [601]  
 Brazeau, Toussaint: St. Benoit; 5-13-0 [781]  
 Bregniere dit St. Pierre, Guillaume: St. Eustache; 2-11-10 [766]  
 Briaire, Marie (wd. Jean Baptiste Boyard): St. Denis; 2-0-10 [360]  
 Brien dit Durocher, Marie Josephte (wd. Augustin Bonier): St. Ours; 11-18-8 [320]  
 Brien, Francois: Vercheres; 13-12-10 [402]  
 Brien, Joseph Olivier: Napierville; 7-6-8 [1187]  
 Brin, Marie Anastasie (wd. Frs. Chuinard): Napierville; 56-7-11 [1509]  
 Brindamour, Amable: St. Philippe; 9-0-0 [1050]  
 Brisebois, Olivier: St. Benoit; 13-5-1 [2189]  
 Brissett, Joseph: St. Edouard; 45-17-4 [1494]  
 Brissette, Luc: Laprairie; 1-0-0 [1128]  
 Brisson, Jean Baptiste: St. Remi; 8-10-0 [1000]  
 Brisson, Joseph: St. Remi; 3-0-0 [1040]  
 Brisson, Joseph: St. Remi; 6-5-0 [1117]  
 Bro, Francois: Laprairie; 2-0-0 [1129]  
 Brodeur, Joseph: St. Antoine; 5-1-3 [328]  
 Brodeur, Louis: St. Denis; 77-18-9 [338]

Brodeur, Louis: St. Charles; denied [370]  
 Brodeur, Pierre: St. Dominique; 4-0-0 [246]  
 Bromer dit Duhamel, Michel: Vaudreuil 1-0-0 [2235]  
 Brossard, Pierre: Laprairie; 4-5-0 [1171]  
 Brosseau, Francois: Laprairie; 1-5-0 [1177]  
 Brosseau, Francois: St. Philippe; 2-10-0 [1094]  
 Brosseau, Jacques: Laprairie; 1-0-0 [1121]  
 Brosseau, Jacques: Laprairie; 1-0-0 [1123]  
 Brosseau, Marthe: Laprairie; 2-10-0 [1031]  
 Brossois, Joachim: St. Clement; 2-18-6 [2090]  
 Brossois, Michel: St. Clement; 12-5-0 [1743]  
 Brouillet, Bernard: Napierville; 20-0-0 [1328]  
 Brouillet, Elizabeth: (wd. George Renardet): Napierville; 7-10-0 [1548]  
 Brouillet, N. A.: Ste. Marie; 2-5-11 [2229]  
 Brousseau, Joseph: St. Remi; denied [1030]  
 Brousseau, Joseph: Napierville; 1-5-0 [1582]  
 Brown, Leonard: Dunham; [37]  
 Bruneau, Francois P. St. Bruno; 14-4-2 [176]  
 Bruneau, Medard: St. Constant; 11-1-11 [1087]  
 Brunelle, Alexis: Napierville; 9-15-0 [1434]  
 Brunelle, Etienne: Napierville; 25-2-8 [1266]  
 Brunelle, Jerome: Vercheres; 5-15-2 [409]  
 Brunelle, Joseph: Napierville; 9-1-8 [1429]  
 Brunelle, Marguerite: Napierville; 4-10-0 [1430]  
 Brunelle, Michel: Varennes; 8-15-0 [445]  
 Brunet dit Bellehumeur, Jacques: St. Clement; 14-0-0 [1790]  
 Brunet, Toussaint: Rigaud; 1-5-0 [916]  
 Brunette, Paschal: St. Timothee; 3-13-0 [2161]  
 Bryere, Pierre: St. Clement; 12-7-9 [1633]  
 Bucault dit Lamanche, Jean Marie: St. Eustache; 6-8-3 [677]  
 Buisson, Ambroise: Ste. Martine; 20-16-5 [1876]  
 Bullis, Joshua: Clarenceville; rejected [12]  
 Burland, Benjamin: St. Johns; not proved [167]  
 Bush, Daniel: Clarenceville; 11-17-6 (See Rush) [42]  
 Bussiere, Janvier: Vercheres; 1-2-6 [401]  
 Butleau, Narcisse: Ste. Martine; 11-2-6 [2095]  
 Buziere, Louis: Chateauguay; 11-5-8 [1813]  
 Cabanac dit Charron, Francois Xavier: Vercheres; 1-10-6 [417]

Cabanac, Francois: Vercheres; 1-0-0 [469]  
 Cabanac, Louis (father): Vercheres; 1-3-0 [467]  
 Cadieux, Antoine: Ste. Martine; 5-0-0 [2017]  
 Cadieux, Hyacinthe: Vaudreuil; 1-0-0 [829]  
 Cadieux, Hyacinthe: Vaudreuil; 1-10-0 [884]  
 Cadieux, Joseph: Rigaud; 1-10-0 [976]  
 Cahier, Augustin: St. Clement; 9-14-3 [1851]  
 Campeau, Angelique (wd. André Bauluc): St Eustache; 13-4-0 [801]  
 Campeau, Jean Baptiste: Vaudreuil; 1-15-0 [837]  
 Campbell, James: Caldwell's Manor; 18-0-0 [8]  
 Camyre, Narcisse and Emerentienne: St. Constant; 241-13-2 [1114]  
 Cardinal, A. D. (wife of Francois M. Lepallieur): Montreal; incomplete [1965]  
 Cardinal, Adelaide D. (wife of F. M. Lepaillieur): Montreal; case resumed 253-0-0 [1965]  
 Cardinal, Alfred: Hinchinbrooke; rejected [1142]  
 Cardinal, Dominique: Rigaud; 1-5-0 [921]  
 Cardinal, Edouard: Ste. Martine; 9-16-3 [1058]  
 Cardinal, Julien: Napierville; 25-2-6 [1499]  
 Cardinal, Louis: St. Genevieve; 25-17-2 [776]  
 Cardinal, Marie M. and Hermenegild: St. Constant; rejected [1143]  
 Cardinal, Maurice: St. Constant; rejected [1144]  
 Cardinal, Pierre: St. Constant; 5-0-0 [1018]  
 Caron, Francois: case resumed later [389]  
 Caron, Francois: St. Antoine; 3-6-0 [389]  
 Caron, Francois: Chateauguay; 11-0-0 [1671]  
 Caron, Jean Louis (representing himself and creditors in bankruptcy): Chateauguay; 557-11-7 [178]  
 Caron, Leon: Lacolle; 14-4-0 [1245]  
 Caron, Michel: St. Antoine; 1-2-0 [388]  
 Carré, Francois: St. Eustache; 63-12-3 [661]  
 Carreau, Pierre: Ste. Marie; 10-8-9 [84]  
 Carron, Marguerite (wd. Toussaint Carrier): Napierville; 54-13-3 [1448]  
 Carry, George: Lacolle; 32-6-3 [1330]  
 Carter, James: Lachute; 12-10-0 [655]  
 Cartier and Raymond: St. Hyacinthe; 223-2-11 [312]  
 Cartier, Eusebe: St. Hyacinthe; 22-9-5 [256]  
 Casal dit Giraldo, André: Ste. Rose; 5-0-0

[527]  
 Cassavant, Etienne: Vercheres; denied [459]  
 Casino, Jean: Napierville; 6-10-0 [1400]  
 Castongnay, André: Vaudreuil; 1-5-0 [941]  
 Catudal, Jacques: Napierville; 38-6-4 [1376]  
 Cecile, Joseph: St. Benoit; 3-10-0 [586]  
 Cecire, Paul: Chateauguay; 0-10-0 [1904]  
 Centaine, Julie (wd. Joseph Marchand): St. Clement; 8-10-0 [1845]  
 Cerat, Adelaide (wd. Joseph Mailloux): Chateauguay; 23-13-3 [1616]  
 Chabot, Cecile (wife of Jean F. Tetu): St. Hyacinthe; 21-17-1 [247]  
 Chabot, Clement: Contrecoeur; not approved [479]  
 Chagnon, Denis: Vercheres; 4-0-0 [2233]  
 Chagnon, Eloi: Vercheres; 1-7-7 [472]  
 heirs of wd. of Chagnon, Francois (per Jean Fontaine): Vercheres; 4-9-2 [473]  
 Chagnon, Louis: Vercheres; 2-8-6 [435]  
 Chagnon dit Larose, Louis: St. Marc; 4-5-0 [347]  
 Chagnon dit Larose, Victoire: Vercheres; 3-0-0 [462]  
 Chaloup, Antoine: St. Jean Chrysostome; 5-0-0 [1942]  
 Chamard, Olivier: St. Denis; not complete [337]  
 Chamard, Olivier: St. Denis; resumed, 321-3-7 [337]  
 Champagne, Charles: St. Eustache; not proved [656]  
 Champeau, Antoine: Vaudreuil; 1-15-0 [855]  
 Champigny dit Belinge, Antoine: St. Pie; 13-18-5 [216]  
 Champoux, Toussaint: Ste. Rosalie; 6-2-11 [375]  
 Chapel, Wesleyan: Clarenceville; 14-0-0 [31]  
 Chapel, Wesleyan: Philipsburgh; 30-0-0 [33]  
 Chapelaine dit Beaulac, Joseph: Lapresentation; 6-0-10 [207]  
 Chapeau, Pierre: Terrebonne; 1-0-0 [760]  
 Chapman, Albert: Clarenceville; 17-10-0 [14]  
 Chaput, Joseph: Contrecoeur; 3-10-5 [496]  
 Charbonneau, Ambroise: Napierville; 70-9-1 [1226]  
 Charbonneau, Francois: Contrecoeur; 2-14-5 [506]  
 Charbonneau, Jean Baptiste: Contrecoeur; 5-17-6 [507]  
 Charbonneau, Joseph (wd. Pierre V. Gervais): Contrecoeur; denied [471]

Charbonneau, Louis: Ste. Marie; 2-3-0 [44]  
Charbonneau, Prisque: St. Benoit; 112-6-8 [635]  
Charbonneau, Theodore: St. Remi; 18-9-2 [1145]  
Charet, Benoin: Blanfindie; 26-0-0 [142]  
Charette, Charles: Ste. Rose; 1-10-0 [561 1/2]  
Charland & Dacier: St. Athanase; 124-18-6 [92]  
Charlebois, Archange (wd. Bazile Bissonnette): Cedres; 13-14-5 [843]  
Charlebois, J. B.: St. Anicet; 75-7-1 [1684]  
Charlebois, Joseph: Vaudreuil; 2-10-0 [869]  
Charon, Joseph: St. Valentin; 4-3-0 [1381]  
Charpentier, Joseph: St. Denis; rejected [311]  
Charpentier, Laurent: Lacolle; 1-17-6 [1316]  
Charron, Bazile: St. Eustache; 13-10-10 [537]  
Charron, Jacques: Ste. Martine; 32-1-11 [1852]  
Charron, Joseph: St. Charles; 120-0-0 [235]  
Charron dit Cabanac, Michel: Vercheres; denied [399]  
Charron, Pascal: Vercheres; 3-1-2 [490]  
Chartier, Emerentienne (wife of Antoine Talbot): St. Pierre du Sud; 18-19-6 [629]  
Chartier, Rev. Etienne: St. Benoit; incomplete [628]  
Chartier, Rev. Etienne: St. Benoit; denied [628]  
Chartier, Joseph: Lapresentation; 4-14-6 [190]  
Chartier, Solomon: St. Clement; rejected [1638]  
Chartrand, Marie (wd. Charles Benoni Pigeon): St. Eustache; 11-9-4 [800]  
Chartrand, Michael: Ste. Martine; 2-5-0 [2043]  
Chasle, Isabelle (wd. Joachim Lefebvre): St. Timothee; 3-9-7 [1724]  
Chassé, Honoré: Lacolle; 5-13-6 [1237]  
Chatigny, Bazile: St. Timothee; not proved [1760]  
Chattelle, Edouard: Napierville; 47-14-7 [1414]  
Chaulette dit Laviolette, Jean Baptiste: St. Scholastique; 10-0-0 [785]  
Chaussegros de Lery, Catherine (wd. de Beaujeu): Coteau-du-Lac; rejected [842]  
Cheffre, Francois & Birouveau, Michel: St. Benoit; 29-16-3 [672]  
Cheffre, Francois: St. Scholastique; 29-7-6 [772]  
Chenail, Jean Baptiste: St. Philippe; 1-15-7 [1010]  
Chenet, Scholstique (wd. Joseph LeBlanc): St. Denis; 12-11-9 [348]  
Chenette, Joseph & Jean: St. Denis; [295]  
Cheney, Charles: St. hermas; 88-7-8 [565]  
Cherrier, Francois Emelien: Rigaud; 1-0-0 [920]  
Cheval dit St. Jacques, Pierre: St. Antoine; 3-0-0 [318]  
Chevalier, Joseph: Rigaud; 1-0-0 [2206]  
Chevallier, Antoine: Ste. Martine; 57-2-6 [1997]  
Chevallier, Francois (father): Ste. Martine; 26-18-4 [1869]  
Chevrier, André (son): Vaudreuil; 1-10-0 [873]  
Chevrier, Francois Xavier: Vaudreuil; 1-0-0 [854]  
Chevrier, Joseph: Rigaud; 3-10-0 [897]  
Chevrier, Joseph: Vaudreuil; 1-15-0 [845]  
Chevrier, Leandre: Rigaud; 4-0-0 [963]  
Chicoine, André: Vercheres; 1-0-0 [461]  
Chicoine, Antoine: St. Cesaie; 4-5-5 [231]  
Chicoine, Francois: St. Pie; [242]  
Chicoine, Lambert: Vercheres; 1-14-6 [427]  
Chicoine, Pierre: Vercheres; denied [494]  
Child, Marcus: Stanstead; 66-15-0 [911]  
Chiltin, William: Clarenceville (See Chilton) [43]  
Chilton, William: Clarenceville; 44-5-0 (See Chiltin) [43]  
Chiniqui, L. P.: St. Roch des Aulnets; 200-0-0 [220]  
Chisholm, Robert: St. Malachie; 40-12-3 [2073]  
Cholet, Amable C.: Rigaud; 1-5-0 [894]  
Cholet, Joseph Hiliare: Rigaud; 0-15-0 [895]  
Choquette, Marie Louise (wd. Louis Masson): St. Benoit; 828-9-9 [618]  
Choquet, Alexander: St. Denis; (See lien against estate of Dr. Nelson) [315]  
Choquette, Bibienne, (wd. Francis Rainville): Ste. Marie; 5-10-0 [85]  
Choquette, Francois: St. Hyacinthe; 1-0-0 [243]  
Choquette, Francois, (wd. Hyple. Campbell): St. Athanase; 12-0-0 [97]  
Chouinard, David: Napierville; 80-3-7 [1403]  
Chouinard, Eustache: Napierville; 10-7-0

[1279]  
 Christie, Francois: Napierville; 43-13-5 [1247]  
 Chumereau dit Vincent, Julien: St. Jerome;  
 rejected [751]  
 Cinq Mars, Francois: Milton; not complete  
 [218]  
 Cinq Mars, Francois: Milton; case resumed  
 50-0-0 [218]  
 Circé dit St. Michel, Toussaint: St. Edouard;  
 4-12-6 [1422]  
 Clairoux, Jean Elie: St. Hermas; 33-15-4  
 [573]  
 Clark, Alexander: St. Timothee; 21-17-6  
 [2127]  
 Clark, Zenus: Lacolle; 10-5-0 [1538]  
 Clarke, W. G.: Clarenceville; 150-8-9 [32]  
 Clement dit Lariviere, Albert: St. Benoit;  
 24-15-2 [603]  
 Clement, Cesaire: St. Remi; rejected [1166]  
 Clement, Edouard: St. Charles; 18-16-4 [98]  
 Clement, Hilier: Soulanges; 1-0-0 [909]  
 Clement, Joseph: St. Cyprien; 27-15-0 [2070]  
 Clement, Olivier: Soulanges; 1-15-0 [926]  
 Cliche, Jean Baptiste: Ste. Martine; 26-18-0  
 [2030]  
 Cliche, Jean Sabastien: St. Clement; 9-18-4  
 [1688]  
 Cliche, Pierre: Ste. Martine; 12-7-6 [1969]  
 Cloutier, Louis: St. Rose; 1-5-0 [754]  
 Codere, Nicolas: St. Marie; not proved [81]  
 Coey, James: Sherrington; 2-5-0 [1409]  
 Cognac, Pierre: Chambly; 1-0-0 [157]  
 Colin, Alexis: Longueuil; 25-0-0 [133]  
 Colin, Laurent: Longueuil; 30-18-4 [175]  
 Colin, Pierre: Ste. Martine; 6-12-6 [1840]  
 Contois dit Chausse, F.: Chambly; 3-0-0  
 [182]  
 Contois, Michel: Chateauguay; 42-5-6 [1612]  
 Cookman, John: Lacolle; incomplete [1588]  
 Cookman, John: Lacolle; case resumed 6-5-0  
 [1588]  
 Corbeau, Olivier: Terrebonne; not proved  
 [523]  
 Corbierre, Laurent: Lacolle; 95-8-3 [1207]  
 Corbrere dit Lajeunesse, Simon: Lacolle;  
 49-7-5 [1205]  
 Cordellier, Marguerite (Dame Joseph  
 Dumouchelle): Ste. Martine;  
 incomplete (See Corneiller) [1629]  
 Cormier, Francois: St. Ours; (claim is against  
 estate of Dr. Nelson); [325]  
 Cormier, Gedeon: St. Antoine; denied [366]

Cormier, Jean Baptiste: St. Charles 15-0-0  
 [303]  
 Corneiller, Marguerite (wife of J. Dumouchel):  
 Ste. Martine; case resumed; 252-0-0  
 (See Cordellier) [1629]  
 Coté, Antoine: St. Hyacinthe; 26-13-10 [254]  
 Cote, Antoine: Ste. Malachie; rejected [1802]  
 Coté, Francois: St. Hilaire; not proved [78]  
 Coté, Ignace: Ste. Philomene; 16-13-0 [1757]  
 Coté, Jean Baptiste: St. Clement; 8-0-0  
 [2136]  
 Cote, Joseph: Ste. Philomene; 14-15-0  
 [1756]  
 Coté, Joseph Gaspard: St. Cesaire; 21-0-0  
 [236]  
 Coté, Moyse: St. Clement; 1-5-0 [2112]  
 Couillard, Denis: St. Clement; 5-5-1 [1982]  
 Couillard, Pierre Marie: Chateauguay; 10-8-9  
 [1918]  
 Courroux, Gabriel: Ste. Martine; 3-6-3 [2035]  
 Courtemanche, André: St. Denis; rejected  
 [327]  
 Courtemanche, Joseph: St. Denis; 15-3-3  
 [297]  
 Courtemanche, Joseph: case resumed; award  
 revoked [297]  
 Courville, Michel Abraham: St. Scholastique;  
 denied [715]  
 Cousineau, Joseph: Vaudreuil; 1-0-0 [832]  
 Couture, Albert: L'Acadie; 14-0-3 [2213]  
 Couture, Julien: Blairfindie; 12-0-0 [1193]  
 Couture, Laurent: Napierville; 14-10-0 [1416]  
 Couture, Paul: Laprairie; 1-10-0 [1137]  
 Couture, Thomas: Lacolle; 50-1-0 [1337]  
 Craig, Henry: Beauharnois; 28-9-9 [1788]  
 Crete, Alexis: St. Clement; 7-7-6 [1713]  
 Crete, Charles: Ste. Martine; 10-5-0 [1693]  
 Crete, Jean Baptiste: Chateauguay; 49-5-6  
 [1798]  
 Crevier, Monsr. Joseph, curé: St. Pie.; claim  
 awarded by a former commission  
 [183]  
 Croukwright, George: Lacolle; incomplete  
 [1320]  
 Croukwright, George: Lacolle; case resumed;  
 219-10-0 [1320]  
 Cuillierier, Pierre: Ste. Martine; 5-8-6 [1983]  
 Cuillierier, René: Ste. Martine; 127-15-0  
 [1949]  
 Culotte, Arcanage, (wd. Francois Gagnon):  
 St. Athanase; 7-8-9 [103]  
 Cusson, Charles: Ste. Rose; 1-0-0 [576]

Cyre, Amable: Napierville; 534-8-9 [1503]  
 Cyre, Domatilde (wd. Joseph Lamoureux):  
     Napierville; 58-13-6 [1420]  
 Cyre, Edouard: Napierville; 54-12-2 [1411]  
 Cyre, Jean Baptiste: St. Scholastique; 3-10-0  
     [773]  
 Cyre, Joseph: St. Scholastique; 40-1-1 [729]  
 Cyre, Pierre: St. Benoit; 7-7-11 [816]  
 Cyre, Pierre: Napierville; 15-0-0 [1370]  
 Cyre, Pierre: St. Valentin; 5-18-0 [1189]  
 Dagenais, Louis (father): Ste. Martine; 9-8-5  
     [2013]  
 Dahaut, Etienne: Beauharnois; 8-7-1 [1929]  
 Daigle, Alexander: Lapresentation; 12-10-0  
     [2186]  
 Daignault, Joseph (father): St. Clement;  
     71-5-3 [2089]  
 Daigneau, Antoine: Lacolle; 12-14-5 [1558]  
 Daigneau, Antoine (father): St. Clement;  
     9-10-0 [1766]  
 Daigneau, Jean Baptiste: Lacolle; 56-17-9  
     [1203]  
 Daigneau, Joseph (son): St. Clement; 9-5-11  
     [1625]  
 Daigneau, Joseph: St. Philippe; 15-13-4  
     [1049]  
 Daigneau, Joseph (wd. Francois Geo.  
     Lepailleur): Chateauguay; 57-1-6  
     [1928]  
 Daigneau, Pierre: St. Clement; 5-10-0 [2167]  
 Daigneault, Jacques: St. Philippe; 4-2-6  
     [1091]  
 Dalpé, Augustin: St. Remi; 90-6-11 [1039]  
 Dalpé dit Parisieu, Francois: Laprairie; 8-5-3  
     [1037]  
 Dalpé, Hypolite: St. Remi; 3-12-6 [1036]  
 Dalpé dit Parisieu, Isidore: St. Remi; 11-15-4  
     [1038]  
 Dalpé dit Parizeau, Nicolas: Varennes 1-10-0  
     [470]  
 Dalton, William: Chateauguay; incomplete  
     [1607]  
 Dalton, William: Chateauguay; case resumed  
     195-10-7 [1607]  
 Damien, Jean Baptiste: Chateauguay;  
     175-15-7 [1608]  
 Damour, Charlotte (wd. Etienne Caron):  
     Chateauguay; 35-6-0 [1670]  
 Dandelin, Louis: St. Hyacinthe; 1-0-0 [221]  
 Dandurand, Francois: St. Clement; 10-0-0  
     [1846]  
 Dandurand, Francois Xavier: St. Valentin;  
     7-10-0 [1260]  
 Dandurand, Louise (wd. Joseph Duquette):  
     Chateauguay; case resumed 151-4-4  
     [1621]  
 Dandurand, Mary Louise (wd. J. Duquette):  
     Chateauguay; incomplete [1621]  
 Dandurand, Moyse: Lachine; 86-0-0 [2052]  
 Dandurand, Pierre: St. Valentin 2-5-0 [1261]  
 Danis, Francois: Plattsburgh, U.S.; denied  
     [680]  
 Danis, Hermenegille: St. Hermas; 12-19-9  
     [612]  
 Danis, Moyse: St. Jerome; rejected [696]  
 Danis, Pierre (heirs of): St. Jerome; denied  
     [752]  
 Dansereau, Augustin: Vercheres; 2-5-0 [493]  
 Dansereau, Clement: Contrecoeur; not proved  
     [450]  
 Dansereau, Joseph (son of Joseph):  
     Vercheres; rejected [498]  
 Dansereau, Joseph (son of Michel):  
     Vercheres; rejected [407]  
 Dansereau, Joseph (son of Joseph):  
     Vercheres; 4-6-6 [412]  
 Dansereau, Joseph (son of Francois):  
     Vercheres; 2-0-0 [441]  
 Dansereau, Louis: Vercheres; not proved  
     [443]  
 Dansereau, Michel: Vercheres; not proved  
     [495]  
 Dansereau, Timothé: Vercheres; 8-0-7 [442]  
 D'aoust, Charles: St. Clement; 21-13-7  
     [1623]  
 D'aoust, Christophe: St. Timothee; 36-9-10  
     [2081]  
 D'aoust, Joseph: Vaudreuil; 1-15-0 [862]  
 D'aoust, Louis: St. Timothee; 11-0-0 [2047]  
 D'aoust, Maurice: Isle Perot; 13-10-10 [875]  
 Daragon, Jacques: St. Gregoire; 20-0-0 [124]  
 Darche, Noel (father): Chambly; 1-0-0 [163]  
 Darpentigny, Antoine: L'isle Perot; 1-10-0  
     [2113]  
 Daunais, Charles: Terrebonne; 1-5-0 [2202]  
 Daunais, Jean Baptiste: Contrecoeur; rejected  
     [484]  
 Daunais, Joseph: Contrecoeur; 3-1-3 [481]  
 Daunais, Louis: St. Philippe; 7-17-0 [1008]  
 Dauphine, Euphrosine (wd Michel Joyal):  
     Napierville; 42-9-9 [510]  
 David, Joseph (son): St. Edouard; 4-8-10-  
     [1151]  
 Davis, John: St. Scholastique; 27-4-0 [2223]



