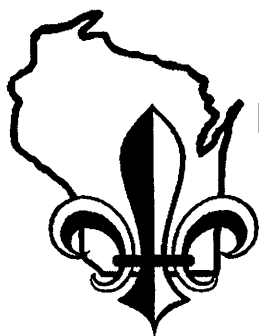


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French Canadian/Acadian Genealogists of Wisconsin

Quarterly

Volume 20 No. 1

Autumn 2005

From the President

The St. Louis Parish, Fond du Lac, WI Project is progressing well. If you are interested in helping, contact **Steve McKay** at smckay54@aol.com or write to us at:

St. Louis Project
FCGW

P.O. Box 414

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Steve McKay has also been busy getting a set of the *Quarterlies* bound for our library. There will be five books covering volumes 1 - 17, at a cost of \$32 per book. If you would like to contribute a donation to this project, send a check to:

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For every \$32 you donate, your name will be inscribed in one of the bound copies.

Thanks to **Anita Gamma**, we now have videos of our speakers. So far, we have **George Findlen** speaking on Canon Law and Genealogy and **Tim Vincent** speaking on Travel and Research in Unusual Places. If you would like to view these, you can check them out of the library or send a \$5.00 check to us to cover the cost of packaging and handling. When you are finished, you can mail the tape back.

T-shirts, T-shirts, T-shirts! Do you have your FCGW T-shirt yet? They are royal blue with white lettering. We have quite a few left for sale --- medium, large, and extra large are \$15.00 each. 2X large are \$17.50. Send a check to the FCGW and include \$3.00 for postage and handling for each shirt.

More books are being purchased for the library regularly. We are also receiving many books as donations. Check out the library page on our website. You might find a book to help you with your research.

Please - if you are able to present a program for one of our meetings, do let us know. Vice President **Marge Keshena** has several slots open for 2006. She will be happy to hear from you.

The ballot for the fall elections is included in this mailing. We are grateful to the following people who have offered their name:

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Kateri (Teri) Dupuis

414-443-9429

kdupuis@wi.rr.com

SILVERSMITHS (ORFÈVRES) IN NEW FRANCE AND FRENCH CANADA

By Joyce Banachowski

Under the French Regime

There were three groups who were in need of the services of the silver craftsman — the church was interested in ecclesiastical vessels, the wealthy in domestic silver and those involved in the fur trade in trade silver. The silver / gold smith could work in either medium. However, in New France and French Canada, silver was the metal primarily used. This was due to the cost and the unavailability of gold over silver.

Silver for domestic use was used for cups, goblets, serving dishes, ladles, tea pots, eating utensils, candle sticks, lamps, and other daily uses by the wealthy well into the eighteenth century. Its value was generally constant and therefore, served as a form of investment. Silver could be displayed in fine homes and if necessary could be exchanged for cash. Surprisingly little is found of Quebec produced domestic silver pieces dating to the seventeenth century although the early silversmiths of Quebec knew of

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

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President: Kateri Dupuis,
414 443-9429
Vice President: Marge Keshena
Treasurer: Joan Nycz, 414 541-3575
Recording Secretary: Audrey Cayo
414 529-3205
Corresponding Secretary: Pat Ustine
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Director at Large: Marilyn Bourbonais,
414 476-6673
Director at Large: James Gaboury,
262 446-0194

Website: www.fcgw.org

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Publications Chairperson: Pat Geyh
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Our objectives are to foster and encourage interest and research in French Canadian and Acadian genealogy, heritage and culture.

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them and were capable of producing them. It may be that after the conquest, much was taken back to France or England or old pieces were melted and made into new pieces.

Throughout the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the silversmith was important in a community — for the church, the entrepreneur and the lay person. The church had the greatest need for the silversmith. The church required that silver or gold be used for sacred religious vessels.¹ At first, less important vessels—censers, crosses, lamps, candle sticks, bénitiers and trays—could be made of copper or pewter. As a parish became better off, these too were made of silver. The largest and most elaborate piece of silver used in church ceremonies was the monstrance. It was usually oval in shape mounted on a shaft which would be held by both hands. The center held the host. This was surrounded by forked or wavy rays of varying lengths. Later ones were often more elaborately decorated with semi precious stones and enamels. They ranged in size from a little over a foot to three feet. In Quebec, they were generally about two feet. The earliest processional cross made by a Quebec silversmith was in the second quarter of the eighteenth century. Only a few important parishes could afford a silver processional cross because of the large amount of silver necessary to create them. The base was a hollow tube to fit over a staff of wood

¹ Traquair, Ramsay, *The Old Silver of Quebec*, Macmillan of Canada, 1940, p. 1.

MEETING SCHEDULE

Meetings are held every second Thursday of the month in the Community Room, G110, at Mayfair Shopping Center. Enter at the Northeast mall door off the covered parking area. About half way down on the right, you will see a door leading to the elevator and the stairs. Go down one floor. Doors open at 6:30 p.m. for library use and the meeting begins at 7:30 p.m.

13 October 2005: Library will be open for research.

10 November 2005: "Cemeteries of the Milwaukee Archdiocese"

8 December 2005: Library will be open for research.

12 January 2006: Library will be open for research.

9 February 2006: Pea Soup and Johnny Cake Meeting

and often times covered with a sheet of silver.²

At first the church and wealthy inhabitants—bourgeois merchants and upper government officials—imported their plates and religious objects from France. They brought the silver objects with them or received them as gifts from well wishers in France. Up to 1700, most of the silver objects in New France came from France. Pieces of church silver were usually of the Louis XIV

² Langdon, John E., *Canadian Silversmiths 1700-1900*, Stinehour Press, Toronto, 1966, p. 11.

and XV period. These were sent from France.³ The oldest silver from Paris is a ciborium and tray dating back to 1628. They were at Hôtel Dieu, Quebec and were inscribed with the name, Jean Dannemarche. In 1686, Nicholas Perrot gave a silver gilt monstrance to the Saint-Francois-Xavier mission at De Pere, Wisconsin. It is now at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.⁴ In addition there was a demand for the work of the silversmith in providing the thousands of silver pieces used as trading silver or exchange money with the Indians in exchange for the much desired pelts or to gain the good will of a tribe.

The French population of New France was small and did not have many silversmiths of its own. The amount of imported silver diminished as the population grew. However, some wealthy continued to purchase silver from France. Louis de Gardeur de Repentigny and his wife, Madeleine Chaussegros de Léry, purchased Paris silver made by Jean Gauche in 1754.⁵

Early Quebec silver smiths used pieces from France as a guide for their works. The first silversmiths of New France were trained in France and settled in the city of Quebec. There were only a few silversmiths in New France in the seventeenth century. There were three well known silversmiths in this century —

Guillaume Beaudry or Baudry dit Desballes of Trois Rivières was an armurier of the king and a silver or gold smith. Guillaume Baudry was one of the earliest known silversmiths in the seventeenth century. Jean-Baptiste Villain was a journeyman living on Isle Orleans in the 1667 census, and René Fezeret was in Montreal. Others included Antoine Olivier le Picard, Jacques Gadois dit Mauger, grandson of Pierre Gadois, the first settler of Montreal, and Roland Paradis.⁶

Most of the early silversmiths were trained in France. Once they were in New France, they took on apprentices who often took over businesses of their masters. The silversmiths generally produced molded or welded objects which would then be decorated. Copying a design was characteristic of these early silver smiths. This was because priests and secular buyers would usually request a reproduction of something they had seen in another parish or wealthy home.⁷

The first Mother Superior of the Ursulines, Mother de l'Incarnation, wrote that by the end of the seventeenth century, there were a number of silversmiths working in the colony. Earlier in 1660, she wrote that silver was quite common in the colony. Churches, seigneurs and other wealthy inhabitants were requiring silver objects. Seigneurs often had their seigneurial monograms engraved in their silver; Commemorated marriages would

³ Lessard, Michel & Marquis, Huguette, "Silver Plate and Pewter," *Complete Guide to French-Canadian Antiques*, Hart Publishing Company, New York, 1974, p. 176.

⁴ Traquair, *op. cit.*, pp. 77-78.

⁵ *Ibid.* pp. 79-80.

⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 5, 7.

⁷ Lessard, *op. cit.*, p. 174.

also be engraved in silver.⁸

The beginning of the eighteenth century saw a number of European trained craftsmen taking over the market in New France. One of the first of these was Jacques Pagé. The Hôtel Dieu, Montreal had a number of his works—primarily forks and several spoons.⁹ French trained silversmiths introduced the apprenticeship system. This system was adopted later in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Ontario. An apprentice would work for and with his master for several years for food, clothing, shelter and attendance at church; in exchange, he would learn the secrets of the trade.¹⁰

By the mid eighteenth century a number of silversmiths were in New France—Jacques Gadois, Francois Landron, Francois Chambellan, Paul Lambert, Roland J. Paradis, Palin-Dabonville, Michel Cotton, Joseph Varin, Joseph Mailloux, Samuel Payne, and Ignace-Francois Delzenne. By mid eighteenth century, census references have been made to Levasseur, Cotton, Maisonbasse, Chambellan, Landron, Paradis, Pagé, Lambert, Mailloux and others.¹¹ During the eighteenth century, there were thirty-five known silversmiths in Quebec—twenty in the city of Quebec, fourteen in Montreal and one in St. Philippe.

During the French regime, many of them had other occupations in

addition to silversmithing.¹² This continued into the English regime as well. Some were shop keepers, fur traders, gunsmiths, auctioneers, pearl stringers, jewelers and clock and watch makers. For example: René Fezeret was an armorer and member of the armorer's guild; Pierre Gauvreau had a general merchandise store in lower Quebec; Jacques Pagé dit Carcy sold linen; Charles Mauge was interested in the fur trade; He with Jacques and Nicolas Varin had dealings with the Detroit post; Cruikshank had a successful hardware business; James Hanna of Quebec sold surgical instruments, skates, and fishing tackle; Pierre Huguét was a wig maker and Joseph Schindler was a muff maker.¹³

Silver was rare in the colony. Some silver ingots were brought from France but this was generally not a sufficient amount. As a result old metal was reused. Often, an old silver item would be repaired or remade into a new item. Church records record many examples where repairs were made or new vessels created from old. Old silver coins would be saved and used. The coins used were French, Portugese miliers, Austrian silver Leopolds, English crowns, and Spanish dollars or reals. All of these coins circulated freely in New France.¹⁴ An important source for the silver in the seventeenth and eighteenth century were the Spanish reals or pieces of eight. In 1732, the Spanish in Mexico City were able with a screw press to

⁸ Traquair, *op. cit.*, p. 3.

⁹ Lessard, *op. cit.*, p. 176.

¹⁰ Langdon, *op. cit.*, p. 4.

¹¹ *Ibid.*

¹² Traquair, *op. cit.*, p. 5.

¹³ Langdon, *op. cit.*, pp. 24-25.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, p.20.

turn out coins of exact weight.¹⁵ The coins would be melted, cast into ingots and rolled or cast into moulds. If these were not available, other old silver would be reworked.¹⁶ The church of Bellechasse was destroyed by fire in 1806. Shortly after, the wardens of the church noted "that the mass of silver from the melting of the sacred vessels in the loss of the church should be taken to a silver-smith and used to make a large and a small ciborium and a medium monstrance."¹⁷

The silversmith's need to use coins had negative effects on the economy. In Quebec, merchants hoarded silver coins. When new arrivals came to New France, all silver in their possession was confiscated even if it was a spoon or fork. The coin scarcity affected trade as well, and playing card money was introduced or used. When the English regime began about 1760, the currency problem began to improve. From 1760-1869, official coinage was controlled by the British government.¹⁸

Ownership and use of domestic silver in New France was widespread. In 1728 Intendant Dupuy sold 1,449 ounces of his silver at an auction in Quebec. Here is the list of items sold.¹⁹

2 soup tureens
4 candlesticks

1 oil lamp
2 sauce boats
1 coffee pot
2 sugar bowls
4 salt cellars
1 egg cup
6 spoons and forks,
 gilded and
 enamelled
4 knives, enameled,
 with silver blades
20 forks
23 table forks
4 large spoons, 2 for thick soup
 and 2 for stews
1 large platter (weighing 80 ounces)
4 bowls
4 oval platters
11 octagonal platters (1 weighing 83
 ounces)
2 olive spoons
6 knives, enameled

In 1749, M. Kalm, described a table setting in Quebec. Each person had a plate, napkin, spoon and fork. The spoon and fork were silver and the plate of delft. "The table was set for eight persons. A silver spoon and a fork of the same metal, wrapped in a napkin, were placed on the left of each place and a bottle of light wine on the right. No knives were on the table during the service of the dishes, each person was armed with this useful instrument. If the knife had a spring blade it was carried in the pocket, if, on the other hand, it was a dagger knife, it was hung from the neck in a sheath of morocco (leather), silk, or birchbark, artistically worked and decorated by the natives. There was also, on the right of each place a cup or goblet of silver of different shapes and sizes. Some were very simple with or

¹⁵ Wheeler, Robert C., *A Toast to the Fur Trade*, Wheeler Productions, St. Paul, 1985, p. 70.

¹⁶ Traquair, *op. cit.*, pp. 2-3.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 2.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 21.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 6.

without rings, others had handles, some were chalice-shaped with, or without legs or with raised bosses. Many were (gold) gilt inside.”²⁰ The carrying of one’s own knife was common into the 1800’s. Each woman and man carried his or her own knife.

In 1860, M. Aubert de Gaspé, in his book, *Les Anciens Canadiens*, described the room furnishings and a table setting he remembered from the end of the eighteenth century. “A great sideboard, reaching almost to the ceiling, displayed on its many shelves a service of blue Marseilles china, of a thickness to defy the awkwardness of the servants. Over the lower part of this sideboard, which served the purpose of a cupboard and which might be called the ground floor of the structure, projected a shelf a foot and a half wide, on which stood a sort of tall narrow cabinet, whose drawers lined with green cloth, held the silver spoons and forks. On this shelf also were some bottles of old wine, together with a great silver jar of water, for the use of those who cared to dilute their beverage”²¹

The lotteries that were held in Quebec are further proof of the use of silver in the colony. Lotteries were popular in New France. To protect against fraudulent schemes, authorities set up regulations. A promoter had to first have the governor’s approval to set up a lottery. Any application for a lottery had to have a list of goods which were offered as prizes as well as

papers signed by responsible and independent citizens to swear to the true value of the prizes. In early 1730, Sieur Landron, a silversmith, sponsored a lottery. He had up to 67 lots valued by de Voisy and Meson Basse (Maisonbasse) valued at 2,025 livres, 5 sols, 10 deniers. Other prizes were a silver sacred vase, a silver pepper box, a silver snuff box, a small silver snuff box, a pair of silver for shirt sleeves and a trimming of silver buttons for shirt sleeves. In July of 1730, Jean-Baptiste Lozeau, master lock smith, sponsored a lottery. A watch and a silver box were among the prizes. A Quebec watchmaker, Henry Solo, certified the value of the watch and Maisonbasse, a Quebec silversmith certified that he made the box which weighed 3 ounces and was worth 45 livres. In March 1732, Phillippe Poiré, trader, held a lottery which included 2 silver salt containers and 2 silver wash stands as prizes.²²

Acadian Silversmiths

Although the population of Nova Scotia was less than that in New France, the ownership of domestic silver was just as common as in New France. The inventory of Samuel Douglas, *bombardier* (bomb thrower), on 7 March 1743, included the following silver.²³

A silver porringer²⁴ and spoon
9 ozs.
3 gold rings on Mrs. Douglas’ fingers
3 ozs.

²² *Ibid.*, p. 7.

²³ *Ibid.* p. 8.

²⁴ A porringer is a shallow cup or bowl with a handle.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 10 and Traquair, *op. cit.*, p. 4.

²¹ Langdon, *op. cit.*, p. 10.

8 large silver spoons and one small one 17 ozs.
 6 silver teaspoons, tongs and strainer 3 ozs.
 a silver porringer 17 ozs.
 a large pair of shoe buckles, knee buckles, stock buckles 4 ozs.
 a small pair of shoe buckles 15 ozs.
 2¾ ounces of silver in a box
 5 gold rings, 3 ½ sets of gold buttons, a French piece of gold coin in an iron box from Japan 16 ozs. 8 grams
 a gold chain and locket 1 oz, ¼ less 19 grams
 a silver hilted sword
 The gold and silver value of the Douglas inventory was 158 livres 2 sols.

Silversmiths of Acadia (Nova Scotia and New Brunswick) did not appear to have been involved in producing church silver in the seventeenth and most of the eighteenth century. They generally imported their church silver from England.

In 1603 when De Monts came to Acadia, one of his directives was to search for gold and silver mines, to develop them, and to bring artisans with him to carry out this assignment. Only amethyst and copper were found. Names and/or information about gold and silver smiths in Acadia for the first one hundred years are unknown.

In 1704, Mathieu de Goutin, Paymaster at Port Royal, provides the earliest account of gold and silver smithing in a complaint to the Minister of the Colonies in Paris. Goutin was concerned that Pidart, a goldsmith and lance corporal of the

Boulardaire Company, had been relieved of his military duties for over six months so that he could make silver articles for the commandant, de Brouillon, and his mistress, M'lle Barat. Pidart lived at the commandant's home, had the use of a furnace, bench, iron molds, forms and other items. Goutin went on to report that no coins were available in the colony and he believed, them to have been melted to produce silver articles and the Louis d'Or and other gold coins had been used to make crosses and other jewelry. Goutin paid the troops in stamped playing cards because hard currency was so scarce.²⁵

Prior to the mid-eighteenth century, it is doubtful that the Acadians in villages and rural areas had any silver for domestic use. Church plate which were found at Piziquid were of London pewter rather than silver. These were dated about 1740-1750. (Piziquid had been founded in 1685.) Silver communion vessels were a necessity. These were made for the Acadian churches by court goldsmiths of the king or made by Quebec silversmiths and brought to Acadia by missionaries.²⁶

Two silversmiths were known to have been in Acadia — Jean Ferment and Joseph Lucas. Jean Ferment went to Acadia from Quebec as an interpreter in 1751 and was there until 1754. A silver pyx of his is at the Cathedral of Moncton. It was probably made for

²⁵ Mackay, Donald C., *Silversmiths and Related Craftsmen of the Atlantic Provinces*, Petheric Press, Halifax, p. 1.

²⁶ *Ibid.* p. 2.

the Memramcook parish priest.²⁷ Documents from Quebec state Joseph Lucas was an Acadian. He was known to have produced sugar tongs, spoons, shoe buckles and Indian trade silver. His mark was I.L. and a "Lion passant" which dates to the British regime.²⁸

A silver smith's "raising hammer", found in the ruins of Louisbourg may have been that of Jean-Baptiste Maison Basse who worked at Louisbourg in 1744 as a silversmith. Generally speaking, silver had not been found at Louisbourg. Two Boston silversmiths came with the British when they first laid siege to Louisbourg.— Basil Dixwell and Benjamin Green. In 1749 when Governor Edward Cornwallis founded Halifax, Richard Walker, silversmith, and Isaac Gandon, goldsmith, were on the first transports as settlers. In 1752, John Paget, watchmaker, jeweler and silversmith, and his family arrived in Halifax and were there over thirty years. The same year, two silversmiths from Boston — James Butler and Jacob Hurd — arrived in Halifax. The following year, 1753, another silversmith, Josiah Allen arrived. After the American Revolution many more silversmiths emigrated with Loyalists to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.²⁹ No silversmiths were noted in New Brunswick when the first settlers from New England went there. This changed when the Loyalists came and founded St. John. In 1785, three goldsmiths, two silversmiths

and a clock maker were freemen of St. John, and about a dozen more received land grants.³⁰ Within the next fifteen years, other silversmiths were arriving from Scotland, New York and London.

On 14 March 1789 an ad by Charles Geddes, a merchant of Halifax, appeared in the *Weekly Chronicle*. It shows the variety of silver available to the people of Halifax.

"Most fashionable tea pots, with
suitable sugar bases and milk urns.
Elegant cruet frames, with salts and
mustard tankards,
Goblets and wine funnels,
Punch strainers and ladles most
fashionable table and bracket
Candlesticks
Salt and mustard tankards
Goblets and lined tumblers
Bottle labels and salt shovels
Plain gold rings
Beautiful gold locket and breast pins,
with devices in hair
Gold watch chains, seals and keys
Gold hooks and trinkets
Silver mounted swords
Some exceedingly good gold and silver
watches."³¹

After the American Revolution, huge numbers of silversmiths came with the Loyalists into Canada, especially to York (Toronto); Halifax, Nova Scotia; Saint. John, New Brunswick; and the Maritime Provinces. In addition to the Loyalist movement, many more coming from England, Scotland and other European countries caused a surplus of workers. This led to the development of partnerships and associations. In time partnerships developed their

²⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 12.

²⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 2.

²⁹ *Ibid.*, pp. 2-3.

³⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 14.

³¹ Langdon, *op. cit.* p. 9.

own marks. Others took on new occupations – farmers, fishermen, traders, etc.

English Regime

Immediately after the conquest, not much silver work was available. However between 1770 and 1800 there is a greater demand in architecture, decoration and silver work. An increase in wealth in the country, churches being constructed and private individuals building magnificent houses all brought a prosperity to the silversmith.

After the English conquest, silver importation from France ceased. Some silver, however, was imported from England. 1770-1830 became the golden age of Canadian silver produced in Quebec. The little American silver which came into Canada was primarily from the Loyalists. After the English occupation, more American silver appears.³²

The end of the eighteenth century was the golden age of the silversmith. The master of this period was Francois Ranvoyzé. He was born in Quebec in 1739. From 1765 on, he was producing religious and secular pieces which were in great demand because of his skill and the beauty of his pieces. Most of the parishes in the Quebec area had one and often more of his signed pieces. Among his table items he produced soup tureens, ladles, and trays with bottoms engraved with detailed landscapes.³³

³² Traquair, *op. cit.*, p. 80.

³³ Lessard, *op. cit.*, p. 177

After completing his studies with Ranvoyzé, Laurent Amyot returned to Europe. He again returned to Canada in 1787. He returned with new European trends—longer forms, simplicity of lines and classic decorative ideas – instead of the copying of old designs which were being used by many of his predecessors.³⁴

By the time Ranvoyzé and Amyot reached their height, there were a number of skillful silversmiths practicing their skills in silver and gold smithing—Curtius, Delagrave, Lefebvre, Delique, Jean-Nicolas Amyot, Charles Arnoldi, John-Peter Arnoldi, Michel Arnoldi, Jean-Baptiste Bequay, Rene Blanche, Peter Bohle, Ignace Duval, Michel Fortin, Christian Grothé, Pierre Huguet dit Latour, Paul Morand, Joseph Normandeau, John Oakes, Etienne Plante, Henri Polonceau, Narcisse Roy, Francois Sasseville, Joseph Sasseville, George Savage, Nathaniel Starnes, John Thompson, and Joseph Tison. Between the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries the most successful were Michael Arnoldi, German born, Robert Cruickshank, a Scot, and Pierre Huguet dit Latour who opened shops in Montreal. Latour was a wigmaker who settled in Montreal in 1781. He immediately began to produce silver barter pieces for the fur trade with the Indians. His apprentices—Létourneau, Blanche, Marion, Gignon, Morand, Savage and Roy-- and himself were located at the foot of Mount Royal and were the great suppliers of all dealers and traders in

³⁴ *Ibid.*

the Northwest. They produced table pieces and church vessels but their work did not equal that of Amyot and Ranvozé³⁵

The nineteenth century was a period of handmade productions, but it also was the period when the American silversmiths were trying new techniques. In Quebec, Francois Sasseville, Pierre Lespérance, and Cyrille Duquet were still producing secular and church items. At the death of Pierre Huguet, Salomon Marion, Paul Morand, Pierre Bohle, and Robert Hendery successfully took over. Morand and Marion followed the Quebec school with use of lavish decorations. However Morand concentrated on smaller pieces. Between 1844 and 1862, Bohle and Hendery took over. According to Lessard, some concentrated on producing mediocre household utensils. These included Cheney, Dwight, Arnoldi, Zéphirin, Grothé, Savage and Lyman.³⁶ There was an American influence on the silversmiths of the early nineteenth century in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. This could be because of the close economic ties between them and New England.

About 1840, a new technique—silver plating—became popular. The lower prices, new techniques of production, and advertising, caused the Canadian market to be flooded with English and American silver plated and industrial mass produced goods. Electroplating, another method of plating helped put an end to the silversmith craft. By the end of

the nineteenth century, most all of the solid silver and plate silver was imported from England and the United States. The Canadian silversmiths became merchants rather than creators. The most important of these merchants were Louis-Philippe Boivin, David Bohle sons, Nelson Walker, Hendery & Leslie, Gendron & Cantion, Willer & Bremmer, and John Leslie.³⁷

Trade Silver

Brass, bronze and copper crosses were first introduced to the Indians when they were baptised. by missionaries. Rapidly, they became popular among all Indians and large quantities were then produced for the fur trade.

By 1800 the fur trade was important to the economy of Canada. The Scottish heads of the Northwest Company used Montreal as the center of their operations. They strongly competed for control with the Hudson Bay Company. The silversmiths of Quebec and Montreal filled orders for thousands of items to use in the Indian trade. Furs were traded for goods. The Hudson Bay Company gave tokens in exchange for furs. Tokens could be exchanged for goods at its trading posts for blankets, firearms, powder, shot, knives, hatchets, food, clothing ribbons, fabrics, etc.³⁸ The earliest English fur trader believed to have made and used silver ornaments, brooches and trinkets in the fur trade is believed to have been James Chaffey. Most of the silver

³⁵ *Ibid.*

³⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 178.

³⁷ *Ibid.*, pp. 178-179.

³⁸ Langdon, *op. cit.*, p. 17.

brooches had been hammered from Spanish silver coins. Chaffey was born in Somersetshire, England. He was a gold and silver smith who sailed to Philadelphia in 1760. He then went to the Bay of Fundy where he settled on Indian Island in the Bay of Fundy.³⁹

By 1770, metal jewelry, silver ornaments — buttons, ear bobs, gorgets (round and quarter moon), necklaces, rings, bracelets, wrist and arm bands, crosses, brooches and pierced strips they wound on their heads, usually decorated with feathers — became extremely popular among the Indians.

By 1774, Duperon Baby asked his brother, Francois, of Quebec to order silver ornaments for the Detroit fur trade. Francois placed an order with Jonas Schindler, silversmith of Quebec, for 100 pairs of small ear bobs and 24 ear wheels. The pieces were to be thin, well polished and able to be engraved. Duperon was satisfied but said the pieces were not as polished as those of the Montreal silversmiths. The Knox Papers indicate that in the 1780's, General Haldimand distributed 2650 silver trade items to the Niagara Indians. Most of these were produced by Montreal silversmiths — Robert Cruikshank, Pierre Huguet dit La Tour, Charles and Peter Arnoldi and Jonathan Tyler.⁴⁰ On 19 May 1800, Mackintosh ordered from Cruikshank for McTavish, Frobisher and Company the following silver ornaments which were to be sent to the Sandwich-Detroit area.

6 *setts* of gorgets
 12 large moons
 12,000 small brooches @ £6, 6 shillings
 6,000 small brooches @ £8
 5,000 large brooches @ £15
 1,500 large ear bobs
 5,000 small ear bobs
 24 small armbands @ £15
 100 pair wrist bands @ £3, 6 shillings
 100 pair wrist bands @ £2, 9 shillings
 130 pair wrist bands @ £2, 2 shillings
 100 ear wheels
 20 large crosses @ £20 each
 20 large crosses @ £23, 4 shillings
 100 crosses of assorted sizes
 *note—2 of the large crosses at £23 each were missing out of the trunk of the previous year. Two more to replace them were to be sent this year.⁴¹

In August 1797 and April 1801, £ 4184, 3 shillings, 5 pence were spent by the Northwest Company for trade silver. £ 3068, 8 shillings, 9 pence of it was paid to Pierre Huguet dit La Tour. In 1801, the Northwest Company paid £ 342, 2 shillings, 3 pence to Narcisse Roy for the following silver ornaments — 4500 brooches, 2500 pairs of ear bobs, 75 ear wheels, 12 large hollow brooches, 1500 small crosses, 20 armbands, 10 gorgets, 181 large ear bobs, 264 heart brooches, 100 wrist bands, 78 beavers, 20 double crosses (Cross of Lorraine), 6 colliers,⁴² rings and other items.⁴³

³⁹ Mackay, *op. cit.*, pp. 12-14.

⁴⁰ Langdon, *op. cit.*, p. 18.

⁴¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 18-19.

⁴² A collier was a necklace.

⁴³ *Ibid.*, p. 19.

The Hudson Bay Company did not use silver as extensively as the Northwest Company. In 1745, their company was sending brass ornaments as trade items. 1790 was the first year the Hudson Bay Company sent silver trade items — 100 pairs of silver ear rings to York Factory and 50 pairs to Eastman. From that point on the shipment of trade silver steadily increased.⁴⁴

In an Indian grave in Fort Wayne, Indiana during construction work, were found silver bracelets, anklets, medals, crosses, ear rings, pendants and brooches. A silver armband made by Benjamin Etter, a silversmith of Halifax, was found with other trade goods by the Underwater Archaeology Society of Guelph, Ontario in the French River Rapids. The French River was part of the main route between Lake Nipissing and Georgian Bay. This was part of the route between Montreal and western posts and forts — Michilmackinac, Green Bay, the Mississippi, Grand Portage, Fond du Lac, Folle Avoine and others further west.⁴⁵

Samples of silver trinkets, ornaments and jewelry have been found in Indian graves from western New York, along the Great Lakes to Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin into Ontario and west both in the United States and Canada. The use of silver ornaments began among the Iroquois about the beginning of the eighteenth century. Glass and

porcelain beads and brass, bronze and copper were still used for Indian trade, but the desire for silver quickly took hold and other Indian tribes made the same demands for it. Some of the marks on the silver pieces have been identified with American silversmiths, especially from the Philadelphia area. Between 1758 and 1763, a large number of silver trade items were made by Philadelphia silversmiths.⁴⁶

However, pieces bearing marks from Montreal the second half of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries have been found and identified. The fur traders in Montreal at the end of the eighteenth century were Scots. James and Andrew McGill's account journal for the Northwest Company gives details of silver trade items from August 1797 to April 1801 and some entries for 1802 and 1803. The primary silversmiths involved in these entries were Pierre Huguet Latour, the widow Schindler, Curtuis and Robert Cruickshank, silversmiths of Montreal. Between August 1787 and April 1801, £ 4184 , 3 shillings, 5 pence were spent on trade silver. Huguet received the most —£ 3068, 8 shillings 9 pence. There also are a number of entries of payments to Jacques Giasson, later the Jacques Giasson & Co. There are four entries for silver items for the year 1798—on 20 January for £50; on 5 February for £ 50, 10 shilling, 10 pence; on 16 February for £ 50; and on 30 April for £387, 4 shillings, 8 pence.⁴⁷

⁴⁴ *Obid.*, p. 20.

⁴⁵ Wheeler, Robert C., *A Toast to the Fur Trade*, Wheeler Productions, St. Paul, 1985, pp. 70-72.

⁴⁶ Traquair, Ramsay, "Montreal and the Indian Trade Silver," *The Canadian Historical Review*, Vol. 19, No. 1, March 1938, pp. 1, 8.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.*, pp. 4-6.

The number of silver trade items during this period must have been tremendous, and the profits even greater.

In a 1771 letter, the money value of a brooch was 3 pence; ear bobs were 6 pence each and wrist bands 1 shilling each. In exchange, a silver brooch was valued at one raccoon skin; large crosses at one small beaver or "midlin" buck and an earbob for one doe. A chief from the upper country received in addition to other goods, 300 brooches and 12 pairs of earbobs. In 1814, a list of goods sent to Green Bay for distribution were 1874 brooches and 1250 earbobs.⁴⁸ Montreal was the center of production and distribution of these silver trade items.

From the Journal of J. Dufaut who was located in south western Manitoba in the winter of 1803-1804, we find the following accounts of trade silver items for 11 Nov 1803 which were prepared for M. de Gadon to use for trade with the Indians: 20 pairs of small earrings; 12 porcelain pins, 50 small crosses, 4 ear wheels (earrings), 2 large crosses, 4 small decorative turtles, 20 pairs of square earrings, 60 small common decorative pins, 24 small common rounded pins, and 50 large common decorative pins.⁴⁹ For May 15, 1804 a listing of the silver trade items which were in the storehouse: 2 large arm bands, 2 pairs of earwheels, 1 neckband, 2 large double crosses, 2 large simple crosses, 4 shells, 7 small beavers,

8 small turtles, 45 small rounded ornamental pins, 69 small crosses, 295 ordinary ornamental pins, 75 pairs of squared earrings, 200 small plain ornamental pins, 99 pairs of small earrings, 12 porcelain clusters, 12 branches of blue porcelain, and 1 branch of white porcelain. Two days later, a canoe left and a case of silver trinkets was with its load.⁵⁰

Marks

Marks on silver indicated who made the piece and where the silversmith lived. It was not an indicator of the quality of the silver. Between 1700 and 1900 there was no organization or individual who had authority to determine the quality of the silver, the quality of workmanship or when the piece was made.

In France between 1700-1750, an imported piece of French silver actually had at least four marks, the warden's, the charge, the décharge and the master's. Some also had a town mark. The warden's mark was stamped by masters of the guild when a piece was assayed for the purity of the silver. It was usually a crowned capital letter. These were valid during the time of his office. Sometimes it was followed by a town mark which changed annually. A charge mark was struck when the piece was in the rough. A décharge mark was placed when the duty was paid. These were usually crowns, fleurs-de-lys, or head images.⁵¹

French silversmiths who first came to New France brought with them the

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 7.

⁴⁹ "The Journal of J. Dufaut," *The Beaver*, Autumn, 1974, p. 24.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, pp. 26-27.

⁵¹ Traquair, *op. cit.*, pp. 50-51

practice of stamping their work with a mark. This was a personal guarantee. There was no guild or assay office so those marks do not appear. On large pieces, there often were 3 to 5 marks on each piece. These marks often were the initials of the master. Sometimes a master varied the design of his mark. Some Canadian silversmiths did not mark their work. Occasionally Canadian silversmiths obliterated French marks and put their marks as well, but the old marks can be detected.⁵²

Silversmiths of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick imitated marks of the imported English silver — a lion, a leopard's face, a sovereign's head, a

crown, an anchor, a castle, etc. Marks of assay officers were added. Silversmiths of Halifax also began to add "H", "HX", or "H.N.S." to indicate the piece was made in Halifax or "S.J." or "N.B." if they were from St. John, New Brunswick. Silver craftsmen imitated the marks because they felt their workmanship and quality of silver were equal to that of the silversmiths of England and Scotland.⁵³

After the French regime, the mark of the Canadian silversmith changed. It showed the initials of the maker in block or script type within a rectangle, cartouche. This system of marking was used to about 1775.⁵⁴

⁵² *Ibid.*, pp. 52-53.

⁵³ Langdon, *op. cit.*, p. 23.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 22.

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SEVENTEENTH, EIGHTEENTH AND NINETEENTH CENTURY SILVERSMITHS IN NEW FRANCE AND FRENCH CANADA

In the following chart, the first column provides the name of the silversmiths of Quebec identified in 1. Langdon; John E., 2. Lessard, Michel and Marquis, Huguette, 3. Traquair, Ramsay, 4. Trudel, Jean. and 5. Mackay, Donald C., Column 2 provides the location of the silversmith; The years given are the years some documentation has been found naming that person as a silversmith. These may be notarial records, newspaper ads, church account books, censuses, church registers and records, judicial records, other documents, militia lists, directories, etc. If a single year is noted, a reference of his name for that year has been located. If there are two inclusive years given, it indicates the earliest reference is first and the latest reference is last for indicating that person was named in a source. There may be a number of references in between or there may be no other references in between. Having a single year of no reference in between two years given does not mean he did not work as a silversmith. It merely means no other documentation has been located as yet. Column 3 provides additional information on the silversmith — other trades, birth; marriages, relationships, apprenticeships, locations, etc. The last column provides the source (by number) for the information given in the chart. Complete bibliographic information is provided in the bibliography preceeding this article. The list includes those names of silversmiths from the 17th, 18th and approximately the third quarter of the 19th centuries.

| Name | Location / Dates | Miscellaneous | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 |
|---------------------|---|---|------------------|
| Allan, Adam | Saint John, N. Brunswick, 1784 | 1784—earliest piece by a Loyalist | 5 |
| Allan Jr., W.B. | Montreal, 1869 | | 1 |
| Almond, Hilmore | Quebec, 1857 | | 1 |
| Amiot, Augustin | | A dealer in church supplies; m. Marie Gille Raby | 1 |
| Amiot, Jean-Joseph | Quebec, 1791-1802 | b. in Quebec; In account books of Notre Dame church | 1 |
| Amiot, Jean-Nicolas | Quebec, 1767-1792 (3) 1750-1821 (2) | b. in Quebec; Brother of Laurent and Augustin | 1, 2, 3 |
| Amiot, Laurent | Quebec, 1764-1839 | b. in Quebec; Apprentice to Ranvoyzé; studied in France & returned to Quebec in 1786; m. 9 Apr 1793 to Marguerite Levasseur Borgia; | 1, 3 |
| Anderson, John | Quebec, 1850- | | 1 |

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|------|
| | 1851 | | |
| Anderson, Joseph | Montreal, 1850 | | 1 |
| Archambault, Charles | Montreal, 1880 | | 1 |
| Archambault, D. | Montreal, 1890 | | 1 |
| Archambault, Edmond | Montreal, 1890 | | 1 |
| Archer, David | Montreal, 1865-1880 | | 1 |
| Archer, J. G. | Montreal, 1849 | | 1 |
| Ardoin, C.J. | Quebec, 1854-1864 | | 1, 2 |
| Ardouin, C.J. R. | Quebec, 1822-1826 | Known as a silversmith, watchmaker and engraver | 1 |
| Ardouin, James | Quebec, 1855-1885 | | 1 |
| Arnoldi, Charles | Montreal, 1769-1810 | b. in Montreal 23 Sep 1779; m. 5 Oct 1805 to Anne Brown; brother of Peter and Michael | 1, 3 |
| Arnoldi, Michael | Montreal, 1792- 1802 | b. in Montreal 19 June 1763; Partnership with Robert Cruikshank dissolved 1 Nov 1784; 1802 he took his nephew, John Justus Diehl as apprentice | 1, 3 |
| Arnoldi, Peter (father) | Montreal, 1769 | Brother of Charles and Michael; m. Margaret Cayley; made trade silver; In 1798 took John Glatter as an apprentice for 7 years; 1802, took L.H.. Morand as apprentice. | 1,3 |
| Arnoldi, Peter (son) | Montreal, 1769-1789 | | 3 |
| Ascher, A. | Montreal, 1861-1862 | | 1 |
| Ascher, G. J. | Montreal, 1851-1870 | | 1 |
| Auclair, Narcisse | Montreal, 1805-1823 | 1805 apprenticed to Robert Cruikshank | 1 |
| Ault, John | Montreal, 1850 | | 1 |
| Aylwin, Thomas | Quebec, 1810 | Advertised to sell his silversmith tools in <i>Quebec Gazette</i> | 1 |
| Baddley, George | Montreal, 1862-1863 | | 1 |
| Bailey, George B., | Montreal, 1880 | | 1 |
| Bailey, J. | Quebec, 1848 | Located at 15 Ste. Anne St. | 1 |
| Barbeau, William | Quebec, 1888 | | 1 |
| Barlow, Edouard | Montreal, 1829-1837 | Named in Notre Dame church records in 1837 | 1.2 |
| Barnett, S. H. | Montreal, 1865-1868 | | 1 |
| Barron, Laurent | Montreal, 1831 | | 1 |
| Barry, John T. | Montreal, 1900 | | 1 |
| Baxter, James | Quebec, 1864 Montreal, 1860-1861 | | 1 |
| Baxter, John | Quebec, 1865 | | 1 |
| Baxter, William | Quebec, 1844- | | 1 |

| | | | |
|--|--|--|---------|
| | 1871 | | |
| Bean, John | Montreal, 1819-1823 Quebec, 1823-1826 | Came from London, England; 23 Aug 1823 he advertised he bought old gold, silver and silver lace. | 1,2 |
| Beath, John | Halifax, 1798 | Listed as goldsmith | 1 |
| Beauchamp, Alderic | Montreal, 1865-1880 | | 1 |
| Beauchamp, Armand | Montreal, 1880-1890 | | 1 |
| Beauchamp, Francois-Xavier | Montreal, 1867-1871 | Manufacturing jeweler | 1 |
| Beauchamp, Isidore | Montreal, 1867-1881 | | 1 |
| Beaudry, Edouard | Montreal, 1858-1866 | | 1 |
| Beaudry, Baudry dit DesBalles, Guillaume | Quebec, Trois Rivieres, 1656-1732 | b. 2 Oct 1656, Quebec; apprenticed to Jean Soullard; m. Soullard's daughter; also known as Sieur des Buttes | 1, 3 |
| Beaudry, Narcisse | Montreal, 1862-1880 | | 1,2 |
| Beaumont dit Pistolet, Antoine | Montreal, 1733-1781 | Also known as Antoine Pistolet; did work for Notre Dame church 1760 & 1781; May 1733, hired to go to Missillimakinac | 1 |
| Becker, John | Montreal, 1858-1861 | | 1 |
| Bedard, Elie | Quebec, 1881-1888 | | 1 |
| Bedard, Joseph | Quebec, 1857-1865 | On St. John St. | 1 |
| Bedard, Samuel | Quebec, 1888 | | 1 |
| Bedard, Simon | Quebec, 1855-1871 | | 1 |
| Beguay, Jean Baptiste | Quebec, 1815 | Goldsmith; 28 yrs old in 1814; Captain of Panet's Company | 1,2 |
| Belanger, Alex | Montreal, 1890-1891 | | 1 |
| Belanger, Noël | Quebec, 1855 | | 1 |
| Bellefleur, Napoléon | Montreal, 1890 | Working silversmith | 1 |
| Benoit, James | Montreal, 1858-1859 | | 1 |
| Berger, George | Montreal, 1866-1900 | | 1 |
| Bertrand, S. | Montreal, 1856-1857 | | 1 |
| Bessonett, J.S.B. | Halifax, 1827-1832 | | 1 |
| Bethel, Francis | Montreal, 1831-1869 | In census of 1831 | 1 |
| Bewes, Daniel dit David | Quebec, 1844-1852 | Goldsmith and watchmaker as well as silversmith | 1, 2, 3 |
| Beziers, Evariste | Montreal, 1900 | Working silversmith | 1 |
| Bidwell, William | Montreal, 1843 | | 1 |
| Bienvenu, Charles | Montreal, 1865- | | 1 |

| | | | |
|----------------------------|---|--|---------|
| | 1866 | | |
| Biron, Octave | Montreal, 1861-1862 | | 1 |
| Bisbrown, Thomas | Halifax, 1796-1799 | Working silversmith | 1 |
| Blache, Francois | Montreal, 1781-1820 | 25 Sep 1797—apprenticed for 5 years to Pierre Huguet dit Latour. | 1 |
| Blache, René | Montreal, 1771-1820 | Apprenticed to Robert Cruikshank in 1796 until 1799 | 1, 2, 3 |
| Black, James | Quebec, 1855 | At 10 Notre Dame St. | 1 |
| Blair, D.W. | Montreal, 1857 | At 291 St. Paul St. | 1 |
| Blythe, John | Montreal, 1865-1881 | | 1 |
| Blythe, R. H. | Montreal, 1843 | | 1 |
| Bohan, Stephan | Montreal, 1819 | | 1 |
| Bohle, Dancie C. | Montreal, 1820 | Working silversmith | 1 |
| Bohle, David | Montreal, 1796 | Father of David, Peter, & Francis; working silversmith | 1, 2, 3 |
| Bohle, Beaulé, David (son) | Montreal, 1831-1870 | Partner of brother, Peter | 1, 2, 3 |
| Bohle, Francis | Montreal, 1843-1867; Lagauchetière. 1847-1849 | Partner with Alfred Desroches 1859-1860; working silversmith | 1, 2, 3 |
| Bohle, Peter | Montreal, 1786-1864 | Apprenticed at age 14 for 7 years with Robert Cruikshank; made trade silver; partner with Robert Hendery 1853-1856 | 1, 2, 3 |
| Boivin, Louis-Phillipe | Montreal, 1842-1856 | An importer, but made no silver himself (3) | 1, 2, 3 |
| Bolduc, B& L | Quebec, 1888 | | 1 |
| Boleyn, Robert | Quebec, 1852 | | 1 |
| Bolt, J. | Montreal, 1880-1900 | 3 brothers worked together—Alfred, Charles & J.; gold chain manufacturers, jewelers & repairers | 1 |
| Booth, John | Saint John, NB 1770-1813 | Gold & silver smith; Made & repaired gold rings, silver teaspoons etc. | 1 |
| Boudreau, Mathurin | Montreal, 1869-1870 | | 1 |
| Bouré or Bouret,, Narcisse | Quebec, 1854-1865 | | 1, 2 |
| Bouret, J. Edouard | Quebec, 1864 | | 1 |
| Bourque, F. X. | Quebec, 1861-1864 | | 1 |
| Bowen Bros. | Quebec, 1882 | | 1 |
| Bower, R. . | Montreal, 1820 | | 1 |
| Boyd, Samuel | Quebec, 1855 | | 1 |
| Boyer, Paul | Montreal, 1819 | | 1, 3 |
| Bramley, William | Montreal, 1890-1891 | | 1 |
| Brandon, Samuel | Halifax, 1796 | Working gold and silversmith | 1 |
| Brazeau, Edmond | Montreal, 1864-1869 | | 1 |
| Bremner, William | Montreal, 1890-1891 | | 1 |

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|---|---------|
| Brisbrown, Thomas | Quebec, 1785-1796 | Also jeweler & engraver from Edunburgh, Scotland | 1 |
| Brisson, Joseph | Montreal, 1865-1880 | | 1 |
| Brody, James | Montreal, 1831 | Appears in 1831 census | 1 |
| Bron, Templeton | Montreal, 1819 | | 1 |
| Brothers, William | Saint John, NB, 1785 | | 1 |
| Brown, Michael Septimus | Halifax, 1864-1886 | Apprenticed to Peter Nordbeck; his nephew, Thomas Brown was apprenticed to his uncle in 1851 & took over his uncle's business in 1886 | 1 |
| Brown T. | Montreal, 1843 | Working silversmith | 1 |
| Bruce, Charles | Montreal, 1862-1868 | | 1 |
| Bruff, Charles Ollivier | Shelburne, NS, 1760-1817 | Jeweler & goldsmith; Loyalist from New York | 1 |
| Brundage, Jeremiah | Saint John, NB. 1785-1816 | Loyalist who came in 1785 | 1 |
| Brunet, Philemon | Quebec, 1871-1888 | | 1 |
| Cameron, Andrew | Quebec, 1779 | | 1 |
| Campbell, James | Montreal, 1643 | | 1 |
| Campeau, H. | Montreal, 1880-1881 | At 397 Beaudry St. | 1 |
| Cantin, Leon | Quebec, 1888 | At 173 St. John St. | 1 |
| Carter-Hickok | Montreal, 1880-1890 | | 1 |
| Cary, John | Montreal, 1831 | | 1, 3 |
| Castonguay, Alfred | Montreal, 1880-1890 | | 1 |
| Cathro, Thomas George | Quebec, 1822-1837 | | 1 |
| Cattin, F. | Montreal, 1844 | Working silversmith | 1 |
| Catton, Richard, | Quebec, 1819-1826 | Came from London; watchmaker and clock maker and chronometer; also seller | 1 |
| Chambellan, Francois | Quebec, 1688-1747 | Born in Paris; came to Quebec 1716; had Jean Baptiste Mars, Jean Baptiste Deschevery and Claude Monmellian as apprentices. | 1, 2, 3 |
| Chamberland, Simeon | Quebec, 1888 | | 1 |
| Champagne, Jean Baptiste | Quebec, 1786-1831 | 1786—made instrument de la Paix for St. Denis church, Chambly; working silversmith | 1, 3 |
| Champagne dit Fourret, Pierre | Montreal, 1780-1790 | Silversmith | 1 |
| Chartrand, Fracois | Montreal, 1653-1870 | | 1 |
| Chartrand, Jacques | Quebec, 1854-1865 | | 1 |
| Chartrand, Louis | Quebec, 1852-1864 | | 1 |
| Chateauvert, Elzéar | Quebec, 1864 | | 1 |
| Chedler, | Quebec, 1767 | This may be Joseph Schindler of Quebec; | 1, 3 |

| | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|--|---------|
| | | 1767—Chedlar made monstrance & incense boat for St. Charles de Bellechasse at cost of £129 | |
| Cheney, Martin | Montreal, 1819 | Working silversmith | 1, 2, 3 |
| Chessell, William | Quebec, 1857 | Also an engraver | 1 |
| Christmas, D. S. | Quebec, 1836-1852 | 1851—in Upper town | 1 |
| Claude, R. M. | Montreal, 1863-1865 | | 1 |
| Clement, Isaac | Quebec, 1774-1795 | Engraver, seal cutter & silversmith | 1, 2 |
| Clendinnen, John | Montreal, 1849-1870 | | 1 |
| Cohen, Benjamin L. | Quebec, 1862 | | 1 |
| Colard, Antoine, | Montreal, 1831 | In 1831 census | 1 |
| Cole, James | Montreal, 1870-1880 | | 1 |
| Comens, W. Benjamin | Montreal, 1806-1811 | Came from Vermont; associated with Charles Arnoldi | 1, 3 |
| Conrat, Jean | Quebec, 1855 | | 1 |
| Cook, T | Quebec, abt. 1830 | | 1, 2 |
| Coton, Joannes | Quebec, 1740 | Hôpital Général has a spoon with his name engraved | 1 |
| Coton, Cotton, Michel | Quebec, 1759 | b. 2 June 1700, Quebec; apprenticed to Francois Chambellan; 1750-1751—listed as merchant; made monstrance for St. Famille, Isle d'Orleans; in 1744 census | 1, 3 |
| Couillard, Amédée | Montreal, 1890-1900 | Working silversmith & plater | 1 |
| Couture, David | Quebec, 1848-1851 | | 1 |
| Couture, Pierre | Quebec, 1844-1852 | | 1 |
| Cranston, James | Montreal, 1847 | | 1 |
| Crebassa, Charles S. | Montreal, 1867-1880 | | 1 |
| Creyk, James | Montreal, 1842-1850 | In partnership with his brother, William | 1 |
| Cristalar, A. M. | Montreal, 1847 | | 1 |
| Crotte, Charles | Montreal, 1831 | Listed as silversmith in 1831 census | 1 |
| Crotte, Étienne | Montreal, 1819 | Made silver for Notre Dame church | 1 |
| Crowley, Jas. | Montreal, 1855-1857 | | 1 |
| Cruikshank, Robert | Montreal, 1767-1809 | Born in England; about 1767—went to Boston; 1773—went to Montreal; 1797—had a general hardware business; important in trade silver work, sold to Northwest Co 1799-1803; 1806—shareholder in Northwest Company; made large number of domestic and church pieces; furnished silver to Lacadie church 1787-1789. 1806—a justice of peace; Had many apprentices | 1, 2, 3 |
| Cullen, Terrance | Montreal, 1868- | | 1 |

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|---------|
| | 1869 | | |
| Cullin, T. W. | Montreal, 1856-1857 | | 1 |
| Curtius, Simon Charles | Montreal, 1797-1801 | Made trade silver; mentioned in James and Andrew McGill's Journal for purchases 7 June 1798 & 4 July 1798 | 1, 2, 3 |
| LC | Quebec, abt 1770 | Working silversmith; made flatware | 1 |
| Davernay dit St. Germain, Nicolas | Quebec, 1696-1744 | Listed as a silversmith in census of 1744 | 1 |
| David, Alexandre | Montreal, 1819 | | 1 |
| Davidson, James | Montreal, 1869-1871 Hamilton, 1885 | | 1 |
| Davis, Isaac | Montreal, 1842-1844 | | 1 |
| Davis, John | Montreal, 1850 | | 1 |
| Dean, William | Halifax, NS, 1792-1793 | | 1 |
| Deblois, Louis | Quebec, 1826-1835 | | 1 |
| Delagrave, Francois | Quebec, 1816-1831 | Advertised he repairs every kind of plate so that it looks new | 1, 2, 3 |
| Delahaye, Benjamin | Quebec, 1864 | | 1 |
| Delahaye, Charles | Montreal, 1890-1900 | Worked as a silversmith at 66 Elizabeth St. | 1 |
| Delamn, George C. | Montreal, 1866-1869 | Silversmith | 1 |
| Delique, Charles Francois | Montreal, 1758-1767 | In Notre Dame church records 1758-1767; born in 1738 in Montreal | 1, 2, 3 |
| Delisle, William Frederic | Montreal, 1796-1831 | Apprenticed to Robert Cruikshank 11 Sep 1795 for 7 years; in 1831 census | 1, 2, 3 |
| Delzel | Quebec, 1753-1767 | 1753—Made 3 cruets and in 1767 a chalice for St. Charles de Bellechasse church; he was paid £55, 4 shillings. | 1 |
| Delzenne, Ignace Francois | Quebec & Montreal 1741-1768 | Born about 1717 in Lille, France; m. 1744 to Catharine LaPlante at Montreal; did work for Notre Dame, Montreal church 1741-1751; 1768—last work records at Notre Dame de la Victoire church, Quebec | 1, 2, 3 |
| Delzenne, Jean | Quebec, 1775 | 1775—Believed to have apprenticed to Francois Ranvoyzé | 1 |
| Delzenne, Joseph | Quebec, 1775 | Apprenticed to Ignace Francois Delzenne | 1, 3 |
| Denman, George C. | Montreal, 1866-1900 | | 1 |
| Denman, Walter | Montreal, 1900 | Son of William Henry; listed in directory as a silversmith | 1 |
| Denman, Willaim Henry | Montreal, 1859-1900 | 1864—in partnership with Francis Bohle; | 1 |
| Denny, David | Quebec, 1822-1826 | 1822—Also constable in Lower town | 1 |
| Derby, Oscar G. | Montreal, 1869-1870 | | 1 |
| Derome, F.X. | Montreal, 1850-1851 | | 1 |

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| Desjardins, Henri | Montreal, 1880-1881 | | 1 |
| Desroches, Alfred | Montreal, 1858-1890 | 1859—partner of David Bohle | 1, 2 |
| Develin, Patrick | Montreal, 1841 | 1844—known as Devlin | 1 |
| Devlin, Isaac | Quebec, 1846 | Appears in Quebec seminary accounts for silver work; 1846—died in Quebec fire | 1 |
| Die, George | Montreal, 1863-1865 | Working silversmith | 1 |
| Diehl, John Justus | Montreal, 1802 | Apprenticed to Michael Arnoldi until 24 March 1802; left silversmithing for medicine | 1 |
| Dion, George | Quebec, 1864 | | 1 |
| Dobbin, John F. | Quebec, 1888 | | 1 |
| Donati, Joseph | Quebec, 1865-1888 | | 1 |
| Dorion, George T. | Montreal, 1865-1870 | | 1 |
| Doyle, George | Montreal, 1853-1865 | 1865—listed in directory | 1 |
| Drolet, J.B. Hector | Quebec, 1865 | | 1 |
| Drolet, J. Telesphore | Quebec, 1888 | | 1 |
| Drolet, T., | St. Roch, abt 1870 | | 1 |
| Drysdale, Thomas | Quebec, 1844-1849 | | 1 |
| Dufresne, L. P. | Montreal, 1869-1900 | | 1 |
| Dugas | Quebec, 1791 | 1791—furnished cruets to St. Antoine at Baie du Febvre for £ 48 | 1 |
| Dupont, Edouard | Quebec, 1865 | | 1 |
| Duquet, Cyrille | Quebec, 1872 | 1872—made silver trowel and mallet for Earl of Dufferin, governor general, for laying cornerstone for Dufferin Terrace, Quebec | 1 |
| Durette, C. | Montreal, 1880-1900 | | 1 |
| Durette, George | Montreal, 1859-1870 | | 1 |
| Durocher, Jean B. | Montreal, 1868-1900 | | 1 |
| Dusseault, J. B. | Montreal, 1890-1900 | | 1 |
| Duval, | Montreal, 1738 | | 1 |
| Duval, Charles | Montreal, 1798-1800 | Name appears in accounts for repairs to silver in Notre Dame church | 1 |
| Duval, Ignace | Montreal, 1803 | Name appears in Notre Dame church records. | 1, 2, 3 |
| Dwight, James Adams | Montreal, 1818-1847- | 1818—partner with George Savage; 1819—partner with Martin Cheney | 1, 2, 3 |
| Eaves, William | Montreal, 1859-1900 | | 1 |
| Ellis, James | Quebec, 1820-1822 | Working silversmith; name appears in <i>Quebec Gazette</i> 4 Sep 1820 | 1, 2 |
| Emond, Simon | Montreal, 1802 | | 1, 3 |
| Ennis, William | Quebec, 1857 | Goldsmith | 1 |

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|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|---------|
| Eppleby, Fred | Montreal, 1890 | | 1 |
| Etherington, George | Montreal, 1842-1868 | 1842—at 82 Notre Dame St.; 1843-at 62 St. Mary St. | 1 |
| Ethier, Charles | Quebec, 1864 | A gold and silver plater; | 1 |
| Etter, Peter | Halifax, N.S., 1764-1798 | Also a jeweler; came to Halifax with British army under Howe after evacuation of Boston; watch & clock maker | 1 |
| Fahrland, Theophile | Montreal, 1869 | | 1 |
| Faseret, D. | Montreal, 1792 | Born at St. Hilaire parish; in 1792 census | 1, 2, 3 |
| Falardeau, Joseph | Quebec, 1888 | | 1 |
| Farquhar, William | Montreal, 1823-1830 | also watchmaker and jeweler | 1, 2, 3 |
| Feeley, John H. | Montreal, 1900 | 30 years a silversmith | 1 |
| Fellows, Abraham | Montreal, 1809- | | 3 |
| Ferguel or Ferquel Joseph Thomas | Montreal, 1788 (1); 1810- (3) | Born in Longueuil; and living there in 1788 | 1, 3 |
| Ferguson, George.D. | Quebec, 1848-1852 | | 1 |
| Ferment, Jean | Quebec, 1744 | In census 1744; 1751-1754- silversmith in Acadia | 1, 5 |
| Ferment, Francois | Quebec, 1747 | From France; appraised tools of deceased Chambellon for government in 1747 | 1 |
| Fezeret, René | Montreal, 1667-1692 | Born 1642 in France; married 11 Nov 1670 to Marie Carlier at Montreal and to Marie Pillippe 13 June 1718; 1676—belonged to armourers guild in Montreal; 1692—payments for work done on silver for Laprairie church; in 1667 census | 1 |
| Filiot, Jean | Montreal, 1720-1740 | 1720-m. Geneviève Viger | 1 |
| Fisbach, | Quebec, 1786 | 1786—name in records of Notre Dame de Victoire for repair of <i>benitier</i> . | 1 |
| Flint, Samuel | Montreal, 1817 | | 1, 2, 3 |
| Forel, Abram | Halifax, 1751 | Swiss; watchmaker | 1 |
| Forget, Vital | Montreal, 1900 | | 1 |
| Forlie, H. | Montreal, 1857-1858 | | 1 |
| Fortiel, Joseph | Montreal, 1810 | Silversmith | 1 |
| Fortin, Michel | Quebec, 1812- | Born 1754 in Quebec; 1777—apprenticed to Joseph Schindler and was with him at Detroit; | 1, 2 |
| Fournier, Louis | Quebec, 1863 | | 1 |
| Franchère, Jean-Baptiste | Montreal, 1831-1849 | Born 1793; in 1831 census; 1837—named as silversmith on lease for a house rented from Notre Dame church; also a jeweler | 1 |
| Franckling, William | Quebec, 1779-1781 | Also goldsmith & engraver; also seller of large variety of silver items from London | 1 |
| Fraser, James | Quebec, 1804 | On Market Place, Lower Town | 1 |
| Fraser, William | Montreal, 1819 | At 39 St. Paul St. | 1 |
| Friedlander, L. | Montreal, 1842-1847 | | 1 |
| Gadois dit Maugé, Jacques | Montreal, 1714-1745 | Aug. 1686—Born in Montreal; grandson of Pierre Gadois; lost his house in 1721 fire; interested in fur trade; 1734-1745—dealing with Detroit; traded with Company of Indies | 1 |

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| Gagné, Francois | Quebec, 1864 | Worked with his brother, Olivier (following) | 1 |
| Gagné, Olivier | Quebec, 1864 | | 1 |
| Gagnon, Antoine | Montreal, 1870-1871 | | 1 |
| Gagnon, Jean | Quebec, 1888 | | 1 |
| Gandon, Isaac | Halifax, N.S., 1749 | With a list of settlers who came with Governor Cornwallis in June 1749 to Chebucto | 1 |
| Gandry, Henri | Montreal, 1880 | | 1 |
| Garnier, Louis | Montreal, 1850 | Silversmith at 85 St. Urbain St. | 1 |
| Garratt, James | Quebec, 1852-1857 | Working gold & silversmith, jeweler, watchmaker | 1 |
| Garson, Isaac | Montreal, 1843-1844 | | 1 |
| Gatien, M. | Quebec, 1762 | 1762—made a ciborium for St. Jean Deschaillons; he was paid £11 | 1 |
| Gaudin dit Lapoterie, Nicolas | Quebec, 1728-1771 | Appears in Notre Dame parish records 1728-1734 and 1736 | 1 |
| Gausselin, Guillaume | Quebec, 1781-1789 | 1781—made chalice and censer for church at St. Joachim at a cost of £ 300; 1788-1789-supplied silver to church at Varennes | 1 |
| Gauthier, Antoine | Quebec, 1854-1857 | | 1 |
| Gauthier, Augustin | Quebec, 1820-1854 | Recorded as a silversmith | 1 |
| Gauthier, Lawrence | Quebec, 1848-1854 | | 1 |
| Gauvreau, Pierre | Quebec, 1711 | 1674—born near Quebec; 1711—worked on ciborium at basilica; 27 May 1701—hired by Jean Bochart for king for work at Detroit | 1 |
| Gauvreau, V. | Quebec, 1822 | | 1 |
| Gendron, Hector | Quebec, 1855 | | 1 |
| Gendron, J. Prudent | Quebec, 1852-1865 | 1864—partner with brother, Hector (above) | 1 |
| Genest, Charles | Quebec, 1852-1857 | | 1 |
| Genest, George, | Montreal, 1861-1862 | | 1 |
| Gex, Joseph | Montreal, 1853 | Watchmaker | 1 |
| Gignon, Faustin | Montreal, 1795- | 1795—apprenticed to Pierre Huguet dit Latour at age 14 for 7 years. | 1 |
| Gill, Thomas | Montreal, 1819 | | 1 |
| Glatter, John | Montreal, 1798 | 26 Feb 1798—Apprenticed to Peter Arnoldi for 7 years | 1 |
| Grothé, Christian | Montreal, 1795-1868 | 1795-1796—partnership with David Bohle | 1, 2 |
| Guay, Louis Edmond | Quebec, 1857-1865 | 1857—at Craig Street; 1864—at Queen Street | 1 |
| Guillaume, Pierre | Montreal | Working silversmith; b. in Montreal 5 Jan 1787; m. Louise Hière 25 Jan 1808. | 1 |
| Hackett, Andrew | Quebec, 1780 | Imported silver mounted articles and watches | 1 |
| Hammon, Thomas | Halifax, N.S., 1798 | In census of 1798 | 1 |

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| Hanna James | Quebec, 1763-1807 | From Dublin; advertised in <i>Quebec Gazette</i> : 'all sorts of Indian & silver work made in the best and cheapest manner'; sold supplies to other silversmiths | 1 |
| Hanna, James | Quebec, 1803-1818 | 6 July 1809—Advertised in <i>Quebec Gazette</i> as importer of a variety of items and gold and silver work done on shortest notice; 1818—filed for bankruptcy | 1 |
| Huguet dit Latour, Pierre | Montreal, 1749-1817 | Master silversmith and wigmaker; 1817—made monstrance for church at Chambly; 1797-1798—he sold large quantities of trade silver to McGill brothers; 1812—he gave his business to his son, Pierre Huguet dit Latour. | 1,2 |
| Joran, Jean | Montreal, 1775 | His name appears on a contract 27 June 1775 | 1 |
| Labrecque, Etienne | Quebec, 1864 | Spoon maker at rear of 136 King Street | 1 |
| Lacroix, Louis | Boucherville, 1843 | Working silversmith; burned out in fire 1843 | 1 |
| Lacroix, Paul | Montreal, 1811 | 1811—Notre Dame Church bought a silver cross from him | 1 |
| Lagrange, Augustin | Montreal, 1791-1797 | Apprenticed to Pierre Huguet dit Latour for 7 years. | 1 |
| Lambert, Paul | Quebec, 1749 | 1691 born in Quebec; 1739 resided in Charlesbourg; married Marie Françoise Laberge; 2 nd marriage to Marguerite Maillou; probably was one of the most important silversmiths in French period | 1, 2 |
| Lamontagne, Elzéar | Quebec, 1857-1865 | 1857—on St-John Street 1865—on Craig Street | 1 |
| Lamontagne, Michel | Montreal, 1833-1871 | 1833—listed as silversmith in Notre Dame parish records; 1844—listed as jeweler and watch maker | 1 |
| Landron, Jean-Francois | Quebec, 1721-1739 | 1721—made silver box & other pieces for Quebec Basilica and chalice for Berthier-en-Bas church; 1723—repaired chalice in Quebec Basilica & paten for Notre Dame church; 1724—made paten & chalice for church in Lower town | 1, 2 |
| Larsonneur, Francois | Montreal, About 1780 | 15 Sep 1781—hired by Pierre Huguet dit Latour for one year to make trade silver | 1,2 |
| Latour dit Huguet, Pierre | Montreal, 1771-1829 | Son of Pierre Huguet dit Latour; received business from his father and used the same punch mark as his father; made a large amount of church silver and Indian trade silver. | 1 |
| Leclair, C. | Montreal, 1799 | 1799—sold Indian trade silver to Northwest Company | 1 |
| Lefebvre, Francois Marie | Quebec, 1767 | Apprenticed to Francois Chambellan; 1752—made silver for church at St-Charles de Bellechasse. | 1 |
| Legare, Phillippe | Quebec, 1826-1843 | At 24 St. John St. | 1 |
| Lerche, Jean-Henri | Montreal, 1788-1790 | About 1790—made trade silver for Dominic Rousseau | 1,2 |

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| Lesperance, Pierre | Quebec, 1882 | Learned trade from his uncle, Francois Sasseville; 1874—made monstrance for St Charles de Bellechasse church; used Laurent Amiot's tools. | 1 |
| Letourneau, Michel | Montreal, 1785-1787. | 1785—apprenticed to Pierre Huguet dit Latour | 1 |
| Levasseur, Michel | Quebec 1699-1709 | 1707—cleaned silver at Bsilica; 1708—repaired chalice and monstrance; 1709—made sanctuary lamp for seminary of Quebec | 1 |
| Liberge, Jacques | Quebe, 1691 | 1691—mentioned as a silversmith and cutler | 1 |
| Lucas, Joseph | Quebec, About 1775 | Listed as jeweler of gold and silver; in Acadia, known for unique sugar tongs, domestic silver and trade silver | 1, 2, 5 |
| Mailloux, Amable | Quebec, 1768-1791 | Gave his trade as gold and silver smith | 1 |
| Mailloux, Étienne | Quebec, 1760 | Listed as a working silversmith | 1 |
| Mailloux, Joseph | Quebec, 1708-1794 | Working silversmith; apprenticed to Paul Lambert | 1,2 |
| Maisonbasse, Jean-Baptiste | Quebec. 1695-1771 | 1718—apprenticed to Francois Chambellon; 1731—involved in two lawsuits; 1739-1744—repaired silver at Basilica and Notre Dame church | 1 |
| Marion, Salomon | Montreal, 1798-1832 | 23 July 1782—apprenticed to Pierre Huguet dit Latour for 5 years; 1819—over-marked silver with the punch of Lovett; 1832—made silver vases for church at St-Jean d'Iberville | 1 |
| Monmellian, Claude | Quebec, 1723 | When young, he worked in cod fishing in Newfoundland; 11 Oct 1723-apprenticed to Francois Chambellan, his brother-in-law | 1 |
| Montreuil, Charles | Montreal, 1750-1785 | Working silversmith | 1 |
| Morand, Hippolyte | Montreal, 1802 | 29 April 1802—apprenticed to Pierre Huguet dit Latour for 3 years; 18 Aug 1802 apprenticed to Peter Arnoldi. | 1 |
| Morand, Paul | Montreal, 1802-1856 | 1802—apprenticed to Pierre Huguet dit Latour 1836—repaired ciborium at St-Charles-sur-Richelieu | 1 |
| Morin, Paul | Quebec, about 1791-1805 | Apprenticed to Louis Robitaille for about 1 year; then 1 July 1792 apprenticed to Laurent Amiot for 5 years | 1, 2 |
| Normandeau, Joseph C. | Montreal. 1799-1810 | Sold Indian trade silver to Northwest Company | 1, 2 |
| Oakes, John | Montreal, 1780-1814 | 1814—made ciborium for church at Les Eboulements | 1 |
| Olivier dit Picard, Antoine | Montreal 1695 | | 1 |
| Olivier dit Picard, Marc | 1690 | Soldier and goldsmith | 1 |
| Pagé, Jacques | Quebec, 1686-1742 | 1708—apprenticed to Levasseur | 1,2 |
| Page, Richard R. & Clement W. | Montreal | Sons of Amos of Amherst, Nova Scotia. 1870-Clement retired. He also was a watch maker. | 1 |