Deadelin, Joseph: Chambly; 1-0-0 [178]  
 Decaire, Joseph: St. Benoit; 10-10-8 [769]  
 Decens, Joseph (wd. Jean Baptiste Mire):  
 Chateauguay; 19-11-8 [1823]  
 Decent, Jean Baptiste (father): 12-9-2 [1755]  
 Decoigne, Louis: St. Timothee; 2-15-0 [2117]  
 Decoigne, L. M.: L'Acadie; 71-0-0 [1444]  
 Decour, Pierre Paul: Rigaud; 1-0-0 [948]  
 Defayette, Louis: Laprairie; 2-5-0 [1159]  
 Delage, Adelaide (wife of Alexis Lachance dit  
 Pepin): St. Eustache; 5-13-4 [645]  
 Delages dit Lavigneur, Francois: St. Eustache;  
 2-10-0 [684]  
 Deloriere, Jean Baptiste: Napierville; 23-17-4  
 [1183]  
 Delorme, Jean Baptiste: St. Brono; 25-12-0  
 [2130]  
 Demarais, Christophe: Lapresentation; 3-1-10  
 [206]  
 Demers, Antoine: St. Benoit; 11-12-3 [2190]  
 Demers, Francois: St. Jean Crysostome;  
 6-16-5 [2088]  
 Demers, Hubert: St. Valentin; 82-5-0 [1186]  
 Demers, Jacques: Napierville; 73-9-0 [1481]  
 Demers, Joseph: Henryville; 25-10-0 [11]  
 Demers, Louis: Laprairie; 2-10-0 [1079]  
 Demers, Narcisse: St. Mathias; 1-0-0 [160]  
 Demers, Pierre (Marie Bounier dit Laplante,  
 wd.): St. Marie; 8-17-0 [2025]  
 Demers, Raphael: Laprairie; 1-0-0 [1057]  
 DeMontigny, Benjamin: Soulanges; not proved  
 [2140]  
 DeMontigny, Pierre: Vaudreuil; 1-13-3 [882]  
 Deneau, Antoine: Beauharnois; 19-7-1 [2008]  
 Deneau, Charles: St. Constant; 2-0-0 [1089]  
 Deneau, Vital: St. Constant; 3-0-0 [987]  
 Denecours, Francois: St. Gregoire; 175-0-0  
 [69]  
 Denis, Elizabeth (wd. Jean Baptiste Boudrias):  
 Chateauguay; 150-12-3 [1881]  
 Denison, Richard: Lacolle; 5-4-6 [1584]  
 Depoeas, Isidore (Victoire James, wife of): St.  
 Heras; 3-10-8 [606]  
 Deragon, Joseph: St. Cesaie; 3-2-8 [251]  
 Derais, Charles: St. Clement; 7-15-0 [2007]  
 Desautels, Marie Anne (wd. Amable Malette):  
 St. Denis; not proved [332]  
 Desautels, Noel: Lacolle; 11-5-0 [1477]  
 D'eschambault, L. F. (heirs of): St. Denis;  
 47-10-0 [2242]  
 Desfarges, Marie Angelique (wife of David  
 Seguin): St. Eustache; 2-5-4 [558]

Desforges, Appoline (wd. Ls. Consigny): Ste.  
 Martine; 12-16-11 [1642]  
 Desforges dit St. Maurice, Eustache: St.  
 Eustache; 42-10-0 [658]  
 Desforges dit St. Maurice, Jean Baptiste:  
 Chateauguay; 21-4-5 [2237]  
 Desgrosseilliers, Joseph: Ste. Martine; 2-11-0  
 [2006]  
 Desgrozeillers, Etienne: Ste. Martine; 11-7-6  
 [1648]  
 Desgrozeillers, Francois: Ste. Martine; 62-6-7  
 [1911]  
 Desgrozeillers, Jean Baptiste: St. Clement;  
 15-0-9 [2075]  
 Desgrozeillers, Michel: Ste. Martine; 20-10-9  
 [1854]  
 Desjardins, Hilaire (father): St. Scholastique;  
 denied [666]  
 Desjardins, Jean Baptiste (son): St.  
 Scholastique; incomplete [667]  
 Desjardins, Jean Baptiste (son): St.  
 Scholastique; denied [667]  
 Desjardins, Leon: St. Francois de Sales; 1-0-0  
 [763]  
 Desmarais, Francois: St. Remi; 16-12-4  
 [1022]  
 Desmarais, Joseph: Vercheres; not proved  
 [425]  
 Desnoyers, Jacques: St. Antoine; 3-9-6 [345]  
 Desnoyers, Louise (wd. J. Baptiste Lemas dit  
 Delorme): St. Rose; 1-0-0 [755]  
 Desparois dit Champagne, Isidore:  
 Chateauguay; 17-0-0 [1883]  
 Desparois dit Champagne, Pierre: St. Francois  
 de Sales; 1-0-0 [762]  
 DesPrinces, Henri: Blairfindie; 12-7-6 [1439]  
 Desrochers, Louis Auguste & wife: St.  
 Paschal; 181-15-0 [778]  
 Desverjeaux dit Laframboise, Francois: St.  
 Benoit; 64-14-5 [579]  
 Devilleray, Dorothe, Julie and Adelaide:  
 Varennes; 2-16-0 [453]  
 Dezordy, Jean Moreau: Contrecoeur; denied  
 [482]  
 Disbois, Constant: St. Remi; 2-6-3 [1028]  
 Dobie, James: St. Augustin; 29-3-9 [693]  
 Dobie, Thomas: St. Benoit; 1-18-6 [782]  
 Donon, Julie (wd. Christophe Marchessault):  
 St. Ours; 63-5-6 [283]  
 Dorais, Jean Baptiste: St. Clement; 39-10-2  
 [1784]  
 Dorais, Leon: Ste. Martine; 8-0-0 [2019]

Doré, Marie Charlotte (wd. Hyacinthe Leclaire): St. Eustache; incomplete [533]

Doré, Marie Charlotte (wd. Hyacinthe Leclair): St. Eustache; 219-6-10 [533]

Doré, Pierre: Laprairie; 5-7-6 [1175]

Dorion, Dr. Jacques: St. Ours; (in schedule of assignees for Dr. Nelson); [323]

Dorion, Joseph: St. Eustache; denied [732]

Dorval, Joseph: Chambly; 1-0-0 [170]

Doutre, Jean Baptiste: Ste. Martine; 8-2-6 [2023]

Doutre, Joseph (son): Ste. Martine; 4-6-6 [2042]

Dozois, Jean Baptiste: St. Cyprien; 10-0-0 [1489]

Drapeau, Pierre: Lapresentation; 5-8-10 [203]

Drolet & Durocher (B. H. Lemoine and J. T. Barrett, assignees in estate; see Lemoine and Barrett): St. Charles; 1003-13-3 [2156]

Drouin, Hyacinthe: St. Scholastique; 208-14-0 [681]

Dubé, Alexis: St. Eustache; 32-13-10 [552]

Dubé, Ambroise: St. Valentin; 1-0-0 [1547]

Dubé, Joseph: St. Hilaire; 1-5-0 [2218]

Dubeau, Jean Baptiste: St. Athanase; 53-0-0 [50]

Dubois, Joseph: St. Clement; 20-0-0 [1673]

Dubois, Pierre: St. clement; 1-10-0 [1674]

Dubreuil, Etienne: St. Benoit; 129-6-2 [631]

Dubuc, Luc: Longueuil; 154-8-0 [136]

Ducharme, Louis: Chateauguay; 13-1-6 [1716]

Duclos, Gabriel: Ste. Marie; 13-15-0 [74]

Duclos, Louis: Beloeil; 44-7-1 [299]

Duclos, Marie Cecile, (wd. Abraham Arcand): St. Athanase; 16-0-0 [106]

Duclos, Toussaint: Laprairie; 1-10-0 [1063]

Duclos, Toussint: Lacolle; 9-0-0 [1211]

Dudevoir, Louis: St. Denis; 8-11-5 [316]

Dufort, Eleonore (wd. Eusebe Bardy): Montreal; 45-4-2 [2082]

Dufour, Joseph: Chateauguay; 4-3-6 [1609]

Dufresne, Casimer: Chambly; 0-15-0 [127]

Dufresne, Louis: Chambly; 1-0-0 [128]

Duhamel dit Sansfacon, Narcisse: Contrecoeur; 4-0-0 [447]

Dulude, Joseph: Ste. Martine; 17-5-0 [2145]

Dulude, Toussaint (Clarie Pominville, wd.): Ste. Martine; 7-0-0 [1950]

Dumais, Eustache: St. Philippe; 2-0-0 [1006]

Dumais, Pierre: Vercheres; 2-0-0 [444]

Dumas, André: North Georgetown; 18-8-2 [1815]

Dumas, Francois Xavier: Lacolle; 16-2-2 [1197]

Dumas, Louis: St. Valentin; 23-11-4 [1238]

Dumas, Michel: St. Clement; 46-8-4 [1689]

Dumontelle, Etienne: Laprairie; 1-0-0 [1072]

Dumouchel, Camille: St. Benoit; 12-17-0 [792]

Dumouchel, Genevieve (Dame Pierre Pelthier): St. Clement; 10-7-2 [1773]

Dumouchel, Hercule: St. Hermas; 43-2-6 [625]

Dumouchel, Ignace: Rigaud; 2-10-0 [820]

Dumouchel, Jean Baptiste (estate of, by Geo. Weekes): St. Benoit; incomplete [543]

Dumouchel, J. B. (by assignee, of estate George Weeks): St. Benoit; 1941-12-3 [543]

Dumouchel, Dr. Leandre: St. Benoit; 24-1-6 [623, also check 624]

Dumouchel, Paul: St. Laurent; 10-17-0 [1843]

Dumouchel, Vital: Chateauguay; 301-7-1 [1097]

wd. of Duncan, David: St. Clement; 13-19-6 [2165]

Dumouchel, Xavier: St. Scholastique; 4-0-0 [2195]

Dunn, John: St. Remi; 10-5-0 [1164]

Dunn, John: St. Eustache; 58-8-0 [643]

Dupont, Francois: L'Acadie; 240-0-0 [152]

Dupont, Joseph Euclise: Vaudreuil; 2-0-0 [939]

Dupras, Jean Baptiste: St. Benoit; 49-10-2 [741]

Dupuis, Charles: L'Acadie; 16-17-9 [144]

Dupuis, Hubert: Napierville; 2-14-0 [1492]

Dupuis, Laurent: Napierville; 29-8-11 [1316]

Dupuis, Louis: Lacolle; incomplete [1514]

Dupuis, Louis: Lacolle; case resumed; denied [1514]

Dupuis, Marie Adde (wd. Joseph Dupuis): St. Constant; 3-16-0 [1130A]

Dupuis, Medard: St. Edouard; 19-13-0 [1150]

Dupuis, Vital: St. Philippe; 1-0-0 [1009]

Duquet, Amable: Chateauguay; incomplete [1680]

Duquet, Amable: Chateauguay; case resumed; 20-4-0 [1680]

Duquet dit Durocher, J. B.: Chateauguay; 5-3-6 [1682]

Duquet, Jean Baptiste: Chateauguay; 4-16-9 [1672]  
 Duquet, Jean Baptiste: Chateauguay; 9-10-0 [1836]  
 Duquet dit Durocher, Jean Louis: Chateauguay; 19-18-10 [1628]  
 Duquet, Joachim: Chateauguay; 17-8-5 [1679]  
 Duquette, Amable (father): Chateauguay; 101-13-2 [1889]  
 Duquette, Antoine: St. Augustin; 13-6-8 [652]  
 Duquette, Etienne: Lacolle; 5-9-9 [1389]  
 Duquette, Joseph: Henryville; not proved [25]  
 Duquette, Louis: Laprairie; 2-10-0 [1080]  
 Duquette, Louis: Ste. Martine; 25-0-0 [2016]  
 Duquette, Louise (wd. Charles Labarge): Ste. Martine; 22-8-10 [1944]  
 Duquette, Marie (wd. Antoine Couillard): Chateauguay; 5-1-11 [1931]  
 Duranceau, Louis: Chateauguay; 6-0-0 [1839]  
 Durand, Pierre: St. Charles; 24-5-7 [213]  
 Durivage, Louis: St. Remi; 4-15-0 [992]  
 Durocher, Alexis: Napierville; 41-12-8 [1445]  
 Durocher, J.B.E.: St. Charles; rejected [398]  
 Duteau, Pierre: Napierville; 3-18-4 [1484]  
 Dutrisac, Joseph: Vaudreuil; 1-0-0 [866]  
 Duval, Louis: Ste. Martine; not proved [2037]  
 Duvert, Francois Chicou, M.D. (heirs of): St. Charles; rejected [369]  
 Eaman, Richard: Napierville; 22-4-9 [1323]  
 Elise, Julie (wd. Nicolas Gamache): Napierville; 8-6-8 [1563]  
 Elridge, Mark: Odelltown; 149-2-6 [1180]  
 Emard, Bazile (Dame): St. Isidore; not proved [2184]  
 Emard, Jean Baptiste: Ste. Martine; incomplete [2046]  
 Emard, Jean Baptiste: Ste. Martine; case resumed; not proved [2046]  
 Emond, Noel: St. Timothee; 8-15-0 [1762]  
 Enwright, Patrick: Gaspé; 20-0-0 [2057]  
 Ethier dit Dragon, Francois: St. Valentin; 8-10-5 [1240]  
 Ethier, Henri: St. Eustache; not proved [531, also check 530]  
 Ethier dit Dragon, Jean Baptiste: St. Valentin; 61-0-10 [1405]  
 Ethier dit Dragon, Jean Baptiste (son): St. Valentin; incomplete [1559]  
 Ethier dit Dragon, Jean Baptiste (son): St. Valentin; case resumed 27-9-0 [1559]  
 Ethier, Joseph (heirs of by Thomas Ethier): St.

Benoit; 3-2-0 [519]  
 Ethier dit Dragon, Joseph (son of Louis): St. Valentin; 19-1-3 [1239]  
 Ethier dit Dragon, Joseph (son of Amable): 12-0-0 [1360]  
 Ethier dit Dragon, Louis: St. Valentin; incomplete [1271]  
 Ethier dit Dragon, Louis: St. Valentin; case resumed, denied [1271]  
 Ethier, Louis (father): St. Valentin; 40-9-8 [1529]  
 Ethier, Paul: Terrebonne; 1-10-0 [526]  
 Ethier, Thomas: St. Benoit; 5-0-0 [518]  
 Ever, Charles: St. Hyacinthe; 3-0-0 [237]  
 Fagan, Luke: St. Marie; not proved [2182]  
 Farrell, Charles: St. Clement; 56-11-6 [1631]  
 Faubert: Michel: Rigaud; 1-0-0 [932]  
 Fauchez, Francois: Napierville; not proved [1603]  
 Fauvel dit Bigras, Jean Baptiste: St. Rose; St. Scholastique; 12-11-9 [2193]  
 Fauxbert, Catherine (wd. Jacques Dorais): Ste. Martine; 9-10-10 [1986]  
 Fauxbert, Charles: St. Clement; 10-16-9 [2107]  
 Fauxbert, Etienne: Ste. Martine; 7-10-0 [1896]  
 Fauxbert, Hyacinthe: Beauharnois; 15-11-5 [1735]  
 Fauxbert, Joachim (son of Joachim): Beauharnois; 8-10-0 [2076]  
 Featherstone, Ralph: Lacolle; 14-12-7 [1329]  
 Felix, Victoire (wd. Jean Baptiste Dumouchel): St. Benoit; 36-10-0 [623]  
 Feré, Emery: St. Eustache; 80-0-4 [641]  
 Feré Gregoire: St. Eustache; 69-2-6 [546]  
 Feré, Julie: St. Eustache; 46-11-11 [642]  
 Ferland, Clement: Napierville; not proved [1480]  
 Ferrier, Marie Anne (wd. Charles Manuel): Beauharnois; 9-15-0 [2138]  
 Fibrice de Kirouac, Leon: St. Hyacinthe; 20-1-3 [238]  
 Figsby, Thomas: St. Edouard; 17-12-6 [1551]  
 Filiatrault, Joseph: Ste. Rose; 1-10-0 [532]  
 Filiatrault dit St. Louis, Paul: Terrebonne; 2-5-0 [796]  
 Filiatrault, Therese (wd. L. Vernet; now wife of Andre Sauve): St. Scholastique; incomplete [678]  
 Filiatrault, Therese (wd. Louis Vermet; now wife André Sauvé): St. Scholastique;

16-5-0 [678]  
 Filion, Antoine: Napierville; incomplete [1406]  
 Filion, Antoine: Napierville; case resumed  
 27-0-0 [1406]  
 Filon, Vallencienne (wd. Antoine Tourgeon):  
 117-2-3 [1353]  
 Findlay, Robert: Chateauguay; 9-12-6 [1871]  
 Fiset, Louis: Contrecoeur; denied [451]  
 Fitchett, Joseph: St. Hyacinthe; 4-9-6 [263]  
 Flagg, Isaac: Clarenceville; not proved [29]  
 Flibothe, Thomas: St. Hyacinthe; 4-18-2  
 [196]  
 Flibotle, Thomas: St. Pie; 1-0-0 [241]  
 Flogg, Olivier: Clarenceville; 32-18-4 [21]  
 Foisie, Isaie: St. Eustache; incomplete [540]  
 Foisie, Isaie: St. Eustache; case resumed;  
 denied [540]  
 Fontaine, Francois: Blairfindie; 11-7-8 [1596,  
 check 1598]  
 Fontaine, Jacques (son): Vercheres; denied  
 [406]  
 Fontaine, Jean (father): Vercheres; 4-13-10  
 [431]  
 Fontaine, Jean Baptiste: St. Hilaire; 4-11-10  
 [2219]  
 Fontaine, Julien: Napierville; incomplete  
 [1287]  
 Fontaine, Julien: Napierville; case resumed;  
 denied [1287]  
 Forgue, Antoine: St. Valentin; 15-6-10 [1364]  
 Forrest, Hamilton: St. Edouard; 44-5-9 [1550]  
 Forsy, Simon: Laprairie; 5-11-0 [1059]  
 Forté, André: St. Constant; not proved [1070]  
 Forté, Louis: Montreal; 24-3-5 [2168]  
 Fortier, Charles (father): St. Scholastique;  
 6-17-6 [682]  
 Fortier, Ignace: St. Denis; 5-7-6 [373]  
 Fortier, Joseph: St. Benoit; 20-9-10 [602]  
 Fortier, Laurent: St. Timothee; 11-10-0  
 [1897]  
 Fortier, Martin: St. Timothee; 2-16-8 [1759]  
 Fortin, Antoine: St. Edouard; 18-17-0 [1160]  
 Fortin, Apollinaire: Chateauguay; 65-19-4  
 [2053]  
 Fortin, Joseph: Ste. Martine; 10-0-0 [2164]  
 Fortin, Paul Evangeliste; St. Valentin; 4-14-6  
 [1272]  
 Foubert, Marie Genevieve (wd. Joseph  
 Seguin): Rigaud; 1-0-0 [917]  
 Foucher, Benoit: Ste. Martine; 5-6-3 [2141]  
 Fournier dit Prefontaine, Christophe:  
 Longueuil; 7-3-9 [180]

Fournier, Jean Baptiste: St. Constant; 3-0-0  
 [986]  
 Fournier dit Prefontaine, Joseph: Beloeil;  
 denied [300]  
 Fournier, Narcisse: St. Clement; 9-18-3  
 [1777]  
 Fournier dit Prefontaine, Toussaint:  
 Longueuil; 6-9-0 [164]  
 Fourré dit Vadeboncoeur, Joseph: St. Hilaire;  
 5-1-3 [79]  
 Franchere, Timothe: St. Mathias; [62]  
 Franchere, Timothé: (case resumed)  
 316-11-10 [62]  
 Fraser, Alexander: St. Scholastique; no proof  
 [714]  
 Frechette, Louis: Lapresentation; 2-8-9 [234]  
 Frechette, Louis: Napierville; not proved  
 [1457]  
 Fredette, David: Sherrington; 32-18-8 [1331]  
 Fredette, Jean Baptiste (son): Napierville;  
 56-4-7 [1259]  
 Fredette, Jean Baptiste (father): Napierville;  
 22-9-6 [1545]  
 Fredette, Julien: Sherrington; 30-15-9 [1332]  
 Frenche dit Laframboise, Jerome: St. Benoit;  
 4-6-2 [598]  
 Frenche dit Laframboise, Louis: St. Benoit;  
 8-18-2 [791]  
 Freniere, Jean Baptiste: Ste. Martine; 6-10-0  
 [1937]  
 Freuche dit Laframboise, Antoine: St. Benoit;  
 4-16-6 [592]  
 Gadbois, Pierre: Ste. Martine; 13-5-0 [2015]  
 Gagné, Felicite (wd. Joseph Lefebvre): Ste.  
 Martine; 13-8-1 [1884]  
 Gagner, Jean Marie: Napierville; 7-15-0  
 [1421]  
 Gagnier, Alexis: Chateauguay; 15-0-0 [1835]  
 Gagnier, Francois Xavier: St. Constant; 5-0-0  
 [1017]  
 Gagnier, Paul: Ste. Martine; 250-0-0 [1654]  
 Gagnier, Paul: Ste. Martine; 4-2-0 [2152]  
 Gagnier, Vital: Ste. Martine; 19-7-8 [1707]  
 Gagnon, André: St. Damase; 1-10-6 [219]  
 Gagnon, Charles: Terrebonne; 1-0-0 [746]  
 Gagnon, George: Lapresentation; 4-17-5 [188]  
 Gagnon, Jean: Napierville; 9-0-0 [1459]  
 Gagnon, Monique (wd. Joseph Leduc):  
 Lapresentation; 2-5-10 [193]  
 Gagnon, Toussaint: Lapresentation; 4-7-6  
 [229]  
 Gaidon, Francois: St. Eustache; 7-10-0 [690]