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| Palin dit Dabonville, Louis-Charles | Montreal | 1716—name appears in 1716 census; acquired a great amount of wealth | 1 |
| Paradis, Pierre | St-Denis sur Richelieu, 1821-1829 | 1821-1829- Church records show he repaired church silver | 1 |
| Paradis, Roland | Quebec, 1606-1754 | 1739—made silver <i>benitier</i> as one of his pieces for St-Charles de Lachenaie church; and 1748 for Notre Dame, Montreal | 1, 2 |
| Paris, Louis-Felix | Montreal, 1859-1868 | Working silversmith | 1 |
| Payne, Samuel | Montreal, 1732-1762 | Came to Montreal first quarter of 18 th century; 1732—m. Margret Gareaqu; 1762-bought business of Jean-Baptiste St-Mars | 1 |
| Pelletier, Charles | Quebec, 1848 | In Upper town on St. George St. | 1 |
| Pétéclair, Joseph | Quebec, 1791 | | 1 |
| Picard, Alexander-Louis | Quebec & Montreal, 1744-1799 | Of St-Eustache, Paris, m. Francoise Maufiles.; 1778—petitioned Governor Haldiman his preference to make silver for the Indian trade. He said he had much experience the previous 5 years; 1799 d. at Montreal | 1 |
| Pidart, | Port Royal, N.S., 1703-1704 | In French army; 9 Dec 1703-July 1704-converted coins into silver plate; working silversmith at Port Royal | 1, 5 |
| Pieroty, Joseph S. | Montreal, 1866-1867 | Working silversmith | 1 |
| Piquette, Jean-Baptiste | Montreal & Detroit, 1781-1813 | 1781-located in Montreal; before 1813-located in Detroit; made silver for the Indian trade | 1 |
| Plamondin, F. | Quebec, 1855 | | 1 |
| Plantade, Etienne | Montreal, 1750-1819 | b. in Vichy, France; name appears in Notre Dame parish records; made silver for the church at Boucherville | 1, 2 |
| Plante, Jean-Baptiste | Quebec, 1730-1750 | b. in Montreal; working silversmith in Quebec | 1 |
| Pollock, Robert William | Montreal, 1880-1890 | | 1 |
| Polonceau, Henri | Montreal, 1766-1828 | b. in Laprairie; 1797-1824—supplied silver to church at Laprairie according to church records | 1, 2 |
| Pominville, Joseph | Montreal, 1819-1842 | Appears in 1831 census | 1 |
| Poulin, Pierre | Quebec, 1852-1857 | His son joined his business in 1864 | 1 |
| Pouliot, Elzéar | Quebec, 1888 | At 275 Joseph St. | 1 |
| Poupard, James | Quebec, 1780 | Advertised in the <i>Quebec Gazette</i> that he had imported silver and plate work | 1 |
| Powis, Thomas | Quebec, 1781 | 7 Feb 1782—advertised in <i>Quebec Gazette</i> —does gold and silver smith business in all aspects: jewelry, rings, seals, bracelets, locketts, buttons, soup ladles, table & soup spoons, wedding rings at an hours notice; 17 June 1784—advertised to do all orders for silver in the Indian trade | 1 |
| Prirstain, Nathan | Quebec, 1857 | At 28 de Fosses St. | 1 |

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| Purchase, William | Saint John, N.B., 1862-1887 | 1887—was burned out in the Great Fire | 1 |
| Ranvoyszé, Ignace-Francois | Quebec, 1739-1819 | Produced a large number of church pieces; 1768-1771—worked as a locksmith; 1771—repaired silver at Notre Dame; had Laurent Amiot as an apprentice | 1, 2 |
| Remellard, David | Quebec, 1864-1865 | At 12 Buade St. | 1 |
| Réopelle, Dominique | Quebec, 1787-1859 | Son of Ambroise of L'Ange Gardien; Pierre, his brother, appears in Detroit records as a silversmith and maker of Indian trade silver | 1 |
| Rey, Claude | Montreal, 1857-1880 | | 1 |
| Robb, John | Quebec, 1820-1826— | 1820-1826- advertised for old gold and silver | 1 |
| Roberts, Isaac | Quebec, 1777 | 29 May 1777—advertised imported goods from Bristol included silver cruet stands, salts, watches, silver and plated ware. | 1 |
| Robitaille, Joseph D. | Quebec, 1888 | At 158 St John St. | 1 |
| Robitaille, Louis | Quebec, 1765-1822 | 1765—b. at Indian Lorette; 12 May 1790—Paul Morin apprenticed to him for 1 year | 1 |
| Rojoux, Marc | Quebec, 1850 | At 24 St. John St. | 1 |
| Rolland, Francois | Montreal, 1788 | 11 Dec advertised importation of silver | 1 |
| Rolland, J.B. | Montreal, 1857 | At 8 St. Vincent St. | 1 |
| Ross, Adam | Halifax, N.S., 1813-1843 | Silversmith, watchmaker & gunmaker; 1828—discovered molasses; advertised that those who found their own silver would save 10 %.; 1840—he repaired umbrellas; | 1 |
| Rousseau, David | Quebec, 1864 | At 46 Crown St. | 1 |
| Routhier, Charles | Quebec, 1844-1861 | After his death, his business carried on by his widow | 1 |
| Roy, Michel | Montreal, 1799 | Working silversmith; owner of land on St. Lawrence | 1 |
| Roy, Narcisse | Montreal. 1765-1819 | Apprenticed to Robert Cruikshank; 1799-1803—made & sold silver to Northwest Company; also made church & domestic pieces. | 1, 2 |
| Rule, John | Saint John, N.B., 1798 | Working silversmith | 1 |
| Rungle, Jacob | Montreal, 1855 | At 65 Sanguinet St. | 1 |
| St. Germain, Charles | Quebec, 1732-1760 | 8 Sep 1743—hired by Pierre Forville to go to Fort Pontchartrain (Detroit); 1765-1766—repaired cruets & other silver pieces at Notre Dame | 1 |
| Saint-Mars dit Gobelin, Jean Baptiste | Montreal, 1698-1726 | b. at St. Laurent, I.O.; 1716—apprenticed to Francois Chambellan | 1 |
| St. Paul, Sieur (Lambert, Paul) | Quebec, 1732-1746 | 1732—supplied silver to Ste-Anne de Beaupre; 1733-repaired censer at Notre Dame; 1746—made silver cross & incense boat for St. Pierre, I. O.; 1737-1743—supplied silver to church at Grondines | 1 |
| Salaris, Alex | Montreal, 1863-1864 | At 154 Notre Dame St. | 1 |

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| Salter, Charles | Quebec, 1852 | At 5 Ste. Anne St. | 1 |
| Sanderson, William | Quebec, 1815 | 22 June 1815—advertised imported jewelry & watches | 1 |
| Sasseville, Francois | Quebec. 1797-1864 | He acquired the tools of Laurent Amiot & succeeded to his business; 1827—made silver for church at Ste. Famille; 1854-1856—partnership with Pierre Lesperance; also made domestic silver | 1 |
| Sasseville, George | Quebec, 1857 | Brother of Francois; working silversmith | 1 |
| Sasseville, Joseph | Quebec, 1776-1831 | Father of Francois & George; made silver armbands for Indian chiefs who visited London in 1824 | 1 |
| Sauriol, Olivier | Montreal, 1890 | Working silversmith | 1 |
| Sauvage, Pierre | Montreal 1796 | Working silversmith; name is in seminary records | 1 |
| Sauveran, Sieur | Quebec. 1711 | 1711—repaired base of ciborium at the basilica | 1 |
| Savage, D. | Montreal, 1847 | At 137 Notre Dame St | 1 |
| Savage, George | Montreal, 1767-1845 | Silversmith, jeweler & watchmaker; 1831—listed in 1831 census as watchmaker | 1 |
| Savage, George | Montreal, 1843-1851 | Son of previous; advertised as importer of watches, clocks, gold & silverware | 1 |
| Savage, James | Montreal, 1831 | Brother of George; 1831-in census | 1 |
| Savage, Joseph | Montreal, 1802-1859 | Brother of George & James | 1 |
| Savard, Armand | Quebec, 1871 | | 1 |
| Schindler, Joseph | Quebec, 1760-1786 | Established himself immediately after British occupancy; 9 Feb 1767-Jean Amyot apprenticed to Schindler for 4 years; 1778—made trade silver for trade in U.S. | 1 |
| Schindler, widow of Joseph | Montreal, 1786-1802 | Took over her husband's business & sold trade silver to Northwest Company. It is not known whether she made it or acted as agent | 1 |
| Senet | Montreal, 1689-1749 | 1728—repaired silver at Pointe-aux-Trembles; 1728-1729-worked on silver at Notre Dame church; 1747—working silversmith at Longue Pointe & Montreal | 1 |
| Sinclair, James | Quebec, 1782 | Advertised as sterling silver work—silver handled table & dessert knives, teaspoons, sugar tongs, ladles, shoe buckles & silver plated spurs | 1 |
| Smellie, David | Quebec, 1780-1827 | From Edinburgh; jeweler and engraver | 1 |
| Soullard, Jean-Baptiste | Quebec, 1642-1710 | 1 Jan 1683—hired by Superior Council to make dies & stamp fleur-de-lis to weights; 1688—made silver pieces for basilica; 1692—repaired pieces at the seminary; | 1 |
| Starnes, Nathaniel | Montreal, 1794-1851 | Working silversmith; apprenticed to Pierre Huguet dit Latour | 1 |
| Terroux, Jacques | Quebec, abt 1750 | Working silversmith | 1 |
| Tessier, Gilbert | Montreal, 1866-1867 | Working silversmith | 1 |
| Tison, Joseph | Montreal, 1787- | Working silversmith | 1 |

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| | 1820 | | |
| Trudel, Michel | Quebec, 1844-1849 | At 19 St. John St. | 1 |
| Turotte, Narcisse | Quebec, 1844-1888 | In Lower town | |
| Varin dit Lapistole, Jacques | Montreal, 1745-1791 | Hired by Sr. Barthelemy Metivier to go to Detroit | 1 |
| Varin dit Lapistole, Louis-Joseph | Montreal, 1706-1790 | 1741—in census; 1787-1790—in Notre Dame church records | 1 |
| Varin dit Pistole, Nicolas | Quebec, 1741-1745 | Working silversmith; 18 June 1745 –hired by Sr. Barthelemy Metivier to go to Detroit | 1 |
| Varin dit Latour, Jacques | Montreal, 1736-1791 | 1781-1790—silver repair work done for Notre Dame | 1, 2 |
| Villain, Jean-Baptiste | Isle d'Orleans, 1648-1667 | Journeyman silversmith; in 1667, he was 19 | 1 |
| Villard, U. | Quebec, 1857-1862 | Paid £ 6, 5 shillings, for supplying silver to St. Valier church, Bellechasse County | 1 |
| Vincent, James | Montreal, 1870 | Working silversmith | 1 |

LIBRARY ACQUISITIONS

Purchases:

Inventaire des Testaments, donations et Inventires du Régime Francais Conservées aux Archives Judiciaires de Quebec, 3 volumes, ed. by Pierre-Georges Roy.

The Canadian Rebellion of 1837-1838 by Orrin-Edward Tiffany

Patriotes de 1837-1838, by Aegiduis Fauteaux

Heritage d'Acadie by Jean Claude Dupont

Inventaire des Jugements et Deliberations du Conseil Supérieur de la Nouvelle France de 1717 à 1760, 7 volumes

Donations:

The Descendants of the Presidents of the United States of America by Walter Louis Zorn; donated by Steve McKay.

Émigration Française en Amérique du Nord 1600-1900: French Migration to North America by Jean-Louis Houde, in French and English; donated by Steve McKay.

Article Index of 'American-Canadian Genealogists', Volumes 1-30, Issues 1-102 by American Canadian Genealogical Society; donated by Steve McKay.

Illinois State Library Special Report Series: Newspapers in the Historical Library
by George H. Ryan donated by Steve McKay

Boucher (a compilation of marriages) donated by Joyce Banachowski

IRON RANGE RESEARCH CENTER

The Iron Range Research Center is a research library and archives specializing in northeastern Minnesota history. It is located in Chisholm, Minnesota, on the Mesabi iron ore range. It is part of the Iron World Discovery Center which features a museum, a pioneer homestead, a Mesabi Railway trolley to view the Glen-Godfrey open pit mine, the Iron Range Research Center library, and an ethnic restaurant. Their collections include census records, naturalization records, cemetery records, Minnesota Alien registration photographs for 1933-1939, arrival records, nationality ship manifests, Registers and indexes for passport applications, plat maps, Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, oral history recordings, CCC records, Oliver Iron Mining Co. ledger listing the number of employees by nationality 1934-1946, city of Mt. Iron civil and criminal dockets 1910-1924, scrap books of Virginia, Minnesota 1930-1981, Hibbing Finnish Temperance Society records and city of Keewatin records 1906-1984.

The staff at the library is extremely helpful to the genealogist or researcher in trying to locate information on one's ancestor or topic.

NEWS NOTES

The board has decided to have our *Quarterly* bound. Our first 17 volumes will be bound in five books. Each bound volume will cost us \$32. Anyone who cares to donate toward the cost of binding these volumes may do so by sending a check or donating at a meeting. If anyone donates \$32 to bind an entire book, his/her name will be placed in the book as the donor.

From *Le Reveil Acadien*, Vol. 21, No. 3, Aug 2005: There are three interesting articles: one on the Germain Dupuis and Marie Granger family, another on the Mixed Races in Acadia and a third on the Grand Derangement in Massachusetts.

From the *American – Canadian Genealogist*, Issue #104, Vol. 31, No. 2: Stephen White has an interesting article, "Acadian Origins."

From *Je Me Souviens*: Vol. 28, No. 1, Spring 2005: There is an article on "Noel Bissonette 1836-1928" whose family moved from Quebec to New England to the Great Lakes states of Menominee, Michigan and Peshtigo, Wisconsin.

On 28 June, 2005, the Canadian Parliament passed Bill S-18. This means the Canadian 1911 Census has been released. A big Thank you to Hon. Senator Lorna Milne whose

continuous efforts over the past few years have finally seen results.

COMING UP

24-25 Sep, 2005: Feast of the Hunter's Moon, Fort Ouiatenon, West Lafayette, Indiana: Step back in time to 1717 and see life at an 18th century outpost. For information: (765) 476-8411

30 Sept – 2 Oct 2005: American-Canadian Genealogical Society 2005 Fall Conference and Annual Meeting: ACGS Library, 4 Elm Street, Manchester, New Hampshire: Speakers will be Sherry Gould on "Researching Abenaki Ancestry," William Kanew on "Exiles Down Under," Paul Bunnell on "French and Native American Marriages 1600-1800," and Lucie LeBlanc Consentino on "Today's Historic Sites Were Yesterday's Settlements." Cost is \$25 per person.

8 Oct 2005: Genealogy Workshop sponsored by Friends of the Wisconsin Historical Society and the Society's Library Archives. Registration is \$25 for Friends members and \$30 for non-members. Presenters will be: Lori Bessler microforms librarian on How to Use Censuses; Jerry Paulson, staff member at Vesterheim Genealogical Center & Naeseth Library on Researching Our Immigrant Ancestors; James Hansen, the Historical Society's reference librarian, on "Genealogy Disease—A Survival Guide"; Nancy Mulhern, Society depository librarian on How to Use the Two Online Catalogs—

MadCat and Arcat; and Dee Grimsrud, Society reference archivist, on genealogical resources on the Internet. For additional information, contact Kathleen Thompson at (608) 258-0055 or friendsofwhs@hotmail.com

15 Oct., 2005: Wisconsin State Genealogical Society Fall Seminar :Holiday Inn Neenah Riverwalk, Neenah, Wisconsin: Featuring Pamela Boyer Porter and Lori Bessler. Registration is \$18 for members and \$24 for non-members.

QUESTIONS DE LECTEURS

Pat Poupore, 12684 CR 2005, Clyde, Texas, 79510 is seeking information on place of birth of **Marie Laycock / Lecocque** born in 1867. **Marie** was the daughter of **Charles Lecocque** and **Jenny Lalugere**. She also would like to know if anyone has information on the location and date of death of **Marie**.

Eugenie King Thrapp, 854 Hazelnut Ln., Springfield, OR 97478-5580 is searching for the place and date of death of **Joseph Alvin King / Roy**, born in Stillwater, Minnesota. His parents were **John Lovis King** and **Dorothy Mary Walker**.

Rita Holtham, 819 Call St., Lansing, MI, 48906-4245 is searching for the marriage of **Jeramie Leduc** and **Mary Bruneau** about 1820 and for the baptism of their son, **Louis Leduc** b. about 1821.

Lilah Eick, 1631 N. Viola St., Appleton, WI 54911 is seeking information on the marriage and

family of **Alderic Archambault** and **Adelle Clermont**. He was the son of **Jean-Baptiste** and **Liacade Perault Archambault**.

Joan Nycz 10420 W. Manor Drive,
West Allis, WI 53227-1220 is
searching for information on the
marriage or marriages of **Jean Marie
Maufet** or **Moffett**. He was born in
1755 at St. Foy. His father was
Charles Claude Maufet. **Jean-
Marie** may have married at Ste Croix
or Charlesbourg to **Marie-Josephe
Lescot** and / or **Marie-Josephe
Gingras**.

Bernice G. Hackney, 8236 Baymore
Way, Citrus Heights CA 95621

Is searching for information
regarding **Melanie Gauthier** and
Pierre / Peter Charron / Sharron
who settled in Wisconsin.

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JP 47



French Canadian/Acadian Genealogists of Wisconsin

Quarterly

Volume 20 No. 2

Winter 2005-2006

From the President

The FCGW will soon begin another calendar year with a new budget and new committee appointments. Please let me know if you are interested in serving on any of the following committees:

Audit
Sunshine
St. Louis Project
Publication
Mentors

If you are not available for committee work, why not write an article for the *Quarterly*??? You might think that you are not a writer, but you have much to tell others about your family. Maybe Aunt Marguerite had some old wives tales she told to you. We'd really like to read them. Do help us out with articles for the *Quarterly*. Please send any and all of your articles to me by email (Word document) or snail mail at the address below. I will pass them on to the editor.

Maybe some of you have knowledge of some famous Wisconsin French people. Our website has a page that needs short biographies of Wisconsin "Frenchies." Send your articles to **Steve McKay** by email smckay54@aol.com. If you prefer snail mail, send them to the address below.

The ballots for the fall elections have been counted. CONGRATULATIONS to our new and returning Executive Board members:

Vice President - **Marge Keshena**
Corresponding Secretary - **Bart Jacques**
Treasurer - **Joan Nycz**
Director-at-Large - **Jim Gaboury**

2006 will be my last year as President of the FCGW. It is time for me to get back to my own genealogy research and a myriad of other activities that have been waiting for my attention. While serving as president, I have learned more than I ever could have dreamed about French Canadian and Acadian research, heritage, history, culture, etc. I will always be grateful that I had this opportunity. Please contact me if you are interested in serving as president for the 2007-2008 term. You, too, will be enriched by this chance to serve the members of the FCGW.

A special thank you is due **Pat Ustine** for her many years as corresponding secretary and publicity chairperson. THANKS PAT!

FCGW
P.O. Box 414
Hales Corners, WI 53130

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

Compagnies franches de la Marine -- Troupes de la Marine

By Joyce Banachowski

Background

New France was founded by Champlain in 1608. France had provided no means of protection to those who came. They were their own defense. In 1632, the trade companies — the Company of 100 Associates and the Habitant's Company — were responsible for the hiring and maintaining of soldiers. The men hired by the companies were more concerned with protecting government officials

than defending the country. This was largely in the hands of the settlers. It wasn't until 1669 that militia companies were organized by Governor De Courelle. However, the local militia units and soldiers provided by the numerous chartered trade companies who brought settlers were not enough to stop the Iroquois who were a threat to the fur trade routes and the settlements of New France. Between 1665 and 1668, the king had the Ministry of War send twenty-four

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

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President: Kateri Dupuis,
414 443-9429
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Publications Chairperson: Pat Geyh
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Our objectives are to foster and encourage interest and research in French Canadian and Acadian genealogy, heritage and culture.

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Acadian Genealogists of Wisconsin

companies of men — 1200 men — to serve in Canada. Twenty of these were of the Regiment de Carignan-Salieres and the other four were composed of men from the Chambellé, Lallier, Orléans and Poitou Regiments. They were sent to offer protection against the Iroquois. They took part in two uneventful expeditions and built a series of forts along the Richelieu. In July 1667 a peace treaty was signed with the Iroquois. In 1668, after three years, the French government, in an effort to help populate New France, gave incentives to the men of the Carignan-Salieres to stay in New France to settle. About 400 chose to stay in New France.

Those who chose not to remain in New France returned to France. Those who remained became the backbone of the militia units of New France. Without the Carignan-Salieres Regiment, the colony was again without protection. Once again, they had only themselves to depend upon. When the Carignan-Salieres Regiment withdrew, several companies were left behind to man the forts on the Richelieu against the Indians. However, these were not enough, for a sparsely scattered population over a vast area of land.

In 1669, Governor De Courcelle made it mandatory that all males between the ages of 16 and 60 had to serve in their parish militias. In the same year, 1669, six captains of the Carignan Regiment returned with six companies of fifty men each. These

MEETING SCHEDULE

Meetings are held every second Thursday of the month in the Community Room, G110, at Mayfair Shopping Center. Enter at the Northeast mall door off the covered parking area. About half way down on the right, you will see a door leading to the elevator and the stairs. Go down one floor. Doors open at 6:30 p.m. for library use and meetings begin at 7:30 p.m.

12 January 2006: Library will be open for use

9 February 2006: Pea Soup and Johnny Cake

9 March 2006: Library will be open for use.

13 April 2006: Library will be open for use.

11 May 2006: "Fille du Roi" presented by Joyce Banachowski

men and the militia were the defense of the country until 1683.¹

In 1674, France decided to send the first military companies to its colonies in the West Indies. That year, four hundred seventy men and eight officers were sent to Martinique in the West Indies. France and Holland had been at war, and Admiral Ruyter of Holland had sailed to Martinique which was poorly defended. Martinique somehow managed to ward off the attack.

¹ Proulx, Gilles, *The Garrison of Québec*, National Historic Sites Parks Service Environment Canada, Ottawa, 1991, p. 8.

However, France realized they needed to maintain a garrison there. As a result, Martinique, as well as other French islands and Guyana were also strengthened in the 1670's.²

After the departure of the Carignan-Salieres Regiment, the militias in New France were unable to handle the defense of New France by themselves. In July 1683, Governor La Barre, sent a ship to France requesting troops and arms be sent to help ward off the Iroquois. As they did in the Caribbean, France decided to send troops to strengthen the garrisons.

Troupes de la Marine

Three companies, 150 men — recruited in Rochefort — were sent on the frigate, *La Tempête*, to Quebec. They arrived in Quebec November 1683.³ From time to time more troops were sent from France. In 1684, five companies of sixty men each were sent, and again in 1685, 1686, and 1688, more were sent. By 1692 there were estimated to be 1120 military in New France. These included fifty-six sergeants, eighty corporals, eighty-four lance corporals (*anspessades*) and 900 soldiers.⁴ The French minister of War—Loivois, who did not get along with Colbert, —was not interested in dealing with the administration and equipping of such a small body of

men. Because it dealt with the colonies he pushed it onto Colbert who was minister of La Marine. The Minister de la Marine was in charge of Colonial affairs. The Minister of Marine had total power over New France although the king always had final authority. In addition, the marine office would from time to time, provide additional independent companies to protect vessels while in port, and to act as protection on merchant vessels during times of war. They were not permanent and were never under army control.⁵

On 8 November 1683, three companies having two officers and fifty men each landed at Quebec city. Thirty-two additional companies arrived between 1683 and 1688.⁶ These independent marine companies provided the soldiers who went to New France after 1683.

Due to these circumstances, these regulars became known as *Troupes de la Marine*. Two of Colbert's successors -- Seignelay with his plan and Pontchartrain who carried it out—were successful in making it a permanent organization. On 16 September 1690, Louis XIV issued a law creating a new military force called *Les Compagnies francais de la Marine*. The *Troupes de la Marine* became part of *Les Compagnies francaise de la Marine*.⁷

² Chartrand, René, *Canadian Military Heritage, Volume 1 1000-1754*, Art Global, Montreal, 1993, p. 83.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 84.

⁴ Spring, Ted, *Sketchbook 56 Vol. 2, The French Marines 1754-1761, Track of the Wolf*, Osseo, MN, 1991, p. 25.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 26.

⁶ Chartrand, Rene, *The French Soldier in Colonial America*, Museum Restoration Service, Bloomfield, Ontario, 1984, pp. 9-10.

⁷ Gallup, Andrew & Shaffer, Donald F., *La Marine: The French Colonial Soldier in Canada 1745-1761*, Heritage Books, Inc., Bowie, MD, 1992, p. 11.

It was to consist of 80 companies with 100 men in each. Each company was to be under the command of a naval lieutenant who carried a commission of captain in the infantry. Two ensigns, the first with the title of lieutenant and the second with the rank of ensign of infantry were to assist. In October 1691, the regular troops in Canada—the *Troupes de la Marine in Canada*—were attached to *Les Compagnies Francais de la Marine*. Between 1683 and 1755, they were also known as the *Troupes de la Marine*, the Colony Regulars, Colony Troops, Colonial Troops, *Compagnies Detachees de la Marine*, Canadian Regulars, Companies of La Marine Regiment, *Compagnies Francaises*, the Marines or Regulars.⁸ The number of companies varied according to their need. They were formed on a company basis. At first, officers were from France. In a short time, the officers were Canadian. The officers were a captain, an ensign, two sergeants, four corporals, one drummer and one fife player. Their company numbers varied from thirty-five to eighty.⁹

The Marine troops wore a light grey tunic trimmed with blue and decorated with pewter buttons, a hemp shirt, blue serge breeches and stockings, white garters, buckle shoes, a black hat with silver stripe trimming and a belt and sword.¹⁰ Most of the shoes issued to the

marines were made in Bayonne. Officers often ordered their men to put nails in the soles of their shoes to make them last longer. New shoes were issued every two to three years. A mixture of powdered charcoal and grease were used to blacken and to weather proof their shoes. Because issued shoes had only one sole, they found the shoes were not practical in the cold and snow of winter. Many marines began to adopt the use of Indian moccasins, especially in winter.¹¹ The soldiers also wore a leather belt over their uniform. From it their sword and bayonet and their cartridge pouch and powder would hang. New uniforms were sent from France every two years. Parts of their uniform and / or their equipment which had to be replaced or repaired had to be paid by the individual soldier.¹²

There were complaints about the quality of uniforms and equipment being sent to New France. In 1751, Governor de Raymond of the Louisbourg fortress wrote to the Marine Ministry complaining of coats being too thin and being badly sewn, the white color being impractical and looking filthy, leather in shoes was weak and with only one sole; gaiters never fit; the shirt linen was too thin; hats were not sewn well, didn't last and were too small, and guns were not blued and therefore would rust. At this time, marine equipment and clothing were produced by convict labor.¹³ The French Department of Marine Affairs provided all the troops

⁸ *Ibid.*

⁹ Hamilton, Edward P., *The French Army in America*, The Runge Press Limited, Ottawa, 1967, p. 2.

¹⁰ Spring, *op. cit.*, p. 26.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, p. 42.

¹² Proulx, *op. cit.*, pp. 36-37.

¹³ Spring, *op. cit.*, p. 47.

and services in the colony until the French regulars—*Troupes de Terre*—(under the Ministry of War) arrived during the Seven Year's War (the French and Indian War) in 1755.

The number of companies of men sent varied according to need, but usually there were about twenty-eight companies in New France. Originally, officers and men were from France. In time more and more Canadians were recruited. There were few incentives for the French officer of France to serve in the marines in New France. Promotions above the rank of captain were generally not made. In 1687, Governor Denonville suggested to Seignelay that he be given the authority to give commissions to Canadians in the ranks of the Marine troops. Denonville was actually asking for permission to do what he was already doing. He had created vacancies for sixteen ensigns. That year, the rank of ensign was established. After this, more and more Canadians were made officers of the marine companies. Occasionally, officers were sent from France, but this became more and more unpopular in Canada. The Canadian recruits were often sons of the first families of the colony, whose fathers had served France and who were accustomed to the hardships of the Iroquois Wars and who were capable of being good officers.¹⁴ In 1702, La Potherie wrote to the king regarding these officers. "They are almost all Canadians, their fathers being or having been in the

service of the country. I venture to represent to you that these young men can hope for no promotion when they see the vacant appointments being filled from France. These are such fine youths of quality bearing arms in the companies that they well deserve your interest in their fortune."¹⁵

Service in the *Troupes de la Marine* became so popular that applicants for commissions were more than available positions. In 1722, Second Ensigns were established and in 1731, cadets were established. They were recruited from the sons of officers of the companies.¹⁶ The cadets served as soldiers but wore a special epaulette to distinguish them from the others. In the Marine troops, there was a higher proportion of officers to other ranks.¹⁷ In time, some Canadians enlisted in the Marine troops as common soldiers. The numbers who did so are not known. Generally enlisted men were brought from France and were encouraged to settle in the colony when they were discharged.

The marines were trained like they were in Europe. Yet, they became as efficient and experienced as the militia in bush or forest fighting with the Indians and the New Englanders. The population was proud of them and scornful of the *Troupes de Terre*

¹⁴ Stanley, George f.G., *Canadian Soldiers: The Military History of an Unmilitary People*, Macmillan of Canada, Toronto, 1974, p. 27.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*

¹⁶ Chartrand, René, *The French Soldier* ,,,, p. 10

¹⁷ During the French and Indian War, (1755) when Montcalm arrived, Rigaud de Vaudreuil had 60 officers with 900 soldiers and Montcalm had 18 officers with 1,800 soldiers.) (From Stanley, *op. cit.* p. 27)

who came with Montcalm during the last French and Indian War in 1755

In the 1680's, there were about 1500 officers and soldiers in New France. Twenty years later there were about 900. From 1689 to 1748, twenty-eight companies were in New France.¹⁸

Two characteristics were unique to the *Compagnies francaise de la Marine*. They had a higher proportion of officers to regular soldiers than the military companies in France and to those under Montcalm in the French and Indian War, and the Canadians became an important part of the troops. Officers in the colony often sent their sons as cadets into the *Compagnies franchises de la Marine* with the hope of their becoming commissioned officers

As time went on, there were complaints that there were too many cadets in the companies and "these children" were replacing regular troops. Therefore, in 1731, the king restricted the number of cadets to one per company. To distinguish them from the rest of the troops, they wore a blue and white cord on the shoulder of their uniform. They received the nickname — cadets of the *aiguillette*. However, the number who desired to be cadets far outnumbered the twenty-eight as stated by the king's order in 1731. Soon, unofficial junior cadets began to appear in the companies. In 1750, the junior cadet was officially recognized. However, they were limited to one per company. The cadets were counted as soldiers in

reviews and inspections and were also taught how to handle weapons although they were under the protection of the officers who were often family members.¹⁹

In 1683, all the officers were French. By 1690, a quarter were Canadian born. By the 1720's about half were Canadian born and in 1750 three fourths were Canadian born. By the end of the seventeenth century, Canadian officers had become quite skilled in the practices of Canadian warfare.²⁰

The companies serving in Canada were garrisoned at Quebec, Trois-Rivières or Montreal. From these garrisons, detachments of men would be sent to outposts or other forts where they were needed. From the beginning, the *Troupes de la Marine* were sent throughout North America, wherever France had control. In 1684, some were sent to Fort Frontenac. In 1688, an officer and eight men were sent to Michilmackinac. At the beginning of the 18th century there were four companies at Quebec, six at Montreal and two at Trois Rivières. The rest were sent to various forts and outposts. In 1751, Quebec had eight companies, There were nine companies in Montreal, two in Trois-Rivières, one in Niagara, one at Michilmackinac, one at Fort Frontenac, one at Fort St. Frederic, one at Fort Chambly, two at Fort Beausejour, three at Detroit and one company was split among Laprairie,

¹⁸ Chartrand, *Heritage*...., p. 84.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 85.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 86.

Sault Saint Louis, and Lac des Deux-Montagnes.²¹

In 1685, thirty soldiers were garrisoned in Acadia (Nova Scotia) and in 1687, twenty-five were garrisoned at Placentia (Newfoundland). In 1696, Acadia had two companies and Placentia had three. Each of these companies had fifty men and three officers. These companies saw action against the English. Acadia fell in 1710 and Placentia fell in 1713. The garrison and settlers of Placentia were evacuated to Ile Royale (Cape Breton). The new colony of Ile Royale received a garrison of seven companies which were reduced to six companies in 1722, but increased in 1730 by two more companies. In 1732 two cadets were added to each company, but the number of men for each company was reduced. In May 1744 the British post at Casco was taken by 102 officers and men of the *Compagnies Francaise*. Bad living conditions at Louisbourg led to a mutiny of the *Compagnies Francaise* 27 December 1744. The mutiny was settled, but the following May- June 1745, Louisbourg was under siege and surrendered to New Englanders. The signing of the 1748 Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle returned Louisbourg to France. In the summer of 1749 almost 2000 French returned to Louisbourg. A garrison was included. This time twenty-four companies of *Troupes de la Marine*, composed of four officers and fifty men each were sent. In 1758, Louisbourg was once again under siege and surrendered 26 July. The remaining *Troupes de*

la Marine were sent back to Rochefort, France.²²

The *Troupes de la Marine* took part in literally every engagement between 1684 and 1755 — not only at their garrisoned forts but elsewhere as well. In 1686, thirty soldiers and seventy militia men marched to Hudson Bay to capture Hudson Bay Company Posts in James Bay. In 1690, about 1000 troops helped at the siege of Quebec. In the 1730's they fought against the Renard Fox Indians in Wisconsin. In 1739-1749 they went to Louisiana to fight the Chickasaws. In the 1750's they were in the Ohio Valley and at Nova Scotia's borders. On 9 July 1755, thirteen officers, twenty cadets, seventy-two *Troupes de la Marine*, one hundred forty-six Canadian militia men and about six hundred Indians defeated Braddock with his two thousand troops and artillery.²³

Moving detachments to other regions reduced the number garrisoned in the three towns. Some discipline problems resulted from the scattering of men over such a vast area. Officers often were unable to go with their men when they went to remote regions. The rotation of troops among the three garrisons was often ignored by officers who often chose to stay near their family homes and refused to follow their men to new assignments. With few or no officers, discipline broke down. In the summer of 1754, seven

²¹ Chartrand, *French Soldier*..., p. 11.

²² *Ibid.*, pp. 15-16.

²³ *Ibid.*, pp. 11-13.

companies at the garrison in Quebec had no officers leading them.²⁴

In Canada, the governor was commander-in-chief of the military forces. He was also in charge of foreign affairs and of relations with other colonies and Indian nations. Administration and supplies were handled by the intendant. He controlled the spending of public funds and provided food, ammunition and pay to the military. Sometimes, he would accompany the troops, but more often another member of his staff would be attached to the troops. Supplies were stored at Quebec and Montreal and smaller stores at the various posts. There also were staff appointments — a Staff Commissioner of Artillery, a King's engineer who acted in a civil as well as a military capacity was established in the 1680's; a Provost Marchal, a *Medecin du Roi*, who also served in a civil and a military capacity, and a chaplain.²⁵ In the seventeenth century, the Jesuits served as chaplains of the troops. In March 1692, the king made the Recollets chaplains of his troops. Chaplains were in garrison towns and large forts. Some chaplains went into battle with the troops. By the mid eighteenth century, 75% were born in Canada.²⁶

The Daily Life of the Marine

To be either a member of the *Troupes de Terre* or the *Troupes de la Marine*, one was to be at least 16

years of age and have a minimum height of 5 feet 5 inches. In the French companies in New France, many did not meet the required height. They may have had that height as an average height. The *canonniers-bombardiers*, artillery men, were over the minimum height. This added to their prestige. In the 1750's, the average age of a soldier in New France was between 20-25. Ninety per cent were under 30.²⁷

Between 1683 and 1755, about 7800 recruits were sent to Canada. They were generally recruited from the inns and taverns of Paris and its surroundings and from large seaports — Rochfort, La Rochelle, St. Malo, etc. Drinks flowed and promises of adventure, excitement, gold and silver and fortunes to be made, fine meals with wine and military leaves which were easy to obtain dominated the conversation. Recruitment posters suggested enjoyment of the same weapons and dance instructors as the officer cadets had, good conditions in the service while waiting to be promoted as an officer, and if you were chosen for the artillery, there would be three dances a week and the rest of the time would be spent bowling and fencing. No wonder the poor and unemployed placed their X'S on the dotted line. Although a large number were recruited in taverns, there were others who were from good families, but who were an embarrassment to their families. They would be strongly encouraged by their families to volunteer. Some fathers would give them a stipend. Other parents wrote letters to the

²⁴ Proulx, *op. cit.*, p. 14.

²⁵ Stanley, *op. cit.*, pp. 28-29.

²⁶ Chartrand, *Canadian Military*...., pp. 119-120.

²⁷ Proulx, *op. cit.*, pp. 17-19.

king requesting they not be allowed to return to France. During wartime, men were forced into service without meeting the basic requirements. Complaints from the French colonies indicated children, old men and disabled men were sent as recruits. Professional recruiters received a commission for all the recruits they enlisted for the *Troupes de Marine*. Enlistment was for six years, although this was not advertised at that time. In reality, enlistment was usually for life. Men with trades were usually preferred, and a 30 livres bonus was given at the time of enlistment.²⁸

The day after a man was enlisted, he would be marched with other recruits to Rochefort or La Rochelle. Sometimes guards would be sent along to assure there would be no desertions. Upon arriving at the seaport, the men would be taken to the Ile de Ré of Ile d'Oléron. It was difficult to desert from an island. Usually men were not told where they would be serving. While waiting for their departure, the men would begin to learn the skills of being in the military. On the day of departure, the men usually tattered and dirty would be given a wool jacket, a pair of knee breeches, a pair of socks, a pair of shoes, one or two shirts, a wool hat, a comb, a blanket and a hammock.²⁹

Pay was 1-3 livres a month for privates, 6 livres per month for corporals and 13 livres a month for sergeants. Men could make extra by

selling their trade skills or trading with the Indians.³⁰ Privates could not remain in service if they married. However, sergeants and corporals were permitted to marry and remain in the service. A marine could be discharged if he was injured in battle or in service. He could receive a half pay pension. A discharge could be received by someone who agreed to settle in the colony. If he worked the land he would receive his regular pay and rations for three years. Occasionally, a discharge could also be bought for 150 livres.³¹ Every soldier had to practice the required Catholic religion, attend mass weekly, and take Easter communion.³²

Upon arrival in New France, after traveling nine weeks in crossing the Atlantic, the troops who were ill were placed in the hospital. Others reported to staff headquarters to be reviewed and given their assignments — town garrisons or border outposts. In towns like Quebec, lodging had to be provided. In Quebec this was usually with families in the town and its surroundings. The inhabitants who received a billet were expected to take one or two soldiers into their homes and provide for them heat, light, a pot, a plate, and a straw mattress. The soldier was to be satisfied with his room and could not take his host's bedroom. The king supplied a daily ration of food for each soldier. They often turned this over to their host in exchange for a cooked meal. There were some

²⁸ Chartrand, *Canadian Military....*, pp. 121-123.

²⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 123.

³⁰ Spring, *op. cit.*, pp. 21 & 61.

³¹ *Ibid.*

³² Proulx, *op. cit.*, p. 22.

problems, but generally, there were more advantages than disadvantages to this system. The host benefited by having a source of labor available to him especially if the soldier could clear land or had a trade or skill. The soldier had home cooked meals he did not have to prepare himself; in addition to his military pay, he could receive extra money for outside jobs, and he had more freedom of movement without strict discipline.³³ Not all inhabitants wanted to billet soldiers. Someone who performed a public service could be exempt from housing a soldier. In 1714, the Biron family of Montreal received an exemption for caring for the sick and in 1739 Louis Trudeau received an exemption in exchange for his service in fighting fires. "Churchmen, militia officers, nobles, notaries, judges and other royal officials" were also exempt from billeting soldiers.³⁴

Before 1748, soldiers were generally always billeted with families in the towns and surrounding areas. However, in small towns, barracks were used. The first barracks were built in Louisbourg in the early 1720's. On Ile St-Jean and Ile Royale, troops were housed in barracks. Earlier, in 1714, barracks were proposed for Montreal, but the habitants objected saying that construction, heating and equipment would cost more than if soldiers were billeted in private homes. Barracks were not built in Montreal.³⁵

The governor and people of Quebec city were not as anxious to keep billeting the soldiers. In order to control movement and enforce discipline, the barrack system was introduced in Quebec city. Soldiers of the *Troupes de la Marine* moved into the Royal Redoubt barracks (Caserne Royale) in 1748 and into the Dauphine barracks in 1749. Rooms were to be 4 feet x 6 feet and have as many oak beds as could be provided and a table and two chairs or benches. In Louisbourg, bunk beds were used in order to accommodate more men in each room. Floors were wood and walls were whitewashed. A fireplace or stove, chests for storage of weapons and gear and wall hooks for clothes and utensils were to be in each room. Two men, sometimes three, slept (based on the mistaken belief one would always be on guard duty) in one bed. Straw in the mattresses on each bed were to be changed twice a year, once a year in Louisbourg. The artillery men slept two to a bed. Men slept with their uniforms on. The men prepared their own meals in their room. Meals were prepared in groups of seven called *plats*, and the men probably took turns cooking meals.³⁶ Each *plat* had an iron pot with a handle and a ladle for stirring and serving. The cooking pot was used for the noon and evening meal. Breakfast consisted of bread. The noon meal was porridge with bacon added. The dinner meal was porridge with dried peas added. Whatever was available would also be added to the noon or evening porridge. Everyone ate out of the one pot with their bread being used

³³ *Ibid.*, pp. 27 & 31.

³⁴ Chartrand, *Canadian Military*....., pp. 129-130.

³⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 130.

³⁶ Proulx, *op. cit.*, pp. 32-34.

as plates. Soldiers did have a pocket or kitchen knife, spoons and a cup. In the eighteenth century plates began to appear.³⁷

The basic daily ration for a man in the *Troupes de la Marine* was 1 ½ pounds of bread or biscuit, a half to a pound of salt pork and ½ pound of dried peas. Occasionally the meat portion would be increased and the dried peas allotment reduced. On days of fast and abstinence, vegetables and fish replaced the salt pork. In times of scarcity, the rations would be decreased, or horsemeat or salted cod might be substituted for the salt pork. Bread would be reduced to ½ pound a day. Daily rations varied somewhat in different colonies or regions and for billeted soldiers. On Ile Royal, butter and molasses were added to the daily rations so the men could make beer. During the winter and part of the spring, troops would be billeted out to the habitants who were responsible for feeding and housing them for a small cash allowance. Officers had to pay for their own food. They often had a difficult time because prices were higher than in France. Many of the junior officers often went into debt or drew on funds from home to pay for their expenses.³⁸ Soldiers also drank large quantities of wine, brandy (calvados, cognac or rum) cider, and hop or spruce beer which they could purchase at inns or taverns and at the barracks canteen. Spruce beer

was popular in rural areas and at isolated posts.³⁹

Pipe smoking was a popular pastime of the Marine. Pipe bowls they had were made of catlemite, clay, pewter or limestone. When not in use, the bowls were hung by a thong around the marine's neck, and the pipe stem made of hollow reeds was carried in a pouch or pocket.⁴⁰ Each marine received a pound of tobacco each month. For entertainment the marines went to taverns and inns. Taverns were open every day except Sunday during mass. Here they enjoyed eating, drinking, talking, playing cards and dice, gambling, meeting women, singing, dancing and often ended in arguments and fights. Taverns often provided music for dancing. Drinking songs dealing with love, war, peace and enemy generals were favorites. The men of the garrison of Quebec often enjoyed sleigh riding during the winter. Organized sports were not known in New France.⁴¹

The Marine and Crime

The crime rate in the French colonies was low. However, soldiers were responsible for about half of the cases brought before the Conseil. Minor offences – discipline and drunkenness – were usually settled by senior officers after a short investigation. The most serious minor offence was stealing from a comrade. This punishment might include running the gauntlet followed by spending time in prison. The

³⁷ Chartrand, *Canadian Military*..., p. 134,

³⁸ Hamilton, *op. cit.*, pp. 13-16 and Chartrand, *Canadian Military* ..., p. 133..

³⁹ Chartrand, *Ibid.*, p. 139.

⁴⁰ Spring, *op. cit.*, p. 32.

⁴¹ Proulx, *op. cit.*, pp. 49-50.

Conseil de guerre which was established in 1665 heard serious cases. This court was made up of several officers from the corps of the accused.

For serious crimes the accused had to appear before a court presided over by a civil and criminal lieutenant-general who served as the judge. The prosecutor investigated the case and presented the charges. The accused was questioned and had to defend himself without the use of a lawyer. If the results of questioning were not acceptable, the accused faced judicial torture which was legal. The type of torture used was called Ordinary and Extraordinary Question. The accused would be undressed and would be seated on a stool. Torture would be used to get a confession. Sometimes there were acquittals. Many times a confession led to a death penalty. A person who was condemned could appeal to the *Conseil Supérieur*, the highest court in the colony. About two-thirds of these cases were commuted to lighter sentences. A death penalty would be commuted to public flogging and to serve nine years on the galleys. In these cases, the prisoner was dressed in only a shirt and a sign around his neck stating the offence he had committed and led to the busiest intersection of the town where he was flogged while begging for pardon from God and the king. Sometimes, he was branded with the fleur-de-lis. Then he was escorted to the prison to wait for the

next ship to take him to Marseilles to be put on a galley ship.⁴²

Punishments for violations in the marines were harsh by today's standards. Death or life in the galleys was the punishment for desertion or for stealing from another marine. Death was the sentence for sleeping on sentry duty, for leaving a guard post, or for failing to obey an officer. Death by shooting was the punishment for striking a sentry while hanging and strangulation were punishments for stealing from the church. Striking a sergeant not on guard could get you life on the galleys and three years on the galleys if you allowed a prisoner to escape. Maintaining lewd women could get you three months in prison. If a marine verbally abused a sergeant, he had to ask for pardon before the troops.⁴³

The worst offence of a marine was desertion. However desertion was not a major problem in New France. It was easier for a soldier in an outpost to desert than in a town garrison. There were more places he could escape to. He could find his way to the Gaspé, board a fishing boat and return to France, or he could go to the English colonies or to the Indians. However, he had long distances to go through, with Indian allies waiting, and military following, and the New England colonies were not too sympathetic with any Frenchmen. In Canada there were usually about 1%, under six

⁴² Chartrand, *Canadian Military*...., pp. 135-137.

⁴³ Spring, *op. cit.*, p. 61.

desertions a year. Ile Royale averaged about 4 deserters a year.⁴⁴

Many of the death sentences were by default. If a group deserted together and were captured, they would be instructed to draw lots. The loser would be executed and the rest would be sentenced to hard labor. Insubordination to an officer was a common less serious offence. These men could avoid punishment by changing companies which was possible because of the independence of the companies.

According to the records of the Superior Council, robbery was the next most frequent crime committed by a marine—robbery of a government or private building. There was little currency in the colony to attract a thief. However, some saw this as an opportunity to counterfeit their card money by changing a 3 livres note to a 30 livres note. Common punishments for robbery or forgery were hard labor, flogging, branding, the wooden horse or banishment. Imprisonment was not a form of punishment used. Soldiers were imprisoned during their trials or a month for insubordination.⁴⁵

The Troops in New France

As stated before, the first *Troupes de la Marine* arrived from France in 1683. In 1684, the first expedition set out for Fort Frontenac to face one of the five tribes of the Iroquois, the Senecas. Before the battle took place, La Barre made a treaty with

them. The Iroquois were not impressed and in 1687, Marquis Denonville had to send another force — 800 soldiers, 1100 militia and 400 Indian allies — to face the same Iroquois. This time a battle followed. Villages and crops were destroyed. The *Compagnies de Franche* went as far as Michilmackinac to prevent the English and the Iroquois from controlling the western fur trade.⁴⁶

The *Compagnies de la Franche* not only had the Iroquois to defend against but the English as well — a difficult task with the colony spread out over many miles. Improved fortifications became a necessity. Fort Frontenac had to be repaired; a palisade was needed around Montreal. Even Quebec which was situated on a cliff was updated by the construction of sixteen redoubts and a palisade.

The European techniques of fighting in masses were not practical in the terrain of Canada. The Canadians who learned from the Indians and who knew the weather and terrain of Canada developed their own technique — adopted tactics of the Indians and combined them with the discipline of European military. Pierre Lemoyne d'Iberville and Hertel de La Fresniere were the strongest proponents of the Canadian tactics. Instead of walking in lines, they moved quickly in small groups without being seen, used the element of surprise, and then disappeared immediately. Instead of acting automatically, teams were to think quickly; retreats were to be rapid and well planned, forcing the

⁴⁴ Chartrand, *Canadian Military*....p. 137.

⁴⁵ Proulx, *op. cit.*, pp. 50-52.

⁴⁶ Chartrand, *Canadian Military*, pp. 86-87.

enemy to follow at a distance thereby allowing time for traps to be set to discourage the enemy from advancing rapidly.⁴⁷ Le Moyne and Hertel believed Canadian officers who were acquainted with the country and Indian customs, a small number of regular soldiers, voyageurs as canoeists providing transportation of men, goods and supplies, and allied Indians, all moving quickly, were necessary. Only what was absolutely necessary was taken with them. Food, weapons, ammunition and tools were carried in canoes and hidden in caches along the way so that they would be available on the return trip. Food was generally dried peas, corn, meat and some fish and game and brandy. When they approached the enemy, canoes were hidden and each man carried his own pack and went on foot to an enemy fort or settlement, hopefully without being noticed. In winter, sleds and snowshoes were used. They carried light, useful arms. Officers used guns and hatchets. Lesser officers and soldiers and the militia had hunting guns, hatchets and knives. These Canadian troops never reached the level of European discipline. The Indians were an individual group. If they thought they might be defeated they quickly withdrew from the battle. This was a factor to be considered by the Canadian leaders.⁴⁸

The first real test of these tactics was in 1686 when Pierre Le Moyne, thirty troops of the *Compagnie Franches* and seventy Canadian militia voyageurs went on an expedition to

Moose Factory to remove the English from Hudson Bay. Being successful they went on to capture Rupert House on James Bay, and Fort Albany in July.⁴⁹ After this the Canadian technique of warfare was refined but not changed.

By the end of the seventeenth century regular soldiers were unable to physically meet the requirements of these expeditions that Canadian militias could. War against the Fox Indians in Wisconsin provided another training ground for their tactics. Often small groups of eight to ten Indians would decide to make a surprise attack. About ten years later, the war was no longer in New France but was transferred to New England. The *Compagnies Franches de la Marine* were an important part of this strategy by the practice of having officers from the Canadians who were conducting war in their own environment.⁵⁰

When the *Troupes de Terre* came from France in 1756, the army officers of France were not receptive to the Canadian tactics. They criticized the lack of Canadian discipline; they insisted these were tactics of the savages and they viewed Canadian officers as only "commoners".⁵¹

Treatment of prisoners was one of the sad results of these war tactics. Many prisoners were tortured and / or put to death. Montrealers especially had lived with this fear themselves. Therefore, the French of

⁴⁷ *Ibid.*, pp. 88-91.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, pp. 91-92.

⁴⁹ *Ibid.*

⁵⁰ *Ibid.* p. 94.

⁵¹ *Ibid.*, p. 95.

New France tried to free captives from their Indian allies. The officers especially, often purchased captives from their Indian allies. Some were returned; some were adopted; some were naturalized,

Canonniers-Bombardiers 1743-1766

During most of the French regime, artillery guns were manned by the marine infantry. In 1697, an unofficial artillery company was at Quebec. It was actually an artillery school where volunteer men of the *Marine de Troupes* were trained. The same unofficial practice started in Acadia in 1707, at Louisbourg in 1735 and at Mobile, Louisiana in 1744. On 20 June 1743 the first official artillery company (*Canonniers-Bombardiers*) was raised for Louisbourg. In 1745, an official artillery company was raised for Saint-Dominique and in 1747, one for Martinique.⁵²

On 10 April 1750 the king officially established a company of artillery as part of the *Troupes de la Marine* in Canada. On 1 November 1759 an artillery company was raised for Louisiana. The artillery companies were the elite of the *Troupes de la Marine*. When not doing artillery duties, they were grenadiers.⁵³ They had a captain, a lieutenant, an ensign, two sergeants, two drummers and forty-three gunners. The company was recruited from the other marine companies. The uniform of the *canonniers-bombardiers* was a blue coat with a red facing and cuffs, a red vest, breeches and stockings, white metal

buttons and hat lace instead of a blue facing which was worn by the infantry.⁵⁴ Each gunner carried a musket, a bayonet, a brass hilted saber and a cartridge box or pouch, called a *giberne*.

The French army had two types of artillery, land artillery and marine artillery. The former was under the control of the ministry of war and the later under the Ministry of Marine. Marine artillery was for use on warships, for coastal fortifications and for the colonies. The majority of artillery used in the colonies were of the marine type — always made of iron. Those sent to the colonies were often those pieces which were determined to be too old for ship use. They were painted black and mounted on red wooden garrison carriages.

The Marines and Marriage

It is not known how many of the 7,800 marines who came to New France between 1683 and 1755 chose to remain in New France upon retirement from the service. Chartrand states there may have been two or three thousand. After 1681 soldiers in France could only marry if they had received permission from army authorities, and these were not easy to come by.

In May 1698 the king's decree stated permission should be granted at the first request of those who wanted to marry and settle. However, in New France this decree was not obeyed regularly. In New France, the governor general refused to give

⁵² Chartrand, *The French Soldier*....p. 27.

⁵³ *Ibid.*

⁵⁴ Stanlely, *op. cit.*, pp. 29-30.

permission to marry in times of war for fear of weakening a garrison. There also was no set number of recruits sent to New France each year. Many times there were insufficient numbers of recruits sent as replacements and if permission had been granted to those who wanted to marry, there would have been serious shortages of soldiers. In reality, permission in New France was at the whim and decision of the governor general until 1715. In that year, Bishop Duplessis de Mornay intervened stating that marriage was a religious matter and he chose to marry soldiers without permission being given. A dispute broke out between the bishop and Governor General Vaudreuil. In 1720, the bishop defiantly married the nephew (a lieutenant) of Vaudreuil with an unpropertied girl whose mother worked in a tavern. The bishop said that soldiers should marry because it was for public morality. Otherwise, there would be a number of illegitimate children. The king decided in favor of the governor general and stated that soldiers needed the permission of military authorities in order to marry.⁵⁵

Most sergeants were married. Each time a larger group of new recruits arrived, other soldiers waited hoping to receive permission to marry. Many of the soldiers were living with their girlfriends while waiting for the permission to be granted. Soldiers who married and were to become farmers, could get land on or near seigneuries, often of their officers. Most decided to live in the Montreal

area along the St. Lawrence. Officially, the Marine troops who married were to receive a year's wages and their uniform, and after 1726 they also received a hunting rifle. At times, the government gave special grants to these newly married soldiers who had to clear land and start farming. These were in the form of food, a cow, some farming tools and equipment and the assignment of other soldiers to help build a house for him. In 1723, Vaudreuil allowed thirty soldiers to settle in the area of his seigneurie. Married marines were among those who founded Detroit in 1701. In 1747 Governor General Galissonniere stated 1/3 of the troops were either married or were too old or sickly.⁵⁶

In Louisbourg, the situation was different. There were not many available girls and most of the marines chose to return to France when they could. In the outposts and forts, there were jobs for the wives of married soldiers – laundresses, bakers, servants — and in the distant locations, marines married Indian girls according to the Indian customs.

Retirement

Before the eighteenth century there was no provision for health insurances or pensions for soldiers leaving the marines after years of service. Soldiers had 6 deniers of every livre they received deducted for support of pensioners, but these funds were not well managed. The military leaders in the colonies attempted to care for older soldiers

⁵⁵ Chartrand, *Canadian Military*..., pp. 141-142.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.*,

by keeping them until they were too sick or disabled. Then they had to depend on religious groups, nuns or monks to care for them. The last resort was to become a beggar. In 1712, Louis XIV created Les Invalides de la Marine which was a

kind of pension plan. A few soldiers a year, the elderly, the ill, the wounded in the line of duty received this status. This amounted to half their military pay.⁵⁷

⁵⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 143.

TIMELINE OF MILITARY PROTECTION AND EVENTS IN NEW FRANCE

The term, **New France**, included Canada, Acadia, Louisiana and French posts along the Great Lakes, Mississippi River and waterways and into the interior of North America.

1608—Quebec was founded.

1608—No formal organized means of protection; Defended themselves in emergencies.

1613—Samuel Argall (English) destroys St. Saveur, Ste. Croix, and Port Royal

1627—Company of New France (Company of 100 Associates) formed

1629—The Kirk Brothers take Quebec in Anglo-French War on the St. Lawrence,

1632—England returns to France, the territory taken in 1629,

1632—chartered trade companies were responsible for hiring, supplying and maintaining troops. (In the recruit of 1653, for the settlement of Villemarie (Montreal), Marguerite Bourgeoys hired soldiers for the protection of Villemarie when she contracted settlers in France)

1634— Sieur de Violette established a fur trading post and fort which became Trois Rivières

20 July 1636-25 May 1637—Wethersfield, Connecticut Massacre led to Pequot War (Massachusetts Bay, Narraganset Indians and Mohawks against the Pequots—1st major Indian War in New England)

1640-1668—Quebec is at war with the Iroquois.

1641—Iroquois officially declare war against the French.

1642—Villemarie (Montreal) founded by Paul de Chomeday, Sieur de Maissonneuve.

1642-1653—Iroquois Wars in New England and Acadia

1645—Company of Habitants also known as Company of the Colony established by the merchants of New France.

1647-1648—Iroquois break the peace.

1648-1650—Iroquois attack the Huron at St. Ignace and St. Louis, and drive them out of Huronia.

4 July 1648—the mission at St. Joseph attacked and taken by the Iroquois

1649—Ste-Marie Among the Hurons is taken by Iroquois. The following year, the remaining Hurons return to Quebec

1651—Iroquois attacking Montreal and Quebec.

6 May 1651—Iroquois attack settlers in field

26 July 1651—Hotel Dieu attacked by Iroquois

1652—600 Iroquois attack Trois Riviere but are beaten off

1653—Recruit of 1653 for settlers for Montreal. Maurice Averty dit Léger, Pierre Bateau dit Lagogue and Rene besnard dit Bourjoli are part of this recruit who served as soldiers.

1653—Iroquois are defeated by western tribes; as a result Iroquois make peace with French and the French fur trade resumes

1654—arrival of 1st Ottawa fur fleet at Montreal

1654—Acadia taken by the English.

Spring 1655—Iroquois begin war with Erie tribe. Iroquois attacked Ile aux Oies.

1655—English briefly captured and held Port Royale

1656—arrival of 2nd great Ottawa fur fleet.

19-20 May 1656—attack on Ile de Orleans by Iroquois

1659—Recruit of 1659 for Montreal included 6 soldiers for the fort — de Belaitre, de Rouvre, Imbert, de la Vigne, Biejat, and de La Place.

1660—a trading post called La Baye is established at Green Bay.

1660—Battle of Long Sault: About 800 Iroquois attack Montreal. Dollard with 16 French and 44 Indians held them off for 10 days thirty miles up the Ottawa River

1663—King Louis takes over the government of New France, which becomes a royal colony and establishes the sovereign Council.

27 Jan. 1663—militia of Holy Family of Jesus-Mary-Joseph was formed in Montreal to assist the 12 man garrison of the town. 139 men in 20 squads volunteered.

1663-1673—*Filles du Roi* arrive in New France.

1665-1668—The *Carignan-Salieres Regiment* sent to provide protection from the Iroquois for New France.

1665—Fort Ste. Therese (later became Fort Chambly) built to protect the Richelieu

1666—Fort LaMotte is built on the Richelieu.

July 1667—peace treaty with the Iroquois. This lasted about 20 years

1669—Govenor De Courcelle ordered the organization of militia units by parish. Every male age 16-60 had to serve. The militia continued into & after the British conquest in 1760.

1675-1676—King Philip's War (New England)\

1678—Seneca's invaded Illinois country but were stopped.

1683-1760—The *Troupes de la Marine* under the Ministry of La Marine which dealt with colonial affairs and not under the ministry of the army were sent to protect French colonies.

June 1687—21 Iroquois were captured and taken to France and placed on the French galleys

30 Sep 1687—Lachine—Jean Lalonde and 9 other French killed

Nov 1687—Iroquois laid siege to Fort Frontenac

1688—French captured Moose Factory and Fort Rupert at Hudson Bay from the English

1689—War with Iroquois resumes.

1689—Indians attacked Dover, New Hampshire; 23 killed, 29 captives

4, 5 Aug 1689—1,500 Iroquois attacked Lachine, killing 200 and taking 90 captives (touched off 15 years of bloodiest raids on the part of English and French alike across each others borders.).

8 Feb 1690—Schenectady, New York attacked and burned by French and Indians of Montreal, led by Manet & Ste Hélène.

Francois Hertel attacks Salmon Falls, New Hampshire

Portneuf & Courtemanche attack Fort Loyal (Portland, Msaine)

2 July 1690—Pte-aux Trembles, La Coulee Grou and Bout-de Isle—25 attacked 100 Indians

23 Aug 1690—English attack Laprairie.

11 Aug 1691—English attack Laprairie.

1692—St, Lambert under attack

1690-1704—Raids back and forth between Massachusetts and Acadia

Jan 1692—Indians raided York, Maine

1692—French invaded Iroquois territory

Oct 1692—Iroquois attack stockade at Vercheres.

1689-1697—King William's War (the first French and Indian War)

1696—French invaded Iroquois territory

1696—Iberville with 125 Canadians took Newfoundland.

1699—Louisiana founded by the French.

1700—Post established at Mackinac.

1701-1713—Queen Anne's War (the 2nd French and Indian War)

1701—Fort Pontchartrain (Detroit) built by Antoine LaMothe dit Cadillac.

1703—Kaskaskia founded.

28-29 Feb 1704—French and Indians surprise and attack Deerfield, Massachusetts (worst colonial disaster)

30 Aug 1708—Haverhill attacked and razed by French and Indians

1713—Louisbourg was founded by the French.

1717—Fort La Baye was built

1725-1726—Fort St. Frederic built under Marquis de Beauharnois. (Fort St. Frederic later becomes Fort Carillon)

1728—Constant Marchand de Lignery led 400 French and 800-900 Indians from Montreal against Fox Indians, (little was accomplished)

10 Sept 1729—battle fought between Wabash and Illinois Rivers led by St. Ange, Vincennes, and des Noyelles. About 500 Fox died and about 500 captured.

1731—Construction of Pointe-à-la-Chevellure, later known as Fort Frederic (Crown Point)

1733—Battle of Butte des Morts between French and Sauk.

1739-1749—War of the Mississippi between the Chicasas and the French.

1744-1745—King George's War or Old French and Indian War (3rd French and Indian War)

May 1744—The British post of Casco was taken by the Troupes de la Marine of Acadia

16 June 1745—Louisbourg taken by the English, but was returned in 1749.

20-25 Jan 1745—detachment under St. Luc la Corne leave Montreal to protect Fort Frederic.

1754-1763—French and Indian War or Seven Years War (last of the French and Indian Wars).

1755—French begin construction of Fort Carillon.

1755-1758—Anglo-French War in Canada.

1755-1760—Regular Troops, *Troupes de la Terre*, Under the ministry of War or the Army arrive during the French and Indian War,

26 July 1758—French surrender Louisbourg to the English.

1760—Surrender of Montreal to the British; British Occupation

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Vocabulary—Military in New France

Abatis—a fortification device to prevent an attacker from taking a wall or camp. (eg. trees entangled and placed as a barrier)

Anspessades—lance corporals

Conseil de guerre—courts which dealt with soldiers who committed serious crimes

Enseigne en pied—first ensign

Enseigne en second—second ensign

Feu de billebaude—rapid, voluntary firing

Frater soldiers—a soldier with some knowledge of first aid so he could help with the sick and wounded

Fusil—musket or rifle; most of the guns used by the Troupes de la Marine were made at St. Etienne, Tulle, Maubeuge, and Charleville, France

Gargoussiers—cartridge cases attached to the waist belts of the infantry. There was enough room for small pouches to hold spare flints and ball and for small tools like vent prickers and turnkeys

Giberne—cartridge box or pouch; in the 1730's held 19-20 cartridges; by 1755, they held 30 cartridges

Nom de guerre—nickname ("dit" name); these were common in the military service

Petite guerre—guerilla or Indian style of war fought by the militia and Troupes de la Marine in New France

Plats—groups of seven soldiers who prepared their own meals

Poire á poudre—powder flask

Pulverin—small flask which held priming powder

Spontoon—a half pike

Troupes de Terre—Those troops which were sent to New France which were under control of the Ministry of War. They begin arriving about 1755 for the French and Indian War.

LIBRARY ACQUISITIONS

Purchases:

Beloved Acadia of My Ancestors by Yvon Léger

Le Grand Arrangement des Acadiens au Quebec, 8 volumes by Adrien Bergeron

Les Officiers de Malice du Bas-Canada 1812-1815 Lower Canada's Militia Officers by Luc Lepine

Carte Topgraphique De La Province Du Bas-Canada Sur Laquelle Sont Indiquées Les Limites Des Districts, Des Comtes, Des Seigneuries Et Des Cantons Ainsi que Les Terres De La Couronne Et Celles Du Clerge, Etc., Etc. by Joseph-Bouchette

Les Édifices Conventuels Du Vieux Montréal by Robert Haise

Les Manoirs du Quebec by Raymonde Gauthier

Radisson by Sarah Larkin

Serie I: Découvreurs et Explorateurs du Canada 1497-1763 (Illustrations) by Malcolm G. Parks and Charles W. Jefferys

Serie Iv: Les Premiers Colons et Leur Établissement au Canada (Illustrations) by W. Stewart Wallace and Charles W. Jefferys

Visages Du Vieux Trois-Rivières, Tome 1 by Raymond Douville

Old Fort Mackinac On the Hill of History by Roger Andrews

Visit To The Gaspé Coast by G. J. Mountain

1885 Metis Rebellion or Government Conspiracy by Don McLean

The Métis Canada's Forgotten People by Antoine S. Lussier and D. Bruce Sealely

Quatre Cousin Loudunais en Nouvelle-France: Histoire des ancêtres Fillastreau, Lorin et Gouin by Robert Larin

Donations:

Bibliographie Relative a la Nouvelle France by Jean-Jacques Messier, donated by Rolland Descheneaux

Gazetteer of Minnesota Railroad Towns 1861- 1997, by Hudson Leighton,
donated by Joyce Banachowski

Repertoire Alphabetique des Mariages de la Famille Boucher 1608-1935, by Les
Services Généalogiques Claude Drouin, donated by Joyce Banachowski

"Témoignages de Liberté de Mariage," from *Rapport de Archives de Province de
Quebec*, 1951, ed. By Antoine Roy, donated by Joyce Banachowski

5 novels which depict the lives of the Huguenots and English in Acadia:
The Meeting Place by Janette Oke and T. Davis Brunn donated by Kateri Dupuis
The Sacred Shore by Janette Oke and T. Davis Brunn donated by Kateri Dupuis
The Birthright by Janette Oke and T. Davis Brunn donated by Kateri Dupuis
The Distant Beacon by Janette Oke and T. Davis Brunn donated by Kateri
Dupuis
The Beloved Land by Janette Oke and T. Davis Brunn donated by Kateri Dupuis

Northwestern Minnesota by Minnesota State Board of Immigration, donated by
Joyce Banachowski

* * * * *

**List of Soldiers sent by Beauharnois and Hocquart
to the Ministry of Marines and Colonies, 18 October 1734**

The following information was extracted from microfilm no. 6111 of Series C 11A
v. 61 of the Marine and Colonies Archives, on microfilm at the Montreal Archives.
The list is of soldiers who were detached to la marine in 1734 and had presented
certificates asking for soldiers half pay for 1735. It was sent to the Ministry of
Marines by Governor Charles Beauharnois and Intendant Gilles Hocquart 18
October 1734. It provides the name, rank, age and a summary of the service
record of each of the men who had to provide certificates regarding years of
service, age, health reasons, wounds as to why he should receive half pay the
coming year. I have included the name of the person, the company he served in
while in Canada, his age, and information concerning his service record. In some
cases it includes his record elsewhere as well as in Canada.

| Name | Company | Age | Service | Miscellaneous |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----|--|--------------------|
| Louis Nodeaud dit Roquelaure | Corporal; Co de Canonniens | 65 | 8 yrs in troops of the country; 3 yrs in Port of Rochefort; 7 years at Isle Royale; surgeon major at Quebec | had many wounds |
| Jean Pierre Gilbert | Corporal of Co. des | 55 | 11 yrs. in troops of the country | Hernia |

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------|---|--|
| | Meloises | | | |
| Francois Rogame dit Clermont | Corporal of Co. L'antagnae | 59 | 34 yrs with troops of the country | Hernia |
| Jean Charbonneau dit Sans Cartier | Sergeant of Co. de St. Vincent | 61 | 43 yrs in Troops of the country | |
| Michel Rojan dit la France | Corporal of Co. St. Vincent | 61 | 39 yrs in troops of the country | Long service |
| Leonard Dufour dit La Girofle | Soldier of Co. de Rigae | Abt 60 | 6 yrs. in troops of the country | In a different regiment near 40 yrs. Infirmity |
| Jacques Comeau dit Langevin | Former corporal of Co. de Courtemnche | Abt 70 | Longtime | Infirmities |
| Jean Moreau dit Duplessis | Former sergeant of Co. de la Chassaigne | | 45 yrs in Troops of the country | Provided 3 certificates |
| Florentin Perthuis | Corporal of Co. de Contrecoeur | 72 | 50 yrs in Troops of the country | Infirmity |
| Michel Geret dit Lamalice | Lance corporal of Co de Contrecoeur | 59 | 16 yrs. | Was wounded |
| Antoine de Fois dit Baron | Former soldier of Co. de Perigny | 63 | 35 yrs. in troops of the country; was surgeon major at Montreal | Was wounded |
| Nicolas Auguste Guillet | Former sergeant of Co. de Desforges | 70 | Longtime service in troops of country | Advanced age Infirmities |
| Jean Bernard dit Giroflée | Corporal of Co. de Noyan | 64 | 30 yrs. In troops of this country | Infirmity |
| Francois Marin dit Baguette | Lance corporal of Co. Perigny | 61 | 28 yrs. In troops of the country | Infirmity |
| Estienne Boudrou dit Major | Corporal of Co. de Du Figuier | 68 | Grand number of years in troops of the country | |
| Jacques de | Corporal of | 57 | 30 yrs. In troops of the | Infirmity |

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----|--|---|
| Bourday ddit LaLiberte | Co. de Duplessis | | country | infirmities wounded |
| Estienne Mouflet dit Sans Soucy | Corporal of Co. de Duplessis | 62 | 20 yrs. In troops of the country | Voyager |
| Baptiste Menard | Sergeant | | In troops of the country for many years | Interpreter in Ottawa language Wounded at fight between Sakis and Renards |
| Jacques Reel | Habitant | 23 | | Brave man Wounded |
| Henry Legrand | Corporal of the Co. des Meloins | 58 | 28 yrs in troops of the country | Wounded |
| Jean Dourunville dit La Cadence | Sergeant of Co, de Rigaud | 65 | Certificate stated he came to this country in 1687 and has been with the troops ever since | Old age |
| Francois Bacheron dit Charante | Soldier of Co. des Meloises | 45 | With troops of the country 7 yrs | Was in an accident after he arrived |
| Joseph Harnois | Habitant | 64 | was in command at different occasions in the service of the king | Infirmary 12 children carpenter |
| Daniel Testu dit Beauregard | Corporal | 60 | 37 yrs with troops of the country | Many years in service of the king |

More Lists of Marines Who Served in Canada During the French Regime

The following are sources where other lists of officers or soldiers of La Marines can be found. The topics of the articles are listed below in English. All of the articles in *Bulletin des Recherches Historique* are in French.