Galarneau, Joseph (father): St. Edouard; 6-10-0 [1165]  
 Galarneau, Marie (wd. Francois D'aoust): St. Timothee; 9-0-0 [1856]  
 Galarneau, Vital: St. Edouard; 16-11-6 [1497]  
 Galipeau, Alexis: St. Hilaire; not proved [76]  
 Galipeau, Joseph: Beloeil; 11-10-1 [298]  
 Gamache, Antoine: St. Valentin; 10-9-8 [1366]  
 Gamache, Aubin: St. Valentin; 10-0-0 [1530]  
 Gamache, Francois (father): Napierville; 27-1-4 [1362]  
 Gamache, Francois (son): St. Cyprien; 23-13-11 [1561]  
 Gamache, Pierre: Napierville; 12-0-0 [1404]  
 Gaouet, Julien: St. Denis; 5-6-2 [385]  
 Gareau dit St. Onge, Joseph: St. Denis; 10-4-2 [464]  
 Gariepy, Jean Baptiste: Ste. Martine; 3-0-0 [1946]  
 Gariepy, Joseph: Henryville; 67-2-6 [10]  
 Garish, Enoch: Philippsburgh; [39]  
 Gaudette, Francois: St. Antoine; 1-0-0 [387]  
 Gaudette, Jean Baptiste: St. Antoine; 4-6-6 [391]  
 Gaudreau, Joseph: Ste. Martine; 9-4-9 [2051]  
 Gaul, James: Lacolle; 7-8-10 [1228]  
 Gauthier, Amable: St. Remi; 10-0-3 [1102]  
 Gauthier, Amable: Vaudreuil; 2-0-0 [867]  
 Gauthier, Francois: St. Eustache; 15-10-0 [545]  
 Gauthier dit St. Germain, Francois: Boucherville; 9-2-10 [120]  
 Gauthier, Hyacinthe: Rigaud; 1-0-0 [946]  
 Gauthier, Jean Baptiste: Rigaud; 1-5-0 [930]  
 Gauthier dit St. Germain, Jean Baptiste (father): St. Remi; 79-19-7 [993]  
 Gauthier dit St. Germain, Jean Baptiste (son): St. Remi; 53-9-0 [994]  
 Gauthier, Jean Louis: Beauharnois; 22-3-8 [1782]  
 Gauthier, Joseph: St. Scholastique; rejected [557]  
 Gauthier, Joseph: St. Edouard; 476-19-4 [1146]  
 Gauthier dit St. Germain, Joseph: St. Remi; 13-7-8 [1012]  
 Gauthier, Louis Paschal: Vaudreuil; 1-10-0 [827]  
 Gauthier, Michel: Rigaud; 1-10-0 [931]  
 Gauvin, Antoine: Lapresentation; 5-12-0 [198]  
 Gauvin, Remi: St. Valentin; 20-0-0 [1351]

Gauvin, Thomas Olivier: Lapresentation; 3-17-5 [204]  
 Geddes, Joseph: St. Athanase; not proved [138]  
 Gelineau, Louis: St. Cesaire; 1-0-0 [223]  
 Gendreau, Louis: St. Denis; 5-8-5 [330]  
 Gendron, Angele (wd. Francois Tessier dit Lavigne): St. Clement; 8-18-7 [2102]  
 Gendron, Antoine: St. Antoine; 4-10-9 [504]  
 Gendron, Charles (son of Thomas): Beauharnois; 15-12-9 [1736]  
 Gendron, Francois: St. Clement; 20-8-0 [1727]  
 Gendron, Francoise (wd. Francois Bougie): Beauharnois; 3-0-0 [1809]  
 Gendron dit Joson, Jean Baptiste (father): Beauharnois; 6-1-1 [1737]  
 Gendron dit Joson, Jean Baptiste (son) (Joseph Branchaud, wd.): St. Clement; 4-9-0 [2083]  
 Gendron, Joachim: Beauharnois; 14-16-4 [1781]  
 Gendron, Louis: St. Clement; 5-1-3 [1726]  
 Gendron, Paul (son): St. Clement; 97-6-11 [1630]  
 Gendron dit Ploche, Pierre: St. Clement; 5-8-9 [1739]  
 Genestet, Jean: St. Clement; 4-3-3 [1837]  
 Gerard, Ignace: Napierville; 11-10-0 [1390]  
 Germain, Joseph: St. Ours; rejected [378]  
 Germain, Joseph: Vercheres; 6-5-0 [455]  
 Gervais, Antoine by Olivier Gervais: denied [476]  
 Gervais, Barthelemie: Napierville; 106-9-7 [1220]  
 Gervais, Etienne: Ste. Martine; 11-5-0 [1998]  
 Gervais, Francois: Napierville; 4-16-6 [1225]  
 Gervais, Francois: Contrecoeur; 3-18-9 [475]  
 Gervais, Jean Baptiste: St. Isidore; 11-10-0 [1046]  
 Gervais, Julien: St. Constant; 9-4-0 [999]  
 Gervais, Louis: Contrecoeur; 6-11-3 [492]  
 Gervais, Nicolas: Contrecoeur; 3-5-0 [465]  
 Gibeau, Francois: St. Constant; 2-5-0 [1025]  
 Gibeau, Toussaint: St. Remi; 2-17-6 [1015]  
 Gibson, John: Foucault; 63-0-9 [5]  
 Gibson, William: Lacolle; 115-12-6 [1190]  
 Gigault, Pierre: St. Mathias; 7-2-6 [93]  
 Gigon, Calvete: Stukely; 14-17-4 [240]  
 Giguere, Louise (wd. Nicolas Bougnon): Napierville; 7-10-0 [1468]  
 Gilchrist, Catherine (formerly wd. John Ross;

now wife of Edward Corskelly):  
 Beauharnois; 34-12-6 [2099]

GINNES, Michel: Lacolle; 4-7-3 [1571]

GIRARD, Jacques: St. Remi; 7-10-0 [1130B]

GIRARD, Marie Modeste (wd. Alexis Gagnier):  
 Henryville; incomplete [1553]

GIRARD, Marie Modeste (wd. Alexis Gagnier):  
 Henryville; case resumed 43-8-9  
 [1553]

GIROUARD, Joseph: St. Jean Baptiste; 6-2-6  
 [67]

GIROUARD, J.J.: St. Benoit; incomplete [621]

GIROUARD, J. J.: St. Benoit; 999-2-0 [621]

GIROUARD, Justinien: St. Antoine; 1-9-2 [269]

GIROUARD, Luc: St. Eustache; 8-3-9 [640]

GIROUX, Abraham: St. Augustin; 1-5-0 [735]

GIROUX, Francois: Napierville; 8-11-3 [1383]

GIROUX, Francois: Napierville; 45-12-0 [1441]

GIROUX, Genevieve (wd. Joseph Hautson):  
 Chateauguay; 28-7-0 [2172]

GIROUX, Jean Baptiste: Napierville; 45-9-4  
 [1440]

GIROUX, Michel: St. Constant; 56-5-7 [996]

GOCELIN, Victoire (wd. Jacques Broyer de St.  
 Pierre): St. Benoit; 13-17-6 [584]

GODIN, Antoine: St. Eustache; 9-3-6 [572]

GODIN, Pierre: St. Eustache; 6-5-0 [570]

GODIN, Pierre: St. Valentin; 8-12-6 [1273]

GOUGEON, Gabriel: Ste. Martine; 11-7-6  
 [1710]

GOUGEON, Joseph: Ste. Martine; 21-13-7  
 [1712]

GOUR, Benoni: Rigaud; 1-5-0 [818]

GOYER dit BELISLE, Toussaint: St. Eustache;  
 15-11-5 [676]

GOYET, Antoine: St. Constant; 8-2-8 [1116]

GOYET, Joseph: St. Constant; 15-0-0 [1115]

GOYET, Pierre: St. Bruno; 11-0-0 [115]

GOYETTE, Francois (father): St. Athanase;  
 47-12-0 [63]

GOYETTE, Joseph: Vercheres; 1-0-0 [500]

GOYETTE, Joseph: Ste. Martine; 12-19-3  
 [1651]

GOYETTE, Pierre: Laprairie; 1-15-0 [1086]

GRANGER, Marie Anne (wd. Louis Griffard):  
 Napierville 11-11-0 [1491]

GRANGER, Pierre: Napierville; incomplete [1490]

GRANGER, Pierre: Napierville; case resumed;  
 10-0-0 [1490]

GRATTAN, Eustache: Ste. Marie; 4-10-5 [2177]

GRATTON, Francois: St. Benoit; 12-6-2 [790]

GRATTON, Martin: Ste. Martine; 7-14-8 [1977]

Gravelle, Charles: St. Clement; 10-14-6  
 [1829]

Gravelle, Joseph: St. Denis; 1-17-1 [384]

GREGOIRE, Hubert (son): Napierville; 28--5-0  
 [1191]

GREGOIRE, Joseph (father): Napierville;  
 182-18-9 [1275]

GREGOIRE, Narcisse: Napierville; 4-14-6 [1452]

GRENON, Augustin, Napierville; 9-3-4 [1568]

GRENON, Francois: Napierville; 13-4-4 [1385]

GRENON, Joseph: Contrecoeur; 4-18-1 [446]

GRENON, Louis: St. Denis; 2-15-0 [343]

GRENON, Paul (father): Contrecoeur; 6-8-6  
 [448]

GRIFFE, Charles: St. Clement; 24-16-9 [2061]

GRIFFITH, William: St. Timothee; 3-5-1 [1855]

GROULX, Antoine: St. Augustin; denied [664]

GROULX, Pierre: St. Eustache; 7-14-5 [794]

GROVE, Tyler: Champlain; 21-15-0 [1577]

GUAY, Ambroise: Lacolle; incomplete [1433]

GUAY, Ambroise: Lacolle; case resumed;  
 denied [1433]

GUAY, Crispin: St. Valentin; 4-8-9 [1343]

GUAY, Gregoire: St. Valentin; 5-19-3 [1342]

GUAY, Jean: Napierville; 6-10-0 [1567]

GUENETTE, Pierre: St. Jerome; denied [750]

GUERIN, Lambert: St. Eustache; 4-0-0 [691]

GUERIN, Moyse: Laprairie; 2-0-0 [1127]

GUERIN, Louis: St. Cyprien; 11-4-9 [1518]

GUERNON, André: St. Valentin; 16-5-0 [1249]

GUEROUT, Louis: St. Denis; 800-0-0 [2148]

GUEROUT, Louis: St. Denis; (See estate of Dr.  
 Nelson) [294]

GUERTIN, David: St. Denis; denied [358]

GUERTIN, Joseph: Chambly; not proved [145]

GUIMOND, Jean Baptiste: Beauharnois; 38-7-0  
 [1770]

GUINDON, Francois: Rigaud; 1-5-0 [2199]

GUIRDON, Celestin: St. Eustache; 2-0-0 [727]

GUSSON, Felice (wd. Pierre Roberge):  
 Lapresentation; 13-18-4 [187]

HAILLE, Pierre: Napierville; 5-18-7 [1392]

HAINAULT, Antoine: St. Timothee; 11-12-0  
 [2085]

HAINAULT, Appoline (wd. J. Baptiste Poirier dit  
 Lafleur): St. Clement; 16-7-8 [1878]

HAINAULT, Catherine (wd. Amable Marion):  
 Contrecoeur; denied [466]

HAINAULT, Etienne (son of Joseph): St.  
 Clement; 8-10-0 [2059]

HAINAULT dit Deschamps, Jean Baptiste &  
 Joseph: St. Clement; 10-5-0 [1877]

Hainault, Joseph: Beauharnois; 43-15-2 [1663]  
Hainault, Marguerite (Dame Pierre Pilon): St. Timothee; 26-15-0 [1746]  
Hall, Jean Baptiste: Napierville; 13-18-0 [1521]  
Haller, Pierre: St. Antoine; not proved [333]  
Hamel, Marie (wd. Ambroise Sanguinet): St. Remi; rejected [1085]  
Handfield, Augustin: Vercheres; 1-10-0 [487]  
Harnois, Hubert: St. Hyacinthe; 12-17-6 [268]  
Harrison, James: St. Johns; 75-0-0 [125]  
Hart, Frederick: St. Philippe; 23-0-0 [1007]  
Hawley, John: Beech Ridge; 1-5-0 [17]  
Hebert, Alexis: Napierville 1-9-9 [1276]  
Hebert, Alexis: Napierville; 51-15-0 [1308]  
Hebert, Ambroise: Napierville; 7-10-5 [1372]  
Hebert, André: Chiboite; 27-2-2 [2159]  
Hebert, Antoine: Napierville; 5-0-0 [1493]  
Hebert, Charles: St. Clement; 47-5-4 [1952]  
Hebert, Etienne: St. Athanase; not proved [104]  
Hebert, Florence (wd. Ant. Denault): St. Edouard; 25-10-10 [1334]  
Hebert, Francois (Marguerite Huot, wd.): Ste. Martine; 38-19-8 [1951]  
Hebert, Francois: St. Isidore; not proved [2183]  
Hebert, Francois, St. Valentin; 4-10-0 [1347]  
Hebert, Francois (son): Beauharnois; 4-12-3 [2087]  
Hebert, Geoffroy: St. Clement; 13-19-6 [1913]  
Hebert, Henriette (wd. Bazile Roy): St. Clement; 91-5-0 [1847]  
Hebert, Isaac: Napierville; 6-4-11 [1314]  
Hebert, Joseph: Napierville; 10-13-5 [1209]  
Hebert, Joseph: Napierville; 3-15-0 [1248]  
Hebert, Joseph (father)(heirs of): Napierville; incomplete [1378]  
Hebert, Joseph (father)(heirs of): Napierville; case resumed; denied [1378]  
Hebert, Joseph (son of Joseph): St. Clement; 9-6-4 [1838]  
Hebert, Louis (son of Adrien): Beauharnois; 47-6-7 [1820]  
Hebert, Louis (son of Louis): St. Clement; 2-17-8 [1822]  
Hebert, Louis: Ste. Martine; 16-15-6 [2000]  
Hebert, Marie Anne (wd. Pierre Heroux): St. Isidore; 757-18-3 [1961]  
Hebert, Mathurin: Napierville; 47-3-11 [1391]

Hebert, Olivier: Blairfindie; incomplete [1435]  
Hebert, Olivier: Blairfindie; case resumed; denied [1435]  
Hebert, Paul (father): St. Clement; 11-1-3 [1849]  
Hebert, Pierre (father): Napierville; 5-5-0 [1304]  
Hebert, Pierre: Napierville; 15-0-0 [1402]  
Hebert, Pierre: Ste. Martine; 26-13-11 [1999]  
Hebert, Rebecca (wd. Isaac Gervais): Napierville; 5-0-0 [1407]  
Hebert, Toussaint: Ste. Martine; 9-19-6 [1695]  
Henault, Archange (wd. PL. Tondu dit St. Onge): St. Clement; 19-1-0 [1668]  
Henaut, Etienne: St. Timothee; 352-4-0 [1819]  
Henaut, Maxime: St. Valentin; 26-1-9 [1527]  
Henderson, John: St. Philip [40]  
Henderson, John: Philipsburg; 21-0-9 [40]  
Henkle, Isaac: St. Edouard; 6-5-0 [1253]  
Herbour, Dominique (father): St. Clement; 4-6-5 [1806]  
Heron, James: Lachine (Heron's Island); 55-5-0 [734]  
Hertel de Rouville, J. B. R.: Sorel; 500-0-0 [418]  
Hewson, Thomas: Lacolle; 8-10-0 [1486]  
Hodgson, Thomas: Lacolle; 5-5-0 [1487]  
Hogue, Joseph: St. Clement; 5-10-0 [1632]  
Holton, L. H.: Montreal; 318-19-7 [2171]  
Houle, Edouard: St. Athanase; 22-0-0 [46]  
Hoy, John: St. Edouard; 4-7-6 [1307]  
Hubert, Laurent: Contrecoeur; denied [478]  
Hubert, Olivier: Contrecoeur; denied [477]  
Hudon, Isaie: St. Athanase; 31-10-2 [109]  
Huet dit Delude, Martin: St. Constant; 7-10-0 [1056]  
Hughes, Barney: Lacolle; 6-5-0 [1357]  
Hughes, Thomas: Longueuil; 305-0-0 [1163]  
Huot, Antoine: Chateauguay; 20-0-0 [1753]  
Huot, Joseph: Longueuil; not proved [149]  
Huot, Octave: St. Cesaie; not proved [232]  
Huot, Marguerite (wd. Michel Lazure): Ste. Martine; 15-15-10 [2012]  
Huot, Prudent: St. Cesaie; 8-12-4 [2231]  
Hurteau, Marie (wd. Jean Cerat): Chateauguay; 8-19-0 [1614]  
Huxley, Harvey: Alburgh, Vermont; rejected [15]  
Huxley, Harvey: case resumed 112-3-4 [15]  
Jacques, Adolphus: Montreal; 100-0-0 [2173]

Jacques, Dr. Enoch: Parishville, U.S.; 141-15-0 [2002]  
 Jacques, Francois: Lapresentation; 17-10-0 [222]  
 Jalbert, Francois Pie: St. Denis; denied [334]  
 Jalbert, Victor: St. Denis; 7-8-0 [326]  
 James dit Carriere, Eustache: St. Scholastique; 7-14-6 [710]  
 James dit Carriere, Jean Baptiste: St. Scholastique; 14-9-10 [803]  
 James dit Carriere, Thomas: St. Scholastique; 8-12-11 [711]  
 Janet dit Beauregard, André: St. Denis; 21-19-2 [314]  
 Janet dit Beauregard, Michel: Vercheres; 2-7-3 [436]  
 Jaret dit Beauregard, Jean Baptiste; Lapresentation; 24-16-3 [186]  
 Jarret dit Beauregard, Joseph: Lapresentation; 4-14-6 [191]  
 Jarret dit Beauregard, Pierre: Vercheres; not proved [503]  
 Jeannot dit Lachapelle, Pierre: St. Clement; 10-0-9 [2109]  
 Jeannotte, Joseph (father): St. Marc; 133-18-2 [277]  
 Jervais, Joseph: St. Clement; 8-0-0 [2143]  
 Joachim, Antoine: Vercheres; 4-0-0 [457]  
 Joachim, Julie (wd. Andre Germain): Vercheres; 3-0-0 [456]  
 Jodoin, Augustin: St. Antoine; 1-0-0 [284]  
 Johnson, Ira: Beech Ridge; 280-0-0 [20]  
 Johnson, Warren: Lacolle; 3-16-3 [1359]  
 Joiner, Alexander: Lacolle; 22-7-6 [1214]  
 Joron dit Latulipe, Bazile: St. Benoit; 180-7-6 [609]  
 Joron dit Latulippe, Louis: St. Benoit; 90-4-6 [632]  
 Jourdonnais, Marguerite (wd. Joseph Bissonnette) Napierville; 10-0-0 [1565]:  
 Jussaume, Simon: Contrecoeur; 24-6-5 [353]  
 Keddy, George: Lacolle; 37-4-6 [1301]  
 Ketchum, Singleton: Caldwell's Manor; 3-2-6 [4]  
 Knight, James: St. Timothee; 12-13-3 [1779]  
 Kurczin, N. P. M.: Montreal; 177-2-9 [2244]  
 Labelle, Charles: St. Augustin; rejected [716]  
 Labelle, Francois: St. Clement; 5-17-4 [1703]  
 Labelle, Joseph: St. Eustache; 1-5-0 [695]  
 Labelle, Joseph: Rigaud; 1-5-0 [971]  
 Laberge, Barbe (wd. Pierre Prejeau): Ste. Martine; 7-10-0 [1939]  
 Laberge, Charles (son): St. Clement; 20-13-11 [1873]  
 Laberge, Charles: Ste. Martine; 15-10-0 [1920]  
 Laberge dit Quenochon, Charles: Ste. Martine; 5-0-0 [2163]  
 Laberge, Gabriel (son): Ste. Martine; 6-0-0 [1705]  
 Laberge, Gabriel (Marguerite Metras, wd.): Ste. Martine; 45-13-1 [1948]  
 Laberge, Guillaume: St. Clement; 6-17-5 [1740]  
 Laberge, Ignace: St. Clement; 41-12-7 [1634]  
 Laberge, Joachim: Ste. Martine; 10-11-5 [1641]  
 Laberge, Joseph (son of Joachim): Ste. Martine; 15-14-11 [1967]  
 Laberge, Joseph (son of Gabriel): Ste. Martine; 16-1-2 [2150]  
 Laberge, Louis: Ste. Martine; 139-13-4 [989]  
 Laberge, Marie (wd. André Marcille): Chateauguay; 25-12-5 [1974]  
 Laberge, Pierre: Ste. Martine; 42-6-3 [1640]  
 Laberge, Michel: Ste. Martine; 5-10-0 [1664]  
 Labonté, Antoine: St. Remi; denied [1112]  
 Labonté, Charles: St. Remi; 10-0-0 [1073]  
 Labonté, Francois: St. Scholastique; 8-14-4 [722]  
 Labonté, Joseph: Napierville; 7-8-0 [1585]  
 Labossiere, Joseph: Contrecoeur; 3-0-0 [458]  
 Labossiere, Joseph (son of Joseph): Contrecoeur; 3-7-8 [474]  
 Labrasse, Amable (executor to the late Louise Constantineau, wd. of Antoine Danis): St. Scholastique; 273-2-6 [611]  
 Labrie, Auguste: St. Jerome; 6-5-0 [780]  
 Labrie, Dr. (succession of): St. Eustache; incomplete [622]  
 Labrie, Dr. Jacques (succession of): St. Eustache, case resumed; 300-0-0 [622]  
 Labrosse, Eustache: St. Scholastique; 6-7-4 [799]  
 Lacasse, Louis: St. Denis; 18-6-6 [2169]  
 Lachapelle, Augustin: St. Charles; not proved [2180]  
 Laclair, Xavier: St. Eustache; 19-12-4 [668]  
 Lacombe, Jacques (father): St. Scholastique; case dismissed [553]  
 Lacombe, Jacques (son): St. Scholastique; rejected [556]