Rolls of the Marine Officers in Canada 1683-1692, *Michigan's Habitant Heritage*, 2 parts, Vol. 25 No. 2, April 2004; Vol. 25 No. 3, July 2004.

List of Officers Chosen by the King for Service in Canada in 1687 (17 March 1687)
Bulletin des Recherches Historique. Vol. 34 No. 4, April 1928
Bulletin des Recherches Historique Vol. 27. 1921

List of Major Officers and Infantry Serving in Canada, Acadie and Plaisance in 1694. *Bulletin des Recherches Historique*, Vol. 34 No. 12, Dec 1928

Military officers in 1701, *Bulletin des Recherches Historique*, Vol. 26, No. 11, Nov 1920

The Troops of New France in 1721 (1 Oct 1721), *Bulletin des Recherches Historique*, Vol. 14, 1908

The Officers of the Troops de La Marine 1 Oct 1722, *Bulletin des Recherches Historique*, Vol. 11 No. 5, May 1905

Soldiers detached from the Ottawa Posts 1723 & 1725, *Bulletin des Recherches Historique*, Vol. 37,

1758 role of garrison at Fort Frontenac, *Bulletin des Recherches Historique*, Vol. 34. No. 12, Dec 1928

French officers in Canada whose surnames begin with the letter A, *Bulletin des Recherches Historique*, Vol. 60.

The White Flag of New France

In the Middle Ages, the kings of France flew a flag of blue with three fleurs-de lis. Blue or red banners with a white cross in the center were flown during the Renaissance. By the end of the sixteenth century, blue not red was generally accepted.

In the seventeenth century during the religious wars, the plain white flag without any decoration was adopted. The white symbolized purity, and came to represent royal power. Royal regiments carried the white flag. Royal navy ships also flew the white pennant or flag without any decoration or fleur-de-lis. In 1629, England got control of Quebec when the Kirk brothers captured Quebec. In 1632 England returned Quebec to France. When

the French ships returned they were flying the white flag.

Other flags were occasionally flown by the navy and merchant marine. In 1661, Louis XIV decreed that the white flag was the official flag of the Royal navy and would be flown over all posts, forts, and towns. The white flag was flown in Acadia, Plaisance, Louisbourg, Quebec, and numerous forts. To the habitants, colonists and French military, white was the color of France. The 1661 decree also stated that the merchant marine could fly the former flag of France — blue with a white cross. Three fleur-de-lis decorated the center. The merchant marine however, preferred the solid white flag, and trading companies and many ports received permission to fly the white flag instead.

The white flag decorated with the fleur-de-lis and / or the royal French flag. white with the addition of the king's coat of arms in the center could only be flown when the king was present. It was seldom flown in France and this flag was never flown in Canada. At times Indian allies would be given a white flag decorated with the royal coat of arms as a gift. In December 1738, the Mandan's received one as a gift from Vérendrye.

Until 1790, the white flag flew at all battles on land and sea and over the forts and towns of France and New France. In 1790 the tricolor was adopted. During the seventeenth and most of the eighteenth centuries France flew its white flag.

When France's enemies surrendered, they were often forced to fly the French white flag as a sign of their defeat. In 1790, when the tricolor was adopted, warring nations continued to recognize the white flag as a sign of surrender or ceasefire.

Information for the above article was extracted from Chartrand, René, *Canadian Military History, Volume I, 1000-1754*, Art Global, Montreal, 1993, pp. 70-71.

King's Engineers As Part of Marine Troops

Engineers had been in New France from its first settlement. Jean Bourdon, one of the first, had served in this capacity in Quebec city from 1634 to 1668. In the 1680's a king's engineer became a part of the staff of the Troupes de La Marine. They held the title of captain. The first king's engineer was Robert de

Villeneuve. Then Jacques Levasseur de Néré in 1693, followed by Gaspard Chaussegros de Léry who served forty years, 1716-1756.

Chaussegros de Léry drew up the plans for Montreal's outer stone wall, the plans for Fort Niagara in 1726 and for Fort Saint-Frederic in 1737, and supervised the fortifications of Quebec. Chaussegros also worked on civilian and religious structures – the Episcopal palace, the front of the Quebec cathedral, two shipyards and in 1712, some windmills.

Some engineers worked as engineers although they did not receive the title. This was true of Josué Berthelot de Beaujours, a lieutenant in the Troupes de la Marine who came to New France in 1687. He oversaw the building of Fort Chambly in 1710. In 1715, he was given the title of King's engineer at Ile Royale.

Louisbourg required extensive fortifications. Jean-Francois du Verger de Verville drew up the plans for its fortifications and supervised its construction until 1721. He was followed by Étienne Verrier between 1725-1745. In 1750 Louis Franquet was sent to Louisbourg and Ile Saint-Jean to inspect their fortifications. In 1751 Verrier was promoted to colonel and in 1754 to brigadier and became director of fortifications for all of New France. He was the highest ranking officer in North America.

Information for the above article was extracted from Chartrand, Rene, *Canadian Military History, Volume I, 1000-1754*, Art Global, Montreal, 1993, pp. 113-115.

COMING UP

21-22 April 2006: Gene-A-Rama 2006 at Country Springs Hotel, Steven's Point; sponsored by Wisconsin State Genealogical Society. The guest speaker will be John Konvalinka,

26-28 May, 2006: Ontario Genealogical Seminar, University of Ontario Institute of Technology, 2999 Simcoe Street, Oshawa, Ontario; hosted by the Durham Region Branch. For more information : write to:

OGS Seminar 2006,
Box 433,
Bowmanville, ON L1C 3Z2
or call: Anne Delong (905) 623-6975
or E-mail:

7-10 June 2006 NGS Conference, Hyatt Regency O'Hare, Rosemont Illinois: "They Passed This Way." Registration for members is \$175 if paid by 21 April and \$210 if paid after 21 April. Registration cost for non members is \$210 if paid prior to 21 April and \$245 if paid after 21 April. The conference will include more than 140 lectures, workshops and events. For information and/ or copy of the program, write to:

National Genealogical Society
3108 Columbia Pike Suite 300
Arlington, VA 22204-4304
or call (703) 525-0050 ext. 112 or
(800) 473-0060 ext 112

30 Aug – 2 Sep, 2006: FGS Conference in Boston, Massachusetts; For information call

(888) 380-0500 or write to FGS, PO Box 200940, Austin, Texas 78720-0940.

NEWS NOTES

From *Le Réveil Acadien*, Vol. 21 No. 4, November 2005: There is an article by Régis Brun titled, "1755: Is Acadia Burning: This will be of interest to anyone who had ancestors living in Acadia at the time of the Dispersion.

From *Connections*, Volume 28, Issue #2, December 2005 has listings of names and ages of Home Children who were sent to the Knolton Receiving Home April 1, 1880 and August 5, 1880.

From *Mémoires*, Vol. 56 No. 3, autumn. 2005: There is an article in French on Nicolas Bonin dit ST. Martin.

QUESTIONES ET LECTEURS

Dixie Johnston, P.O. Box 123, Delton, MI 49046-0123 is seeking the parents of **Ignace Pelotte**. In 1803 according to Michigan census, his residence was Mackinac Island, Mackinac Co., Michigan. **Ignace** and his brother, **Alex**, were found on the 1836 list of Chippewa Half Breeds of Lake Superior as half Chippewa. **Ignace** married 22 June 1837, Mackinac Co., Michigan to **Rosalie Boucher** b. about 1812 in Wisconsin. **Ignace** d. 1897. There were nine children in the family. Any information would be appreciated.



Join us
for
Pea Soup and Johnny Cake

9 February 2006

Mayfair Mall Meeting Room
6:30-Meeting 6:45-Eats 7:15-Library time

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Special Issue of the Quarterly, (Rebellion Losses), \$5.00; plus \$2.00 postage and handling

Surname Lists, \$3.00 plus \$2.00 postage and handling

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All name Quarterly Index for Vols 1-10, \$5.00 plus \$3.00 postage and handling

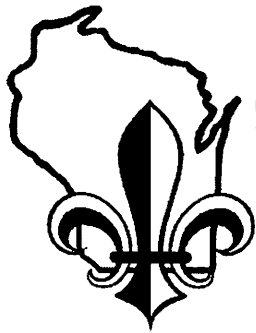
All name Quarterly Index for Vols 11-17, \$5.00 plus \$3.00 postage and handling

Packet of 39 genealogy forms, \$4.00 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 \$3.00 postage and handling

JP



French Canadian/Acadian Genealogists of Wisconsin

Quarterly

Volume 20 No. 3

~~Spring~~
Winter 2005-2006

From the President

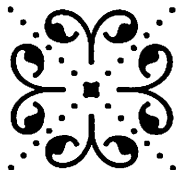
The **25th Anniversary** of the French Canadian/Acadian Genealogists of WI will take place in 2007. It seems to me that we just celebrated our 20th anniversary, and here it is, time for the 25th!

Your input into the planning for this most auspicious occasion would be greatly appreciated. Perhaps one of you would be willing to be the chairperson for the event. Volunteers are also needed to work on the committee to plan the event. Please let me know as soon as possible if you will serve as chairperson or committee member.

Pat Ustine was able to find the date of the first meeting in her files --- 9 February 1982, at the LDS Library in Hales Corners.

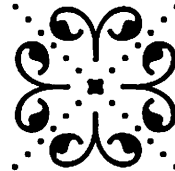
What do you want on the program? Where would you like the event to be held? What kind of entertainment interests you? Do you want a speaker? What day of the week would you like to have the event?

Send your questions, suggestions, etc. to me.



The FCGW would like to publish in the *Quarterly* a series of articles regarding our ancestors dispersal from Acadia and/or their long journey back to Canada. Please send your **Acadian Odyssey** to us. It need not be long.

Of course, the editor of the *Quarterly*, Joyce Banachowski, is always looking for members' articles. Please send them to me, and I will get them to her.



The February Pea Soup and Johnny Cake meeting was a great success. Thirty members and guests were in attendance enjoying the food, camaraderie as well as using the library.

More "food" meetings are in the discussion stage. Wouldn't it be fun to have beignets and chicory coffee some time? **Lagniappe** (a little bit of everything) perhaps ? Please let me know what food you'd like to have at the meetings as well as how you could help.

I look forward to hearing from you regarding these projects.

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

BLACKSMITHS DURING THE FRENCH REGIME AND EARLY ENGLISH REGIME

By Joyce Banachowski

In the colonial period, the blacksmith was one of the most important tradesman. He was necessary in the towns and settlements and the forts and the fur outposts as well. Everyone depended on him for his goods and services. He produced and repaired the tools essential for clearing and working the land (axes, adzes, hoes, pitch forks, rakes, pry bars, plow shares, scythes and sickles); he made and repaired the tools for the carpenter (hammers, saws, planes, nails, and froes) and for a number of other trades—awls for the

shoemaker, hooks and tongs, trowels and chisels for the mason; latches, hinges, locks and keys for the locksmith and builder, scrappers for the tanner; files, horse shoes, caulks and harness fittings for the farrier, barrel strappings for the cooper, jaw posts and springs for traps, spears for hunting and fishing, gun barrels for the gunsmith, and leg irons and chains for the jails and asylums; he made and repaired forks, knives, poker, grills and shovels for the fireplace; rivets for pots and kettles, griddles, strainers, dippers, forks, and other kitchen utensils

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

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President: Kateri Dupuis,
414 443-9429

Vice President: Marge Keshena

Treasurer: Joan Nycz, 414 541-3575

Recording Secretary: Audrey Cayo
414 529-3205

Corresponding Secretary: Bart Jacques
414 541-7972

Director at Large: Marilyn Bourbonais,
414 476-6673

Director at Large: James Gaboury,
262 446-0194

Website: www.fcgw.org

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for the home; he produced neck yokes, iron straps for wheels and for the bottom of sleigh runners, and he also produced cowbells and decorative pieces.

To the blacksmith, the forge was more important than the building. It was built of stone or brick, usually stone. In order to have a cleaner and hotter fire, he preferred charcoal instead of wood or coal. Bellows pumped air into the charcoal to provide more heat. The anvil was also necessary for the blacksmith. The anvil was a block of iron with a variety of shapes on which the blacksmith would pound, bend, punch or cut the hot iron into the shapes he wanted. The anvil was usually set on a block of wood near the forge. Nearby was a slak tub (*bac à l'eau*), filled with water for quenching and immersing the hot metal after being worked on the anvil.¹ Once the blacksmith had his own forge and anvil he could produce his own tools.

Smiths who were skilled in gun repair were especially of value at forts, posts, missions and settlements. If a gunsmith was available, he often then assumed the duties of blacksmith and other smiths. If there was no gunsmith, the blacksmith who knew some gun repairing was especially important at the fur trade outposts, forts and missions. In these sparsely populated areas, the blacksmith functioned as the local gunsmith, locksmith, wainwright, wheelwright, cooper, tinsmith or tinker, and farrier. In remote areas, his role as gunsmith was especially important for survival, for either defense or hunting for food. At outposts and forts, his role as farrier

¹ Kent, Timothy J., *Ft. Pontchartrain at Detroit*, Silver Fox Enterprises, Ossineke, Michigan, 2001, p. 443.

MEETING SCHEDULE

Meetings are held every second Thursday of the month in the Community Room, G 110, at Mayfair Shopping Center. Enter at the Northeast mall door off the covered parking lot. About half way down on the right, you will see a door leading to the elevator and the stairs. Go down one floor. Doors open at 6:30 p.m. for library use and meetings begin at 7:30 p.m.

13 April 2006: Library will be open for use

11 May 2006: "Fille du Roi" presented by Joyce Banachowski

8 June 2006: "Scrapbooking for Genealogists" presented by Karen Steffan from Creative Memories

13 July 2006: Library will be open for use

probably did not occur until the coming of the English, who brought horses into the interior. Artifacts at excavation sites have shown that his role as farrier was evident. As farrier he also acted as veterinary for horses and occasionally he was called upon to pull teeth. It was too expensive to hire a multitude of artisans for these remote areas; the blacksmith became a Jack of many trades.

As soon as native Americans received metal tools and utensils and guns as gifts or as trade items, the blacksmith became a necessity to them. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, when the Jesuits were doing mission work, they were given a monopoly over blacksmithing. Most missions had a blacksmith who brought in an additional

income for the Jesuit priests. By the time the Jesuits left in 1763, the practice of providing the services of a blacksmith to friendly Indian groups, usually with no charge, was an established part of Indian relations.²

Usually when explorers, missionaries, fur traders, military, etc. went into the frontier areas, they brought with them the necessary tools, utensils and weapons they needed. La Salle brought a blacksmith-gunsmith with him on his first expedition and a gunsmith, Pierre Prudhomme, on his second expedition. Father Hennepin wrote of the first expedition, in regards to LaSalle wanting provisions from the Illinois Indians:

"In case they [the Illinois] could not furnish the necessary provisions for him and his men, he warned them he would go to their neighbors, the Osages, who would sell him provisions, and in compensation he would leave with them the blacksmith he had brought along, who would mend their axes and other tools.

"Sieur de La Salle spoke to them in this way because he well knew that the Illinois would not fail to be jealous of the advantages that the French could furnish to their neighbors, especially that of having a blacksmith, whom they themselves needed greatly. They gladly accepted the payment offered them for the corn, gave us still more, and earnestly begged us to settle among them."³

There were instances when forge tools and supplies were taken with them as well. Enroute, La Salle stopped to build Fort Crevecoeur.⁴ While there, Hennepin noted that "'a great quantity of coal' was

piled up in the fort to serve as fuel for the forge which had been laboriously transported by canoe from Washington Island."⁵ In 1683, a complete forge was noted as arriving in Champlain.

Ideally, needed items would have been transported in, but in reality anyone away from the few Eastern towns faced shortages and had to make do as best he could. The importing of metal working tools and supplies into the interior posts and forts did occur, but these were generally with the first movements into a new area. However, once a fur trade post, fort or mission was established and a blacksmith was contracted and hired, the blacksmith was expected to make all repairs and order the raw materials he would need for producing and / or repairing whatever was needed. The blacksmith was often without enough stock or parts. Shortages were common. The blacksmith generally found himself reusing material or using what he could scrape together to make do.

The *Jesuit Relations* provide additional evidence of the importance of the blacksmith to the missionaries, inhabitants and Indians in remote areas. In a letter written 2 June 1661 by Father René Menard from Nostre Dame de Bon Secours (called Chassahamigon) he said, "My lancet is very useful to me and so is the vise of Claude David, who mends the weapons with it."⁶ In 1673 it was stated: "They (the Indians) are also eagerly Desirous that the french should inhabit their country — especially those who are

² Morand, Lynn L., *Craft Industries at Fort Michilimackinac, 1715-1781*, Mackinac State Historic Parks, Mackinac Island, Michigan, 1994, p. 17.

³ Hennepin's, Father Louis, *Description of Louisiana*, translated by Marion E. Cross, University of Minnesota Press, 1938, pp. 68-69.

⁴ Fort Crevecoeur was built by La Salle in 1680. It was located on the left bank of the Illinois River about 60 miles from its joining the Mississippi River. It was destroyed in 1681.

⁵ Pere Marquette, The Franciscan, *A Critical Biography of Father Zénobe Membré, O.F.M. La Salle's Chaplain and Missionary Companion 1645 (ca) – 1689*, (Franciscan Studies, No. 13, June 1934, Joseph F. Wagner, New York, p. 47.

⁶ *Jesuit Relations*, 1659-1661 Vol. 46, p. 145.

most useful to them, as blacksmiths and gunsmiths.”⁷

In the expense accounts of Olivier Morel, Sieur de La Durantaye who was the first commandant of the Great Lakes region 1683-1690, he stated that in exchange for the mounting of a gun, making a frozen spring and a breech for it for the Indians at the Fort St. Louis post, gunsmiths of Monsieur de Tonty received eleven beavers valued at 5 livres each or a total of 55 livres value.⁸

In a contract between Claude Dupont and Paul Guillet, a Quebec merchant, on 8 May 1718, Claude Dupont was to travel west to the Ottawas and carry on his trade as gunsmith and kettle maker for eighteen months. Claude was to provide his own tools, and Guillet was to supply the iron and other supplies and materials needed. Dupont was to receive 400 livres a year and he was allowed to take a trunk full of items which he could trade for food and for his own profit.⁹

The military was also in need of the services of a gunsmith or blacksmith. In 1665, the Carignan-Salières Regiment had with them two large bellows (valued at 60 livres each), four dozen files (6 livres, total), two anvils (144 livres each), a large two billed anvil and a bench anvil, (7 livres 10 sols, each), two large striking hammers (3 livres 10 sols each), four medium hammers (at 40 sols each), two blast pipes for the forges (3 livres 5 sols each). Other metal working tools the Carignan-Salières Regiment had were two pairs of blacksmith's tongs, (value 5.5 livres each) and twelve pairs of tongs that cost ¼ livre per

pound, 10,286 livres of iron (value of 1028 livres), one large vise (at 37 livres), two hand vises (at 30 sols each) and ninety-eight files of various kinds.¹⁰

The De Lignery expedition in 1728 against the Fox Indians near Green Bay used the services of the gunsmith at Fort Michilimackinac. After the campaign the commander stated in his report, “We have incurred Expenses at Michilimackinac for canoes, Indian corn and beads, and for repairing arms and other things.”¹¹

In the 1739-1740 war against the Chickasaw Indians in Louisiana, Fort St-Joseph (near present day Niles, Michigan) played an important part. Pierre-Joseph Céleron de Blainville, commandant of Michilimackinac, led a combined force of 500 French and Indians, including some from Fort Joseph. On their way south to the aid of Jean-Baptiste le Moyne, Sieur de Bienville, Governor of Louisiana, they stopped at Fort Joseph for supplies and gun repairs. For the two months of July and August, two gunsmiths, Antoine Dehaitre and Michel Durivage Baillonjeu worked continuously on repairing muskets, especially for the Indians.¹²

The inventories of the goods ordered from the Fort Michilimackinac blacksmiths by Louis De La Corne, Commandant, in 1746 and 1747 indicate their importance as gunsmiths for the fort and surrounding Indian tribes. The

⁷ *Jesuit Relations*, 1672-1673, Vol. 57, p. 29.

⁸ Kent, *op. cit.*, p. 438.

⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 439.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, pp. 443- 445 and Verney, *The Good Regiment*, Appendix A – Equipment Table 3

¹¹ Kent, *op. cit.*, p. 439.

¹² Myers, Robert C. & Peyser, Joseph I., “Four Flags over Fort Joseph,” *Michigan History Magazine*, Sep/Oct 1991, Michigan Department of State, Lansing, pp. 14-15.

inventory of 1746 was furnished by Lefebvre and the 1747 inventory was furnished by the blacksmith, Jean-Baptiste Amiot. Of the 226 items listed in 1746, 176 or 78% were gun parts or gun repairs. These included "screws, sight beads, cocks and the placing of one, mainsprings, frizzens and their tempering, tumblers and their mending, shoulder straps, rampipes, bolts, trigger guards, sears, the assembly of fusils, sights, a vise jaw, a pan, a breech and a breech plug." Their cost came to 64% of the total of 463 livres or 297 livres. Thirty-seven of the 226 items or 16 % accounted for 30 % or 137.10 livres. "These items were darts, *pioches* (hoes or mattocks), spiked tomahawks, tomahawks and their mending, daggers, swords, kettle parts and their mending and a pick."¹³

In Amiot's 1747 inventory much the same occurs. Gun parts make up 123 of 175 items or 70% and 40 % of the value or 219 livres out of 549 livres. Metal tools made up forty-one of the 175 items or 29% of the value of 159 livres. These included hoes (*pioches*) and their mending, axes, picks, spiked tomahawks, daggers and swords. 28% of the value or 152 livres was made up of three non-metal items — a canoe and two sacks of corn.¹⁴

After the English Conquest

When the English gained control of the French forts and outposts, they continued the practice of providing the services of a blacksmith for the Indians — especially for gun repairs. A letter of October 1762, from Lieutenant William Leslye to Sir William Johnson indicated

that the cost of repairing Indian arms for the year was 1795 livres, 17 sols.

The blacksmith at Michilimackinac was used as a bargaining point in the negotiations between Foille Avoines and Puans and Lieutenant James Gorrell at Fort Edward Augustus (Green Bay). They requested that a gunsmith be sent to mend their guns which were not working as the French had done before for them and also because the English had done so for their neighboring brothers at Michilimackinac and Detroit.¹⁵

After Pontiac's Revolt in 1763, the English (William Johnson and General Thomas Gage) evaluated the fur trade and concluded that a Department of Indian Affairs be created and that a deputy commissioner, interpreter and a blacksmith under the Department of Indian Affairs be established at each post. The blacksmith was to work only for the Indians and not to accept any payment from them or take part in any other outside trade. By January 1766, Michilimackinac had both an interpreter and a blacksmith who were hired by the Department of Indian Affairs.¹⁶

The military also needed the services of a blacksmith. At times, this caused conflict between the British military and the Department of Indian Affairs. Two of the Indian smiths at Michilimackinac were William Johnston and Allan Wamp. From June 1767 to April 1768, the accounts of William Johnston indicate the English were as dependent on gun parts as the French had been. Fifty-eight items or 71 % were for repairing guns or gun parts. March was

¹³ Morand, *op. cit.*, p. 18.

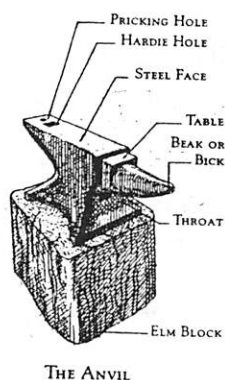
¹⁴ *Ibid.*

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 19.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*

the busiest month. Most of the repairs (36 of them or 44%) were done then. Other months had no more than 9 repairs each month. Fourteen of the other items listed were for repair work on axes, kettles, hoes and traps. Ten were for the manufacture of new axes, steels and a beaver spear.¹⁷

In 1768, in order to cut costs, the British Lords of Trade recalled Indian Affairs commissioners, interpreters and smiths. However, due to the need of a blacksmith at Michilimackinac, William Johnston was paid to stay on until 7 October 1769. On 28 September 1769, Gage had notified Captain Beamsley Glazier to keep a blacksmith on the payroll but at half his wages. Evidently, William Johnston was not willing to take this cut. On 20 November, Glazier notified Gage he was without a blacksmith. By July 1770, Johnston was known to be in Schenectady, New York. Glazier solved his shortage of a blacksmith by making a contract with John Askin to have one of Askin's smiths do work for the Indians. His blacksmith lived and worked near L'Arbre Croche, on Lake Michigan south of the fort.¹⁸



From Seymour, John, *The Forgotten Crafts*, p. 70.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 20.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, pp.20-21.

A Blacksmith Forge

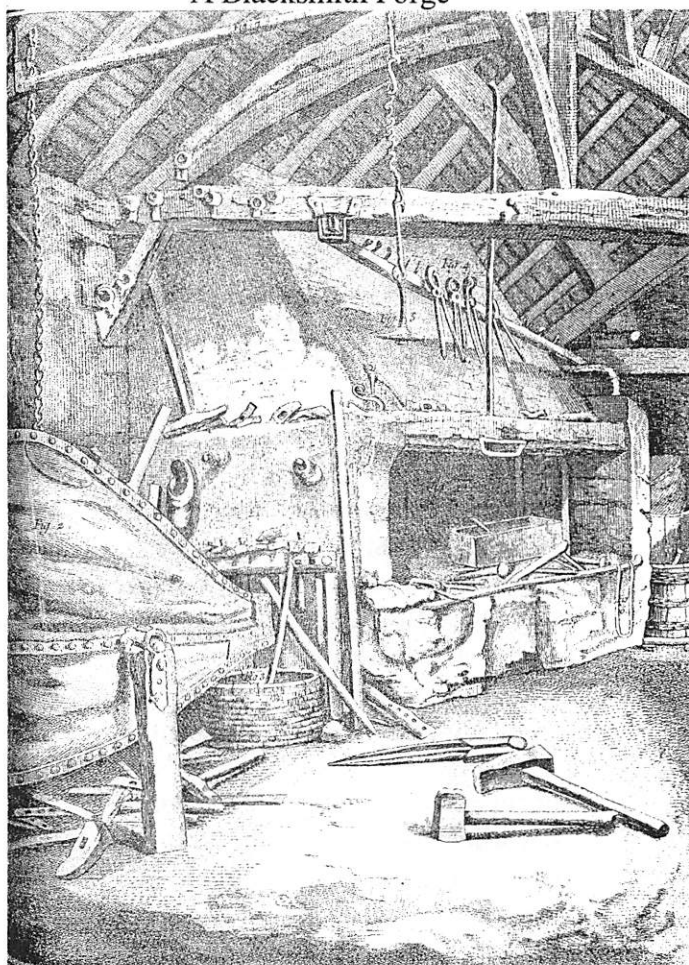


Plate # 176 from Diderot, Denis, *A Diderot Pictorial Encyclopedia of Trades and Industry*, Vol. 1, Dover Publications, New York, 1987

Between 1776 and 1779, Askin inventoried his blacksmith shop yearly. Each list included a pair of bellows, two large anvils, one old vise, one bunch vise, a large sledge hammer, a smaller sledge hammer, three common hammers, a shoeing hammer, a pair of pinchers, a hoof parer, two screw plates and taps, and four pair of smiths tongs. Askin was also importing iron bars. It appears his blacksmith was doing repair jobs and was doing farrier work as well.¹⁹

Excavations of forges and blacksmith shops have been studied at several

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 21.

French sites. Among them are Michilimackinac, Ouaténon, Fort Pontchartrain (Detroit), Ste. Marie Among the Hurons, Ft. Pentagoet, Fort Tombighee, Old Mobile site and Pontchartain Post in Labrador.

Findings at Fort Ouaténon²⁰ indicate how their blacksmith reused existing metal items. A punch made from a knife, three buckles repaired with straight pins, an awl made from a file, three chisels made from files, two chisels made from gun barrels, seven musket barrels crimped and modified, four lock plates used on at least two separate guns were some of the items found.²¹ Among the tools found were a screwdriver, files, a chisel and a threading tap.²²

Blacksmiths at Fort Chambly

Fort Chambly was located on the Richelieu and was built by troops of the Carignan-Salières Regiment in 1665. The first fort called Fort Saint-Louis was built by Jacques de Chambly. Later it was to be called Fort Chambly. It was the second in a chain of forts built on the Richelieu River as a defense against the Iroquois. In 1693, the fort was refortified. In 1702, the fort was totally destroyed by fire, and troops had to build the second fort, again a palisaded wooden fort. In 1709, Governor Vaudreuil ordered that a stone fortification be built to withstand artillery fire in the event of an English invasion. During the French and Indian War, it served primarily as "a depot, communications link, bivouac and

rallying place". After the conquest, 1760, the British occupied it.²³

Although there is evidence of blacksmithing tools and forge materials brought over from France with the Carignan-Salières Regiment, there does not appear to have been a forge established within the walls of the palisaded wooden first and second forts.

In the third stone fort there appears to have been a bake oven in the southwest bastion between 1709 and 1760 (the French period). Sometime between 1760 and 1775, the bake oven was converted into a forge hearth. An 1800 plan indicates the forge was there. In the Northeast bastion, according to maps, a forge appears in an 1842 plan but not an 1823 plan.²⁴ It appears that a forge did not appear within the walls of the third stone fort until the British period.

Artifacts of slag, scale, charcoal, ash and scrap and iron objects were found there. It was concluded that this forge was used primarily for the making of nails, building hardware — locks, latches, hinges etc.— and repairing a variety of iron tools, equipment and utensils necessary for running the fort.²⁵

Blacksmiths

At Sainte-Marie Among the Hurons

The blacksmith shop at Sainte-Marie Among the Hurons measured 16 ½ feet by 41 ½ feet. A pile of charcoal with ash, twelve trade axes, a blacksmith's hammer, five incomplete axes and a

²⁰ Fort on the Upper Wabash River (above Vincennes)

²¹ *Ibid.*, p. 24.

²² Kent, *op. cit.*, p. 439.

²³ Beaudet, Pierre & Cloutier, Céline, *Archaeology at Fort Chambly*, Environment Canada, Ottawa, 1989, pp. 11-12.

²⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 21, 53, 59

²⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 88.

socket were found at one location at this site. In addition eight iron axes were found, four of them with very little damage, hanging on a wall. They were probably left or forgotten when the mission was abandoned and burned. The blacksmith here did a great deal of work for the stockade mission. The entrances and all the buildings had iron hardware — hinges, locks, catches, keys, clasps, hooks, clamps, furls and bands. There also were household items and a great deal of iron scraps.²⁶ A number of nails and spikes were also made here. They varied in size and shape. Usually the heads were flat with square shanks and sharp points. They varied from ¾ inch, 1 inch, 2 inch, 2 ½ inch, 3 inch and 4 inch spikes. Seven screw nails and three drifts²⁷ 6 ½ inches in length were also found. A large quantity of arrow points out of sheet metal were made, many from discarded European metal ware. The Sainte Marie forge produced hammers, awls, knives, chisels, punches, and gimlets²⁸. The most common tool produced there was a wedge. In 1644, when soldiers were there, a number of arquebuses were repaired.²⁹

Sainte Marie also produced a large number of iron trade axes known as tomahawks. Twelve new axes were on the shop wall. Twenty more were nearby. The trade axes were not like the European broad axe which had a steel blade. The trade axes of both the French and the English were made of inferior iron for trade purposes with the Indians.

²⁶ Jury, Wilfrid, *Sainte-Marie Among the Hurons*, Oxford University Press, Toronto, 1954, p. 51.