Lacombe, Jean Baptiste: St. Scholastique; rejected [554]  
 Lacroix, Francois: Contrecoeur; denied [497]  
 Lacroix, Jean Baptiste: Chambly; 1-0-0 [158]  
 Lacroix, Jean Baptiste: St. Denis; 4-10-9 [383]  
 Lacroix, Jean Baptiste: St. Clement; 9-12-6 [1932]  
 Lacroix, Joseph: Ste. Rose; 1-0-0 [531]  
 Lacroix, Joseph: Contrecoeur; 3-2-6 [491]  
 Lacroix, Simon: Napierville; 3-4-0 [1257]  
 Lacroix, Sophie (wd. Noel Giard): Contrecoeur; 2-0-9 [452]  
 Laflamme, Thomas: St. Denis (see assignees of estate of Dr. Nelson); [324]  
 Lafleche, Pierre Seraphine Richer: Montreal; 18-5-0 [2123]  
 Laflin, Duriah: Clarenceville; inquiry incomplete [16]  
 Laflin, Dr. Uriah: case resumed, 21-10-0 (See preceding) [166]  
 Lafontaine, Genevieve (wd. Jean Baptiste Girard): Varennes; 10-2-1 [430]  
 Laforce, Francois Xavier: St. Denis; denied [355]  
 Laframboise, Augustin: Rigaud; 1-0-0 [979]  
 Lafricain, Jean Baptiste: Montreal; 12-7-6 [1104]  
 Lagarde, Theophile: St. Hilaire; 5-13-2 [77]  
 Lajoie, Francois: St. Denis; 1-15-10 [305]  
 Lalonde, Anselme: Vaudreuil; 1-0-0 [853]  
 Lalonde, Antoine: Vaudreuil; 1-15-0 [910]  
 Lalonde, Antoine (father): Rigaud; 1-5-0 [954]  
 Lalonde, Jean Baptiste: Vaudreuil; 3-0-0 [852]  
 Lalonde, Joachim: St. Benoit; 20-7-3 [688]  
 Lalonde, Joseph: Vaudreuil; 1-0-0 [878]  
 Lalu dit Lamontagne, Jean Baptiste: St. Hyacinthe; 10-8-6 [265]  
 Lamadeleine, Benjamin: St. Edouard; 5-10-9 [1540]  
 Lamagdeleine dit Ladouceur, Joseph: St. Benoit; 27-1-6 [788]  
 Lamagdeleine, Louis: Ste. Martine; 9-10-0 [1971]  
 Lamaire, Jean Baptiste: St. Remi; 17-10-0 [1179]  
 Lambert, Antoine: St. Clement; 10-6-11 [2108]  
 Lamiraude, Jean Baptiste: Laprairie; 21-0-0 [2135]  
 Lamontagne, Antoine: Point Levy; 50-0-0 [2068]

Lamothe, Pierre: St. Denis; 15-19-3 [357]  
 Lamotte, André: St. Antoine; 1-0-0 [310]  
 Lamoureux, Joseph: Contrecoeur; 16-1-8 [502]  
 Lamoureux, Joseph (father): Napierville; 31-0-0 [1355]  
 Lamoureux, Joseph (son): Napierville; 7-6-0 [1356]  
 Lamoureux, Robert: Contrecoeur; not proved [463]  
 Lamoureux, Toussaint: Vercheres; 1-0-0 [437]  
 Lancing, J.G.: Lacolle; 118-2-11 [1192]  
 Lanctot, Constant: St. Remi; 9-0-0 [1113]  
 Lanctot, Jean Baptiste (heirs of): L'Acadie; 257-8-4 [1062]  
 Lanctot, Joseph Constant: St. Constant; 92-14-3 [1135]  
 Lanctot, Joseph: Laprairie; 5-1-0 [1153]  
 Lanctot, Joseph: Beauharnois; 9-15-0 [2078]  
 Lanctot, Louis: St. Constant; 1-0-0 [1088]  
 Landrie, Julien: St. Valentin; incomplete [1251]  
 Landrie, Julien: St. Valentin; case resumed 30-15-0 [1251]  
 Landry, Ambroise: Napierville; 10-0-0 [1188]  
 Landry, Jean Baptiste: St. Scholastique; 6-16-8 [726]  
 Landry, Rose (wd. Jean Baptiste Cyre): Napierville; 16-5-4 [1482]  
 Langevin, Louis: St. Pie; 2-10-0 [205]  
 Langevin, Michel: Varennes; not proved [424]  
 Langlois, Charles: L'Acadie; 6-6-10 [1358]  
 Langlois dit Traversy, David: St. Eustache; 4-13-11 [718]  
 Langlois dit Traversy, Jean Baptiste (father): St. Eustache; 14-10-6 [717]  
 Lanoix, Joseph (wd. Joseph Roy): Napierville; 3-5-0 [1596]  
 Lanouette, David: Chateauguay; 26-5-6 [1669]  
 Lanthier, Antoine: St. Eustache; not proved [719]  
 Lanthier, Joseph Amable: St. Benoit; 5-5-9 [731]  
 Lanthier, Louis: St. Augustin; 6-7-6 [728]  
 Laperche, Benoni: St. Remi; 15-14-0 [1052]  
 Lapierre, Lambert: Vercheres; 0-11-3 [428]  
 Lapierre, M. D. Meunier: St. Damase; not proved [87]  
 Laplante, Louis: St. Remi; 18-6-0 [1002]

Lappare, Henri: Montreal; 73-17-0 [2106]  
 Lareau, Simon: Napierville; 111-5-3 [1361]  
 Larichelierre, Gabriel: St. Isidore; 4-1-4 [1125]  
 Lariniere, Louis: St. Hilaire; 2-12-3 [75]  
 Lariviere, Jean Baptiste: Chateauguay;  
 51-14-2 [1761]  
 Laroche, Pierre: St. Remi; 10-0-0 [1041]  
 Larocque, Alexander: Vaudreuil; 1-5-0 [849]  
 Larocque, Francois Antoine: Montreal;  
 100-10-0 [2066]  
 Larocque, Isidore: Rigaud; not proved [896]  
 Larocque, Jean Marie: St. Hyacinthe; [250]  
 Larrein, Joseph: St. Benoit; 9-0-0 [591]  
 Larue, Levy: St. Denis; denied [376]  
 Latour, Francois Xavier: Napierville; 27-10-0  
 [1526]  
 Latour, Michel; St. Clement; 6-0-0 [1639]  
 Latour, Moyse: Napierville; incomplete [1299]  
 Latour, Moyse: Napierville; case resumed;  
 denied [1299]  
 Latrimoult, Charles: Lacolle; 21-6-7 [1202]  
 Laurent, Augustin dit Hurty: St. Eustache; not  
 proved [651]  
 Laurent, David: Varennes; 6-19-0 [509]  
 Lauriel dit Desrosiers, Augustin: St.  
 Scholastique; 10-2-3 [736]  
 Laurin, Jean Baptiste: St. Clement; 8-12-6  
 [1844]  
 Lauthier, Francois Xavier: Rigaud; 1-10-0  
 [929]  
 Lauzon, Louis Narcisse: St. Jerome; 244-6-0  
 [551]  
 Lauzon, Michel: St. Eustache; 40-0-0 [560]  
 Lauzon, Pierre: St. Scholastique; 75-0-0 [700]  
 Lavallee, Francois: Lacolle; 8-11-3 [1219]  
 Lavallee, George: Lacolle; 7-1-6 [1574]  
 Laverriere, Jean Baptiste: Napierville;  
 20-18-10 [1465]  
 Lavigne, Alexandre: St. Constant; 5-15-4  
 [1053]  
 Lavine, Joseph: Lacolle; 13-2-6 [1218]  
 Laviolette, Jean Baptiste: St. Eustache;  
 130-0-0 [646]  
 Lavoie, Jean Baptiste: St. Timothee; 17-10-0  
 [1924]  
 Lavoie, Toussaint (father): Napierville; 20-5-0  
 [1321]  
 Lavois, Angelique (wd. Charles Langlois):  
 Napierville; 4-16-0 [1511]  
 Lavoix, Louis (son): St. Martin; 2-16-3 [809]  
 Lazure, Antoine: Ste. Martine; 6-8-9 [1978]  
 Lazure, Antoine (son of Michel): Ste. Martine;

6-16-0 [1955]  
 Lazure, Gabriel (heirs of): Ste. Martine; 4-10-0  
 [1958]  
 LeBeau, Charles: St. Denis; 6-13-6 [381]  
 Leberceau dit Laviolette, Jean Baptiste: St.  
 Benoit; 134-13-6 [619]  
 LeBlanc, Alexander: St. Pie; not proved [259]  
 LeBlanc, Jacques: Rigaud; 1-0-0 [955]  
 LeBlanc, Jean Baptiste: Napierville; 14-13-6  
 [1525]  
 LeBlanc, Louis: St. Benoit; 38-10-0 [599]  
 Leboeuf, Eustache: Beauharnois: 14-2-6  
 [1741]  
 Leboeuf, Jean Baptiste: St. Timothee; 1-2-6  
 [1857]  
 Leboeuf, Joseph: St. Clement; 14-4-3 [1752]  
 Leboeuf, Joseph (Dame Jacques Goyette):  
 St. Clement; incomplete [1814]  
 Leboeuf, Joseph (wife of Joseph Goyette):  
 St. Clement; case resumed 125-0-0  
 [1814]  
 Leboeuf, Louise (Dame Francois D'aoust): St.  
 Clement; 5-8-11 [2129]  
 Leboeuf, Paul: Beauharnois; 3-11-8 [1926]  
 Leboeuf, Pierre: St. Timothee; 1-0-0 [1858]  
 LeBrun, Charles: Ste. Martine; 7-15-9 [2011]  
 Lebrun, Joseph: St. Eustache; 4-10-11 [657]  
 Lecaie, Joseph: Ste. Martine; 13-6-10 [1799]  
 LeCavelier, Benjamin: Ste. Rose; 3-10-0 [777]  
 Lechene, Judith (wd. Francois Trepanier):  
 Napierville; not complete [511]  
 Lechene, Judith (wd. Francois Trepanier):  
 Napierville; 65-0-0 [511]  
 Leclaire, Louis: St. Scholastique; 21-15-5  
 [694]  
 Leclerc, Alexis: St. Clement; 21-15-4 [1874]  
 Leclerc, John: Ste. Martine; 134-17-9 [1709]  
 Leclerc, Joseph: St. Clement; 15-14-6 [1711]  
 Leclerc, Louis: Ste. Martine; 25-0-0 [1704]  
 Leclerc, Pierre: Hinchinbrook; 47-16-11  
 [1945]  
 Lecuyer, Etienne: St. Philippe; 5-16-8 [1051]  
 L'ecuyer, Jean Baptiste: St. Edouard; 4-15-6  
 [2234]  
 Lecuyer, Joseph : Vaudreuil; 1-15-0 [912]  
 L'ecuyer, Joseph (father): Chateauguay;  
 incomplete [1796]  
 L'ecuyer, Joseph (father): Chateauguay; case  
 resumed 369-19-2 [1796]  
 Ledoux, Jean Baptiste: St. Remi; incomplete  
 [1947]  
 Ledoux, Jean Baptiste: St. Remi; case

resumed 92-13-8 [1947]  
 Leduc, Amable: Rigaud; 1-10-0 [957]  
 Leduc, Antoine (son): St. Charles; 34-9-11 [304]  
 Leduc, Antoine (son): case resumed; award revoked [304]  
 Leduc, Antoine (father): St. Timothee; 1-10-0 [2120]  
 Leduc dit Penou, Antoine: St. Timothee; 2-0-0 [1778]  
 Leduc, Antoine (son): St. Clement; 29-4-5 [2058]  
 Leduc, Augustin (father): St. Clement; 2-18-9 [1912]  
 Leduc, Augustin (son): St. Clement; 7-8-4 [1915]  
 Leduc, Emery: Rigaud; 1-0-0 [2203]  
 Leduc, Francois: St. Clement; 2-17-4 [2067]  
 Leduc dit Queton, Francois: St. Clement; 6-0-0 [2111]  
 Leduc, Jean Baptiste: Vaudreuil; 3-0-0 [859]  
 Leduc, Joseph (son of Amable): Beauharnois; 10-17-0 [1619]  
 Leduc, Joseph (wd. Venant Lefebvre): St. Timothee; 7-5-3 [1895]  
 Leduc, Louis: St. Timothee; 6-16-10 [1795]  
 Leduc, Marie Angelique (wd. Charles Senecal): St. Clement; 14-5-0 [2216]  
 Leduc dit René, Michel (son): St. Clement; 13-10-0 [1907]  
 Leduc, Paul: Ste. Martine; 60-4-2 [1696]  
 Leduc, Paul: St. Clement; 16-4-2 [1921]  
 Leduc, Pierre (son): St. Timothee; 15-16-9 [1776]  
 Leduc, Pierre: St. Timothee; 52-15-0 [1622]  
 Leduc, Pierre (son of Pierre): St. Timothee; 32-16-10 [1927]  
 Leduc, Pierre (son of Bazile): St. Timothee; 10-7-6 [2097]  
 Lefebvre, Abraham: Vaudreuil; 2-15-0 [831]  
 Lefebvre, Florent: Bolton; 5-0-0 [224]  
 Lefebvre, Geoffroy: St. Remi; 7-10-3 [1019]  
 Lefebvre, Hyacinthe: St. Clement; 13-4-4 [1620]  
 Lefebvre, Joseph (wd. Charles Godona): Laprairie; 1-10-0 [1020]  
 Lefebvre, Antoine: St. Constant; 25-19-2 [1054]  
 Lefebvre, Augustin: St. Timothee; 7-5-0 [2119]  
 Lefebvre, Bazile: St. Remi; 10-7-6 [1032]  
 Lefebvre, Brigitte (wd. Francois Mercier): St.

Timothee; 19-15-0 [1714]  
 Lefebvre, Denis: Ste. Martine; 4-16-3 [2098]  
 Lefebvre, Etienne: St. Clement; 8-0-6 [1742]  
 Lefebvre, Euphrasine (wd. Louis Laberge, father): St. Clement; 178-10-5 [1870]  
 Lefebvre, Eustache: St. Timothee; 25-1-6 [1692]  
 Lefebvre, Francois: Ste. Martine; 25-0-10 [1694]  
 Lefebvre, Francois (son of Jacques): Ste. Martine; 4-1-5 [2044]  
 Lefebvre, Hyacinthe: Rigaud; 1-0-0 [821]  
 Lefebvre, Jean: Ste. Martine; 14-5-0 [1662]  
 Lefebvre, Jean Baptiste: Ste. Martine; 2-16-8 [1887]  
 Lefebvre, Jean Marie: Ste. Martine; 72-6-11 [1959]  
 Lefebvre, Joachim: St. Clement; 7-0-0 [1725]  
 Lefebvre, Joseph: St. Edouard; 4-10-0 [1254]  
 Lefebvre, Marguerite: St. Remi; 10-2-9 [1068]  
 Lefebvre, Marie: Ste. Martine; 5-1-8 [2094]  
 Lefebvre, Marie Louise (wd. Laurent Aubry): St. Hermas; 145-5-7 [613]  
 Lefebvre, Nicolas: Rigaud; 1-5-0 [950]  
 Lefebvre, Olivier (son of Francois): Ste. Martine; 6-5-0 [1885]  
 Lefebvre, Olivier Jean: Ste. Martine; 16-0-0 [1660]  
 Lefebvre, Pierre: Rigaud; 1-5-0 [949]  
 Lefebvre, Pierre: Ste. Martine; 19-8-5 [1653]  
 Lefebvre, Sebastien: Ste. Martine; 6-0-0 [1905]  
 Lefebvre, Thomas: Chateauguay; 57-1-6 [1657]  
 Lefebvre, Toussaint: Laprairie; 28-9-9 [1071]  
 Lefebvre, Toussaint: St. Clement; 1-18-9 [1817]  
 Lefebvre, Vital: Chateauguay; 13-4-6 [1880]  
 Lefrancois, Louis: Laprairie; 1-0-0 [1100]  
 Legault dit Deslauriers, Antoine (father): St. Scholastique; 3-13-6 [811]  
 Legault dit Deloriers, Charles: Ste. Martine; 51-0-0 [1936]  
 Legault, Jean Baptiste: St. Rose; 2-0-0 [2192]  
 Legault dit Delorier, Joachim: St. Scholastique; 10-16-0 [705]  
 Legault, Joseph: St. Hermas; 10-10-0 [566]  
 Legault, Joseph: St. Eustache; 2-17-0 [771]  
 Legault dit Desloriers, Michel (Noel): St. Eustache; 25-14-0 [649]  
 Legault dit Deslauriers, Paschal: Vaudreuil; 1-10-0 [828]

Legault dit Deslauriers, Toussaint: Isle Perot; 1-0-0 [900]  
 Leger, Francois Xavier: St. Timothee; 20-0-0 [1898]  
 Leger, Joseph (wd. Louis Lemay): St. Clement; 6-5-0 [1666]  
 Leger, Julie (wd. Augustin Poirier): St. Timothee; 13-5-0 [2021, check 2121]  
 Leger dit Parisien, Paul (father): St. Clement; 9-3-5 [1676]  
 Legros dit St. Pierre, Jean Baptiste: St. Hyacinthe; 1-0-0 [211]  
 LeMaire dit Rapidieux, Etienne: Ste. Martine; incomplete [2001]  
 LeMaire dit Rapidieux, Etienne: Ste. Martine; case resumed 12-4-0 [2001]  
 LeMarie, Authime: Rigaud; 1-0-0 [953]  
 Lemay dit Delorme, Augustin: St. Rose; 2-5-0 [2194]  
 Lemay, Charles: Ste. Marie; 8-18-4 [65]  
 Lemelin, Louis (Salomee Dupuis, wd.): Napierville; 10-0-0 [1517]  
 Lemelin, Pierre: Napierville; 11-1-0 [1463]  
 Lemieux, André: Ste. Martine; 13-8-4 [2039]  
 Lemieux, Francois: St. Constant; 19-0-10 [1024]  
 Lemieux, Joseph: St. Constant; 9-15-0 [1023]  
 Lemieux, Louis: Ste. Martine; 14-16-7 [1940]  
 Lemieux, Martine (wd. Louis Gibaud): St. Constant; 3-17-7 [1021]  
 Lemire, Francois Modeste: St. Charles; 35-4-9 [302]  
 Lemire, Francois M.: case resumed; award revoked [302]  
 Lemire, Pierre: St. Isidore; 1-15-0 [2217]  
 Lemoine, B. H. and Barrett, (assignees of estate of Drolet and Durocher): St. Charles; 1003-13-3 [2156]  
 Lemyre, Jean Baptiste: St. Constant; 7-4-0 [998]  
 Lenoir, Anastasie (wd. Thomas David Hebert): Napierville; 15-0-0 [1394]  
 Lenoir dit Rolland, Francois Xavier: St. Denis; denied [339]  
 Lenoir dit Rolland, Francois Xavier: Chateauguay; 16-3-5 [1636]  
 Leporte, Michel: St. Scholastique; 9-17-8 [737]  
 Leraux, Pierre: St. Scholastique; 19-15-9 [707]  
 Lerigé dit Laplante, Francois: St. Philippe; 1-0-0 [1149]  
 Lerige dit Laplante, Laurent: St. Edouard; 4-10-11 [1472]  
 Lerige dit Laplante, Louise: St. Constant; 43-4-3 [982]  
 Lerige dit Laplante, Paul: St. Remi; 11-19-11 [1001]  
 wd. of Leroux, Hubert:: Soulanges; 6-14-0 [886]  
 Leroux, Jean: Soulanges; 1-5-0 [883]  
 Lescaut, Baptiste: Vercheres; 2-0-0 [480]  
 Lesiege, Louis: Chateauguay; 53-6-0 [1626]  
 Letourneau, Eloi: Napierville; 7-10-0 [1286]  
 Letourneau, Hubert: L'Acadie; 16-0-0 [154]  
 Letourneau, Louis: Napierville; 20-5-8 [1397]  
 Letourneau, Narcisse: Napierville; 10-0-0 [1294]  
 Letourneau, Sophie: Napierville; not proved [1265]  
 Lewis, Josiah: Lacolle; 2-10-0 [1233]  
 Lewis, Morris: Lacolle; 6-12-9 [1217]  
 Levé, Sophie (wd. J. Baptiste Marcotte): St. Cesaire; 15-11-8 [2174]  
 Levert, Jacques: St. Edouard; 1-10-0 [1501]  
 Levesque, Jean: Lacolle; 18-19-8 [1485]  
 Levey, John: Terrebonne; 25-2-2 [807]  
 L'Heureux, Mssr. Francois I. (curé): St. Hilaire; 117-8-4 [396]  
 L'Heureux, Jean Baptiste: St. Hilaire; 7-16-0 [80]  
 L'Heureux, Pierre: Blairfindie; incomplete [1437]  
 L'Heureux, Pierre: Blairfindie; case resumed; denied [1437]  
 L'Hussier, Christophe: Varennes; 2-8-4 [400]  
 Libercan dit Laviolette, Augustin: St. Benoit; 60-6-9 [626]  
 wd. of Lidell, R. (Isabella): Montreal; 21-6-8 [2170]  
 Limoges, Felix: Terrebonne; 1-0-0 [525]  
 Limoges, Pierre: Terrebonne; 1-10-0 [524]  
 Linn, Henry: St. George; 8-15-0 [23]  
 Livernois dit Meloche, Louis: Sherrington; 15-15-0 [1443]  
 Liverois dit Meloche, Antoine: Chateauguay; 106-7-2 [1606]  
 Loiseau, Joseph: Boucherville; 8-6-9 [155]  
 Loiselle, André: St. Charles; not proved [271]  
 Loiselle, Antoine: Ste. Marie; 8-3-9 [86]  
 Loiselle, Joseph: Ste. Marie; 5-7-11 [60]  
 Loizeau, Isabelle (wd. Ls. Lemay): St. Scholastique; 5-0-0 [2196]

Longpré, Benoni: Beauharnois; 21-13-3 [2079]  
 Longtin, Louis: St. Clement; 1-13-9 [2060]  
 Longtin, Michel (son): St. Clement; 3-11-3 [2056]  
 Lorange, Michel: Vercheres; 2-18-3 [415]  
 Lord, David: Blairfindie; not proved [1458]  
 Lorette, Jean Baptiste: St. Jean Baptiste; 1-17-0 [49]  
 Lozo, Scholastique (wd. Joseph Paquet): Bytown; 31-0-0 [569]  
 Lucas, Francois: Baudreuil; 1-5-0 [839]  
 Lucier, Celestin: Napierville; 11-9-7 [1326]  
 Lucier, Medard: Napierville; 4-13-6 [1348]  
 Lucier, Michel: Napierville; 103-12-5 [1224]  
 Lucier, Paschal: Laprairie; 1-15-0 [1078]  
 Lukin, Jean Baptiste: Napierville; 441-8-0 [1575]  
 Lussier, Bazile: Lacolle; 10-0-0 [1570]  
 Lussier, Michel (father): Varennes; 3-2-3 [432]  
 Lussier, Michel: St. Edouard; 20-7-3 [1508]  
 Lussier, Rose (wd. Joseph Maheu): St. Denis; 1-15-10 [386]  
 Macabee, Benjamin: St. Timothee; 8-15-1 [1875]  
 McCallum, Daniel: Caldwell's Manor; 105-10-0 [7]  
 McCabe, Marie (wd. Pierre Theop Decoigne): Napierville; incomplete [1569]  
 McCabe, Marie (wd. Pierre Theophile Decoigne): Napierville; case resumed 16-14-0 [1569]  
 McCorkill, Robert: West Farnham; 10-0-0 [112]  
 McDonald, James: Laprairie; 35-0-0 [804]  
 McDonald, John: Chateaugay; 78-8-0 [1863]  
 McDonald, John: Godmanchester; 105-11-9 [2137]  
 McDowell Sr., W.: Hemmingford; 12-10-0 [1336]  
 Mace, David: St. Hilaire; 1-4-9 [73]  
 Mace, Edouard: St. Mathias; 6-2-0 [168]  
 Macé, Francois: St. Athanase; 51-10-6 [2210]  
 McFee, Alexander: Hemmingford; 13-10-0 [2071]  
 McGarry, Anne (wd of Michael Curly): St. Armand, West; 15-0-0 [18]  
 McGillivray, James: Sabrevois; 9-18-8 [19]  
 McGowan, William: St. Valentin; 14-17-6 [1455]