²⁷ A drift was a tapered pin for enlarging and aligning holes.

²⁸ A gimlet was a small hand tool for boring holes.

²⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 52.

The French made their trade axes “by folding back the band of iron to form the heavy head in which a wooden handle was placed. The blade was not fine, although it was usually sharpened.” Two European steel blades were found at Sainte-Marie.³⁰

From accounts, records and excavations, thousands of trade axes were produced and given to Indians in Ontario from Huronia west to Lake Huron. On the hillside of the Wye River near the Saint Marie site, about 500 trade axes were discovered when the land was cleared. About the same number were found about three miles away at the Saint-Louis village site. Most of them were sold for junk.³¹

Louis Gaubert was a master blacksmith at Ste-Marie. He was a lay brother who had also served as a sacristan. He was viewed as an artist as well as a smith. He showed his skill in welding in his keys, latches and other pieces. His most decorative pieces were in the interiors of the buildings. His basic functional pieces of work had decorative curves and circles. Much of this was lost when they were removed and taken to Sainte-Marie II.³²

Blacksmiths at Fort Michilimackinac

Excavation artifacts at the forge at Michilimackinac also indicate that the blacksmith primarily did repair and reuse work. Repaired items included a buckle (The hingebar was replaced with a brass straight pin.), and some cufflinks (The back was replaced with a small hawk bell.) Reuse was common. A

³⁰ *Ibid.*, pp. 52-53.

³¹ *Ibid.*, p.53.

³² *Ibid.*, p. 54.

large iron needle was reshaped into a non barbed fishhook. Kettle hooks were often made of heavy iron strap. One was found made from barrel hoop fragments and another made from a flattened section of a gun barrel.³³

Ironworking was of major importance for both the inhabitants of the fort and for the friendly Indians in the area. They needed the smith to repair broken tools and equipment and to make new ones. Trade axes were in need of frequent repair. They would be nicked and worn and would be reworked into smaller ones. The smith also made new axes when necessary. Evidence at Michilimackinac indicates the smith also forged square cut nails into eyeless three inch fish hooks. He often cut and hammered bar iron into bails for brass kettles. These kettles were trade items. In order to save space in shipping, they would be nestled inside one another without handles. He also made barbed iron beaver spears and mended traps. For the inhabitants of the fort, he was often called upon to make door latches, hinges and repairs on household items. In addition to gun repairs, he sometimes made iron arrow points of two kinds — triangular shape and some with a stem.³⁴

A large amount of sheet brass scraps were found at Michilimackinac. Sheet brass was easier to work with than iron. One of the most common items needing repair at Michilimackinac were the thin sheet brass kettles which were used by the Indians as well as the inhabitants of the fort. With use, the kettles would

develop cracks and holes. The kettles were too expensive to replace making it necessary to repair. The repairs were done with a patch of sheet brass with brass rivets made from scrapes inserted into holes and clinched on an anvil. Household utensils were repaired over and over again. A piece of brass about 7 x 4 inches was found with twenty-seven patches on it. Brass lugs for kettles were also made on kettle lips so that iron handles could be attached.³⁵

Other uses of brass at Michilimackinac were to produce colanders and sieves, tinkling cones for decorations on deerskin clothing, arrow points, small funnels for pouring hot water down gun barrels to clean, reamers to clean the bore of a musket, crude candle sticks, small hinges on small wooden boxes, and heel plates to be put on men's shoes to prevent them from wearing down too fast³⁶.

Jean-Baptiste Amiot was the blacksmith at Fort Michilimackinac between 1727 and 1763. He also was a good gunsmith. Between 1724 and 1727, Amiot went originally to Mackinac to work for the Jesuit missionaries there. In 1737, he argued with Father Du Jaunay. As a result, Father Du Jaunay took all of Amiot's tools from him and Amiot was replaced by Pascal Soulard. Soulard received a wage of 400 livres and a few pots of brandy. The profits made by Soulard were sometimes as high as 4000 francs which went entirely to the priest. Sieur Pierre Joseph Céloron de Blainville, the commandant, realizing the need by the fort and the Indians for a second blacksmith, advanced Amiot for tools and arranged for Amiot to work at

³³ Morand, *op. cit.*, p. 24.

³⁴ Armour, David A., "Made in Mackinac: Crafts of Fort Michilimackinac," *Mackinac History*, Mackinac Island State Park Commission, 1966, pp. 2-3.

³⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 3.

³⁶ *Ibid.*

the fort. Father Du Jaunay, however, kept his monopoly and half of Amiot's profits went to the priest. Amiot who was married to Marie-Anne, a "Sakise" (a Sac Indian who was related to the Ottawa in the area), and having eight children could not support his family on the small amount he was receiving. Amiot resorted to begging from the local Ottawa. In June 1742, the Ottawa complained to Governor-General Beauharnois of the situation. He in turn wrote to the French Minister of Colonies. As a result, Amiot was freed from his obligation to the priest.³⁷

While at Michilimackinac, Amiot and his family lived in a house facing the parade grounds. Amiot did a great deal of work —fixing guns, and making axes, tomahawks and picks. Amiot's eldest son, Augustin, was also trained as a blacksmith. He spent the summer with the Odawa (Ottawa) at Saguinan.³⁸ Jean-Baptiste probably worked summers at Michilimackinac and spent winters with Indian hunting bands. On the first of October 1745, a son, Louis, was born with an Indian hunting band on the Des Plaines River (near what is today Chicago). Amiot later lost his son, Louis, to a smallpox epidemic in 1757 and his wife died a year later. Jean-Baptiste Amiot continued as blacksmith at Michilimackinac with the help of one or two slaves. In 1761, the English took control of Fort Michilimackinac.³⁹

On 2 June 1763, the English garrison was attacked and most were killed by the

local Chippewa. The Ottawa ransomed Captain George Etherington, the commanding officer. In return, Amiot was told to repair the guns of the Ottawa. After 1763, Amiot moved to La Baye. There he quarreled with Ishquaketa, an Indian who had left an axe to be repaired. Amiot grabbed the Indian with a pair of hot tongs, and the Indian knocked Amiot with the axe. While Amiot was recovering in bed, another Indian stabbed him to death. The exact date is not known.⁴⁰

Michel Girardin who married Marie Favre 22 July 1754 was also a gunsmith at Michilimackinac during the French regime.⁴¹

Blacksmiths at Fort Pontchartrain (Detroit)

Smiths were important from the very beginning at Fort Pontchartrain. In 1701 at its founding, there were two gunsmiths, Pierre Gauvreau and Guillaume Bonnet, his assistant. He received 475 livres for expenses for that year which was half the income from his forge that year. In June 1704, Jacques Campeau, blacksmith and gunsmith, was hired to work at Detroit. In 1706 Yves Pinet, gunsmith, and Joseph Parent, edge tool maker were hired for three years to work there. It was agreed the commandant would feed the two men and furnish them with the iron and steel they needed. He was to receive half of their profits. The two craftsmen were responsible for all expenses in setting up the shop and a brewery. They would also provide the commandant with two kegs of beer each year. Pinet was to provide 3,200 livres worth of gunsmith work for

³⁷ Morand, *op. cit.*, pp. 17-18. and Hamilton, T.M., *Firearms on the Frontier: Guns at Michilimackinac: 1715-1781*, Mackinac Island State Park Commission, 1976, pp 25-26..

³⁸ Morand, *op. cit.*, p. 18.

³⁹ Hamilton, *op. cit.*, p. 26.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*

⁴¹ Morand, *op. cit.*, p. 18.

Cadillac for each of the three years of the contract. They had to repair twelve guns a month for him, of any sort they were given, and do whatever work he might have for them.⁴²

In 1706, Cadillac also hired Louis Normand dit Labrière, edge tool maker, and Gilles Chauvin, hunter, for three years. Normand dit Labrière was to furnish his own steel and Chauvin was to provide 500 livres worth of hunting for the colony.⁴³ Other blacksmiths who were hired for Fort Pontchartrain were Jean Barthe dit La Rivière dit Belleville, Jean Cécile or Césire and Charles Chauvin. Jean Cécile or Césaire was hired in July of 1733. (* See page 79 for the contract.) He worked continuously at the forge of the Jesuit priest at Detroit in the Huron village.⁴⁴ He provided services to the Indians and to the French as well. Cécile was at the priest's mission forge about fifteen years. After 16 August 1745 in the Account Book, the priest had noted: "Cecile made me a mattock; Madame St. Martin supplied to me the iron for it, which is worth 5 livres. Gave Madame St. Martin 4 dozen less 2, of Siamese knives, with 2 dozen of woodcutter's knives, to sell."⁴⁵ By 1747, Cécile was no longer operating the mission forge.

On 30 September 1747 the priest sold to, Le Barthe, the gunsmith:

1. three packets of files at 6 francs a packet

2. thirteen files at the average of 10 sols, a knife file, five square files, seven rat-tail files

3. a two edged file for 20 sols

4. a flat file for 30 sols

5. $\frac{3}{4}$ of a livre of borax for 1 pistole a livre (7 livres 10 sols)

6. $1\frac{1}{4}$ livre thick and small iron and brass wire for 4 francs a livre (5 francs) for a grand total of 39 livres 10 sols.⁴⁶

He also sold some steel to Dumouchel, one of the blacksmiths.

Charles Chauvin was a blacksmith, blade maker and a gunsmith. He was at Fort Pontchartrain before 1726 and stayed more than twenty years and practiced his trade at the fort and at the Huron mission on the other side of the river. In 1748, the priest at the mission forge in the Huron village hired Charles to repair a plowshare for 14 livres. In 1749, Chauvin was hired to take over the forge at the Huron mission. His agreement differed from that of Cécile. Chauvin had to build his own forge and house. The priest furnished all the tools, steel and iron. Chauvin was to do all of the metalwork for the priest's home, the church and the mission including weapons for no pay. However he kept all the money earned for working for individuals outside of the mission, but he had to pay 300 livres a year to the priest. The following year, 1750, the priest sold the forge for 60 livres to a local man. He also sold five pounds of steel for gun springs, fourteen pounds of steel for axes and 27 or 28 files to the gunsmith, Barthe (Barthe), for 70 livres. Part of the gunsmith's debt was paid off by his repairing a gun for the priest that same year.⁴⁷

⁴² Kent, *op. cit.*, p. 439.

⁴³ *Ibid.*

⁴⁴ The Huron village was across the strait from Fort Pontchartrain at Pointe de Montreal (now Sandwich, Ontario). It was built here so there would be no conflict with the Recollets who were in charge of Detroit.

⁴⁵ Thwaites, *Jesuit Relations*, Vol. 69, p. 263

⁴⁶ *Ibid.* p. 277.

⁴⁷ Kent, *op. cit.* p. 440

CONTRACT WITH JEAN CECILE, TOOLMAKER

"On the 16th of July, 1733, Father La Richardie, Missionary of the Society of Jesus and Jean Cecile entered into the following covenant:

1. The said Cecile, toolmaker and armorer, binds himself to work constantly and assiduously at the forge of the said Reverend Father at Detroit, in the Huron village, for all the needs of the French and of the savages, in all matters connected with his trade.
2. The Reverend Father will supply the tools and the steel; if any deficiency of tools shall occur, the said Cecile shall make them, and they shall remain in the forge when he leaves it.
3. The said Cecile shall not do any work to be sold on his private account under the pretext that he has iron or steel of his own; but if he earn or purchase any at Detroit, and the forge lack the same, the Reverend Father may buy the steel; as regards the iron, it shall be purchased on joint account for the said Reverend Father and the said Cecile.
4. The said Reverend Father will give the assistance of his servant, when he has one, to the said Cecile, for chopping wood and building his charcoal furnaces; but when these are once erected, the said Cecile shall attend to them alone.
5. The said Cecile shall perform gratuitously, and in good season, the work that may be needed by the Reverend Father, either for himself or for his house, church, etc. — such as hatchets, hinges, etc. and if the said Cecile shall do any work for his own personal use, he shall neither sell nor give away the same.
6. All the provisions received by the said Cecile in payment, such as fat, tallow, meat, Indian corn, etc. shall be divided equally between him and the Reverend Father; or else be sold, if necessary, for the benefit of both.
7. All the profits derived from the work of the said Cecile shall be divided between the said Reverend Father and him.
8. When the said Cecile shall not be occupied in the forge, he shall assist the Reverend Father in all the work that he may have to do, in the present condition of his establishment.
9. Although the said Cecile engages himself for 6 years, he may, for valid reasons, leave before the expiration of that term; and in such case he shall notify the Reverend Father in good time, so that the latter may find some one to replace him. In the same manner, should the Reverend Father not be satisfied with him, he may dismiss him after having notified him some time beforehand.
10. As the said Cecile will not lodge with the Reverend Father, as his predecessors have done, he shall build himself a suitable house near the forge, and the Reverend Father's engagé shall assist him in building the same. And, as regards firewood for the said Cecile, the latter shall chop it during the winter, and the said Reverend Father consents that the cost of cartage shall be paid for by work which the said Cecile shall do for the teamsters in payment thereof.

Thus agreed, accepted, and undertaken by both parties at Detroit, on the day and in the year above written.

De La Richardie, Jesuit Missionary
Cuillerier, witness

The above contract was extracted from Thwaites, *Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents*, 1710-1756, Vol. 69, pp. 241, 243, 245.

*I have taken the liberty of using present day capitalization

Later the contract was modified. In the Account Book of the Huron Mission for 30 July 1746 the following instruction concerning the forge was left by Father La Richardie.

"The forge. 1st. The mission supplies all the steel; one-half the iron; and small wire. We are obliged to provide one-half the firewood for the furnace (6 cords); to build and pull it down (and not to watch it). The blacksmith is obliged to do all the blacksmith's work needed by the residence. The house shares with the blacksmith everything derived from the forge. (Note: The mission provides all the iron for the mission.)
*The house, fields, etc, shall belong to the mission."

The above was extracted from Thwaites, *Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents*, 1710-1765, Vol. 69, p. 267.

Blacksmiths in New France During the French Regime

The following names of blacksmiths have been extracted from the following four sources (numbered below). In no way are we claiming that these are the only blacksmiths of New France. There were many forts, outposts, missions, settlements and occasionally Indian villages which may have had the services of a blacksmith, but the records are lost or have not been readily available.

A few others have been referred to in other secondary sources having been located through various kinds of documents. These are indicated by a capital letter in the source column. This list follows the numbered list.

The Location column indicates where the blacksmith conducted his trade if known. The spouse column indicates the name of the spouse, the date and place of marriage. The miscellaneous column includes a variety of types of information — other occupations, whether he was recognized as a master of his trade, birth and / or date of death, place of origin etc.

Sources indicated in the last column:

- 1) Bouchard, *Les Armuriers de la Nouvelle-France*; 2) Bouchard, Russell, *Les Armes de Traite*; 3) Jette, *Dictionnaire généalogique des familles du Quebec des origins à 1730*; 4) *Rapport de Archives de Province Quebec*. Vol 1971;
- A) Brown, Margaret Kimball and Dean, Lawrie Cena editors, *The Village of Chartres Colonial Illinois 1720-1765*; B) Burton, C.M., compiler, "*Cadillac's Village*" or "*Detroit Under Cadillac*" *With List of Property Owners and A History of the Settlement 1701-1710*; C) Belting, Natalia Maree, *Kaskaskia Under the French Regime*; D) Kent, *Ft. Pontchartrain at Detroit*; E) Thwaites, *Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents*, v. 69

| Name | Spouse | Location | Miscellaneous | Source |
|-------------------------------|--|---|-------------------------------|--------|
| Allain dit Tourangeau, Benoit | | Kaskaskia, Dec 1758 | | C |
| Amiot, Jean-Baptiste-Ambroise | Marie-Anne (a Sac Indian) | Michilimackinac 1727 -1763 At Fort de Chartres 2 July 1746 | b. 1694 d. abt 1763 | 1,C |
| Amiot, Pierre | Codet or Cadet Marie-Anne, 28 May 1714 | Quebec | Also a locksmith and gunsmith | 1,2 |
| Amiot, Francois | | | | 4 |
| Balard, Augustin | Bolduc, Marie-Anne, 1764 | Tadoussac | | 1 |
| Beaupré, Pierre | Mercier, Thérèse, 23 Oct 1725 | Quebec | Also a master locksmith | 1,4 |
| Becquet, Jean- | Barreau, | Moved to | Master blacksmith; | A,C |

| | | | | |
|------------------------------|--|--|--|------|
| Baptiste | Catherine | Kaskaskia in 1725; in Kaskaskia 1734; in Fort de Chartres (Illinois) 1739-1740 | locksmith; notarial record 1734, 1740 Witness at a marriage contract 1739 | |
| Berlingeret, Francois | Hévé, Marie-Madeleine, 18 Sep 1724, Qbc | | Locksmith | 4 |
| Bizet, Jean | 1. Quenneville, Catherine, 18 Feb 1697, Montreal; 2. Gros, Catherine-Louise, 26 Nov 1703, Lachine | | Edge tool maker | 3 |
| Boily, Guillaume | Gagne, Louise, 30 Oct 1726, Baie St. Paul | | | 3 |
| Bouchard dit La Vallee, Jean | Tessier, Marie-Louise, 8 June 1722, Montreal | | Edge tool maker | 3 |
| Bouchard René | Sauvageau, Marie-Anne, 4 Nov 1696, Montreal | | Master edge tool maker | 3 |
| Boucheau, André | Cochu, Marie-Anne, 12 Oct 1727, Quebec | | | 3 |
| Bourdon, Joseph | Bleau, Marie-Jeanne, 28 Nov 1719, Montreal | | | 3 |
| Boutin, Pierre | Langlois, Jeanne, 16 Oct 1713, Quebec | | Master blacksmith | 3 |
| Bouton, Antoine | Fréchet, Marthe. 20 Nov 1702, Trois Rivières | Trois Rivières | Edge tool maker | 1, 3 |
| Branconnier, Francois | | | | 4 |
| Brosseau, Charles | Roberge, Thérèse, 6 Feb 1730, Quebec | Quebec | | 3,4 |
| Brousseau, Joseph | | Tadoussac | | 2 |
| Caille dit | Aubry, Anne, abt | | d. between 7 Feb | 3 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|---------|
| Brûlefer & Biscornet, Antoine | 1674, | | 1707 – 23 Nov 1715 | |
| Campeau, Campo, Campos, Campau or Campot, Jacques | Catin. Cecile, 1 Dec 1699, Montreal | Detroit, came 3 Sep 1708; (B) contract to go to Detroit in 1704 (D) | Fur merchant Bur. 14 May 1751, age 78 | 3, B,D |
| Campeau, Etienne | Viger, Marie-Louise, 5 Feb 1724, Montreal | | Master blacksmith | 3, D |
| Caron, Jean | 1. Rabouin, Élisabeth, ct. 27 May 1687, St. Ours 2. Billy, Thérèse, 27 Feb 1696, Champlain | | Master edge tool maker d. & bur. 27 Oct 1730, Hopital General, Quebec | 1,2 |
| Cécire, Cécile or Césaire, Jean | Girard, Marguerite-Charlotte, 8 Oct 1726, Lachine | 1731 or 1732, came to Detroit; In Detroit at Huron mission about 15 years | b. 1698 d. Apr 1767 at Detroit | 3, D, E |
| Chamard, Michel | | | | 4 |
| Chaperon, Jean-Baptiste | Lamoureux, Marie-Joséphé, 16 Aug 1730, Boucherville | | | 3 |
| Charron dit Laferrière, Jean-Baptiste | Dupil, Marie-Genevieve, 20 Jan 1710, St. Augustin | | Edge tool maker | 3 |
| Chauvin, Jacques | Cauchon, Marie, 16 Jan 1696, Quebec | Before 1726, he was at Detroit | Edge tool maker Origin—Mallaville, Angoumois | 3, D |
| Chauvin, Charles | Cass edit St. Aubin Martie-Anne, 2 Nov 1726, (3) 27 Oct 1726 (B), Detroit | Detroit | | 3, B |
| Combray, Guillaulme | | | Hired at La Rochelle 8 July 1655 as blacksmith; hired 11 Apr 1656 as edge tool maker | 3 |
| Corbin, André | Rainville, Marie- | | Master edge tool | 3,4 |

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|--|------|
| | Charlotte, 26 Jan 1706, Quebec | | maker and master blacksmith | |
| Corbin, Richard | | Port Dauphin | | 4 |
| Couet, Louis | | Quebec | | 4 |
| Creste, Henri | | | | 4 |
| Curreau dit Langevin, Etienne | Goyer, Francoise, abt 1675, Montreal or Angers | | Edge tool maker Bur. 29 Jan 1679, Montreal | 3 |
| Cureau or Curot, Martin | Cauchois, Marie-Madeleine, 26 Aug 1713, Montreal | | 1713—was a storehouse guard Fort Frontenac | 3 |
| Danny, Pierre | | | | 4 |
| David, Jacques | Lussier, Catherine, 11 Oct 1690, Boucherville (Varenes) | | Master edge tool maker | 3 |
| Delaunay, Jean | | | | 4 |
| Desforages, Michel | | | d. 6 Oct 1707 at Hôtel Dieu, Quebec. Age 50 | 3 |
| Destroismaisons, Adrien | | | Master foundry man | 3 |
| Diel or Dielle, Jacques | Crépin, Marie-Anne, 13 July 1715, Montreal | | Master blacksmith; edge tool maker | 3, |
| Dodie or Dodier, Gabriel | Millet, Marie-Madeleine (A); Marie- Francoise Millet, Apr 1736 (C) | Ste. Anne, Chartres (Illinois) | Child baptized 1745 Godfather at a baptism in 1748 d. 1 Aug 1763 Fort de Chartres interpreter in Illinois country | A, C |
| Doyon, Nicolas | Gareau, Marie-Louise, 28 July 1710, Boucherville | Boucherville | Indian slave Bur. 6 Jan 1727, Boucherville | 3,4 |
| Dudevoir, Philippe | Dubreuil, Marguerite, 28 Sep 1722, Montreal | | Master blacksmith | 3 |
| Dupré, Jean | Marchand, Francois, 23 Nov 1700 | | Master blacksmith | 3 |

| | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|---|--|-----|
| Durozeau, Antoine | Marchand, Louise-Claire, 19 Oct 1729, Quebec | | Origin—St. Pierre, Orleanais | 3 |
| Eloy, Joseph | | Montreal | | 1 |
| Fleur dit Pré, Jean | | | | 4 |
| Gauthier dit LaRouche, Francois | 1. Augran, Louise, 9 Jan 1696, Quebec 2. Marchand, Marie, 18 Feb 1716, Quebec | | Master edge tool maker | 3 |
| Genest, Francois | | | | 4 |
| Gilbert, Augustin | | | | 4 |
| Gilbert, Jean-Baptiste | | | | 4 |
| Girard, Francois | | | | 4 |
| Goilée dit Belisle, Jean-Baptiste | | Kaskaskia 1759 | | C |
| Gouin dit Champagne, Jean Baptiste | LaCroix, Marie-Josephe, 14 Feb 1730 | St. Philipp (Illinois) At Fort Chartres 25 Jan 1741 | Identified in a baptism record | A,C |
| Gris, Jean | | | Edge tool maker Arrived 25 May 1664 | 3 |
| Guénet, Francois | | Quebec | | 4 |
| Guilbaut, Augustin | | | | 4 |
| Guillemot, Mathurin | 1. Maret, Marie-Angelique, 9 Apr 1709, Chateau Richer; 2. Guimond, Agnès, 9 Feb 1725, Beaupre | | | 3 |
| Harbour, Michel | Morin, Barbe, 1699-1701, Montreal | | Edge tool maker, carpenter and fisherman | 3 |
| Henry dit Laforge, Vincent | Monflet, Marie-Suzanne, 25 Feb 1710, Montreal | | Soldier of Sabrevois Company | 3 |
| Hervieux, Barthélémi | | Tadoussac | | 1,2 |
| Houde, Pierre | Morisset, Marie- | | Drowned; bur. 14 | 3 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|-----|
| | Catherine, 6 Feb 1718, Laneuvville (Ste Croix) | | July 1730, St. Sulpice | |
| Huet dit Dulude, Nicolas | Mériault, Marie-Barbe, 22 Nov 1728, Montreal | | | 3 |
| Jobin, Francois | Jousset, Suzanne, 7 Jan 1711, Montreal | | Edge tool maker and locksmith | 3 |
| Jollet, Louis | | Quebec | | 4 |
| Labécasse, Joseph | | Quebec | | 4 |
| Lacombe, Michel | | Quebec | | 4 |
| Lacombe, Michel | | | | 4 |
| La Croix, Charles | | Chapel La Visitation, St. Philippe (Illinois) | Godfather at a baptism 1763 Notarial record 1764 | A |
| Langlois, Jacques | Toupin, Marie-Renée, ct.22 Oct 1707, Veron, A.N.Q., Quebec | | Hired men to go west 17 Sep 1715-22 Sep 1730 | 3 |
| Latour dit LaForge, Pierre | Banlliac, Étiennette, 1 Dec 1705, Sorel | | Fondeur (smelter) 1704--Living at Sorel | 3,4 |
| Laverdière, Jean-Baptiste | | Quebec | | 1 |
| LeClerc, Adrien (son) | Noël, Ursule, 16 Nov 1722, St. Pierre, I.O | Ile de Orleans | | 4 |
| LeCompte, Jean-Baptiste | | Fort de Chartres, 1725 | Master blacksmith | C |
| Lefoureur or Fourreur dit Champagne, Pierre | Desforbes, Anne-Céleste | | Master tanner Origin—St. Jacques, Cahmpagne | 3 |
| Legriss dit Lepine or Lespine, Claude | | St. Charles | | 4 |
| Loiseau or Lozeau, Jean | 1. Mercier, Marguerite, 28 Nov 1713, Quebec; 2. Gauthier, Marie-Catherine 7 May | | Master locksmith and tinsmith Soldier of d'Aloigny Company | 3 |

| | | | | |
|------------------------|--|--|--|-----|
| | 1729, Quebec | | | |
| Lory, Martin | Charbonneau, Francoise, 13 Jan 1723, Montreal | | d. 19 Apr 1728, Montreal | 3 |
| Maillot, Guillaume | Massé, Anne, 16 Jan 1704, Montreal | | Locksmith and edge tool maker Bur. 20 Apr 1718 Montreal | 3 |
| Mailloux, Pierre | 1. Lefebvre, Anne, 9 June 1701, Quebec; 2. Moreau, Marie-Charlotte, 24 Nov 1704, Quebec; 3. Trépanier, Angélique, 2 Oct 1717, Quebec | Quebec | Edge tool maker | 3,4 |
| Maranda, Gabriel | | Quebec | | 4 |
| Marcoux, Louis | | Champlain | | 4 |
| Marinau, Jacques | | Ordinarily living at Beauport; at Kaskaskia 1740 | | C |
| Marquis, Jean-Baptiste | Pilet dit Lasonde, Marie-Louise, 12 Jan 1751, Kaskaskia | Prairie du Rocher 1733 | Master blacksmith | C |
| Martel, Francois | Lalande, Marie-Marguerite, abt. 1726, Pointe Claire | | | 3 |
| Martin, Antoine | Février, Marie-Francoise, 16 Jan, 1698, Boucherville | | Master edge tool maker | 3 |
| Massé, Martin or Marin | Ducorps dit Leduc, Jeanne, abt 1670, Sorel | | Locksmith and edge tool maker | 3 |
| Mercier, Jean-Francois | Lafontaine, Marie-Catherine, 17 Feb 1726, Ste-Foy | Cahokia, 1737 | Merchant | 3,C |
| Sr. Mongeon | | | | 4 |
| Monmellion, Janotte | | | | 4 |
| Morin dit | Legriss, Marie- | | | 3 |

| | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|------|
| Chenevert, Joseph-Moise | Angelique, 28 Aug 1729, Quebec | | | |
| Normand dit LaBrière, Louis | 1 Bruneau, Anne, 29 May 1701, Quebec | 1706—hired by Cadillac for Detroit for 3 yrs. Kaskaskia 1740 | Master blacksmith; Edge tool maker | 3, C |
| Parent, Joseph | Mosny, Marie- Francoise, 30 Apr 1725, Montreal | 1706—hired by Cadillac for Detroit for 3 years | Edge tool maker | 3 |
| Parent, Louis | | | | 4 |
| Pepin dit Laforce, Jean- Baptiste | Sicot, Francoise, 25 Apr 1729, Boucherville | | | 3 |
| Périllard dit Bourguigon, Nicolas | Sabourin, Jeanne 10 Jan 1695, Montreal | | d. 11 Nov 1726, Montreal, age 74 Edge tool maker | 3 |
| Picoron dit Descôteaux, Henri | Martin, Marguerite, 9 Feb 1705, St. Pierre, I.O. | | Edge tool maker; hired at LaRoche 14 June 1698, as apprentice edge tool maker, 21 yrs of age | 3 |
| Pilet, Joseph | Fortier, Jeanne; 1 Feb 1700, Lachine | | Master blacksmith d. 23 May 1729, Lachine | 3 |
| Pitalier dit Lamarine, Jean | Chaperon, Marie- Josephe; 10 Feb 1727, Pte-aux- Trembles | | Master blacksmith; hired to go to the west in fur trade 6 May 1723 | 3 |
| Pivin, Pierre | Fâche, Claudine; 21 Feb 1707, Charlesbourg | | | 3 |
| Pothier dit Laverdure, Jean | Massé, Marie, 24 Sep 1696, Montreal | | Edge tool maker; 1716—a merchant | 3 |
| Poulain, Claude | | | | 4 |
| Poulain, Jean | | | | 4 |
| Sr. Quirion | | | | 4 |
| Rainville, Charles | Lesieur or Lesueur, Marie- Louise, 20 May 1728, Boucherville | | Gunsmith | 3 |
| Rancour or Rancourt, Claude | 1. Blanchon dite Larose, | of Rue Meneigne, Quebec | d. abt 1747 | 1,4 |

| | | | | |
|--|---|----------------------------|--|-----|
| | Catherine, 4 May 1717, Quebec; 2. Turgeon, Anne-Marguerite, 1 Sep 1721, Beauport | | | |
| Rapin, Antoine | Roy, Marie-Francoise, 31 July 1725, Lachine | | Master blacksmith | 3 |
| Rinville, Noël | | | | 4 |
| Rochereau, Michel | Bigot, Marie, abt 1664, Cap-de-La-Madeleine | | Hired at La Rochelle 3 March 1657, age 24 yrs | 3 |
| Roy, André | Gourdon, Suzanne, 7 Nov 1718, Montreal | | Master blacksmith | 3 |
| Tailleur dit Versailles, Guillaume | 1. Chalus, Genevieve; 2. Dupille, Marie-Thérèse | St. Roch | | 1,4 |
| Thibault, Mathurin | | Batiscan | | 3 |
| Toupin, René | | Beauport | | 4 |
| Trudeau or Truteau, Jean-Baptiste | Parent, Marie-Madeleine, 1 Sep 1715, Montreal | | Master blacksmith | 3 |
| Trudeau or Truteau, Bertrand | Gervaise, Anne, 30 June 1716, Montreal | | | 3 |
| Vermet, Antoine | 1. Plouf, Genevieve, 15 Oct 1708, Montreal; 2. Périneau, Marie, 18 Sep 1724, Montreal; 3. Séguin, Francoise | | Master blacksmith | 3 |
| Verreau dit Le Bourguignon, Barthelemi | Quitel, Marthe, 22 Sep 1665, Chateau Richer | Chateau Richer | Edge tool maker d. 17 Dec 1700, Chateau Richer | 3 |
| Voyer, Noël | | on Rue Champlain in Quebec | | 4 |

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JEROME PELLETIER FROM SOREL (QUEBEC) AND FAMILY AT THE ORIGIN OF THE CHRISTIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN WISCONSIN

Serge A. Theriault

We have published last January, in the **French Canadian /Acadian Genealogists of Wisconsin Quarterly**, the genealogy and role of Western Quebec families Laviolette and Robillard at the origin of the Christian Catholic Church in Illinois and Wisconsin.¹ Another French-Canadian family played an interesting role. It is the family of Jerome Pelletier, born in Sorel, Quebec, Canada. He immigrated to the U.S. in 1851.² Eight years later, on October 4, he married Esther Giguere from St Robert (Richelieu Co.), Quebec. He was then a *voyageur* or fur trader.

*Le quatre-vingt-neuf mil huit cent cinquante nous seigneur
publication de trois livres de mariage fait en même
de la messe paroissiale de cette paroisse, même une publication
en ayant été faite et de même, comme il apparaît sur le con-
tenu de l'acte de mariage de Louis Giguere, fils de défunt Jean Baptiste
Pelletier, voyageur, fils de voyageur de défunt Jean Baptiste
Pelletier et de Françoise Blanchard de cette paroisse de
une part, et Esther Giguere de cette paroisse, fille mineure
de défunt Louis Giguere et de Marie Larivière de la pa-
roisse de St. Anne de la paroisse de St. Michel de la paroisse de
en présence de, nous, P. de la paroisse de St. Michel de la paroisse de
tous deux, conjointement de mariage de la paroisse de St. Michel de la paroisse de
et leur union de la paroisse de St. Michel de la paroisse de
de Felix Pelletier, de Jean Baptiste Giguere, de Michel
Parent et de plusieurs autres témoins présents et connus des
époux et qui nous ont été présentés par les époux.*
A. Lemaire

Inscription in the records of St. Robert parish church for the marriage of Jerome Pelletier and Esther Giguere

The couple settled in Rockland, Ontonagon County, Michigan, where were born their children John Baptist (1861-1947), Mary Louise (1863-1891), Agnes (1865) and Joseph (1867). Another child, Josephine, was born in 1869, in Mattoon, Coles County, Illinois. In 1870, the family moved to Gardner, Door County, WI, where were born their children Louis (1870) and Emma (1873). According to the census of 1880, Jerome was a farmer. He also carried mail from Sturgeon Bay to Green Bay, what he did by foot.³

¹ Vol. 19, No. 2, p. 48-59.

² According to Wisconsin Census of 1900. He might have immigrated with Abraham Pelletier or at the same time. Abraham went to St. Anne, IL, the same year, with wife Helen Martin, married in St. Leon le Grand (Maskinonge Co.), Quebec. Abraham was one of the first trustees of the Christian Catholic Church. He was elected in 1859.

³ Information obtained from Gail Gordon, a descendant who lives in Arizona.

On December 12 1885, Jerome had joined the Christian Catholic Church at Gardner, led by Reverend Rene Vilatte. He presided at the funerals of Jerome's daughter Josephine on August 22, 1887. The following inscription is found in the records of the parish (dedicated to the Precious Blood of Jesus).