McKinnon, Patrick: St. Athanase; 13-10-0 [140]  
 McLeod, Hugh: St. Jean Chrysostome; 5-19-0 [2116]  
 MacManus, James: Sherrington; 6-4-8 [1591]  
 McNeil, John (father): Napierville; 10-0-0 [1295]  
 McPherson, Crane & Co.: Montreal; 50-0-0 [1178]  
 McPherson, Crane & Co. (U. C. Steamboat Company): Montreal; 200-0-0 [1919]  
 Maher, David: Ste. Martine 32-15-0 [2158]  
 Maheu, Antoine: Ste. Martine; 10-10-0 [1745]  
 Maheu, Louis: Ste. Martine; 57-12-6 [1910]  
 Maheu, Pierre: Ste. Martine; 5-10-0 [1962]  
 Maillet, Jean: Rigaud; 0-12-6 [945]  
 Maillet, Jean Baptiste: St. Denis; not proved [346]  
 Mailloux, Augustin: St. Timothee; not proved [1691]  
 Mailloux, Charles: Laprairie; 1-15-0 [1099]  
 Mailloux, Edouard: St. Timothee; 0-17-11 [1867]  
 Mailloux, Francois: St. Remi; 7-5-0 [1122]  
 Mailloux, Landry: Napierville; 10-0-0 [1268]  
 Maine, Francis: Foucault; 71-18-9 [1]  
 Maisonneuve, Pierre: St. Scholastique; 10-1-5 [687]  
 Maisonneuve, Therese (wd. Michel Tougas): St. Scholastique; denied [738]  
 Malboeuf, Joseph: St. Denis; 2-5-0 [322]  
 Malhiot, Xavier: Vercheres; 16-6-4 [414]  
 Mallet, Hyacinthe: Rigaud; 1-10-0 [890]  
 Mallet, Hubert: Rigaud; 1-0-0 [891]  
 Mallet, Joseph: Rigaud; not proved [904]  
 Mallet, Louis: Rigaud; 1-5-0 [977]  
 Mallette, Claude: Rigaud; 1-0-0 [887]  
 Mallette, Francois: St. Eustache; 23-10-0 [650]  
 Mallette, Francois X.: Vaudreuil; 1-10-0 [865]  
 Mallette, Joseph: St. Clement; not proved [1916]  
 Mallette, Luc: Beauharnois; 57-16-8 [1686]  
 Mallette, Narcisse: Chateaugay; 97-7-0 [1677]  
 Malot, Prudent: Beloeil; (See Nelson estate) [287]  
 Manard, Michel: St. Constant; 39-13-2 [983]  
 Manneau, Monique (wd. Hyacinthe St. Germain): St. Eustache; incomplete (See Mouneau) [541]

Manning, Benjamin G.: Lacolle; 6-12-6 [1210]  
 Manning, David: St. Jean Chysostome; 119-10-0 [2069]  
 Maranda, Jean Baptiste: St. Ours; (See Dr. Nelson estate) [280]  
 Marcan dit Lapierre, Francois: St. Ours; 16-0-0 [270]  
 Marceau, Apoline (wd. Lambert Fontaine): St. Cyprien; 99-17-8 [1544]  
 Marceau, Jacques: Napierville; 12-6-0 [1469]  
 Marceau, Joseph: Napierville; 50-12-7 [1586]  
 Marceau, Louis: Napierville; 11-10-0 [1290]  
 Marchand, Antoine: St. Clement; 9-7-0 [1722]  
 Marchand, Charles: St. Clement; case resumed; denied (See Marchant) [1702]  
 Marchand, Francois: St. Johns; 100-0-0 [1281]  
 Marchant, Charles: St. Constant; incomplete (See Marchand) [1702]  
 Marchessault, Antoine: L'Acadie; 36-13-9 [1473]  
 Marchessault, Gilbert: Laprairie; 2-0-0 [1173]  
 Marchessault, Simon: Blairfindie; 10-0-5 [1438]  
 Marcille, Alexis: Ste. Martine; 5-0-0 [2024]  
 Marcille, Amable: Ste. Martine; 2-15-0 [2027]  
 Marcille, Noel: Ste. Martine; 1-17-6 [2026]  
 Marcot, Louis: Soulanges; 1-0-0 [885]  
 Marcotte, Pierre (father): St. Clement; 6-5-0 [1807]  
 Marcoux, Francois: Ste. Marie; 2-16-7 [89]  
 Marcoux, Joseph: Ste. Marie; 1-10-6 [90]  
 Marcoux, Louis: Ste. Marie; not proved [88]  
 Mariay, Adolphe: Ste. Adele; 18-15-0 [534]  
 Marié, Leon: St. Eustache; rejected [542]  
 Marie, Pierre: St. Eustache; 5-5-6 [563]  
 Marleau, Pierre: St. Clement; 2-17-6 [1800]  
 Marleau, Theophile: Ste. Martine; 24-7-2 [1923]  
 Marois, André: Napierville; 8-16-6 [1262]  
 Marois, Joseph: St. Clement; 7-9-0 [1879]  
 Martel, Amable (heirs of): St. Eustache; 15-11-9 [660]  
 Martel, Francois: Vercheres; not proved [499]  
 Martin dit Ladouceur, Antoine: St. Scholastique; 24-10-6 [708]  
 Martin, Firmin: St. Clement; 8-13-4 [1794]  
 Martin, Francois: Napierville; 5-15-10 [1312]  
 Martin, Hilaire: St. Clement; 6-1-6 [1824]  
 Martin dit Ladouceur, Isaac: St. Scholastique;

1-5-0 [713]  
 Martin, Isaie: St. Cyprien; 22-0-0 [1269]  
 Martin, Jean Baptiste: Vercheres; 1-0-0 [426]  
 Martin, Louis: St. Cyprien; 2-6-3 [1309]  
 Martin dit Ladouceur, Paul: St. Scholastique; 6-16-8 [712]  
 Martin, Pierre: Napierville; 29-11-1 [1310]  
 Martin, Simon: Napierville; 9-15-0 [1311]  
 Martin, Simon: St. Philippe; 48-15-4 [1498]  
 Martin, Toussint: St. Valentin; incomplete [1282]  
 Martin, Toussaint: St. Valentin; case resumed; denied [1282]  
 Martineau, Antoine: Vaudreuil; 2-0-0 [881]  
 Martineau, Casimer: Napierville; 21-3-6 [1242]  
 Martineau, Chrysostome: Napierville; 33-10-0 [1446]  
 Martineau, Richard: Napierville; 14-12-0 [1447]  
 Masse, Jean Baptiste (heirs of): St. Denis; not proved [356]  
 Masson, Damase: Montreal; not complete [516]  
 Masson, Damase: Montreal; case resumed 865-9-10 [516]  
 Masson, Daurien: St. Benoit; 263-3-7 [578]  
 Masson, Elmire (wd. Hyacinthe Mallette): St. Benoit; 12-8-0 [2198]  
 Masson, Eustache (succession of, by G. Peltier): Beauharnois; incomplete [515]  
 Masson, Eustache (succession of): Beauharnois; case resumed; 637-17-7 [515]  
 Masson, Francois: St. Eustache; 65-11-9 [544]  
 Masson, Joseph: Chambly; 1-0-0 [141]  
 Mathieu, Antoine (Catherine Galarneau, wd.): St. Timothee; 17-2-3 [1749]  
 Mathieu, Basile: St. Ours; 10-0-0 [286]  
 Mathieu, Bazile: St. Clement; 20-8-10 [1750]  
 Mathieu, Bazile: St. Clement; 3-0-0 [1754]  
 Mathieu, Catherine (wd. Amb. Lalonde): Bytown; 3-18-3 [654]  
 Mathieu, Louis: Ste. Martine; 12-10-0 [2003]  
 Mathieu, Nicolas: Ste. Martine; 15-2-10 [1665]  
 Mavert, Michel: Vaudreuil; 2-10-0 [868]  
 May, Stephen: St. Timothee; 3-18-6 [1728]  
 Meilleur, Charles: St. Eustache; 2-15-0 [725]  
 Meloche, Antoine: St. Hermas; 10-16-6 [571]

Meloche, Francois: St. Timothee; 3-17-6 [2115]  
Meloche, Louis: Vaudreuil; 2-12-6 [2185]  
Meloche, Xavier: St. Timothee; 4-5-0 [2114]  
Menard, Francois: St. Cesaire; 3-7-0 [227]  
Menard, Francois: St. Bruno; 8-13-9 [117]  
Menard, Francois: St. Denis; denied [331]  
Menard, Francois: St. Edouard; 14-3-6 [1212]  
Menard, Gedeon: St. Benoit; 12-17-0 [594]  
Menard, Hyacinthe: Rigaud; 1-15-0 [942]  
Menard, Jean: St. Benoit; 16-5-8 [793]  
Mennier, Marcel: St. Martine; 10-13-4 [2144]  
Menotte, Denis: Laprairie; 2-15-0 [1131]  
Menotte, Nicolas: Laprairie; 1-0-0 [1132]  
Mercier, Pierre: Ste. Martine; 6-12-6 [1984]  
Mercile, Paul: St. Clement; 36-9-8 [2105]  
Mercille, Catherine (wd. Michel Duquet): St. Clement; not proved [1667]  
Merizy, Antoine: Napierville; incomplete [1408]  
Merrizy, Antoine: Napierville; case resumed; denied [1408]  
Messier, Pierre: Ste. Marie; 1-18-9 [58]  
Metivier, André: Ste. Marie; 1-0-0 [55]  
Metivier, Jacques: St. Valentin; incomplete [1346]  
Metivier, Jacques: St. Valentin; case resumed; denied [1346]  
Metras, Jean Baptiste: St. Clement; 50-0-6 [1751]  
Meunier, Jean Baptiste: St. Francois de Sales; 1-0-0 [764]  
Meunier dit Belrose, Joseph: St. Cesaire; 1-10-0 [260]  
Michleon dit Larange, Michel: St. Clement; 49-5-9 [1617]  
Miclet, Amable: Ste. Marie; 15-17-1 [108]  
Mignault, Bazile: Chambly; 1-0-0 [181]  
Mignault, Monsr. Curé: Chambly; 39-18-4 [173]  
Mignault, Jean Baptiste: St. Denis; 24-5-0 [290]  
Mignault, Joseph Edouard: St. Denis; 36-10-7 [293]  
Mignault, J. E.: case resumed; revoke award [293]  
Mignotte, Marie (wd. Charles Poulliotte): Napierville; 4-6-5 [1512]  
Miller, Charles: St. Armand, West; 304-13-0 [2]  
Miller, Frederick: Lacolle; case resumed (See Nuller) 105-5-3 [1206]  
Millette, Charles: Napierville; 17-4-0 [1464]  
Mills, Adelia (wd. Joseph Hall): Hogansburg; 275-0-0 [2048]  
Milotte, Joseph: Vercheres; 5-1-3 [420]  
Minette, Marie: St. Denis; 4-3-6 [363]  
Mingo dit Dumaine, Michel: St. Hyacinthe; 1-0-0 [208]  
Minotte dit Labonté, Pierre: St. Remi; 6-0-0 [1074]  
Miron, Augustin: St. Timothee; not proved [1906]  
Mogé Hypolite: St. Ours; 19-10-0 [382]  
Mogé, Louis: St. Ours; 3-6-6 [380]  
Moiris, Paul: L'Acadie; 16-0-0 [71]  
Moisant, Michel: Napierville; 24-17-11 [1386]  
Moleur, Joseph: St. Valentin; 10-0-0 [1449]  
Monastesse, Louis: Vercheres; 5-17-4 [408]  
Monbeveau, Louis: Blairfindie; 11-6-8 [1474]  
Mondor, Louise (wd. Martin Beaubien): St. Hyacinthe; 4-3-6 [245]  
Mongeon, Joseph: Vercheres; 7-1-4 [449]  
Mongrain, Maurice Regis: St. Benoit; 200-14-8 [610]  
Monjeau, Jean Baptiste: Napierville; 5-0-0 [1467]  
Monjeau, Joseph: St. Valentin; 2-5-0 [1398]  
Monjeau, Louis: Chambly; denied [129]  
Monjeau, Louis (son): Chambly; denied [130]  
Monjeau, Scholastique (wd. Joseph Dudevior): St. Antoine; 8-17-2 [335]  
Monnet, Dominique: St. Rene; 213-10-5 {See Monnet} [1016]  
Monpetit, Amable (wife of Antoine Lefebvre): St. Clement; 220-17-8 [2062]  
Monpetit, Antoine: Rigaud; 1-5-0 [959]  
Monpetit, Benoni: St. Clement; 1-1-9 [1804]  
Monpetit, Etienne: St. Timothee; 33-7-4 [2063]  
Monpetit, Felix: Isle Perot; 14-1-3 [823]  
Monpetit, Gilbert: St. Clement; 7-14-3 [1833]  
Monpetit, Hyacinthe (father): St. Clement; 15-17-6 [1831]  
Monpetit, Jean Baptiste (son): St. Clement; 16-5-0 [1747]  
Monpetit, Pierre (father): St. Clement; 21-5-5 [1803]  
Monplaisir, Jean Baptiste: St. Cesaire; 7-10-0 [226]  
Monplaisir, Guillaume: St. Cesaire; 10-10-6 [225]  
Montigny, Marguerite (wd. Pierre Paquet): St. Denis; 8-12-0 [362]

Montmené, Jean: Lacolle; 13-5-0 [1339]  
 Montpetit, Etienne (father): St. Clement;  
 13-17-6 [1914]  
 Montreuil dit Ledeleau, Marie (wd. J. Baptiste  
 Boyer): St. Edouard; 101-3-1 [1241]  
 Moore, H.: Philipsburgh; 53-7-6 [27]  
 Moore, Ralph: Lacolle; 26-2-10 [1541]  
 Moquette, Pierre: Napierville; incomplete  
 [1432]  
 Moquette, Pierre: Napierville; case resumed;  
 denied [1432]  
 Moquin, Alexis: Laprairie; 0-15-0 [1105]  
 Moquin, Joseph: St. Remi; 8-12-9 [1042B]  
 Morand, Louis: Ste. Martine; 27-19-3 [1903]  
 Moreau dit Dezordy, Pierre: Contrecoeur;  
 1-18-0 [423]  
 Morin, Felicite (Dame F. Vallerand):  
 Napierville; 39-5-0 [1513]  
 Morin, Ignace: St. Clement; 31-3-2 [1821]  
 Morin, Laurent: Napierville; 6-17-6 [1483]  
 Morin, Pierre: St. Denis; 3-12-1 [374]  
 Mouneau, Monique (wd. Hyacinthe St.  
 Germain): St. Eustache; 117-8-6 (See  
 Manneau) [541]  
 Mounet, Toussaint: St. Remi; incomplete  
 [1016]  
 Mounette, Francois: St. Edouard; 11-15-5  
 [1418]  
 Mounette, Jean Baptiste: St. Scholastique;  
 denied [743]  
 Mounette, Julien: St. Edouard; 4-10-0 [1419]  
 Mounette, Toussaint: St. Benoit; 21-15-4  
 [582]  
 Mounsey, John: St. Athanase; 36-10-0 [48]  
 Mount, Celeste (wd. Francois Mount): St.  
 Charles; (See Dr. Nelson estate) [285]  
 Mullins, Francis: West Farnham; 10-10-0 [95]  
 Myre, Augustin: Ste. Martine; 6-2-0 [1768]  
 Nadeau, Francois: Lapresentation; 5-3-10  
 [201]  
 Nadeau, Francoise (wd. Joseph Trudeau): St.  
 Cyprien; 22-0-0 [1412]  
 Nadon, Joseph: St. Eustache; 4-14-0 [538]  
 Nadon, Louis: Ste. Rose; 3-6-4 [638]  
 Nadon, Noel: St. Rose; 1-0-0 [2191]  
 Nelson, Dr. Wolfred (assignees of the estate):  
 St. Denis; incomplete (See list of  
 assignees at the end.) [460]  
 Nelson, Dr. W. & Co. (assignees of estate):  
 St. Denis; 12746-3-8 [460]  
 Neven, Jean Baptiste: St. Scholastique; 2-4-7  
 [740]  
 Neven, Louis Gedeon: Ste. Martine; 95-2-0  
 [2157]  
 Newton, Isaac: St. Constant; 33-3-9 [997]  
 Nicholls, Willard: Clarenceville; [38]  
 Niding, Julien: Ste. Martine; 51-0-5 [1976]  
 Noel, David: St. Valentin; 2-7-0 [1539]  
 Noel, Edouard: St. Valentin; 70-18-0 [1283]  
 Noel, Joseph: St. Valentin; 5-8-4 [1478]  
 Nolet, Francois: Napierville; 3-10-0 [1232]  
 Normandin, Antoine: St. Remi; 15-0-0 [1096]  
 Normandin, Michel: Lacolle; 3-6-6 [1196]  
 Nuller, Frederick: Lacolle; incomplete (See  
 Miller) [1206]  
 Nutt, David: Caldwell's Manor; 12-10-0 [6]  
 O'Claire, Joseph: L'Acadie; 712-15-0 [148]  
 O'Claire, Joseph: case resumed [148]  
 O'Connor, James: Lacolle; 17-9-6 [1213]  
 Odell, J.J. & J.: Lacolle; incomplete [1181]  
 Odell, J.J. & J.; Lacolle; case resumed  
 60-0-0 [2181] (Should be 1181)  
 Odell, John: Lacolle; 141-9-0 [1195]  
 Odell, Joseph J.: Lacolle; 14-5-9 [1182]  
 Odell, Loop: Napierville; 23-0-0 [1288]  
 Ogden, James: Beauharnois; 18-11-8 [1771]  
 Oligny, Isaac: St. Remi; 329-17-2 [1067]  
 Osborne, Abraham: Clarenceville; not proved  
 [30]  
 Ouellette, Jean Baptiste: St. Edouard; 3-0-0  
 [1352]  
 Ouimet, Augustin: Rigaud; 1-0-0 [943]  
 Ouimet, Olive (wd. P. Dubeau; wife of Paul  
 Trottier): St. Eustache; not proved  
 [720]  
 Ouimette, Francois: Terrebonne; 1-5-0 [758]  
 Ouimette, Jean: Ste. Rose; 1-0-0 [575]  
 Ouimette, Joseph: Terrebonne; 1-0-0 [759]  
 Pacaud, Charles Adrian: Montreal; 40-0-0  
 [2197]  
 Pagé, Louis: St. Denis; 250-14-7 [296]  
 Paine, William: Lacolle; 12-10-0 [1471]  
 Palardy, Joseph: St. Hyacinthe; 5-18-9 [264]  
 Palardy, Xavier: Vercheres; 1-5-0 [468]  
 Palenaude, Louis: St. Bruno; 20-0-0 [147]  
 Palin, Jean Baptiste: Napierville; 5-7-0 [2215]  
 Palin, Joseph: St. Valentin; incomplete (See  
 Patin) [1542]  
 Palin, Pierre: Napierville; 14-19-2 [1258]  
 Palin, Xavier: St. Philippe; 3-0-0 [1161]  
 Pambrun, Cleophine: Vaudreuil; not proved  
 (See Pambrun) [980]  
 Pambrun, Cleophile: Vaudreuil; incomplete  
 (See Pambrun) [980]



Panet, Pierre Claude: St. Damase; 71-17-10 [217]  
 Papineau, Francois (son): St. Cesaire; 11-1-6 [248]  
 Papineau, Francois: Ste. Martine; 6-5-0 [1865]  
 Paquet, Abraham: St. Antoine; 5-2-0 [390]  
 Paquet, Agathe (wd. Francois Gauthier): St. Eustache; 1-12-1 [733]  
 Paquet dit Lavallee, Francois Xavier: Vercheres; 1-10-0 [501]  
 Paquet, Jean Baptiste (father): St. Antoine; 2-3-0 [350]  
 Paquet, Marguerite (wd. Joseph Paquet): St. Eustache; 2-9-4 [787]  
 Paquette, Jean Louis: St. Jerome; 17-10-2 [561]  
 Paradis, Abraham: Blanfindie; denied [153]  
 Paradis, Charles: St. Eustache; 5-5-0 [653]  
 Paradis, Pierre: St. Valentin; 150-0-0 [116]  
 Parant, Pierre (heirs of): Ste. Martine; 23-4-4 [1992]  
 Paré, Ambroise: Napierville; 94-6-0 [1532]  
 Paré, Anselme: Napierville; 31-2-6 [1374]  
 Paré, Louis (father): Napierville; 2-1-10 [1417]  
 Paré, Simon: St. Scholastique; 4-14-4 [2178]  
 Parent, Henri (father): St. Eustache; 15-8-0 [617]  
 Parent, Paul: Ste. Martine; 28-16-11 [1888]  
 Patenaude, Clovis: St. Constant; rejected [991]  
 Patenaude, David: St. Valentin; 19-1-11 [1573]  
 Patenaude, Francois: L'Acadie incomplete (See Pattenaude) [1475]  
 Patenaude, Julien: Napierville; 11-15-0 [1479]  
 Patenaude, Toussaint (son): Beloeil; 11-6-5 [379]  
 Patin, Joseph: St. Valentine; case resumed; denied (See Palin) [1542]  
 Paton, Thomas: Lachute; 18-5-0 [547]  
 Pattenaude, Alexis: St. Valentin; 6-17-8 [1243]  
 Pattenaude, Amable (father): Ste. Martine; 16-15-0 [1658]  
 Pattendaude, Amable (son): Ste. Martine; 120-2-3 [1661]  
 Pattenaude, Angelique (wd. Benjamin Lemay dit Delorme): Ste. Martine; 44-1-9 [1956]  
 Pattenaude, Francois: Sherrington; 61-6-1 [1236]

Pattenaude, Francois: L'Acadie; case resumed; denied (See Patenaude) [1475]  
 Pattenaude, Isaac: Ste. Martine; 8-0-0 [2018]  
 Pattenaude, Jacques: Ste. Martine; 13-11-0 [1993]  
 Pattenaude, Jean Baptiste: Lacolle; 72-16-8 [1368]  
 Pattenaude, Marc: Ste. Martine; 27-5-0 [1966]  
 Pattenaude, Pierre: Hemmingford; 9-7-6 [1232]  
 Payant dit St. Onge, Vital: Ste. Martine; 14-10-0 [1941]  
 Payfer, Henri: St. Clement; 38-9-5 [1922]  
 Payment dit Lariviere, Joseph: St. Eustache; 20-18-11 [562]  
 Payment dit Lariviere, Joseph (heirs of): St. Eustache; 11-0-0 [744]  
 Pelletier, Rose, Dame Hyacinthe Monpetit: Coteau-du-Lac; 24-11-7 [874]  
 Pelthier, Pierre: Beauharnois; 47-1-0 [1772]  
 Peltier, Joseph (wife of Francois Prevost): Beauharnois; incomplete [2065]  
 Peltier, Joseph (wife of Francois Prevost): Beauharnois; case resumed 125-0-0 [2065]  
 Pepin dit Lachance, Jacques: St. Remi; 15-0-0 [1138]  
 Perillard, Joseph: Rigaud; 1-0-0 [944]  
 Perras, Alexis: St. Remi; 9-14-5 [1044]  
 Perras, Francois: Napierville; 9-10-0 [1393]  
 Perrault, Jean Baptiste: Napierville; 9-8-4 [1315]  
 Perrault, Louis: Montreal; 300-0-0 [2153]  
 Perrier, Eustache: St. Polycarpe; 29-17-11 [846]  
 Perrier, Geoffroy: St. Benoit; 263-11-7 [637]  
 Perrier, Joseph: St. Scholastique; 388-0-0 [616]  
 Perrier, Luc: St. Edouard; 4-2-6 [1255]  
 Perrier, Paul: St. Philippe; 4-0-0 [1141]  
 Perrier, Pierre: St. Benoit; 16-17-0 [701]  
 Perrier, Pierre: Napierville; 7-10-0 [1428]  
 Perrigo, James: Ste. Martine; 118-8-6 [1645]  
 Perrin, Augustin: St. Hilaire; 11-5-1 [397]  
 Perrin dit St. Pierre, Marie: St. Denis; 1-16-0 [372]  
 Petit, Marguerite (wd. Joseph Amiot): Vercheres; 7-6-3 [404]  
 Petit dit Beauchemin, Louis: St. Marc; 7-4-6 [276]

Petit dit Beauchemin, Louis: St. Marc; case resumed; revoke award [276]  
 Petre, Pierre: Ste. Martine; 6-0-0 [1990]  
 Pezette, Antoine: Ste. Martine; 2-5-0 [1989]  
 Pezette, Marguerite (wd. Pierre Primeau): Ste. Martine; 7-8-10 [1981]  
 Phaneuf, Christophe: St. Denis; 10-4-11 [354]  
 Phaneuf, Joseph: St. Denis; 8-7-5 [317]  
 Phelps, Elkanah: Stanbridge; 50-0-0 [13]  
 Phillips, Robert: St. Philippe; 35-6-0 [1170]  
 Picard, Francois: Napierville; 12-10-0 [1292]  
 wd. Piché, Pierre: St. Therese; 6-8-6 [2232]  
 Picotte, Joseph: L'Acadie; denied [169]  
 Picotte, Marie (wd. J. Baptiste Brissore): St. Remi; 6-17-6 [1034]  
 Piedalue, Dominique: Blairfindie; incomplete [1537]  
 Piedalue, Dominique: Blairfindie; case resumed; denied [1537]  
 Piedalue, Joseph: Blairfindie; 109-19-10 [1536]  
 Pierce, Hiram: Montreal; 35-0-0 [2243]  
 Pigeon, Marie (wd. Francois Vian): Longueuil; 17-9-2 [177]  
 Pillet, Louis: Boucherville; 3-15-0 [123]  
 Pilon, André: Ste. Anne; not proved [2181]  
 Pilon, Evangeliste: Vaudreuil; 0-12-6 [872]  
 Pilon, Hyacinthe: Rigaud; 1-10-0 [966]  
 Pilon, Jean Baptiste: St. Eustache; 4-0-0 [535]  
 Pilon, Joachim: Vaudreuil; 1-0-0 [833]  
 Pilon, Joseph (father): Vaudreuil; 1-0-0 [879]  
 Pilon, Pierre Celestin: St. Eustache; 11-10-2 [815]  
 Pilot, Theophile: Lacolle; 7-10-0 [1194]  
 Pine, Leonard: St. Johns; 60-4-8 [1373]  
 Pinet, Alexis: Varennes; inadmissible in form presented [150]  
 Pinet, Alexis: Varennes; not proved [433]  
 Pinonnault, Alexander: St. Valentin; 121-12-0 [1340]  
 Pinsonnault, Simon: St. Remi; 8-1-10 [1069]  
 Pinsonnault, Joseph: Lacolle; 6-5-0 [1223]  
 Pinsonnault, Joseph: St. Jacques Le Mineur; not proved [1552]  
 Pinsonnault, Joseph Octave: St. Constant; 12-10-0 [1109]  
 Pinsonnault, Josephte (wd. Jacques Robert dit Josine): St. Edouard; 70-3-3 [2226]

Pinsonnault, Moyse: St. Valentin; 36-13-3 [1345]  
 Pinsonnault, Paul: St. Remi; denied [1158]  
 Pinsonnault, Pierre: St. Philippe; 1-0-0 [1119]  
 Pion, Amable: Baie du Febvre; not proved [349]  
 Pitre, Celestin: Ste. Martine; 4-14-6 [1991]  
 Pitre, Francois: St. Timothee; not proved [1792]  
 Pitre, Paul: Ste. Martine; 24-15-0 [2038]  
 Pitre dit Lajambe, Pierre (father): St. Clement; 14-1-9 [1830]  
 Plamondon, Guillaume: St. Cesaire; 2-8-9 [233]  
 Plamondon, Joseph: St. Hyacinthe; 1-0-0 [209]  
 Plamondon, Marie, (wd. Francois Bourbonniere): St. Jean Baptiste; 5-15-2 [107]  
 Plouff, Jean Baptiste: St. Ours; 12-7-6 [308]  
 Plunquier, Augustin: Lacolle; 64-1-0 [1535]  
 Poirier, Augustin: Vaudreuil; 1-0-0 [825]  
 Poirier, Francois Regis: St. Clement; 7-15-0 [1738]  
 Poirier, Francois (son): St. Timothee; 12-10-0 [1690]  
 Poirier, Francois (son of Pierre): St. Timothee; 5-0-0 [1758]  
 Poirier, Francoise (wd. Eustache Sabourin): St. Eustache; 9-2-0 [2221]  
 Poirier, Judith (wd. Michel Leduc dit René, father): Beauharnois; 35-0-0 [1748]  
 Poirier, Marie Louise (wd. Joseph Labelle): St. Eustache; 2-16-2 [546]  
 Poirier, Paul: St. Eustache; 2-5-0 [724]  
 Poissant dit La Salarie, Ambroise: Lacolle; 92-6-9 [1415]  
 Poissant, Etienne: St. Constant; 10-12-9 [1110]  
 Poissant dit Lasaline, Ignace: Ste. Martine; 6-6-3 [1943]  
 Poissant, Jean Baptiste: St. Philippe; 19-8-2 [1157]  
 Poissant dit Lasaline, Joseph: Ste. Martine; 6-12-0 [2029]  
 Poissant, Pierre: Ste. Martine; 5-19-2 [1968]  
 Poisson, Jacques: St. Edouard; 7-10-7 [1263]  
 Poisson, Laurent: St. Edouard; 4-17-0 [1264]  
 Poitras, Benjamin: St. Clement; 50-7-11 [1717]  
 Poitras, Joseph (son): Rigaud; 0-15-0 [978]  
 Poitras, Marie Josephte (wd. Pierre Remi)

Gagnier): St. Jerome; 23-18-1 [779]  
 Portelance, Henri: Rigaud; 3-0-0 [915]  
 Potrin, Joseph: Henryville; [35]  
 Pottré dit Lavigne, Antoine: Napierville; 2-0-0 [1466]  
 Poudreth dit Lavigne, Etienne: Vaudreuil; 1-0-0 [836]  
 Poudrette, Augustin: St. Scholastique; 83-7-1 [548]  
 Poupar, Joseph (wd. Berthelot): Napierville; 16-10-2 [1274]  
 Poupard, Alexis: Laprairie; 14-10-0 [1108]  
 Poupard, Jacques: Laprairie; 1-5-0 [1136]  
 Poupard, Jean Baptiste: St. Remi; 11-5-0 [1077]  
 Prefontaine, Toussaint: Longueuil; 17-8-9 [166]  
 Prejeant, Francoise (wd. Joseph Dandurand): St. Clement; 2-17-9 [1652]  
 Prejeant, Julie (wd. Berthelemi Cerat): Chateauguay; 4-6-9 [1615]  
 Preux, Noel: Chambly; 1-0-0 [161]  
 Prevost, Amable: St. Constant; 7-16-0 [1055]  
 Prevost, André: St. Edouard; 7-12-4 [1566]  
 Prevost, Theodore: St. Edouard; 1-0-0 [1377]  
 Prieur, F. X. (creditors of): Ste. Martine; incomplete [2126]  
 Prieur, F. X. (creditors of): Ste. Martine; case resumed; 285-0-4 [2126]  
 Prieur, Jean Baptiste (son): St. Zotique; 6-4-2 [2188]  
 Primeau, Charles: Ste. Martine; 7-10-0 [2077]  
 Primeau, Denis: Ste. Martine; 4-0-0 [2009]  
 Primeau, Jean Baptiste: Ste. Martine; 37-6-3 [2032]  
 Primeau, Jerome: St. Timothee; 15-19-4 [1656]  
 Primeau, Joseph: Ste. Martine; 12-5-0 [1655]  
 Primeau, Joseph: Ste. Martine; 7-12-6 [1980]  
 Primeau, Marc Antoine: Ste. Martine; 161-15-8 [1987]  
 Primeau, Michel: St. Clement; 6-5-0 [2104]  
 Primeau dit Desfonds, Pierre: St. Clement; 21-17-8 [1853]  
 Primeau, Pierre: St. Clement; 2-4-3 [1826]  
 Privé, Jean Baptiste: Vercheres; 2-0-0 [440]  
 Proteau, André: St. Bruno; not proved [118]  
 Proteau, Nicolas: Chambly; 1-0-0 [162]  
 Quai dit Dragon, Joseph: St. Denis; rejected [313]  
 Quenville, Marie (wd. Joseph Bouneau): St. Valentin; 2-1-3 [1387]

Quesnel, Pierre: Rigaud; 1-10-0 [919]  
 Quevillon, Jean (Madelaine Trudelle, wd.): St. Clement; 7-15-0 [2034]  
 Quevillon, Ignace: Beauharnois; 15-8-4 [1764]  
 Quiniereau, Pierre Laflamme: Rigaud; 1-5-0 [899]  
 Quintal, Messire L. Michel: Beauharnois; 63-14-0 [1627]  
 Quintin, Louis: Varennes; 1-0-0 [508]  
 Raby, Antoine: St. Benoit; 10-11-0 [587]  
 Racine, Camille: Laprairie; 0-10-0 [1174]  
 Racine, Celeste (wd. Laurent Vernier dit Ladouceur): St. Eustache; 7-0-0 [644]  
 Raignault, Laurent: Napierville; incomplete [1250]  
 Raignault, Laurent: Napierville; case resumed 126-9-9 [1250]  
 Raigné, Sophie (wd. Lucien Gagnon): St. Valentin; case resumed, denied, loss was by unrelated accident (See Regnier) [514]  
 Raimond, Gabriel: Ste. Martine; 10-0-0 [2036]  
 Raimond, Joseph: St. Remi; 18-2-6 [1076]  
 Rainville, Joseph: St. Marie; not proved [83]  
 Rainville, Joseph: Ste. Marie; 45-17-4 [53]  
 Rainville, Pierre: Ste. Marie; 3-1-3 [54]  
 Rainville, Timothe: Ste. Marie; 1-8-9 [59]  
 Raisenue, Clet: St. Benoit; 52-5-0 [784]  
 Raizenue, Antoinette: St. Benoit; 13-10-0 [786]  
 Raizeume, Ignace (heirs of): St. Benoit; 165-9-6 [614]  
 Ranger, Francois & Ambroise Senecal: Blairfindie; 1080-8-10 [1604]  
 Ranger, Jean Baptiste: Vaudreuil; 1-0-0 [940]  
 Ranger, Joseph: Rigaud; 1-15-0 [928]  
 Ranger, Louis: Vaudreuil; 1-0-0 [847]  
 Rapin, Francois: St. Timothee; 8-4-6 [1899]  
 Raymond dit Blanchard, Godfroy: St. Hyacinthe; 9-13-4 [261]  
 Read, Christophe: Albany, U. S.; 89-10-6 [2131]  
 Reaume, Charles: St. Valentin; incomplete [1562]  
 Reaume, Charles: St. Valentin; case resumed 35-13-5 [1562]  
 Reaume, Louise (wd. Jacques Laberge): Chateauguay; 4-15-5 [1610]  
 Regnier, Sophie (wd. Lucien Gagnon): St. Valentin; incomplete (See Raigné) [514]

Reid, Francois: Chateauguay; 74-17-9 [1891]  
 Reignier, Pierre: Lacolle; 18-1-9 [1572]  
 Remillard, Edouard: Blairfindie; denied [512]  
 Remillard, Francois (son): Lacolle; 50-16-6 [1198]  
 Remillard, Francois (father)(heirs of): Blairfindie; incomplete [1451]  
 Remillard, Francois (heirs of): Napierville; case resumed 105-0-0 [1451]  
 Remillard, Francois (son of Francois): Napierville; 38-8-6 [1201]  
 Remillard, Jacob: Napierville; 3-10-0 [1234]  
 Remillard, Joseph: St. Cyprien; 15-10-0 [1578]  
 Remillard, Julien: Napierville; incomplete [1293]  
 Remillard, Julien: Napierville; case resumed; denied [1293]  
 Renardet, Jean Baptiste: Napierville; 14-11-2 [1267]  
 Renaud, Jean Baptiste: St. Antoine; 2-10-0 [394]  
 Ricard, Julien: St. Valentin; 3-8-9 [1531]  
 Richard, Alexis: St. Jean; not proved [172]  
 Richard, Gabriel: Ste. Martine; 8-0-0 [1868]  
 Richard, Jerome: Contrecoeur; 2-7-9 [505]  
 Richard, Joseph: Champlain; 29-0-0 [1594]  
 Richard, Michel: St. Denis; 0-10-0 [359]  
 Richard, Michel: Lacolle; 33-4-0 [1199]  
 Richard, Paul: St. Eustache; 133-15-0 [648]  
 Riché dit Loreteau, Bernard: St. Hermas; not proved [2224]  
 Richer, Benjamin: St. Denis; 27-12-11 [306]  
 Richer dit Lafleche, Denis: St. Marc; 27-16-2 [292]  
 Richer, Jean Baptiste: St. Benoit; 130-19-6 [608]  
 Richer dit Louveteau, Jean Baptiste: St. Benoit; 26-1-2 [683]  
 Richer, Jean Baptiste: Rigaud; 22-19-6 [2211]  
 Richer, Joachim: Rigaud; 15-4-8 [620]  
 Richer, Joseph: St. Benoit; 5-5-1 [595]  
 Richer, Olivier: St. Benoit; 14-10-1 [604]  
 Richer, Simeon: St. Denis; 20-1-4 [301]  
 Richer, Thomas: St. Benoit; 16-2-0 [590]  
 Riel, Isaac: Laprairie; 2-0-0 [1134]  
 Riel, Julien: Rigaud; 1-10-0 [964]  
 Rielle, Celestin: St. Remi; 7-11-8 [1033]  
 Riendeau, Denis: Ste. Martine; 16-2-5 [1964]  
 Riendeau, Francois: St. Remi; 1-5-0 [1147]  
 Riendeau, Francois: Ste. Martine; 13-11-0 [1954]

Riendeau, Jean Baptiste: Boucherville; 6-15-9 [122]  
 Roberge, Joseph: St. Valentin; 7-10-0 [1595]  
 Roberge, Joseph: St. Valentin; 58-4-6 [1601]  
 Roberge, Sophie: Napierville; 9-1-1 [1229]  
 Robert, Albert: St. Bruno; 11-0-0 [114]  
 Robert, Antoine: Chambly; not proved [179]  
 Robert, Bazile: St. Cyprien; 16-2-11 [1382]  
 Robert, Eusebe: Napierville; 6-5-0 [1349]  
 Robert, Jean Baptiste: St. Edouard; 3-2-10 [1354]  
 Robert, Pierre: Vercheres; 5-2-8 [411]  
 Robert, Pierre: Lacolle; 9-2-9 [1204]  
 Robert, Raymond: Napierville; 18-18-6 [1319]  
 Robert, Thomas: St. Philippe; 9-5-6 [1083]  
 Robidoux, George: Napierville; 10-6-10 [1303]  
 Robidoux, Henri: Napierville; 10-15-0 [1581]  
 Robidoux, Pierre: Ste. Martine; 15-0-0 [1832]  
 Robillard, Alexis: St. Benoit; 33-13-5 [607]  
 Robillard, Alexis: St. Scholastique; denied [679]  
 Robillard, Amable: St. Clement; 3-7-8 [1681]  
 Robillard, Benjamin: St. Eustache; 35-15-0 [559]  
 Robillard, Joseph (father): incomplete [686]  
 Robillard, Joseph (father): St. Eustache denied [686]  
 Robillard, Paul: Vaudreuil; 1-5-0 [830]  
 Robin, Michel: Terrebonne; 1-15-0 [797]  
 Robinson, Seneca: Philipsburgh [41]  
 Robinson, Seneca: Philipsburgh; case resumed 21-14-7 [41]  
 Robinson, W.: Lacolle; 38-3-6 [1425]  
 Robson, William: St. Edouard; 35-4-8 [1507]  
 Rocburne dit Laroque, Joseph: St. Eustache; 53-5-7 [659]  
 Rochon, Alexander (heirs of the late widow): St. Eustache; incomplete [685]  
 Rochon, Jean Baptiste: St. Eustache; 31-15-4 [663]  
 Rochon, Joseph: Terrebonne; 6-7-1 [757]  
 Rochon, Louis Nazaire: St. Clement; 42-10-11 [522]  
 Rochon, Michel: Ste. Martine; 3-15-0 [2014]  
 Rocque, Antoine: St. Valentin; incomplete [1280]  
 Rocque, Antoine: St. Valentin; case resumed; denied [1280]  
 Rocque, Michel: St. Hyacinthe; 1-0-0 [266]  
 Roderique, Ignace: St. Hermas; 5-8-0 [567]  
 Roderique, Louis (father): St. Scholastique;

4-18-0 [704]  
 Roebuck, Henry: Coteau-du-Lac; 40-0-0 [860]  
 Roi, Charles: Blairfindie; 17-11-6 [1325]  
 Rollin, Claire (wd. Jean Baptiste Gendron): St. Clement; 5-1-2 [2086]  
 Rose, Pierre: Ste. Martine; 7-10-0 [2146]  
 Rouleau, Jean Baptiste: St. Benoit; 2-9-10 [588]  
 Rousseau, Ignace: Ste. Marie; 10-9-8 [64]  
 Rousseau, Jean Baptiste: St.e. Martine; 3-10-0 [1933]  
 Rousseau, Joseph: St. Clement; 10-2-6 [1786]  
 Rousseau, Josephte (wd. Guillaume Coutu): Lapresentation; 1-4-6 [185]  
 Rousseau, Luc: Laprairie; 1-5-0 [2236]  
 Roussel, Marguerite (heirs of wd. of Alexander Rochon): St. Eustache; 11-0-0 [685]  
 Roussin, Jacques: St. Eustache; 1-10-0 [749]  
 Rowe, Joseph: Russeltown; 18-5-0 [2128]  
 Roy, Alexis: Blairfindie; 31-15-9 [1327]  
 Roy, André: Vaudreuil; 1-0-0 [877]  
 Roy, Antoine: St. Clement; incomplete [1687]  
 Roy, Antoine: St. Clement; case resumed; denied [1687]  
 Roy, Antoine: Rigaud; 1-5-0 [893]  
 Roy, Athanase: Rigaud; 1-0-0 [922]  
 Roy, Benjamin: Montreal; 13-10-0 [2228]  
 Roy, Catherine (attendant to wife of Benjamin Loiseau; wd. Antoine Prevost): Boucherville; 6-5-0 [156]  
 Roy, Catherine (Dame Jacques Parré): Beauharnois; 12-9-4 [1866]  
 Roy, Catherine (wd. Ls. Goyette): St. Clement; 13-19-4 [2091]  
 Roy, Charles (son): St. Clement; 67-0-0 [1818]  
 Roy, Elizabeth (wd. Jean Baptiste Paradis, father): L'Acadie; 138-11-3 [1516]  
 Roy, Francois, St. Clement; 13-11-2 [2055]  
 Roy, Guillaume: Boucherville; 14-9-6 [119]  
 Roy dit Bazillette, Jean Baptiste: St. Clement; 7-2-6 [2074]  
 Roy, Jean Godfroy: Blairfindie; 36-18-4 [1436]  
 Roy, Joseph (son): St. Clement; 11-17-9 [1825]  
 Roy, Joseph: Vaudreuil; 2-15-0 [864]  
 Roy, Laurent: (heirs of): Blairfindie; 6-0-0 [1520]  
 Roy, Louis (son): St. Clement; 6-10-2 [1701]

Roy, Louis (father): St. Clement; 24-15-11 [1827]  
 Roy, Marguerite (wd. Zacharie Pilon): Vaudreuil; 7-10-0 [871]  
 Roy, Marie (wd. Joseph Lalonde): St. Hermas; 13-17-4 [564]  
 Roy, Maurice: Boucherville; 16-13-10 [121]  
 Roy, Michel: Ste. Martine; 74-5-3 [1769]  
 Roy, Paul: St. Clement; 2-12-6 [1850]  
 Roy, Pierre: L'Acadie; 27-9-0 [1589]  
 Rozon, Antoine: Vaudreuil; 1-0-0 [824]  
 Ruffiange, Etienne: Chateauguay; 6-8-4 [2054]  
 Ruffiange, Jean Baptiste (heirs of): Chateauguay; 115-15-0 [1892]  
 Rush, Daniel: Clarenceville (See Bish) [42]  
 Ruston, N.: Huntingdon; 76-5-11 [1882]  
 Sabourin, Ambroise: St. Valentin; 18-3-1 [1524]  
 Sabourin, Francois Xavier: Rigaud; 1-0-0 [817]  
 Sabourin, Hyacinthe: Rigaud; 1-5-0 [923]  
 Sabourin, Jean Baptiste (son): Vaudreuil; 1-10-0 [876]  
 Sabourin, Joseph: Rigaud; 0-17-6 [937]  
 Sabourin, Louis: Rigaud; 1-5-0 [819]  
 Sagale, Pierre: Vaudreuil; 1-0-0 [838]  
 St. Amand, Jean Baptiste: St. Valentin; inadmissible [1580]  
 St. Amant, Cyprien: St. Valentin; incomplete [1579]  
 St. Amant, Cyprien: St. Valentin; case resumed; denied [1579]  
 St. Amour, Jean Baptiste Christin: Coteau-du-Lac; 6-0-0 [860, check 861]  
 St. Denis, Catherine (wd. Joseph Benoit): St. Edouard; 5-1-3 [1500]  
 St. Denis, Francois Xavier: St. Benoit; 20-3-1 [805]  
 St. Denis, Joseph: St. Benoit; 5-10-0 [748]  
 St. Denis, Justinier: St. Benoit; 40-17-9 [775]  
 St. Denis, Michel: Rigaud; 1-10-0 [960]  
 St. Germain, Esther (wd. George Johnstone): St. Eustache; 51-10-0 [670]  
 St. Germain, Francois: Montreal; 31-2-6 [1047]  
 St. Germain, George: St. Denis; denied [393]  
 St. Ive, Pierre: Laprairie; 1-0-0 [1082]  
 St. Jacques, Antoine: St. Denis; 14-10-8 [307]  
 St. James dit Beauvais, Joseph: Laprairie; 9-0-0 [1167]