*Ce 10 Août 1886 at morte
Josephine Pelletier a l'age de
48 ans la levée a été
célébrée dans notre église
et il des mêmes jours la
levée a été faite au cimetière
religieux*
R. Vilatte

Burial of Josephine Pelletier

Jerome was a widow when he joined the church. His wife Esther had died on 31 December 1875, five years after they settled in Wisconsin. He never remarried and brought up his children with the help of his eldest son John Baptist with whom he lived till he passed away on the 3rd of March 1907. Reverend John Baptist Gauthier officiated at his burial as per following inscription in the parish records..

| | |
|--|--|
| March 5 1907 | <i>March 5th 1907</i> |
| Mr. Jerome Pelletier died at Gardner, Door County, WI, on 3 March 1907. Internment took place from our church and cemetery of the Precious Blood, Gardner, on the 5 th of March. He was 76 years old. | <i>Mr. Jerome Pelletier died at Gardner Door Co Wisconsin on the 3rd of March 1907. Internment took place from our church and cemetery of the Precious Blood, Gardner on the 5th of March 1907. aged 76 years old.</i> |
| J.B. Gauthier, priest | <i>J.B. Gauthier Priest</i> |
| Inscription for the burial of Jerome Pelletier | |

Here follows the genealogy of this family.

| Spouses and Parents | Marriage | Spouses and Parents |
|--|----------------------------|--|
| Pelletier, Nicolas ⁴ B 1590 Gaillardon (Chartres), France D 1679 Berthierville, Quebec (QC) | 1632 Gaillardon, France | De Voissy, Jeanne B 1614 Gaillardon, France D 1689 Sorel, QC |
| Pelletier, François (dit Antaya) ⁵ B 1635 Gaillardon, France D 1688 Berthierville QC | 1661.09.26 ⁶ | Morisseau, Marguerite M. B 1637 Quebec (Sillery) D 1707.12.15 Quebec, QC |
| Nicolas / Jeanne de Voissy | Sillery, Quebec (QC) | Julien / Anne Brelancour |

⁴ Nicolas came to New France with his family on 11 June 1636. In 1649, he owned a piece of land near Fort Saint François Xavier, in the vicinity of Cap Rouge. In 1670, he went to live in Sorel with his son François. Seven years later, he owned a domain in D'Autray Seignory, near the place called Berthierville.

⁵ Brother of: Philippe (1632), Pierre (1632), Jean (1633), Marie (1637), Louise (1640), Françoise (1642-1707), Jeanne (1644-1715), Geneviève (1646) and Nicolas (1649-1729).

⁶ He was first married in Tadoussac (1660) to late Dorothée La Montagnaise.

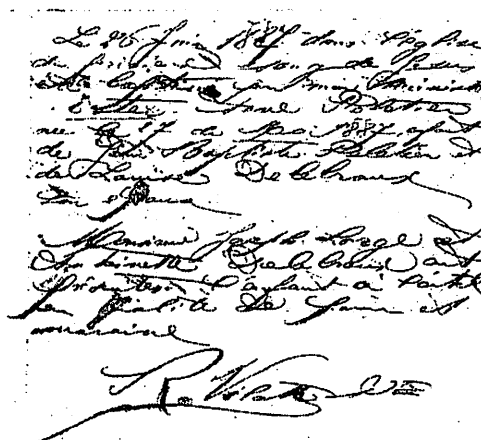
| | | |
|---|-----------------------------|---|
| Michel ⁷ B 1674 Île d'Orléans, QC D 1744 Sorel, QC | 1697.07.09 | Meneux, Françoise B 1676.04.20 Île d'Orléans, QC D 1743.01.01 Sorel, QC |
| François / Marguerite M. Morrisseau | Île d'Orléans, QC | Jacques / Marguerite Peuvrier |
| Michel ⁸ B 1700.11.01 Île d'Orléans D 1762.03.06 Sorel | 1726.02.06 | Letendre, Louise B 1700 |
| Michel / Françoise Meneux | Sorel | Pierre / Catherine Lemay |
| Jean-Baptiste ⁹ B 1730.04.20 Sorel | 1753.05.05 | Hus dit Millet, Catherine B 1735.01.17 Sorel |
| Michel / Louise Letendre | Sorel | Claude / Françoise Mandeville |
| Jean-Baptiste ¹⁰ B 1756.09.03 Sorel | 1778.11.09 | Lavallée, Josephite B 1758.06.22 Sorel |
| J-Baptiste / Catherine Hus dit Millet | Sorel | Michel / Geneviève Duteau |
| Jean-Baptiste B 1786.10.15 Sorel | 1815.01.08 | Mandeville, Françoise B 1799.01.17 Sorel |
| J-Baptiste / Josephite Lavallée | Sorel | Louis / Marie Cartier |
| Jerome ¹¹ B 1829.02.14 Sorel D 1907.03.03 Gardner WI | 1859.10.04 | Giguere, Esther B 1840 Saint Aimé, QC D 1875 Gardner, WI |
| J-Baptiste / Françoise Mandeville | Saint Robert (Richelieu) | Louis / Marie Lambert |

Children of Jerome and Esther (Giguere) Pelletier

Jerome's eldest son John Baptist married (1881) Louise Dalebroux (1863-1938), with whom he had five children:

- Ghislaine (1882-1907),
- Édward (1884-1909),
- Esther (1887-1973),
- Henry (1890-1976) and
- Arthur (1899-1902).

Esther was baptised at Precious Blood Church by Rev. Vilatte 26 June 1887. She had baptised there (1909.05.09) the first child Byron she had with Edward Robillard, the son of Frank Robillard and Adolphine nee Montquin.¹²



Baptism of Esther Pelletier

⁷ Brother of: Angélique (1662-1741), François-Xavier (1663-1697), Joseph (1665), Agnes (1666), Geneviève (1668), Catherine (1672-1743), Pierre (1676-1757), Elizabeth (1677) and Louise (1678-1703).

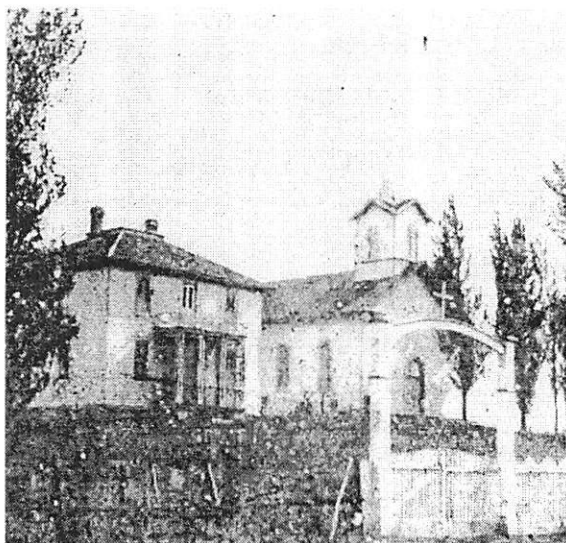
⁸ Brother of: Marie (1698), Marguerite (1699), Antoine & Dorothy (1706), Marie-Françoise (1712), Louis (1714), Catherine (1716), Hyacinth (1716) and Jacques (1718).

⁹ Brother of: Catherine (1752), Geneviève (1754), Louis, Michel (1759).

¹⁰ Brother of: Marie, Marguerite, Louis and Michel.

¹¹ Brother of: Jean-Baptiste, Pierre (?), Françoise, Félix, Zoé, Édesse and Aurelie.

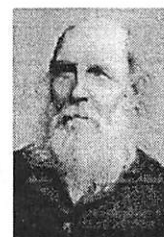
¹² The genealogy of the Robillard family is presented in the paper mentioned on page 1.



Precious Blood Church and Rectory



Rev. Rene Vilatte



Jerome Pelletier



John Baptist Pelletier



Esther Pelletier

The Reverend John Baptist Gauthier, who succeeded Reverend Vilatte, baptised two of Jerome's grand sons: Constantin, son of Agnes & August Jenquinne (Jenkins), born in 1893, and William, son of Mary Louise & Mark Schuyler, born in 1895. The following inscriptions were made in the parish records.

*Le 22 d'avril en 1893.
Je priez souligner
ai baptisé Louis Constantin. Né le
28 Février 1893 du légitime mariage
de Auguste Jenquin et de Agnès Pelletier
de cette Paroisse à Sturgeon Bay Wisconsin.
Parrain. Louis Pelletier.
Marraine. Leonard Neville.
J.B. Gauthier. Prêtre.*

Baptism of Constantin Jenquinne (Jenkins)

*Gardner, Low Co., Wis.
On May 5, 1895, I baptized Archie
William, son of Mark and Louise
Schuyler, late of Savannah, Ga., born
Nov. Brown County 27, 1884.
Baptism in the Church of the Precious Blood
God-father: Jerome Pelletier
God-mother: Cadie Newville.
J.B. Gauthier. Priest.*

Baptism of William Schuyler

At the time he was godfather of his nephew Constantin Jenquinne, Louis Pelletier was assisting Reverend Gauthier as lay reader at Precious Blood Church. Both are seen on the following photo taken from church archives.



Louis Pelletier (1st) and Reverend J.B. Gauthier (3rd)

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Purchases:

Origins of French-Canadian Families by Archange Godbout

Tourouvre et Les Juchereau by Madame Pierre Montagne

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Genealogical Research in Abaghotia by Daniel M. Schlyter, donated by Joyce Banachowski

COMING UP

21-22 April 2006: Gene-A-Rama 2006 at Country Springs Hotel, Steven's Point; sponsored by Wisconsin State Genealogical Society. The guest speaker will be John Konvalinka. Other speakers will be Jeffrey A. Bockman, Richard L. Pifer, and Patricia Keeney Geyh.

26-28 May 2006: Ontario Genealogical Seminar, University of Ontario Institute

of Technology, 2999 Simcoe Street, Oshawa, Ontario; hosted by the Durham Region Branch. For more information write to:

OGS Seminar 2006,
Box 433

Bowmanville, ON L1C 3Z2
Canada

Or call: Anne Delong (905) 623-6975

7-10 June 2006 NGS Conference, "They Passed This Way," Hyatt Regency

O'Hare, Rosemont, Illinois.
 Registration for members is \$175 if paid by 21 April and \$210 if paid after 21 April. Registration cost for non members is \$210 if paid prior to 21 April and \$245 if paid after 21 April. The conference will include more than 140 lectures, workshops and events. For information and / or copy of the program, write to:
 National Genealogical Society
 3108 Columbia Pike
 Suite 300
 Arlington VA 22204-4304
 Or call (703) 525-0050 ext. 112 or (800) 473-0060 ext. 112

30 Aug -2 Sep 2006: FGS Conference in Boston Massachusetts: For information call (888) 380-0500 or write:
 FGS
 PO Box 200940
 Austin, Texas 78720-0940

NEWS AND NOTES

From *Michigan's Habitant Heritage*, Vol 26 No. 4, Oct. 2005: There are several articles which will be of interest to many of you. One is on the voyageur and the fur trade; a second is a census of habitants of Detroit in 1710 and the third is on the Companies of the Royal-Roussillon who arrived in 1759 on board Le Leopard.

From *Je Me Souviens*, vol. 28 No. 2, Autumn 2005: Articles of interest are: by George Findlan, "How to Tell if Your French Canadians Include Acadians": "Acadian Family Names" by Stephen White; and "French Terms Commonly Used When Translating Primary Source French Documents," by Janice Burkhardt and Armand Letourneau.

From *American-Canadian Genealogist*, Vol. 31, Issue 106, 4th quarter 2005: Roger W. Lawrence has an informative listing of "Naturalizations of Captives, Prisoners and Immigrants During the French Regime."

QUESTIONS ET LECTEURS

Nancy Seay, 10307 W. Spencer Pl., Milwaukee, WI 53224 is seeking help in clarifying information. **Hubert Ladouceur's** marriage to **Marie Anastasie Merlot** or **Merleau** is listed in 1773 at Ste-Anne de Bellevue, but PRDH also lists a birth and death for Hubert in the year 1751. Is there a second Hubert in this family or is this another family. Are there dit names involved?

Sherrie Trambly-Latourette, 10288 Wateridge Circle # 248, San Diego, CA. 92121 is searching for information on **Onas Tremblay** (changed to **Jonas Trambly**). He was born in Quebec about 1820, lived in Janesville, Rock County, WI 1847-1850, and died in Wichita, KS. about 1900. He married 18 Jan 1843 at Mission des Cantons de L'Est to **Sophie Guyon, Dion** or **Dyon**. **Sophie** was born in Quebec in the 1820's and died in Janesville 1847-1850.

Joyce Banachowski, 3230 So. 15th St., Milwaukee, WI 53215-4632 is searching for the b/bap. and d/bur. of **Catherine Bourdeau**. Her parents were **Joseph-Amable-Marie Bourdeau** and **Catherine Lonctin**. Her first marriage was to **Pierre Poupart** at St. Joachim de Chateauguay on 11 Jan 1830. Her second marriage was to **Ignace Côté** on 29 Jan 1855 at St-Isidore.

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French Canadian/American Genealogists of Wisconsin

Quarterly

Volume 20 No. 4

Summer 2006

From the President

HELP!!!

WE NEED YOU!!!

The FCGW is in need of volunteers. We desperately need your help on several projects.

1) In August the FCGW Executive Board will draw up a slate of officers to fill the positions of President, Recording Secretary, and a Director-at-Large. If you are interested or would like to nominate someone, please send the name(s) to anyone on the Executive Board.

2) The St. Louis Project is in need of a coordinator. Steve McKay is moving away from the area, so we need someone in Southeastern WI to coordinate the project. Much has already been done, but much more needs to be done. Please contact Steve McKay or me. smckay54@aol.com

3) Our 25th Anniversary will soon be here in 2007. As of this writing, Wil Brazeau is willing to co-chair the event. We need another person to help him as chairperson. If you are willing to serve on the committee or serve as co-chair, contact anyone on the Executive Board.



You have probably noticed that the membership renewal letter accompanies this *Quarterly*. You also probably noticed that the FCGW finds it necessary to charge a \$5.00 late fee for those renewals postmarked after 31 July 2006. WHY??? The cost of mailing individual *Quarterlies* by first class mail is very expensive. All genealogical societies are facing the same problem, and many of them have resorted to late fees to defray those costs. Consider renewing for multiple years and avoid the hassle of remembering to send in your dues on time.

Again, the FCGW and I would like to thank the many folks who keep this organization "going." **Mary Dunsirn** has done a wonderful job on the surnames list. **Jim Gaboury** has helped with the transportation of the new rolling file cabinet. Members of the Executive Board provided the cookies and drinks for the May meeting. **Steve McKay** has been and will continue to be our webmaster despite moving out of state. **Wil Brazeau** will continue to help Steve. To each and every one of these wonderful folks, we extend our gratitude.

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

THE DÉVOTES and THEIR BENEFACTRESSES

By Joyce Banachowski

The sixteenth century was a period of religious turmoil. Numerous religious wars had taken place in France. The Protestant Reformation of the sixteenth century caused the Catholic church to look at reform. A religious revival or Counter Reformation was growing in France and elsewhere. New religious orders were appearing. Many were looking for a real meaning to religion. In France many women had chosen to do charity work. These changes in attitudes were bound to spill over to New France. This religious revival

was appearing about the same time the colony of New France was facing threats of the English and the Iroquois. Religious and lay women, reading and hearing about missionary work among the Indians of New France, were eager to join the cause. To some, the former idea of cloistered convents was no longer acceptable. Volunteers would have to be a part of the community. Wealthy women in Europe were willing to finance projects of others. Other women chose to volunteer themselves.

FRENCH CANADIAN / ACADIAN
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President: Kateri Dupuis,
414 443-9429
Vice President: Marge Keshena
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Website: www.fcgw.org

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

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Acadian Genealogists of Wisconsin

The first noblewoman who was interested in New France was Madame de Guercheville, first lady to the queen. She financed Jesuit activities in New France. Of the thirty-five directors of the Société Notre-Dame-de Montréal who founded Ville Marie were eight women. Madame de Bullion, widow of the Superintendent of Finance of France anonymously supported the Hôtel Dieu, Montreal. Later, Anne of Austria financed female emigrants to Montreal.¹

Each year, the Jesuit missionaries would send letters back to their Jesuit superiors in France. These would be published as the *The Jesuit Relations* and were read and discussed in monasteries, convents and seminaries throughout the country. It was through these writings that many religious and lay women of middle and wealthy class families learned about Canada. Some joined religious communities. Others remained secular.

There were two groups of women immigrants who had a major effect on the development of New France — The *Dévotés* who helped to settle and develop New France and the *Filles du Roi* who became the wives and mothers who helped populate the country. The *dévotés* were inspired by the writings of the *Jesuit Relations* especially those of Father Le Jeune. These single women came to New France independently as members of a group or as single women. They left their mark on the establishment of New France — Marie Forestier, founder of Hôtel

¹ Noel, Jan, *Women in New France*, p. 3.

MEETING SCHEDULE

Meetings are held every second Thursday of the month in the Community Room, G110, at Mayfair Shopping Center. Enter at the Northeast mall door off the covered parking area. About half way down on the right, you will see a door leading to the elevator and the stairs. Go down one floor. Doors open at 6:30 p.m. for library use and the meeting begins at 7:30 p.m.

8 June 2006: Karen Steffan from Creative Memories will speak on "Scrapbooking for Genealogists"

13 July 2006: The library will be open for use.

10 August 2006: Ron Gest will present a mini course in French for those who are interested. Finger Foods

14 September 2006: Eric Van Den Heuval will speak on "Sources Available at Waukesha Historical Society"

Dieu, Quebec; Marie de l'Incarnation who established education in Quebec, 1639; Jeanne Mance who with Governor Maisonneuve, co-founded Ville Marie in 1642 and established the Hôtel Dieu there in 1643; Marguerite Bourgeoys who arrived in Montreal in 1653 and established the first education system in Ville Marie; and Marguerite d'Youville who dedicated her life to the poor and unfortunate.

Motivated by the Jesuits, the first religious to arrive in New France

were the Ursulines and the Hospitaliers in Quebec on 1 August 1639 on board the same ship. They were followed by secular dévotes in Montreal in 1642. Hôtels Dieu were established in Quebec in 1639, Montreal in 1642 and Trois Rivières in 1702.

Marie Guenet and Marie Forrestier Hôpitaliers

The three Augustine Hôpitaliers du Précieux-Sang, Sisters of Dieppe — who were sponsored by Marie de Vignerod, Madame de Comballet, la Duchesse d'Aiguillon of Paris left from Dieppe with the Ursulines in 1639. In 1636, Marie d'Aiguillon had written to Father LeJeune regarding a hospital in Quebec. In 1637 she gave an endowment of 22,400 livres. Under the supervision of Father Le Jeune, a temporary building had been built on twelve acres donated by the company.²

Duchess d'Aiguillon, niece of Cardinal Richelieu, donated 40,000 livres to establish a hospital in Quebec —the Hôtel Dieu. D'Aiguillon was widowed at age 18 and set up a foundation to support the Hôtel Dieu by investing in a number of transport companies. In exchange she asked that the sisters and patients pray for her daily in perpetuity.³

The Hospitaliers of Dieppe arrived in Quebec in 1639. Having been influenced by the writings of Father

Lejeune, Marie Guenet and Marie Forrestier were interested in helping the Indian community living at Sillery, outside the fortress of Quebec

The three Augustine Hôpitaliers, Mother Marie de St. Ignace (Marie Guenet), Superior, Mother Anne de St. Bernard and Mother Marie de St. Bonaventure (Marie Forrestier) arrived in Tadoussac, transferred to a schooner and arrived in Quebec 1 August 1639. They and the Ursulines had crossed the Atlantic on board the ship of Captain Bontemps, Admiral of the fleet of New France. They were greeted by dignitaries, the general population, Indians and a salute from the fort's cannon. They were then escorted to mass given for their safe arrival. The Hôpitaliers were housed in a building of the Company of New France until their house and hospital could be built. Thirty acres had been ceded to them the year before for their use. An additional thirty acres had been given to them plus a lot of seven and a half acres for the hospital and house. The deed was signed by the three sisters of Dieppe, Governor Charles Huault de Montmagny and two Jesuits, Father Barthélemy Vimond who had arrived with them and Father Paul le Jeune, on 15 September 1639 at Fort St. Louis of Quebec.⁴

Due to the Iroquois Wars in 1644, the Hôpitaliers left Sillery and moved into the fortress at Quebec and began to care for the French

² Douglas, James, *Old France in the New World*, p. 257.

³ Blair, Louisa, "Sheets of a Pleasant Colour." In *The Beaver*, April / May 2000, p. 10.

⁴ Lanctot, Gustave, "Deed of Reception and Approval for the Establishment of the Hôtel Dieu of Quebec," in *Dominion of Canada Report of the Public Archives*, 1939, pp. 41-42.

settlers. At first they located in Lower Town Quebec. Their first hospital was a small wooden structure. In the spring of 1641 they built a stone house in Upper Town Quebec. By 1658, they had a larger building with eight doors and eight windows and ten beds, but could be doubled to twenty during epidemics. By 1672, there were two halls, one for men and one for women and a third room for wealthy patients.⁵

In New France the doctors had to deal with new illnesses, new conditions and things they had never seen before. The Indians provided some of their treatments and knowledge of plants. Operations were performed in a patients bed or in the middle of the ward. The nurses comforted, fed, washed and cared for the patients. They acted as administrators and as pharmacists using herbs they grew in their garden and medications imported from France.⁶ At Hôtel Dieu Quebec, Mother Ste-Hélène carried on a correspondence with doctors in France who would send her medical supplies in exchange for medicinal herbs and remedies found in New France.⁷ Some Canadian remedies — ginseng, maidenhair fern, and beaver kidneys which were used to treat madness — were accepted in France and other parts of Europe. The Hôtel Dieu pharmacy had become quite valuable. When the hospital burned in 1755, the

medicine lost was valued at 40,000 livres.⁸

According to the Hôtel Dieu constitution which was revised in 1666, patients were to be treated with respect and tenderness. The nuns were to never be squeamish or discouraging and were to treat the poor as they would treat Christ. The sisters were to keep the place clean, burn incense and remove waste as quickly as possible. Men and women were to be separated with locked doors between them. In times of war and epidemics, this rule was ignored. Patients were not allowed to sing, gamble or read inappropriate books. Each patient had his own bed, a new concept for that time. Each patient had a small wooden table with an enamel teapot for his herbal drink at his bedside. Curtains around each bed were changed on Ash Wednesday and All Saints Day. Sheets were to be made of a quality material and of a "pleasant colour".⁹

Food at the Hôtel Dieu was considered good. Some faked illness so that they could go there to eat. The meal tradition had been brought to Hôtel Dieu by its founders and continued until 1930. In 1744 the daily menu for each patient consisted of 1 ½ pounds of bread (part in a soup), 12 ounces of meat or fish, fruit, vegetable, wine and a shot of "spirits" if prescribed. All but the fish and game were raised by the nuns themselves. They had an island and farmland outside the town to provide what they needed. Besides the hospital their complex

⁵ Prentice, Allison; Bourne, Paula; Brandt, Gail Cuthbert; Light, Beth; Mitchinson, Wendy and Black, Naomi, *Canadian Women: A History*, p. 42.

⁶ Blair, *op. cit.*, p. 11.

⁷ Prentice, etc., *op. cit.*, p. 55.

⁸ Blair, *op. cit.*, p. 11.

⁹ *Ibid.*, pp. 11-12.

had a bakery, morgue, chapel, butcher, a laundry and a chicken coop.¹⁰

The sisters faced many epidemics. In 1685, they had to put up tents in the courtyard for victims. In 1702-1703 smallpox wiped out about one quarter of the population. In 1740, the wards, attic, halls, parlors, all available space were needed for yellow fever patients.¹¹

The sisters were interested in saving the soul as well as the body. An altar was at the end of the ward. Masses were held in the wards. Prayers were said aloud at the altar twice a day. Instead of numbers, each bed had a saint's name carved on it. When a patient entered the hospital the sisters washed his feet as Christ's feet had been washed. For non-Catholic patients — Indians and Protestants — the sisters used prayer and preaching in an effort to convert them. In 1667, when one sailor refused to be converted, one of the sisters dropped some ground up bones of a Jesuit martyr into his herbal tea. It was said he converted and was cured. The British who conquered New France in 1759 disapproved of the nuns attempts for conversions, but that did not prevent them from continuing.¹²

The hospital usually had about forty patients at a time, more when there were epidemics. Care was free. According to their register, 90% of women and 92% of men were

cured.¹³ Between 1689 and 1698, 3297 men and 1765 women were admitted to the Hôtel Dieu, Quebec.¹⁴

Due to Indian wars, poor crops, and epidemics, the number of sick, poor and destitute, and abandoned children were rising. In 1664, the sisters put half of their assets aside for food, medicine and rent for the poor. The colonial government regularly designated funds for the sick who were poor and the abandoned children. Portions of fines set by the Conseil Souverain were designated to go to the Hôtel Dieu. Duchess d'Aiguillon suggested that ship's captains pay for the care of their sailors. By 1744, the crown was paying 27 % of the hospital's income for the king's soldiers, sailors, prisoners of war, militias, and shipyard workers. The king's officers had a ward of their own. In 1719, the bishop insisted priests have their own ward as well.¹⁵

In 1702, Bishop Saint-Valier seeing the need for a hospital in Trois Rivières bought a house with his own funds, donated a 1,000 livres a year toward its support and turned it over to the Ursulines to operate. It was to be used for patients who could not be helped by their family doctors, but had a chance to be cured. If they were capable to pay, they were expected to do so, but if

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 11.

¹¹ *Ibid.*

¹² *Ibid.*, p. 12.

¹³ Dumont, Micheline; Jean, Michèle; Lavigne, Marie and Stoddart, Jennifer, *Quebec Women: A History*, p. 40.

¹⁴ Prentice etc, *op. cit.*, p. 54.

¹⁵ Blair, *op. cit.*, p. 12..

they could not pay, treatment was free.¹⁶



Marie de l'Incarnation

Marie Guyart (Marie de l'Incarnation)
The Ursulines

Marie Guyart was born in Tours, France in 1599. When she was 17 she entered into a prearranged marriage by her parents with Claude Martin. When her son, Claude, was 6 months, her husband died. Marie Guyart (Marie de l'Incarnation) was widowed at age 19-20, and worked as a business woman for Paul Buisson, her brother-in-law in the stone quarry transport business in the town of Tours, France. Buisson employed more than fifty men. When Claude was 11, he was sent to live with relatives. Marie had read accounts written by the Jesuit missionaries of New France. On 5 January 1631, Marie decided to join the Ursulines. Here Marie cared for the resident students, gave lectures to the sisters and became assistant

¹⁶ "Role of the Church in New France," *Essays on New France* pp. 34.,

mistress of novices.¹⁷ It was here she decided to dedicate herself to working with Indian girls in New France.

She met Madame de la Peltrie from Alençon who offered her the financial aid to open a school in Quebec city and to accompany her there. Marie-Madeleine de Chauvigny de La Peltrie born 25 March 1603, was the daughter of Guillaume Cochon, a military man, and her mother was Madame de Vaubougon (Jeanne du Bouchet de Maleffre); she belonged to a family of lawyers. The Bouchets were a prominent family of Le Perche and knew the towns of Mortagne and Tourouvre.¹⁸

The death of Madeleine's only brother, René, caused Madeleine to be forced into a marriage so that her parents could enhance and preserve their position. (Madeleine had hoped to join a convent.) She consented and a marriage contract was drawn between Madeleine and Charles Gruel, sieur de La Peltrie on 29 October 1622. They lived at La Peltrie near Bivilliers. Her husband died shortly after. Madeleine decided to go into a convent. There were two in Mortagne, the Poor Clares and the religious of Hôtel Dieu. Between 1629 and 1633, Madame La Peltrie was in Mortagne many times. She was well acquainted with the family

¹⁷ Archard, C.Ss.R., Roch, "Blessed Marie de l'Incarnation: Mother of the Canadian Church," in *The Annals of St. Anne de Beaupre*, April 2004, p. 99. & Noel, Jan, *op. cit.*, p. 4.

¹⁸ Montagne, Madame Pierre, "Madame de La Peltrie Before Her Departure for Canada," in *French Canadian and Acadian Genealogical Review*, Vol. 4 No. 1, Spring 1972, p. 54.

of Robert Giffard and she probably had learned a great deal about Canada from his visit in 1628.¹⁹



Madame la Peltrie

In 1633, Madeleine's mother died in Alençon. Four years later her father died. Sometime in between the deaths of her parents, Madeleine decided to settle her own affairs and to assure the foundation of the Ursulines in Quebec. Secretly she went to Tours to get the bishop to help carry out her plans because her sister and brother-in-law were attempting to control her fortune.²⁰ Madame de La Peltrie made Nicolas Laudier her business agent (later his son, Guillaume) in charge of management of her affairs.²¹

A second group left Dieppe on 4 May 1639 on board the *St. Joseph*. These were the three Ursulines from Tours — Mother de l'Incarnation (Marie Guyart), Mother St. Joseph (Marie de Savonnières), and Mother Ste-Croix (Cécile Richer) who arrived

with their benefactress, Madeleine de Chauvigny, widow of M. Charles de Gouel, Seigneur de la Peltrie. Madame de la Peltrie, was a 22 year old widow who had sponsored the group. They were to establish an Ursuline convent and a house for the purpose of education of young French and Indian girls.²² When the prayers and mass for their safe arrival were completed, Madame La Peltrie and the three sisters were escorted to their temporary quarters in a building belonging to Noel Juchereau Sieur des Châtelets and his Associates below the store of the gentlemen of the Company of New France until their house and convent could be built. They were given about six acres of wooded land within the town of Quebec and sixty acres of wooded land in the suburb of the town to clear, to build their house and convent and to plant in grain for their support. This deed approval was signed by the three sisters, Madeleine de Chauvigny de La Peltrie, Governor Montmagny and the Jesuits, Vimond and Lejeune.²³

The Ursulines first established themselves at Lower town Quebec near the harbor, but in 1640 moved to Puiseux and then Sillery. Marie de l'incarnacion was the superior of these Ursulines. Three years after their arrival, the Ursulines moved to a new building in Upper Town which was called Cap Diamante.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, pp. 55-56.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 57.

²¹ *Ibid.*, p. 60.

²² *Life of Jeanne Mance: First Lay Nurse in North America*, p. 23. & Lanctot, *op. cit.*, p. 42.

²³ Lanctot, Gustave, ed., "Deed of Acceptance and Approval for the Establishment of the Convent of the Ursulines, Quebec," in *Dominion of Canada Report of the Public Archives*, 1939, pp. 42-44.

Marie de l'Incarnation oversaw the building of the convent. The stone convent was 92 feet by 28 feet. It was considered the finest building in New France. One hundred seventy-five cords of cut wood were used each year for the four fire places. In 1650, fire destroyed the building. Money had to be raised to rebuild the structure.²⁴

She and her two companions founded the Ursuline convent at Quebec for the education of Indian girls. By 1642, they had a building and were ready. Recognizing that the needs of the French and Indian girls was different, it was decided to educate them separately. Their hope was to assimilate young Indian girls through education.

Madame La Peltrie gave each new Indian student a good washing and cutting of hair and provided them with French dresses and hair dos. The Indians were not used to strict rules or French hair styles and clothes. Most became homesick and after a few months would sneak away through the forest. Soon the Ursulines concentrated on running their boarding school primarily for the daughters of the French colonists. By 1668, the crown insisted they educate the French and Indian girls together.²⁵

Madame La Peltrie used her fortune to assist the Ursulines by paying for the dowries of girls who became

nuns and by paying for room and board of poor girls in the Ursuline *séminaire*, sometimes ten to twelve a year. Marie Paradis, (Pierre & Barbe Guyon) and Genevieve Drouin (Robert and Anne Cloutier) were two of these boarding school girls.

"The 11th of the said month (February 1656), our foundress placed in our *séminaire* Marie Paradis, daughter of Paradis living at Beauport, My said *Dame* pays six months of her *pension*: 60 livres."

"On June 7, 1654, Genevieve Drouin (whose mother Anne Cloutier had been dead for six years) entered for a year of boarding school at the expense of the Superior of the Quebec Missions," but "later this year, Monsieur Zacharie Cloutier has, at his expense, continued to pay six months of boarding school for his granddaughter." ²⁶

Other families from Perche paid the expenses for room and board of their daughters. M. Juchereau sieur de More paid expenses for his daughter, Genevieve, on 20 December 1643 for the upcoming year and in November 1644 for the 1645 year.

"On August 16, 1653, Sébastien Dodier, inhabitant of Trois-Rivières, gave us his daughter Marie Dodier and advanced her *pension* for three years at 150 francs per year for her to be supplied with everything." (Marie Dodier became an Ursuline.) ²⁷

Madame de La Peltrie was not cloistered like the Ursulines. She

²⁴ Strong-Boa, Veronica and Fellmann Copp, Anita Claire, eds. *Rethinking Canada: The Promise of Women's History*, p. 33.

²⁵ Magnusson, Roger, *Education in New France*, p. 54.

²⁶ Montagne, *op. cit.*, p. 58.

²⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 59.

traveled throughout Canada and continued friendships with many from Perche who she already knew from Mortagne.

Marie Guyart did not believe in corporal punishment for children in the school or in the home. During her lifetime, she raised money by writing over 12,000 letters describing missionary work and Indian customs. She also wrote Huron and Algonquin dictionaries.²⁸

The Ursulines developed their boarding schools for the daughters of wealthier French inhabitants combined with day schools for poor children. By 1760, there were two Ursuline schools, one in Quebec and one in Trois Rivières. The convent school in Quebec usually had about twelve boarders. Most attended school for only a year. The Ursulines did not teach housekeeping skills, but specialized in needlework²⁹ and administration of home and money.³⁰ The convent schools of New France in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries generally emphasized discipline and regularity. Schools were generally small and students stayed for a short time. Life and the school day were controlled by the ringing of bells. The French children were almost as undisciplined as the Indian children. Discipline, manners, the ability to hold a conversation and delicacy were part of the education of the Ursuline convent boarders.³¹

²⁸ Noel, Jan *Women in New France*, Canadian Historical Association Historical Booklet No. 59, 1998, p. 4.

²⁹ Needle work was important because clothing was an important trade item.

³⁰ Strong Boag, *op. cit.*, p. 38.

³¹ Prentice, *op. cit.*, pp. 58-59.

Curriculum for day pupils concentrated on religion, prayers and hymn singing.

Marie de l'Incarnation was in a constant conflict with Bishop Laval over regulations he wanted to impose upon the Ursulines. Only after her death was he successful. She wrote eight books of religious writings.³²

Madame de La Peltre died at Quebec 12 November 1671. Less than six months later, on 30 April 1672, Marie de l'Incarnation died.



Jeanne Mance

Jeanne Mance
Hôtel Dieu, Ville Marie

Jeanne Mance was one of eleven children born in 1606 in Langres, Champagne, France. She was baptised 12 November 1606 at St. Peter and Paul church in Langres.³³ Her parents were Charles Mance, a procureur of courts of Langres, and Anne-Catherine Emmonnot. In April 1640, Jeanne heard about New

³² Strong-Boag, *op. cit.*, p. 34.