St. Onge, Jean Baptiste: St. Cesaire; 99-15-0 [230]  
 St. Marie, Jean Baptiste: St. Constant; 19-0-0 [1095]  
 St. Marie, Pierre: Laprairie; 88-15-0 [1075]  
 St. Michel, Pierre: St. Timothee; 4-19-4 [1675]  
 Ste. Marie, Joseph: Chateauguay; 18-15-4 [2124]  
 Ste. Marie, Louis: Chateauguay; 10-9-0 [1893]  
 Ste. Marie, Louis: Laprairie; 3-0-0 [984]  
 Salls, Henry: St. Athanase; 22-10-0 [24]  
 Samozet, Jacques (Pelagie Samozet, heir of): St. Athanase; 10-17-3 [100]  
 Samson, Amable Regis: Chateauguay; incomplete [1613]  
 Samson, Amable Regis: Chateauguay; case resumed 171-1-9 [1613]  
 Sanche, Jean Baptiste: St. Scholastique; 1-0-0 [742]  
 Sanscartier, Moyse: Napierville; 11-0-6 [1462]  
 Sarault, Louis: St. Clement; 36-11-6 [2160]  
 Sarazin, Martin: St. Scholastique; 4-19-9 [808]  
 Sauche, Augustin: St. Augustin; 22-12-6 [2209]  
 Sauve, Benjamin: Rigaud; 1-15-0 [907]  
 Sauv , Hyacinthe: St. Hermas; 3-15-0 [568]  
 Sauv , Joachim: Vaudreuil; 1-0-0 [947]  
 Sauv , Julien: St. Timothee; 13-9-3 [1908]  
 Sauv , Louis Cyprien: Vaudreuil; 1-0-0 [913]  
 Sauv , Louis Luc: Vaudreuil; 1-5-0 [851]  
 Sauv , Olivier: Rigaud; 1-5-0 [901]  
 Sauv , Pierre: Vaudreuil; not proved [2220]  
 Savageau, Charles: Ste. Martine; 5-17-3 [1647]  
 Saveuse de Beaujeu, George Rene Coteau-du-Lac; 51-14-0 [841]  
 Scarfe, Thomas: Lacolle; 28-15-7 [1523]  
 Scott, Anne: Montreal; 136-10-0 [1060]  
 Scott, David: Lacolle; 5-10-0 [1470]  
 Scott, William Henry: St. Eustache; not complete [528]  
 Scott, W. H.: St. Eustache; 2006-0-6 [528]  
 Sriver, William: Lacolle; 7-0-0 [1456]  
 Secours, Louis: St. Clement; 6-14-2 [1834]  
 Seers, Louis Misaile: Ste. Rose; 27-19-6 [783]  
 Seguin, Andr  (father): Rigaud; 1-15-0 [898]  
 Seguin, Antoine (son of Jean Louis): Rigaud; 1-15-0 [951]  
 Seguin, Antoine (son of Antoine): Rigaud; 1-10-0 [925]  
 Seguin, Eustache: St. Valentin; incomplete [1599]  
 Seguin, Eustache: St. Valentin; case resumed; denied [1599]  
 Seguin, Hyacinthe: Hawkesbury; 31-14-0 [2049]  
 Seguin, Jean Baptiste: Vaudreuil; 1-0-0 [848]  
 Seguin, Jean-Baptiste: Rigaud; 1-0-0 [918]  
 Seguin, Jean-Baptiste: Rigaud; 1-0-0 [962]  
 Seguin, Joseph (father): Vaudreuil; 1-5-0 [863]  
 Seguin, Joseph: St. Benoit; 15-12-6 [844]  
 Seguin, Joseph (son): Rigaud; 0-17-6 [934]  
 Seguin, Paul: St. Benoit; 36-15-3 [580]  
 Seguin, Paul: Rigaud; 1-15-0 [889]  
 Seguin, Pierre (son of Joseph): Rigaud; 3-0-0 [888]  
 Seguin, Pierre: Soulanges; 1-10-0 [850]  
 Seguin, Theodore (father): Rigaud; 1-10-0 [967]  
 Seguin, Vincent: Rigaud; 1-15-0 [933]  
 Seiby, Garret: St. Armand, West; 16-2-0 [3]  
 Sen , Charles: St. Cesaire; 1--19-1 [194]  
 Sen , Francois Xavier: Napierville; not proved [1510]  
 Sen , Jacques: Ste. Marie; 15-0-0 [47]  
 Senecal, Ambroise: Vercheres; 5-18-8 [438]  
 Senecal, Barthelemi: St. Clement; 6-4-10 [1791]  
 Senecal, Francois: Laprairie; 2-10-0 [1156]  
 Senecal, Hypolite: Laprairie; 1-10-0 [1155]  
 Senecal, Jean Baptiste: St. Jean Baptiste; 3-0-8 [146]  
 Senecal, Julien: Laprairie; 1-10-0 [1081]  
 Senn , Louis: St. Valentin; 26-11-3 [1496]  
 Sewell, Rensseler: Champlain; 32-10-0 [1576]  
 Shythe, Christophe: St. Edouard; 2-5-4 [1556]  
 Silkirk, Robert: Ormstown; 6-5-0 [2080]  
 Simard, Noel: St. Cesaire; 1-15-9 [228]  
 Simon, Benjamin: Ste. Martine; 34-7-6 [1731]  
 Simon, Eustache: Ste. Martine; 33-11-9 [1733]  
 Simoneau, Vital: St. Athanase; 40-0-0 [111]  
 Simpson, Robert (estate of): Hemmingford; 35-0-0 [2166]  
 Simpson, William: St. Johns; 16-12-4 [126]  
 Singer, Frederick: St. Philippe; 48-9-2 [1004]  
 Sloane, James: Sherrington; 1-5-0 [1306]

Sloane, John: Sherrington: 1-5-0 [1305]  
 Smith, Abel: Philipsburgh; 23-17-2 [26]  
 Smith, George: Napierville; 45-18-0 [1549]  
 Smith, Joseph: Napierville; 166-19-8 [1252]  
 Sorrette, Paul: Lacolle; 7-10-0 [1318]  
 Soupras, Eustache: St. Mathias; 83-12-0 [68]  
 Spenard, Jean Baptiste Flavien (succession of): St. Eustache; denied [774]  
 Spooner, Catherine (wd. Freeman Higgins): West Farnham; 50-0-0 [159]  
 Stephens, Henry: Longueuil; 9-15-0 [165]  
 Stewart, Alexander: Godmanchester; 12-10-0 [1793]  
 Stockdale, John: Napierville; 4-15-0 [1300]  
 Stopps, Mary (wd. John Stephenson): Lacolle; 13-15-0 [1384]  
 Stow, James: Napierville; 2--10-0 [1289]  
 Strite, Ludovico F.: St. Armand, West; 8-15-0 [28]  
 Summers, William: Lacolle; 1-10-0 [1583]  
 Suprenant, Jean Baptiste: St. Philippe; 7-5-5 [1048]  
 Suprenant, Joseph Hilaire: Napierville; 19-0-0 [1413]  
 Suprenant, Michel: St. Edouard; 10-12-3 [1555]  
 Suprenant, Pierre: Lacolle; 64-12-0 [1200]  
 Suprenant, Pierre: St. Athanase; 10-0-0 [110]  
 Syr, Alexander: Granby; 12-12-11 [102]  
 Syre, Jean Baptiste: St. Eustache; 4-10-9 [770]  
 Taillefer, Joseph: St. Scholastique; 2-0-0 [768]  
 Taillefer, Toussaint: Ste. Martine; 17-7-0 [1646]  
 Tailleur, Jean Baptiste: Rigaud; 1-5-0 [908]  
 Taillon, Aime: Terrebonne; 1-0-0 [2204]  
 Taiter, Charles: St. Hyacinthe; 1-5-0 [212]  
 Talham, Eugene: Varennes; 11-5-0 [151]  
 Talham, Eugene: case resumed; withdrew award given above [151]  
 Talon dit Lesperance, Jean Isaac: Lapresentation; 30-10-0 [258]  
 Tanguay, Francois: Ste. Marie; 3-10-9 [66]  
 Tareau, Gabriel: St. Remi; 7-10-0 [990]  
 Tassé, Joseph: Petite Nation; 56-13-9 [675]  
 Tellier, Joseph: Napierville; not proved [2179]  
 Tessier dit Lavigne, Antoine: Beauharnois; 16-17-6 [1789]  
 Tessier dit Choctou, Charles: 102-12-6 [1842]  
 Tessier dit Lavigne, Charles: St. Clement;

6-5-0 [1775]  
 Tessier, Ignace: St. Timothee; 6-5-0 [1859]  
 Tessier, Ignace: St. Clement; 87-12-1 [2154]  
 Tessier, Joseph: St. Cesaire; 14-11-3 [249]  
 Tessier, Joseph (son): St. Clement; 22-18-10 [1718]  
 Tessier, Joseph Rene (father) (heirs of): Ste. Martine; 10-5-2 [1719]  
 Tessier, Louis: Ste. Martine; 15-11-8 [1721]  
 Tessier, Louis: St. Timothee; 1-10-0 [2096]  
 Tessier, Marie (wd. Jean Baptiste Loser): St. Eustache; rejected [795]  
 Tessier, Michel: Ste. Martine; 10-5-0 [1720]  
 Tessier, Michel: st. Timothee; 14-10-0 [1862]  
 Tessier dit Lavigne, Rose (wd. J. B. Branchaud): St. Clement; 14-5-9 [1637]  
 Tetrault, Anselime: St. Marc; denied [272]  
 Tetrault, Edouard: St. Marc; 67-8-8 [275]  
 Tetrault, Emelie (wd. Joachim Jacques): St. Ours; not complete [274]  
 Tetrault, Emelie (wd. Joachim Jacques): case resumed 123-0-0 [274]  
 Tetrault, Esther: St. Denis; 8-11-1 [371]  
 Tetrault, Francois: resumed 48-0-0 (See Tetro) [82]  
 Tetrault dit Ducharme, Jean Baptiste: St. Denis; 56-18-9 [309]  
 Tetrault dit Ducharme, J. B.: case resumed; award revoked [309]  
 Tetreau, Amable (wd. Xavier Larose): Vercheres; 2-7-6 [405]  
 Tetreau, Leon: Vercheres; 2-9-1 [454]  
 Tetreau, Xavier: Vercheres; 6-10-8 [410]  
 Tetro dit Ducharme, David: Vercheres; 6-13-11 [421]  
 Tetro, Francois: St. Mathias; to be determined later (See Tetrault) [82]  
 Tetro dit Ducharme, Francois Xavier: Vercheres; 4-14-3 [485]  
 Tetro, Jean Baptiste: Ste. Marie; denied [72]  
 Tetro, Louis: Napierville; 3-2-4 [1363]  
 Tetro, Marguerite (wd. Charles Beauregard): Lapresentation; 11-13-0 [239]  
 Tetro, Marie (wd. Michel Brouillet): Lapresentation; 10-15-1 [202]  
 Tetro dit Ducharme, Michel: Vercheres; 4-11-1 [486]  
 Tetro dit Ducharme, Pierre: St. Denis; 5-5-3 [341]  
 wd. Tetu dit Ducharme, André: St. Jean Baptiste; 11-6-0 [52]

Tetu, Jean Baptiste: Lapresentation; 4-16-8 [215]  
 Thauvette, Calish: Rigaud; not proved [2240]  
 Theberge, Monsr. Curé: Terrebonne; 8-5-8 [174]  
 Thibault, Francois: Ste. Martine; 11-13-6 [2142]  
 Thibault, Luc: Ste. Martine; not proved [1988]  
 Thibeau, Francois: St. Cyprien; 19-16-0 [1375]  
 Thibeau, Noel: St. Valentin; 13-17-9 [1246]  
 Thibodeau, Joseph: St. Denis; 5-4-4 [392]  
 Thibodeau, Paul: St. Scholastique; 4-3-0 [706]  
 Thompson, William: Russeltown; 7-0-0 [2133]  
 Thompson, William: Williamstown; 10-10-0 [2110]  
 Thuot dit Duval, Michel: Beauharnois; 13-9-3 [1708]  
 Tondou dit St. Onge, Charles: St. Clement; 7-0-0 [1763]  
 Tondou dit St. Onge, Jean Baptiste: St. Clement; 5-12-6 [1787]  
 Tondou dit St. Onge, Olivier: St. Clement; 8-8-3 [1618]  
 Touchet, Jean Baptiste (son): St. Eustache; 1-0-0 [753]  
 Touchette, Etienne: St. Clement; 12-4-6 [1698]  
 Touchette, Jean Jacques: Ste. Martine; 8-12-1 [2045]  
 Touchette, Joseph: St. Clement; 13-15-0 [1699]  
 Touchette, Louis: Ste. Martine; 27-11-10 [1935]  
 Touchette, Narcisse: St. Clement; 7-18-6 [1700]  
 Tougas, Francois: St. Scholastique; rejected [555]  
 Toupin, Louis: St. Valentin; 25-15-7 [1543]  
 Tourangeau, Hyacinthe: St. Benoit; 13-10-0 [589]  
 Tourgeon, Pierre: Napierville; 11-15-5 [1546]  
 Trahan, Joseph: Blanfindie; 16-0-0 [143]  
 Trahan, Joseph: Napierville; 33-3-8 [1592]  
 Tranquille, Etienne: Chateauguay; 14-0-0 [2122]  
 Traver, Aaron: Lacolle; incomplete [1450]  
 Traver, Aaron: Lacolle; case resumed 162-5-7 [1450]  
 Traver, Uriah: Lacolle; 36-11-6 [1341]  
 Tremblay, Antoine: Contrecoeur; 1-15-0 [395]

Tremblay, Benoni: Fort Covington; 100-15-9 [2005]  
 Tremblay, Isidore: St. Clement; 58-6-8 [1783]  
 Trembaly, Jean Baptiste: Napierville; 36-14-0 [1270]  
 Tremblay, Zozime: Napierville; 7-10-0 [1278]  
 Trothier, Antoine Alexander: Ste. Martine; 128-13-6 [1994]  
 Trottier, Joseph: St. Benoit; 15-3-4 [585]  
 Trottier, Louis (wd. Louis Remillard): Napierville; 22-13-0 [1424]  
 Trottier, Paul: St. Timothee; 0-15-0 [2214]  
 Trudeau, Alexis: Ste. Martine; 6-6-6 [2041]  
 Trudeau, André: Longueuil; 3-7-4 [134]  
 Trudeau, Charles: Longueuil; 8-9-6 [135]  
 Trudeau, Dominique: Ste. Martine; 3-10-0 [1860]  
 Trudeau, Etienne: Ste. Martine; 8-14-6 [1957]  
 Trudeau, Francois: Ste. Martine; 16-16-3 [1864]  
 Trudeau, Isidore: St. Clement; 74-9-4 [1848]  
 Trudeau, Joseph: Napierville; 222-6-3 [1410]  
 Trudeau, Louis: Longueuil; 18-10-0 [131]  
 Trudeau, Narcisse: Longueuil; 57-16-8 [132]  
 Trudeau, Narcisse: Ste. Martine; 17-11-6 [1909]  
 Trudelle, Ambroise: St. Clement; 1-12-6 [1808]  
 Trudelle, Louis (father): 4-0-0 [1805]  
 Trudelle, Louis (father): St. Clement; 11-12-6 [1828]  
 Trudelle, Narcisse: St. Remi; incomplete [1084]  
 Trudelle, Narcisse: St. Remi; case resumed; not proved [1084]  
 Turcot, Amable (father): St. Clement; 4-0-0 [1816]  
 Turcot, Francois: St. Jean Chrysostome; 16-1-10 [2021]  
 Turcot, Lazaure: St. Constant; 15-6-0 [1029]  
 Turcot, Joseph: Ste. Martine; 55-7-0 [1917]  
 Urtubise, Jacques: Rigaud; 0-15-0 [924]  
 Urtubise, Joseph: Rigaud; 1-0-0 [903]  
 Urtuvis, Augustin: Rigaud; 1-0-0 [2205]  
 Vachereau, Francois: St. Edouard; 4-1-3 [1557]  
 Vachon, Antoine: Rigaud; 1-0-0 [956]  
 Vachon, Francois Rene: Ste. Martine; 91-6-5 [1812]  
 Vachon, Jean Baptiste: Rigaud; 1-5-0 [914]  
 Vachon, Joseph (son): St. Clement; 30-7-8 [1810]



Vachon, Leandre: St. Clement; 18-16-0 [1811]  
 Vachon, Louis: Rigaud; 1-5-0 [905]  
 Vachon, Paul: Rigaud; 1-5-0 [902]  
 Vaillancour, Pierre: St. Remi; 9-0-0 [1065]  
 Valade, Toussaine (father): Vaudreuil; 3-0-0 [938]  
 Valin, Charles (tutor to Charles and Rose Frechette): St. Denis; 10-0-0 [340]  
 Valin, Hedwige (wd. Charles Picard des Trois Maisons): St. Hyacinthe; 38-15-10 [361]  
 Vallee, Amable: Rigaud; 1-0-0 [972]  
 Vallee, Antoine (son): Rigaud; 1-0-0 [969]  
 Vallee, Francois (father): St.. Martine; 3-0-0 [1683]  
 Vallee, Hyacinthe (son): Ste. Martine; 105-12-4 [2033]  
 Vallee, Jean Baptiste: Ste. Martine; 37-1-3 [1970]  
 Vallee, Jean Stanislaus: St. Scholastique; 104-10-4 [689]  
 Vallee, Louis (son of Hyacinthe): Ste. Martine; 5-0-0 [2151]  
 Vallee, Pierre (father): Rigaud; 1-10-0 [965]  
 Vallieres, Dominique: St. Charles; 6-19-0 [2187]  
 Valois, Michel Francois: Pointe Claire; 29-12-6 [822]  
 Vandal, Nicolas: Chateauguay; 230-19-7 [1841]  
 Vandandaigue dit Gadbois, Francois: St. Denis; denied [351]  
 Vandandaigue dit Gadbois, Jean Baptiste: St. Denis; 11-17-2 [352]  
 Vandandaigue dit Gadbois, Olivier: St. Ours; 6-1-6 [282]  
 Vanvlet, Cornelius: Lacolle; 7-10-0 [1216]  
 Vanvlet, Fraser: Lacolle; incomplete (See Vanvlict) [1215]  
 Vanvlict, Traver: Lacolle; case resumed (See Vanvlet) 196-16-0 [1215]  
 Varin, Guillaume: Laprairie; 54-3-4 [1061]  
 Vasseur dit Belisle, Joseph (father): St. Pie; 1-0-0 [214]  
 Vaudet, Rose (wd. Charles Minvil): St. Benoit; 6-3-0 [730]  
 Vaudrin, Alexis: St. Clement; 19-7-3 [1729]  
 Vaudrin, Toussaint: St. Clement; 25-0-0 [1730]  
 Vautrain, Frs. X.: St. Edouard; incomplete [1431]

Vautrain, Francois Xavier: St. Edouard; case resumed 12-10-0 [1431]  
 Verdon, Luc: St. Edouard; 23-3-4 [1506]  
 Verdun, Laurent: St. Martin; not proved [810]  
 Vezina, Francois: Napierville; 11-7-6 [1495]  
 Vezina, Francois: St. Benoit; 6-11-6 [2225]  
 Vezina, Jean Baptiste: St. Benoit; 56-16-0 [634]  
 Vezina, Jean Baptiste: Ste. Martine; 12-14-9 [1767]  
 Vezina, Pierre: Napierville; 39-4-0 [2101]  
 Viau, Alexis: Laprairie; 1-0-0 [1168]  
 Viau, Jean Baptiste: St. Constant 4-0-0 [1133]  
 Vidal, Edouard: St. Athanase; 5-5-0 [56]  
 Vieau, Marguerite (wd. Joseph Couillard): Ste. Philomene; 27-2-6 [2125]  
 Vient, Pierre: St. Gregoire; not proved [2238]  
 Vigeant, Francois: Ste. Marie; 3-15-3 [2230]  
 Viger, Aime: Terrebonne; 1-10-0 [2201]  
 Vigiard, Joseph: St. Damase; 9-0-6 [189]  
 Villeneuve, Regis: Rigaud; 1-0-0 [968]  
 Villeneuve, Simon (son of Regis): Rigaud; 1-0-0 [975]  
 Villeneuve, Vincent: Rigaud; 2-15-0 [936]  
 Vincelette, Edouard: St. Athanase; 75-0-0 [45]  
 Vincent, Angelique (wd. Jean Ls. Primeau): Ste. Martine; 4-18-0 [1979]  
 Vincent, Augustin: St. Denis; 10-3-10 [2241]  
 Vincent, Seraphim: Longueuil; 22-0-0 [2155]  
 Vinet, Mons. curé: Sault-au-Recollet: 1-0-0 [2207]  
 Vinet dit Souigny, Prudent: St. Clement; 21-10-0 [2010]  
 Warner, Seth: St. Hyacinthe; [36]  
 Watts, James: St. Benoit; 449-0-9 [577]  
 Weldon, Gilbert: Lacolle; incomplete [1533]  
 Weldon, Gilbert: Lacolle; case resumed; 73-10-0 [1533]  
 Wheatley, George: Beauharnois; 16-3-9 [2162]  
 Wheeler, William: Russeltown; 100-0-0 [2149]  
 White, Albert P.: St. Athanase; 18-9-4 [113]  
 Whitechurch, James Joseph ( by his attorney, W. HY. Austin): Clifton, England; incomplete [2103]  
 Whitechurch, James Joseph (by his attorney, William Henry Austin): case resumed; 280-0-0 [2103]  
 Whitfield, John Frees: West Farnham; 5-0-0 [94]

Wilkinson, John: St. Constant; 18-15-0  
[1169]  
Williams: Edward: St. Cyprien; 3-10-0 [1335]  
Wilson, Henry: Lacolle; 8-17-6 [1590]  
Wilson, Ira: Lacolle; 8-1-3 [1401]  
Wilson, Thomas: Napierville; 11-17-6 [1291]  
Woodworth, Homer: Lacolle; 1-6-8 [1244]  
Wright, John: St. Valentin; 26-16-3 [1454]  
Xacedon, Marie Louise (wd. Michel Pell): St.  
Edouard; 13-16-2 [1380]  
Yelle, Louis: Ste. Martine; 8-11-3 [1960]  
York, John: Napierville; 7-16-3 [1560]

#### Parishes

Fabrique of St. Benoit: not complete [627]  
Fabrique of St. Benoit: case resumed  
2750-0-0 [627]  
Fabrique of St Cyprien: Napierville; rejected  
[513]  
Fabrique of St Eustache: St Eustache;  
2500-0-0 [529]

The settlement of the estate of Dr. W. Nelson  
& Co.( assignees of); St. Denis; [460]  
The claim was for the distillery and other  
property and effects pillaged and burned by  
the troops and volunteers in November 1837.  
Dr. Nelson claimed 19,745-15-7 (19,745  
pounds, 15 shillings, 7 pence). The  
commission approved 10,746-3-8. The  
difference having come from farms and  
property which were not included under the  
act. There were debts due by the estate at  
the time of the destruction. They are as  
follows:

Francis Mount : 166-19-5  
Christophe Faneuf: 30-12-5  
Henri D'eschambault: 60-0-0  
Peter Dunn: 25-4-9  
William D'eschambault: 233-15-0  
Alexis Laframboise: 9-0-0  
Joseph Lussier: 11-18-9  
Viger, DeWitt & Co.: 1526-17-5  
Benjamin Richer dit Lafleche: 251-16-5  
Julien Gaouette: 19-10-2  
Augustin Lesperance: 7-0-0  
Jacques Dorion: 187-10--0  
John Molson: 32-17-0  
The same: 18-8-2  
Wm. Dow & Co.: 50-7-5  
Olivier Chamard: 567-4-10  
Larocque, Bernard & Co.: 71-1-11

Timothe Franchere: 611-1-1  
Prudent Malo: 335-1-2 (See Malot)  
Joseph Chevet: 170-19-2  
Dame Adele Bourdages: 178-15-11  
Alexander Choquette: 148-7-9 (See Choquet)  
Trustee of Estate, J. T. Drolet: 67-18-10  
Henry Lemesurier & executors of late Dame  
M. J. Woolsey, widow Guerout: 232-18-9  
Francois Cormier: 25-7-2  
Xavier Malhiot (honorable): 29-14-11  
Louis Guerout: 531-4-1  
William D'eschambault: 400-0-0  
Joseph Basquet: 28-5-10  
Francois Vandandaigne dit Godbois: 8-3-2  
Francois X. Laforce: 34-5-2  
Jean Baptiste Bernard: 21-12-4  
Louis Perrault: 24-1-0  
Fermin Perrin: 119-3-3 (the commission made  
deductions from his claim)  
Andrew McGill, assignees estate W. McBean:  
16-4-11  
Joseph Gazaille dit St. Germain (tutor):  
88-19-11  
Eustache Soupras (esquire): 395-0-7  
Theodore Hart: 117-4-9  
Estate of late William Phillips: 659-5-1  
Rev. Francois Demers: 32-18-4  
Dame A. Bourdages, wd. Olivier: 24-17-0  
Robert Nelson: 319-17-2  
dame Charlotte deFleurimont: 857-1-5  
dame Marguerite Montigny: 35-1-11  
John Ross: 219-14-2  
Pierre Archambault (tutor): 16-1-0  
Cuvillier & Sons: 100-9-2  
Antoine Poirier (tutor): 536-8-4  
Dlle. Marie Minette: 6-12-6  
estate of Geprge Philips: 39-12-6  
Edward Prentice: 218-5-2  
Cyril Boudreault: 39-11-6  
S. Gauthier & Co.: 12-5-11  
J. B. E. Derocher: 340-4-6  
Trustees of estate of J. T. Drolet: 13-3-9  
Jacques Cheval dit St. Jacques: 400-0-0

Although locating the records of your  
ancestor may be a time consuming task at the  
National Archives of Canada, it is a well  
worth endeavor. If your ancestor applied,  
whether or not he collected claims as a result  
of losses suffered in the Rebellion of 1837-  
1838, these records are an interesting source  
of information.

## Searching the Family History Site at <http://www.familysearch.org/>

Tony Shulist

The above web address will take you to the Family Search web site home page operated by the Church of Latter Day Saints.

To the right of Family Search there are 4 tabs -- **Home, Search, Share and Library**

Click **Search**

Notice the olive background panel to the left of the data entry area. The top item (**All Resources**) is highlighted. When this is selected you will search all LDS Libraries (those listed below the highlighted All Resources). Clicking one of the individual libraries will search only that library. Each library has its own set of parameters for searching. Click them to see how the data information area on the right changes.

Each Library has a highlighted line that will give you tips on how to do a search. Look these over. These may prove useful if you have trouble finding matches.

You can narrow your search by entering lots of information, however, if your information doesn't EXACTLY match anything in the Library you will not get a match. By entering as little information as possible you will get more matches, or "hits". Of course this means more matches to search but may contain the information you are looking for.

**Ancestry File** is a library of indexed birth, marriage and death records. These come from county and state records. A suggestion: The minimum data you should enter is Name, Event, Country and State. This will limit your search by state and event and help organize your efforts. However, if you don't know the state or are looking for any event, leave these blank. Be prepared to wade through many events if you have a somewhat common name.

**International Genealogical Index (IGI)** is a library of microfilmed records from all over the world.

Here is an example of how it works. Use my information in an exercise to help familiarize yourself with the process.

I entered Henry for the **First Name** and Martin for the **Last Name**. Then I selected North America for the **Region**, United States for the **Country** and Wisconsin for the **State**. Then I clicked **Search**.

The next page gave me a list of results. Notice that some Martens came up. That is because I did not click the **Use Exact Spelling** box near the bottom of the information entry page. I scrolled through the results and found a Henry Martin Marriage in Springvale, Fond Du Lac County, Wisconsin. Since I knew that Henry Martin was married there I double clicked on that entry (the highlighted Henry Martin).

The next page gave me the individual record for Henry Martin's marriage to Eliza Glines. The date is listed and the **Film Number** (1760744) is shown under **Source Information**. You can order this film at your local Family History Center. Searching online is much quicker than sitting at a microfiche reader in order to get the same information (i.e. the Film Number).

What to do when you come up with No Results? Try alternate spellings, places, etc. Use the same searching techniques you use when reading microfilm or fiche. And don't neglect those collateral

relatives. Finding Henry's father, Dakins, was done through Henry's brother, Alexander.

**Pedigree Resource File** is a search of submitted pedigrees. These are accepted as submitted. In other words they are not verified!! Be sure to search for both a woman's married and maiden name. Using Henry Martin, United States and All States gave me a listing of 282 matches. So I redid the search specifying Wisconsin and received 4 matches. As far as I know, none of these matches are "my" Henry Martin. This means that nobody has submitted a pedigree to the LDS that includes my Henry Martin.

**US Social Security Death Index** is a library of who received a social security payment and to where the last payment was mailed. If a person never collected Social Security they won't be in the index.

**Vital Records Index** is for names in Mexico and Scandinavia.

**Search Family History Web Sites** is a collection of web sites that have genealogy related information. This search page requires more information otherwise you could end up looking at a page in Swahili because it happens to contain the information you entered in your search parameter. These web pages are not "verified" so use them as guides not as facts. The less information you enter the broader (more web sites) your range will cover.

If you don't receive hits with the information you enter, don't despair. I tried this search using Martin, United States with Cemeteries selected. I received a Tennessee Civil War Web page. I do know there are many web pages listing Martins in cemeteries but these are located down a few levels from "Home" pages.

The above is a very short explanation on how to use the Family Search Site. I tell people who are hesitant, unsure or feel intimidated about using the computer for web searches, to practice, practice and practice. Think of it this way. You didn't get into a car and drive like a pro the first time. I rather think you started off carefully and as you got comfortable with the process it became second nature to drive. This is what it takes. Trying, experimenting, trying some more until it is second nature.

Good hunting and Good luck.

### *Websites*

Allen County Library  
[www.acpl.lib.in.us/](http://www.acpl.lib.in.us/)

8000 newspaper articles on local history and biography published between 1860 and 1940 in Wisconsin  
<http://www.shsw.wisc.edu:/wlhba/index.asp>

Burials at Potter's Field (Milwaukee County Farm Cemetery)  
<http://mcpf.8m.com/>

Census Links (to locate census resources available on internet)  
<http://censuslinks.com/>

Wisconsin Electronic Reader (Stories, essays, letters and poems about people and events in the history of Wisconsin)  
[www.library.wisc.edu/etext/wireader](http://www.library.wisc.edu/etext/wireader)

Wood Veteran Cemetery, Milwaukee, WI  
[www.interment.net/data/us/wi/milwaukee/wodnat](http://www.interment.net/data/us/wi/milwaukee/wodnat)

website in France  
[www.ancetres.com](http://www.ancetres.com)

Association des Familles Lemire d'Amerique  
<http://www.familleslemire.qc.ca>

Wisconsin Cemetery Records  
<http://www.wlhn.org/cemeteries.htm>

## NEWS NOTES

The new address for the American-French Genealogical Society is now

American-French Genealogical Society  
P.O. Box 830  
Woonsocket, Rhode Island 02895-0870

\*\*\*\*\*

About 10 million duplicates of 20th century military records have been found by the Veterans Administration. It had been believed that the records had been destroyed by a fire in 1972 in St. Louis. If you had been told this before, it might be a good idea to check again. Write to National Personnel Records GSA, 111 Winnebago Street, St. Louis, Missouri 63118-4199.

\*\*\*\*\*

From M.C.G.S. Reporter, vol. 33, no. 1, Feb 2002: Pension records dating back to the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812 and the Seminole War have recently been found at the National Archives. There are over one hundred boxes of pension records. None of them have been indexed or microfilmed. they are arranged by account number. They will be published in American Genealogical Magazine by Dalatrace System of Stephenville, Texas.

\*\*\*\*\*

The Wisconsin Historical Society has a research service for pre 1907 vital records available for a \$10 fee for Wisconsin residents or members of the State Historical Society and \$15 per search for all others. <http://www.shsw.wisc.edu/genealogy/ogrs/in dex.html>

\*\*\*\*\*

The 1930 Census should be available on 1 April at the National Archives and at the thirteen Regional Archives. The Wisconsin State Historical Society in Madison has ordered the complete census. It will not arrive there all at once. It will begin to arrive in April and will continue to come throughout the summer.

\*\*\*\*\*

From Je Me Souviens, v. 24, no. 2, Autumn 2001: There is an article on "Acadia 1612-1614" from the Jesuit Relations.

\*\*\*\*\*

Memoires de la Société Généalogique

Canadienne-Francaise, v. 52 no. 3 Autumn 2001 has an article on immigrants to New France from Marseilles. A list of immigrants is included. There are also articles on the families of Pierre Armand Limoges dit Jolicoeur; Louis Gariepy; Les Rapin dit Skayanis dit Landroche; and the fille roi, Marie Hubert.

\*\*\*\*\*

In November, the NGS circulating library was turned over to the St. Louis County Library. More than 20,000 books were transferred. By February, the collection was scheduled to be available for interlibrary loan. Information on this special collection can be found at [www.slcl.lib.mo.us/slcl/sc/sc-genpg.htm](http://www.slcl.lib.mo.us/slcl/sc/sc-genpg.htm)

\*\*\*\*\*

The St. Louis Genealogical Society Quarterly, v. 34, no. 4, Winter 2001 has an alphabetical listing of St. Louis area cemeteries and their locations. The list includes family cemeteries.

\*\*\*\*\*

In Je Me Souviens, v. 23, no. 2, Autumn 2000, Eugena Poulin, RSM, PhD has an article on "the contribution of the women to the economy of New France."

\*\*\*\*\*

From Roots in Washburn County, v. 16 no. 1, Jan 2002 and subsequently from Seattle Genealogical Society Bulletin, v. 47 no 1, Fall 1997: Magnetism can destroy data on a disc Do not store your discs in a safe deposit box which is metal and can become magnetized. Do not use magnetized paperclip holders near your computer or discs. Avoid putting discs in your purse. Many of the snap closures are magnetized.

\*\*\*\*\*

The Wisconsin State Genealogical Society is looking for volunteers to help out at the NGS Conference being held at the Midwest Express Center the 15-18 of May. If you are able to give some of your time, contact them at: <http://www.wsgs.org>

\*\*\*\*\*

The Church of Latter Day Saints has a free booklet entitled, *How Do I Start My Family History*. The publication is available at Church distribution centers and can be ordered by calling 1-800-537-5971 or on the Internet at <http://www.familysearch.org>  
Be sure to specify item number 32916.

From M.C.G.S. Reporter, vol 32, no. 4, Nov 2001: The Milwaukee County Historical Society has a roster of veterans of the Civil War from Wisconsin. The alphabetical list gives name, rank, company, regiment, residence at time of enlistment, date of enlistment, cause and discharge from service. It also has state censuses of veterans alphabetically arranged for 1885, 1895 and 1905.

\*\*\*\*\*

From Wisconsin State Old Cemetery Society, Summer 2001: Below are listed initials of some fraternal organizations which you may find on the tombstones of some of your ancestors.

A.O.H. Ancient Order of Hiberians  
I.O.O.F. Independent Order of Oddfellows  
W.O.W. Woodmen of the World  
M.W.A. Modern Woodmen of America  
B.P.O.E. Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks  
F.O.E. Fraternal Order of Eagles  
A.L.O.H. American Legion of Honor  
K.C. Knights of Columbus  
A.O.F. Ancient Order of Foresters  
K.M. Knights of Malta

\*\*\*\*\*

#### COMING UP

2 April 2002, 10:00 am: Congregational Church Hall at 1511 Church St., Wauwatosa: Lore Bessler of the Wisconsin State Historical Society Library (microforms room) will speak on resources available there.

\*\*\*\*\*

15-18 May 2002: National Genealogical Society Conference, "An American Sampler," Midwest Express Center, Milwaukee, Wis., hosted by Wisconsin State Genealogical Society. There will be 168 lectures, 23 computer labs, and over 200 exhibitors booths.

For information:

National Genealogical Society  
4527 17th St. North  
Arlington, VA 22207-2399  
[www.ngsgenealogy.org](http://www.ngsgenealogy.org)  
phone: (800) 473-0060 or (703) 525-0050

\*\*\*\*\*

24-26 May 2002: Seminar 2002, Nottawasaga Inn, Alliston, Ontario: sponsored by Ontario

Genealogical Society: Their 40th Anniversary seminar. For information:

Ontario Genealogical society  
40 Orchard View Blvd., Suite 102  
Toronto, Ontario M4R 1B9  
phone: (416) 489-0734  
[www.ogs.on.ca](http://www.ogs.on.ca)

\*\*\*\*\*

31 May-2 June 2002: "Roots 2002" presented by The Quebec Family History Society at McGill University, Montreal, Quebec: The Family History Society will be celebrating its 25th anniversary. All programs and events will be in English. René Jetté and Luc Lepine are among the speakers. For information:

Q.F.H.S.  
P. O. Box 1026  
Pte. Claire, Quebec,  
Canada H9S 4H9  
phone: (514) 695-1502  
[www.cam.org/~qfhs/index.html](http://www.cam.org/~qfhs/index.html)  
e-mail: [roots2002@canada.ca](mailto:roots2002@canada.ca)

\*\*\*\*\*

7-10 August 2002: FGS Conference, Ontario Convention Center, Ontario, California, hosted by the California State Genealogical Alliance.  
phone: (888) FGS-1500  
website: [www.fgs.org](http://www.fgs.org)  
E-mail: [fgs-office@fgs.org](mailto:fgs-office@fgs.org)

\*\*\*\*\*

27 Sep 2002: French Canadian/Acadian Genealogists of Wisconsin Twentieth Anniversary Reunion Banquet at Klemmers, Oklahoma Ave., Milwaukee.

\*\*\*\*\*

May 2003: National Genealogical Society Conference: Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

\*\*\*\*\*

27-29 June 2003: The Juneau International Family Reunion, New Orleans, Louisiana; for information:

Juneau International Family Reunion  
P.O. Box 7864  
Shreveport, Louisiana 71137  
phone: (318) 424-7211  
e-mail: [juneau@softdisk.com](mailto:juneau@softdisk.com)

\*\*\*\*\*

3-6 Sep 2003: FGS Conference to be held in Orlando, Florida.

\*\*\*\*\*

6-9 Nov 2003: "America's Melting Pot," the

7th New England Regional Genealogical Conference; Sea Crest Resort and Conference Center, North, Falmouth, Massachusetts. For information:

NERGC 2003 Program Chair  
Joyce S. Pendery, CG  
200 Mill Road  
Falmouth, MA 02540  
e-mail: jpendery@aol.com

\*\*\*\*\*

31 July - 15 August 2004: Congrès mondial acadien Celebration. Celebrations, conferences, concerts, family reunions and gatherings are being planned. Various regions and communities will host the events. You can learn about these Acadian regions at [www.cma2004.com](http://www.cma2004.com)

For more information, write  
Congrès mondial acadien 2004  
Roy Building, Suite 106  
1657 Barrington Street  
Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 2A1  
phone: 902-424-4284  
[info@cma2004.com](mailto:info@cma2004.com)  
[www.cma2004.com](http://www.cma2004.com)

#### QUESTIONS DES LECTEURS

Marlene Rochon, 1216 Le Messurier St., Wausau, Wis., 54403 is searching for the parents of **Joseph LeMaire** b. 1817 in Canada and **Rosella Houle** b. in 1830 in Wis. She would like to correspond with anyone researching these surnames in the Green Bay area.

\*\*\*\*\*

Frank Kirschbraun 9805 W. Montana Ave., West Allis, WI 53227-3327 is looking for information on **Edward Marcouiller** of Green Bay, WI, b. about 1900.

\*\*\*\*\*

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

\*\*\*\*\*

Robert Bugeon, 10620 Alabama Ave., Chatsworth, CA 91311 is seeking information on his grandfather, **Harry S. Bougeno** or **Bougeon**, b. possibly in 1902 in Paducah, Kentucky; m. **Eunice Householder** in Paducah, Kentucky; d. in 1941 at Paducah, Kentucky.

He was a carpenter/ contractor. He had at least 4 sisters and 1 brother--Rose, Ortence or Ortense, Eileen, Marjorie and Henry.

\*\*\*\*\*

Luanne Hamel, ([luahamel@UP.NET](mailto:luahamel@UP.NET)) is looking for the death record of her ggggrandfather, **Joseph Archambault**, b. 8 Sep 1824 Repentigny. He was the son of **Joseph Archambault** and **M. Angelique Dominique Janot dit Lachapelle**. **Joseph** was m. twice, 1m. **Sophie Therrien**, 2m. **Catherine Beauchamp**. He seems to have moved back and forth a number of times between St-Paul-L'Ermite and St-Charles-de-Lachenaie, Canada and Calumet, Michigan.

\*\*\*\*\*

Lori Damuth, 4169 N. 96th Street, Wauwatosa, WI 53222-1528 is seeking the date and place of marriage of **Jean-Baptiste Denomme** and **Susanne Jolineau dit Leblanc**. **Jean Baptiste Denomme** was b. 11 Jan 1803 at St. Cuthbert, Qbc. to **Charles Denomme** and **Marie-Josephe Tubord dit LaTourelle**; d. 8 Apr 1894 and buried at Sault Ste-Marie, Ontario. **Susanne Jolineau dit Leblanc**, the daughter of **Etienne Jolineau** and **Francoise Tuchene**, was born 1821 at Kettle River and was bap. 1826 at Michilmackinac. She d. 10 Dec 1880 and was buried at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario.

\*\*\*\*\*

Teri Dupuis, 10506 W. Concordia, Milwaukee, WI 53222-3355 is seeking the parents of **Genevieve Duval**, d. 15 Sep and bur. 17 Sep 1833 at Pte. aux Trembles, Quebec. **Genevieve** was m. to **Nicolas Archambault**. In their m. record at L'Enfant Jesus, it states she was the widow of **Joseph Dango-Populus**.

\*\*\*\*\*

Joyce Banachowski, 3230 So. 15th St., Milwaukee, WI 53215-4632 is seeking the place and date of death of **Joseph Martin-Pelland** or **Pellant** bap 12 Sep 1819 at Ste Elisabeth de Joliette; m. 19 Feb 1844 to **Anne Rondeau** at Ste-Elizabeth. **Joseph's** parents were **Basile Martin-Pelland** and **Felicite Bonin**.

She is also seeking the place and date of birth and death of his wife, **Anne Rondeau**. Her parents were **Joseph Rondeau** and **Thérèse-Angele Piette**.

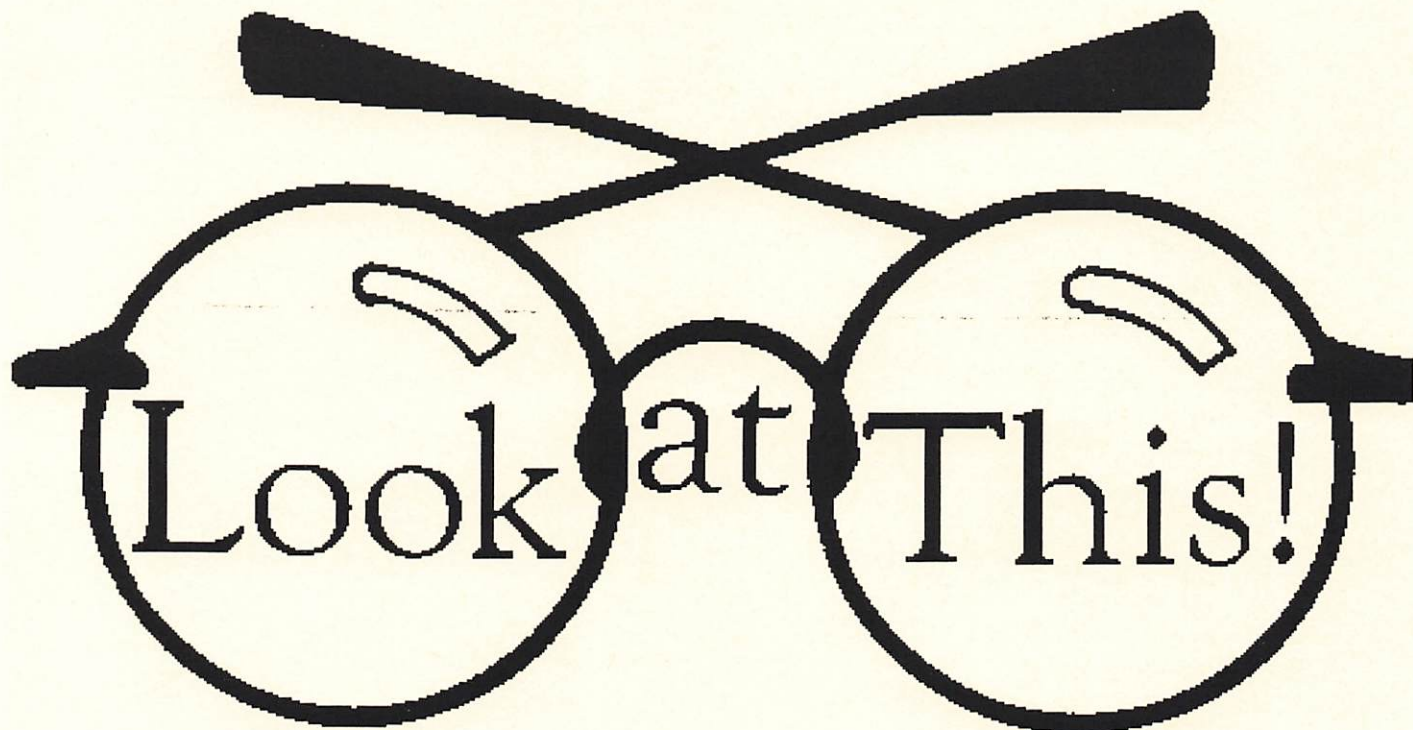
## List of Forms available in the **GENEALOGY FORMS** Packet of the FCGW

1. Abstract of Deed Form
2. Basic "How to" Books
3. Birth or Death Index Form
4. Birth/Christening/Marriage/Death Extraction Form
5. Canadian Census Extraction Form - 1851
6. Canadian Census Extraction Form - 1861
7. Canadian Census Extraction Form - 1871
8. Canadian Census Extraction Form - 1881
9. Canadian Census Extraction Form - 1891
10. Canadian Census Extraction Form - 1901
11. Canadian Census Extraction Form Short Form
12. Checklist of Resources Form - Husband
13. Checklist of Resources Form - Wife
14. Family Group Sheet first page - 1A
15. Family Group Sheet second page - 1B
16. Family Group Sheet first page - 2A
17. Family Group Sheet second page - 2B
18. Genealogy Books, Pamphlets Form
19. Land Records Index Form
20. Loiselle Marriage Index Extraction Form
21. Marriage Index Form
22. Parish records - Birth Extraction Form
23. Parish Records - Death Extraction Form
24. Parish Records - Marriage Extraction Form
25. Pedigree Chart - Numbered
26. Pedigree Chart - Unnumbered
27. Probate Abstract Form
28. Probate Index Form
29. Record of Research Form
30. Relationship Chart
31. U.S. Census Extraction Form - 1850
32. U.S. Census Extraction Form - 1860
33. U.S. Census Extraction Form - 1870
34. U.S. Census Extraction Form - 1880
35. U.S. Census Extraction Form - 1890
36. U.S. Census Extraction Form - 1900
37. U.S. Census Extraction Form - 1910
38. U.S. Census Extraction Form - 1920
39. Vital/Church Records Form

**Order a packet for \$5.00 + \$3.00 s & h**

FCGW    P.O. Box 414    Hales Corners, WI 53130-0414





Our Website is:  
[www.fcgw.org](http://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

Packet of 39 genealogy forms, \$5.00 plus \$3.00 postage and handling

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