³³ *Life of Jeanne Mance*, *op. cit.* p. 1.

France from Nicolas Dolebeau, a relative of Jeanne and a nephew of one of the Recollet missionaries serving in New France. She took it as a calling and the same year she went to Paris to get information and permission to go to New France. There she met with Father Charles Lalemant, director of business affairs of Jesuit missionaries in New France who talked to her about the Montreal venture.³⁴ Also in Paris she was encouraged by a Franciscan Recollet, Father Rapine, who introduced her to Madame de Bullion, a wealthy widow, who anonymously gave the Company of Montreal 20,000 livres as a first donation toward construction of a hospital in Montreal. Before Jeanne Mance left Paris for La Rochelle, she received 1200 livres for personal use from Madame de Bullion.³⁵

April 1641, Jeanne went to La Rochelle where she met Paul de Chomedey de Maisonneuve who was to become the founder and governor of Ville-Marie (Montreal). They talked of the plans for the founding of Ville Marie, the Company of Notre Dame for the conversion of the Indians, and the founding of a hospital at La Flèche which would eventually send Hôpitalier sisters for the establishment of Hôtel Dieu in Ville Marie.³⁶

About 1 June 1641, two ships left La Rochelle for New France. On one was Jeanne Mance with Father LaPlace and twelve men for Ville Marie. On the other was Paul de

Chomedey de Maisonneuve with Abbé Fauls who was to be Chaplain to the Ursulines of Quebec and twenty-five colonists. A third ship, carrying ten men and three women, left before them from Dieppe.³⁷

Shortly after their departure, a storm separated them. After ten weeks the ship on which Jeanne was located arrived in Quebec on 8 or 18 August. The ship from Dieppe had arrived earlier and the men had begun to build a storage warehouse. More than two weeks later Maisonneuve's ship arrived in Quebec on 28 August.³⁸ In their absence in France, the Iroquois resumed attacks against the colonists.

Due to the lateness of the year, the group had to delay the continuance of their trip. The group wintered at Sillery. Jeanne Mance used this time to learn the Iroquois language and the Indian ways; she became acquainted with Madame de La Peltrie; and studied the organization of Hôtel Dieu, Quebec and learned care and treatment of the patients. She was also godmother at some Indian baptisms — two children in September 1641, and two Huron converts, age 39 and 28 in March 1642.³⁹

In May a *pinnace*, a small three masted ship, a *gabare*, a flat bottomed flatboat and two barques loaded with Governor Maisonneuve, Jeanne Mance, company representatives, colonists and supplies arrived at Ville Marie. After

³⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 9.

³⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 16.

³⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 18-19.

³⁷ *Ibid.*, pp. 19-20.

³⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 22.

³⁹ MacDermot, H.E., *Jeanne Mance*, p. 4.

giving thanks the group began to construct tents. Some of the men returned to Quebec to bring more supplies. Twenty soldiers remained to protect the settlement and build the buildings. Jeanne Mance set up a small temporary dispensary in her house within the fort.⁴⁰ In August 1643 more ships came from France bringing furniture, arms, money, supplies and twelve recruits.

In Paris, Madame de Buillion was waiting for the hospital in Ville Marie to be constructed. On 12 January 1644, she donated an additional 42,000 livres to the Company of Montreal to build the hospital.⁴¹ The small dispensary had been adequate originally but with the increased threat of the Iroquois, it became necessary to build a new hospital. The hospital, the Hôtel Dieu, was built on seven acres of land and was completed in 1645. It was a short walk from the fort. Around it was a picket palisade and a ditch. It was not only a hospital but served as the home of Jeanne Mance until her death in 1673.⁴²

Her hospital, built of wood, was 60 feet by 24 feet. It had a kitchen, a small room for her use, a room for her nurses and two larger rooms for the sick.⁴³ A stone oratory, about nine feet square and a stable, 30 feet by 12 feet, were also constructed. Hospital equipment, medications, linen supplies, mattresses, tin and copper utensils,

heating pots and surgical instruments along with five head of cattle and twenty sheep and furnishings, chalice and monstrance a cross and altar ornaments and linens for the oratory arrived from France.⁴⁴

There were three hardships in the life of Jeanne Mance — the difficult life and poverty of the founders of the hospital, the fear of the Iroquois, and the gradual weakening of support from France.⁴⁵

Jeanne Mance made three return trips to France — 1649, 1658, 1662. On each of these trips she had three purposes — raising of money, the removal of the control by the Société Notre-Dame de Montréal, and the placement of the hospitalières de la Flèche in charge of Hôtel Dieu Montreal. The latter caused conflict with the archbishop of Quebec.⁴⁶

In 1649, she learned that the Company of Montreal was about to be dissolved and her source of money would be cut off. Jeanne decided to return to France and left Quebec 31 Oct 1649. She met with M. Jean-Jacques Olier, founder of the Sulpicians in Paris, at St. Sulpice and received his support. The remaining members of the Company of Montreal were contacted and Olier was made president of the reorganized company. Madame de Buillon agreed to continue her support and promised that if she died the establishment would be turned over to Hôpitalier nuns of La

⁴⁰ *Jeanne Mance: The Woman The Legend and The Glory*, p. 13.

⁴¹ *Life of Jeanne Manceop. cit., .p. 35.*

⁴² *JeanneMance The woman ...op. cit., p. 25*

⁴³ *Ibid.*

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 30.

⁴⁵ MacDermot, H.E., *op. cit.*, p. 7.

⁴⁶ Dumont, Micheline, *op. cit.*, p. 34.

Flèche.⁴⁷ With her mission accomplished, Jeanne Mance left France 9 May 1650 to return to Ville-Marie. Upon her return she learned that the Iroquois threat had increased considerably.

Maisonneuve realized they needed money to raise soldiers and recruits. Jeanne Mance gave Maisonneuve 22,000 livres of Madame Buillon's donation to return to France in 1651 to recruit men to settle and defend Ville-Marie. He returned 27 September 1653 with 105 soldiers, new colonists, farmers and tradesmen. Marguerite Bourgeoys also arrived with this recruit.⁴⁸

Three years later, 8 August 1656, Maisonneuve donated one hundred acres of cleared land to the hospital in return for the money given him for the recruitment which helped to save the Ville Marie settlement.

In 1655, Maisonneuve again returned to France. This time when he returned to Ville-Marie in 1657, he brought with him the first four Sulpicians. They stayed in part of Jeanne's home until 1664 when their seignorial manor and seminary were completed.⁴⁹

In 1657, Jeanne Mance suffered a broken wrist when she fell on ice. She was in pain but continued her work. Again in 1658 she received permission to return to France to raise more money and to bring back hospitaliers of St-Joseph de la Flèche. This idea was contrary to

that of Abbé Queylus, superior of the Sulpicians and Grand Vicar of the Archbishop of Rouen, the Jesuits and Bishop Laval. They favored turning the hospital over to the Augustines of Quebec. They felt the Augustinian hospitaliers of Hôtel Dieu, Quebec should operate the Hôtel Dieu of Montreal as well. Before leaving Ville Marie, Jeanne Mance delegated administrative authority to Madame de la Bardillière with instructions she was to treat the two Augustinians sent from Quebec as guests but in no way was to give them any authority over the hospital.⁵⁰

On 2 July 1659, Jeanne Mance and Marguerite Bourgeoys with three nuns of the Hospitaliers of la Flèche — Judith Moreau de Brésolles, Catherine Macé and Marie Maillet — boarded the St. André for their return to Ville-Marie. Judith Moreau de Brésolles developed a reputation as a master healer. As a nurse, the general population believed that if Judith Moreau de Bresoles cared for you, you would recover and not die.⁵¹ The Indians gave her an Indian name which meant "the sun that gives light" because she gave life with her care and medicines as the sun gave life to things of the earth.⁵²

Madame de Bullion had donated 20,000 more livres for the upkeep of the Hôpitalier de La Flèche. Typhus broke out on the 71 day return voyage; Eighteen died at sea. Water had to be rationed.

⁴⁷ *Jeanne Mance The Woman...op. cit.*, p. 32.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, pp. 38-39.

⁴⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 47.

⁵⁰ *Life of Jeanne Manceop. cit.* pp. 47-48.

⁵¹ *Jeanne Mance: The Woman...op. cit.*, p. 68.

⁵² Simpson, *op. cit.*, p. 145.

The Hôtel Dieu building was half wood and half stone. The men's ward had six beds and the women's ward had two beds. A fireplace was at the end of the men's ward. All the cooking for both wards was done there, and the apothecary worked in a corner there as well. A small room, 6 feet by 9 feet was in the attic and was where the sisters lived. A chapel was connected to the ward so that patients could take part in the services. The sisters made their retreats in a small room at the end of the chapel.⁵³ At times the linens were washed near the fireplace otherwise clothes were washed in a ditch filled with rainwater or snow. Clothes were dried in the attic. Sister Mace was in charge of laundry at Hôtel Dieu.⁵⁴

Jeanne Mance had rooms separate from the hospital. In the winter, snow drifted in through cracks in the hospital walls. The first thing that had to be done winter mornings was to sweep drifts out of the hospital. Bread, soup and vegetables froze hard.⁵⁵

Marie Morin was the first nun to be born in Quebec in 1649. At the age of 13, she joined the Hôpitaliers of Montreal. In 1697, she wrote the history of her community. At Hôtel Dieu, Montreal, Marie Morin wrote in her *Annals* descriptions of the fires and disasters, and the poverty and struggles for survival they faced daily.⁵⁶

Corn, lard, peas and beans made up most of their diet. In summer there were wild plums, strawberries and raspberries, but there was always fear of the Iroquois when gathering them. Sometimes, they would get fish or game, especially moose.⁵⁷

The clothes of the sisters were so worn, and patched that the original piece could not be identified. Maisonneuve often teased the sisters about the variety of patches and repairs they had. When the bell sounded an Iroquois attack, the sisters were terrified, sometimes hiding or breaking down.⁵⁸

In 1662, Jeanne Mance made her third and last trip to France. She represented Maisonneuve when control of Montreal was turned over to the Sulpician order. She did not return to Montreal until 1664.

In the meantime in March 1663, the Company of New France (The Company of 100 Associates) had given up its charter and New France became a royal colony. The same year Ville Marie became Montreal. In June 1672, Jeanne Mance attended the laying of the foundation of Notre Dame church.⁵⁹ Jeanne Mance was godmother at numerous baptisms — forty-one in Ville Marie (Montreal) alone.

On 18 June 1673, Jeanne Mance died. She was buried in the crypt of the mother house of the Religious Hôpitaliers of Saint-Joseph.

⁵³ Mac Dermot, *op. cit.*, pp. 11-12.

⁵⁴ Simpson, *op. cit.*, p. 145.

⁵⁵ Mc Dermot, *op. cit.*, p. 12.

⁵⁶ Dumont, *op. cit.*, p. 36.

⁵⁷ MacDermot, *op. cit.*, p. 12.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.*, pp. 12-13.

⁵⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 15.



Marguerite Bourgeoys

Marguerite Bourgeoys
Congrégation de Notre Dame

Marguerite Bourgeoys heard about Canada from the sister of Maisonneuve, Mother Louise de Chomedey-de-Sainte-Marie. Maisonneuve refused to bring a religious community to Montreal, but would bring Marguerite with his 1653 recruits if she was willing to educate children. Before leaving France, Marguerite purchased from Monsieur le Coq the necessary provisions to equip the 100 men Maisonneuve had recruited.⁶⁰

Marguerite Bourgeoys arrived in Ville Marie in 1653. She arrived with nothing more than a few possessions. She found there was a high infant mortality rate and was unable to open her school until five years later. For the first five years she served the colony in any place she was needed — sharing her life with the inhabitants, comforting and aiding the ill, witnessing marriage contracts, and housing and teaching new immigrants,

in April 1658, her first school for Indians and children of settlers was established in an abandoned stable near the hospital. When Marguerite needed more assistants, she returned to France to recruit some. These new recruits were Catherine Crolo, Marie Raisin and Edmée Chastelor Chatel of Troyes and Anne Hioux of Paris. She promised them she would provide them with soup and bread.

Later, Edmée Chastel decided not to continue her life as a member of the Congregation. On 3 April 1661, she signed an agreement with Madame d'Ailleboust, a recent widow. Edmée was to be a companion and servant to Madame d'Ailleboust. In return Madame d'Ailleboust would care for Edmée for the rest of her life. Marguerite Bourgeoys consented to the agreement. When Madame moved to the Hôtel Dieu, Edmée moved with her. They remained there the rest of their lives.⁶¹

Marguerite Bourgeoys also opened schools for the poor and those living in rural areas. In 1671, the Congrégation de Notre Dame, a secular community was founded. Almost immediately they came in conflict with Bishop Laval. They did not wear a religious habit; they did not take public solemn vows; and they did not live a cloistered life.⁶² He attempted to prevent them from going to rural parishes to teach children of both sexes. In spite of His disageements, he did recognize their dedication to educate the poor.

⁶⁰ Dumont, Micheline *op. cit.*, p. 36.

⁶¹ Simpson, Patricia, *Marguerite Bourgeoys and Montreal, 1640-1665*, p. 164.

⁶² Prentice, *op. cit.*, p. 44.

The Congrégation de Notre Dame concentrated on free education for the poor, primarily girls, both French and Indian. Marguerite Bourgeoys and her congregation established a number of schools — Ste. Famille in 1685, Château Richer in 1689, at Champlain, Lachine and Pte-aux-Trembles, Montreal by 1700 and Boucherville, Laprairie, and St. Laurent in the early 1700's including one at Louisbourg in 1727.⁶³ Most continued until 1759 when the English conquered French Canada.

In 1670, Marguerite returned to France to recruit more teachers. In 1672, she returned with nine women between the ages of 16 and 30. By 1760 there were seventy members of the Congrégation of Notre Dame in New France, twice the number of other orders. They also prepared girls for their first communion by teaching them to read and write and recite their catechism and to learn domestic skills.⁶⁴

In 1668, a house of Providence was established at LaPointe St. Charles. It was a kind of vocational school for poor girls, both French and Indian, between the age of 12 -18. The school taught religion, basic skills, practical training and provided work experience.

Bishop Saint Vallier was so impressed with the House of Providence, he purchased a house with a court and a garden in Upper Quebec and gave it to the Congregation. With the gift he had three stipulations: 1) Only girls

reaching the age of 11-12 could be admitted 2) Girls who did not pay board could not stay more than a year and 3) Parents of girls who did not do their laundry would be charged 30 livres. The Quebec House of Providence lasted until 1689. In 1691, the Congrégation of Notre Dame opened a girl's school in Lower town Quebec.⁶⁵

In 1679, after receiving a royal subsidy, a building to house boarders was completed. Like the Ursulines, they also had two levels of schools, the boarders and the students of La Providence, where poorer girls both Indian and French were taught how to do household tasks and household crafts — sewing, knitting, and spinning as well as religion. The Congrégation believed in training for teachers, free schools, moderate use of corporal punishment, and that the children learn to read French not Latin.⁶⁶

With no financial support from the crown, no benefactors and no doweries, they had to support themselves and/ or depend on gifts of money, land or buildings. They often turned to doing needlework and mending and laundering of linens and vestments to bring in income. Catherine Crolo did the laundry at the Congregation.⁶⁷ Due to financial difficulties in Louisbourg, the sisters made bedding and straw mattresses for the barracks in order to raise money. In other places, they did embroidery or other crafts to raise money. In the late seventeenth

⁶³ Magnusson, *op. cit.*, p. 142.

⁶⁴ Prentice, *op. cit.*, pp. 55-58.

⁶⁵ Magnusson, *op. cit.*, p. 138.

⁶⁶ Dumont, Micheline, *op. cit.*, pp. 37-40.

⁶⁷ Simpson, *op. cit.*, p. 164.

century the boarders at Château Richer were charged 36 livres and twelve bushels of wheat. Bishop Laval financed the construction of buildings and provided maintenance grants. The succeeding bishop, Bishop Saint-Vallier, financed education projects and encouraged rural parishes to build schools. Pierre Remy, parish priest of Lachine, willed half his income plus half his provisions to the Congrégation of Notre Dame. Francois Lamy, priest of Ste. Famille, donated land on Ile Orleans for the school, and Louis Geoffey, priest of Champlain, sold his belongings in 1700 to finance a school.⁶⁸

Besides the threat of Indians the Congregation had two fires, in 1650 and in 1686 which totally destroyed their building both times. Yearly, they faced the winter cold and scarcity of food. Their dinner was usually a thick soup made with whatever was available and bread. Supper was bread and milk curds. When feasting they had pumpkin. In winter they had a little fat, preserved pumpkin, roots, peas, beans and salted eel or sturgeon for a meal. Lesser amounts were served during Lent or fast days. Their only drink was water.⁶⁹

Marguerite Bourgeoys also helped to recruit women for the colony. She provided housing and education for new immigrants. Marguerite Bourgeoys was canonized in 1982.⁷⁰

⁶⁸ Magnusson, *op. cit.*, pp. 135-136..

⁶⁹ Simpson, *op. cit.*,

p. 163.

⁷⁰ Prevost, Robert, *Montreal: A History*, p. 399.



Madame d'Youville

Marie-Marguerite Dufrost de
Lajemmerais (Mere d'Youville)
Grey Nuns

Although Marguerite d'Youville appears in New France much later than the previous dévotes, she was nonetheless one of its devoted founding women who dedicated her life to the welfare of the population and the colony of New France. Marie-Marguerite was the oldest of six children born to Christophe Dufrost de Lajemmerais and Marie-Renée Gaultier. Unlike the previous dévotes, she was born in New France at Varennes on 15 October 1701. Her father died when she was six. In 1712, she was sent to the Ursuline convent in Quebec. She spent two years there. When she went home her mother was in great financial difficulties. In 1731, the family moved to Montreal.

She married Francois-Madeleine You sieur de LaDécouverte and d'Youville 12 August 1722 at Montreal. Her husband had been

involved in the brandy trade and gambling, and left her in debt when he died 4 July 1730 at the age of thirty.⁷¹ She was able to renounce her debt ridden inheritance and was able to keep her house. She had six children. Four died before they were one. Her two remaining sons became priests in Quebec. Although, born into nobility, Marie-Marguerite had to do sewing, knitting and embroidery, and opened a small shop in her house to try to support herself and her children.⁷²

People in the community knew Marguerite as a woman who would help those in need. She collected money for burials of the poor, took a blind woman in her sixties into her home, and helped care for foundlings. Three young girls joined her in her dedication to help the poor — Marie-Louise Thaumur de Lasource, Catherine Demers-Dessermont and Catherine Cusson. On 31 December 1737, she and her three companions made their profession to community life and dedicated themselves to caring for the poor, blind, elderly and anyone in need. This was the foundation of the Communauté des Soeurs Grises de Montreal (Grey Nuns of Montreal), Sisters of Charity, a secular community. (However it is believed they took private religious vows.)⁷³

In 1738, the group moved into a larger home so they could care for

more of the destitute. Marguerite d'Youville and her companions, like her predecessors, had many difficulties with opposition from Bishop Pontbriand and some leaders of the eighteenth century. He frequently visited them to examine their accounts and regulations and scrutinized their disciplinary methods and conformity.⁷⁴

The Sulpicians had wanted to transfer the administration of the General hospital from the hôpitaliers to her. Her two brothers-in-law opposed the Sulpicians. Some accused d'Youville's of being in an illegal liquor trade like her husband. The Recollets refused to give the Grey sisters communion.⁷⁵

Marguerite d'Youville became ill and was confined for six years. After she regained her health, her house was destroyed by fire 31 January 1745. Twenty years later in 1765, the hospital was destroyed by fire. At the time it housed 18 sisters, 17 ladies who could afford to pay, 63 poor and 16 illegitimate children.⁷⁶

The hospital founded by the Charon brothers, which originally served only males had fallen into heavy debt. It was taken over by d'Youville and her companions in 1747. The Hôpital General of Montreal now served both men and women.⁷⁷ Under Madame d'Youville, the Hôpital General took in disabled soldiers, the elderly who

⁷¹ Mitchell, Estelle, *Marguerite D'Youville: Foundress of the Grey Nuns*, pp. 4-25.

⁷² Achard, C.Ss.R, Roch, "Saint Marguerite d'Youville," *Annals of St. Anne de Beaupre*, Oct 2001, p. 259.

⁷³ Dumont, *op. cit.*, p. 37.

⁷⁴ Jaenen, Cornelius, "The Church and Public Welfare," *The Role of the Church in New France*, p. 97.

⁷⁵ Archard, *op. cit.*, p. 259.

⁷⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 259- 260.

⁷⁷ Prevost, *op. cit.*, p. 173.

were crippled or alone, orphans, indigents, incurables, the mentally ill, invalids and prostitutes.

To raise money to support her hospital, Mother d'Youville operated a ferry between Montreal and Longueuil. She also made and sold beer. They had supporting farms at Chambly and Pointe St-Charles. In 1753, the crown issued them royal letters patent which assured them of continued support of their hospital and charitable work in Montreal and possible expansion elsewhere.⁷⁸

Marie-Marguerite suffered a paralyzing stroke and died 23 December 1777 and was buried in the chapel. Marie-Marguerite d'Youville was canonized on 9 December 1990.⁷⁹

Summary

The women of the orders of the Ursulines, the Hôpitalières and the Congrégation de Notre Dame were from the educated class and were extremely dedicated. These women volunteered freely to come to New France facing all its hardships of travel to get there, living in poverty,

⁷⁸ Prevost, *op. cit.*, 198; Trudel, *op. cit.*, p. 398, Jaenen *op. cit.* p. 21.

⁷⁹ Prevost, *op. cit.*, p. 399..

and facing the threat of the Iroquois, fires, diseases and the cold of winter. Besides they were regularly in conflict with Bishops 'Laval, Saint-Vallier and Pontbriand who interfered in their customs, rules, budgets, disciplinary methods, and accounts of their convents or communities. The bishops were especially strict on the Grey Sisters of Charity and the Sisters of the Congrégation of Notre Dame because they were of Canadian origin.⁸⁰

These dedicated women established convents, schools, hospitals, recruited settlers — male and female— housed and advised newcomers especially women, cared for sailors, Indians and settlers as nurses, pharmacists and educators, raised money, looked after the welfare of the inhabitants and Indians alike, learned Indian customs, languages, medicines and practices, influenced colonial policies and became role models. They faced and attempted to alleviate the social problems of the period.

*The drawings are from Sulte, Benjamin, *Histoire des Canadiens Français 1608-1880*, Vol. 2, Wilson & Cie, editors, Montreal. 1882.

⁸⁰ Jaenen, *op. cit.* p. 97.

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VOCABULARY

The following vocabulary has been used on the charts which follow. They pertain to the women who were in the various religious orders. These are given to help one understand the various roles which existed within the religious communities in New France.

Postulant -- A girl who was just entering a religious community to begin her training

Novice (Noviciate)– The first vows which were taken – a kind of probationary period before the final vows were taken. (The dates given are the dates they took their vow.)

Profess (Profession) – The final vows – when a girl decides to enter the community permanently, dedicating her life to God and the work of that community. These were usually taken about two years after the noviciate vows.

Voeux – Any vows taken

Bursar—treasurer

Cloistered Nuns– In the sixteenth century in France the orders of nuns were required to take solemn vows, to live cloistered lives, in seclusion from the rest of the world dedicating themselves to prayer and doing good works. In the seventeenth century, more orders were being established and many tended to feel they could accomplish much more if they worked among the people. This was true of the orders which were newly established in New France. However, some of the first orders to come to New France remained as cloistered orders

There were two classes of nuns in each order — the choir nuns (monials) and the lay or domestic nuns (converse).*

Monials or choir nuns; they took solemn vows, led the services and had special jobs in their community. Wealthier girls who entered with a dowry from their family or a benefactor entered as choir nuns.*

Religieuse Converse (converse) – These were lay or domestic nuns. They looked after the cloistered nuns. They took solemn vows and lived a cloistered life. They did the hard work of cooking, housework, washing and gardening. The lay nuns were usually poor girls. They did not have a dowry and their families donated firewood, straw mattresses, wheat or other food items, or services for their support.*

Tourrière – the portress; the sister who had the keys and was in charge of opening and closing the outer entry doors. She would greet guests and decide who of their cloistered order could speak to visitors through a grill. She dealt with the outside world for the cloistered group.**

Secular – The religious orders which were not cloistered. In New France, many worked among the people. Marguerite Bourgeoys' Congregation de Notre Dame was a Secular Order, going wherever they were needed.

*information extracted from Dumont, Jean Lavigne & Stoddart, *Quebec Women in History*, pp.37-39.

** I thank Lorenzo Dupuis of Montreal and Fabienne Cormerais of Arajon, France who via Kateri Dupuis provided this information.

URSULINE ORDER IN QUEBEC 1639-1730

The Ursulines came as a cloistered group. At first they were interested in educating the Indians. When they did not get the response they expected they turned to educating the children of the French settlers, primarily the wealthy.

Column 1 provides the original name followed by the religious given name in parentheses. Column 2 names the parents. Column 3 provides the dates for Vows taken n. (novice), p. (profess), v. (Vows taken) or e. (the date of entry into the order). The last column provides additional information.

Information for the chart of the Ursulines was extracted from Jette, Réne, *Dictionnaire généalogique des familles du Québec des origines à 1730*, Les Presses de l'Université de Montreal, Montreal, 1983.

| Birth Name (Religious Name) | Parents | Date of Vows (n, p, v, e) | Miscellaneous |
|---|---|--------------------------------------|---|
| Ailleboust, Isabelle (Mother de la Croix) | Ailleboust sieur des Musseaux, Charles & Catherine Le Gardeur | n. 11 Oct 1688 p. 12 Feb 1691 | bap. 4 Nov 1670 at Montreal |
| Ailleboust, Marie- Josephe (Mother de St. Nicolas) | Ailleboust sieur de Mantet, Nicolas & Francoise Denis | n. 25 Nov 1723 p. 15 Nov 1725 | bap. 13 Feb 1702 at Montreal |
| Amiot, Marie-Madeleine (Mother de la Conception) | Amiot, Charles & Geneviève de Chavigny | n. 5 Feb 1677 p. 1679 | 1697 – established at Trois Rivières; 1709 – superior |
| Anceau, Marie-Anne | Anceau dit Berry, | n. 4 May 1676 | 14 Nov 1712 – |

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| (Mother Ste Thérèse) | Benjamin & Louise Poisson | p. 24 Oct 1679 | superior at Trois Rivieres |
| Barabé, Marie- Thérèse (Sister St. Louis) | Barabé, Jean & Jeanne-Thérèse Bouvier | | 1724 at Trois Rivieres; converse b. abt 1693 |
| Barabé, Marie-Josephe (Sister Ste Anne) | Barabé, Jean & Jeanne-Thérèse Bouvier | | 1724 at Trois Rivieres; converse b. abt 1698 |
| Barré, Charlotte (Mother St. Ignace) | Barré, Jacques & Nicole Desroches | n. 8 Sep 1647 p. 21 Nov 1648 | 1 Aug 1639-arrived in Quebec from Normandie; d. 22 Jan 1701, Quebec |
| Bataille, Anne (Sister St. Laurent) | | n. 1636 at Dieppe | Arrived in 1642 Converse; d. 6 June 1669 Quebec |
| Beaudoin or Baudouin, Geneviève (Mother de St. Augustine) | Beaudoin or Baudoin, Gervais & Anne Aubert | n. 21 June 1703 p. 1 Oct 1705 | b/bap. 13 March 1688 Quebec |
| Beaudoin, Francoise-Elisabeth (Mother Ste. Thérèse) | Beaudoin or Baudoin, Gervais & Anne Aubert | n. 3 Jan 1716 p. 26 Apr 1718 | b/bap. 18/19 Nov 1696 Quebec |
| Boucher, Geneviève (Mother de St. Pierre) | Boucher sieur de Grosbois & Boucherville, Pierre & Jeanne Crevier | n. 10 June 1696 p. 18 Sep 1696 | b/bap. 19/30 Aug 1676 Boucherville |
| Boucher, Marie-Anne (Mother de St. Ignace) | Boucher sieur de Boucheville, Pierre & Marguerite-Charlotte Denis | n. 1 Nov 1715 p. 7 Feb 1718 | b/bap. 23/24 Feb 1694 Boucherville |
| Boulogne, Barbe | Boulogne, Florentin & Eustache Quéan | n. 1663 left 1664 | m. Louis Ailleboust (ct. 6 Sep 1638, Paris) Aug 1660 –(Louis Ailleboust died) |
| Boulogne, Philippe-Gertrude (Mother Ste. Dominique) | Boulogne, Florentin & Eustache Quéan | n. 2 Dec 1648 p. 9 Dec 1650 | 1643 – Arrived with her brother-in-law d. 20 Aug 1667 |
| Bourdon, Geneviève (Mother de St. Joseph) | Bourdon sieur de Saint Francois & de Saint Jean, Jean & Jacqueline Potel | n. 25 Aug 1652 p. 25 Nov 1654 | Bap. 24 Nov 1638 Quebec Bur. 13 Dec 1700 Quebec |
| Bourdon, Anne (Mother de Ste. Agnes) | Bourdon sieur de Saint Francois & de Saint Jean & Jacqueline Potel | n. 8 Sep 1658 p. 30 Sep 1660 | b/bap. 28/29 Aug 1644 Quebec bur. 4 Nov 1711 Quebec 7 June 1700 – Superior |
| Boutet, Marie (Mother St. Augustin) | Botet dit Saint-Martin, Martin & Catherine Soulage | n. 15 Sep 1658 p. 30 Sep 1660 | b. abt 1642, Saintes |
| Bouteville, Marie (Mother Ste. Claire) | Bouteville, Lucien & Charlotte Clérambourg | n. 9 Oct 1683 p. 21 Jan 1686 | Bap. 1 May 1668 St.-Germain-le-Vieux de Paris d. 18 May 1705 Quebec |

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| Buteau, Marie-Anne (Mother de Ste. Agnes) | Buteau, Antoine & Anne Cloutier | n. 10 Nov 1715 p. 21 Feb 1718 | b. 16 Nov 1698 St. Joachim |
| Cardin, Marie-Josephe (Mother Ste. Pélagie) | Cardin, Maurice & Marie-Madeleine Duguay | p. 1719 at Trois Rivieres | b/bap. 16/18 March 1698 Trois Rivieres |
| Cardin, Madeleine (Mother de La Conception) | Cardin, Maurice & Marie-Madeleine Duguay | p. 9 Jan 1724 | |
| Champlain Boullé, Hélène (Mother Hélène de St-Augustin) at Paris | Boullé, Nicolas & Marguerite Allix | n. 1645 p. 4 Aug 1648 | Founder of monastery de Meaux d. 20 Dec 1654 Meaux |
| Chatel, Anne (Sister Ste Ursule) | Chatel, Michel & Francoise-Marguerite Lambert | p. 28 July 1717 | Converse at Trois Rivieres b. 23 May 1702 St. Nicolas |
| Chauvigny, Dame La Peltrie, Marie Madeleine | Guillaume sieur de Chauvigny & de Vaubougon & Jeanne du Bouchet | | 1 Aug 1639 – arrived in New France; Founder Of Ursulines de Quebec |
| Chorel, Jeanne (Mother de Ste. Ursule) | Chorel dit Saint- Romain, Francois & Marie-Anne Aubuchon | n. 13 Nov 1689 p. 28 Feb 1692 | b. abt 1674 from a family of 18 children (16 survived to adulthood) |
| Chorel, Francoise (Mother du Sacré Coeur) | Chorel dit Saint- Roimain, Francois & Marie-Anne Aubuchon | n. 29 Sep 1692 p. 21 Feb 1695 | b. abt 1676 |
| Cloutier, Marguerite (Mother de Ste. Monique) | Clouthier, Pierre & Marie-Charlotte Guyon | n. 13 June 1714 p. 19 Jan 1717 | b. Château Richer bap. 15 Oct 1699 L'Ange Gardien |
| Compain, Anne (Mother de Ste. Cecile) | | Professed in Tours | 14 July 1644 – arrived in Quebec 1656 – returned to France |
| Constantin, Marie- Catherine (Sister de St. Denis) | Constantin, Denis & Louise Bacon | n. 5 Apr 1725 p. 17 Apr 1727 | Converse b/bap. 27 Oct 1706 Quebec |
| Cote, Marie-Anne (Sister de St. Joachim) | Cote, Mathieu & Élisabeth Gravel | n. 1 May 1696 p. 13 Nov 1698 | Converse b/bap. 6/8 Apr 1675 Ste-Famille, I. O. |
| Cressé, Marguerite (Mother de St. Joseph) | Cressé, Michel & Marguerite Denis | n. 8 Sep 1698 p. 9 Sep 1700 at Trois Rivieres | b/bap. 1/11 June 1678 Trois Rivieres |
| Cressé, Marie-Madeleine (Mother du Sacré Coeur) | Cressé, Michel & Marguerite Denis | p. 1703 at Trois Rivieres | b/bap. 29 Sep/ 26 Oct 1679 Trois Rivieres d. 1705 Trois Rivieres |
| Daneau, Marie-Charlotte (Mother de Ste, Hélène) | Daneau sieur de Mui, Nicolas & Marie Boucher | n. 21 Nov 1716 p. 9 Feb 1719 | b/bap. 12/13 Nov 1694 Boucherville |
| Davis, Marie-Anne (Mother de St. Benoit) | Davis, Isaac & Lydia Black | n. 19 March 1699 p. 15 Sep 1701 | b. Sarah in 1679 Casco (Portland) Maine; 1690 captured by the Abenakis at Casco |

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| Dieu, Marie (Sister de La Resurrection) | | n. 21 Nov 1653 at Paris p. 14 June 1656 at Paris | Converse 19 June 1671 –arrived in Quebec |
| Dodier, Marie (Sister de La Passion) | Dodier, Sébastien & Marie Belhomme | n. 1657 p. 4 March 1660 | Converse Bap. 27 Jan 1643 St. Martin d'Ige d. 3 June 1710 Quebec |
| Drouard, Marie- Madeleine (Mother de St. Michel) | Drouard, Jean & Marguerite Pilote | n. 25 Apr 1699 p. 5 Feb 1672 | 1697—at Trois Rivieres b. La Canardiére bap. 29 Jan 1675 Quebec |
| Drouet, Marie (Mother de Jésus) | | p. 1652 at Bourges | b. 1636 d. 26 Oct 1709 Trois Rivieres 19 Sep 1671 arrived in Quebec; 1682-1688—superior Quebec; 1697-Aug 1699—1 st superior Trois Rivieres; 1703— until death – 3 rd superior Trois Rivieres |
| Duboc, Marie-Anne (Mother de Ste- Madeleine) | Duboc, Laurent & Marie-Felix Ouentouen | n. 2 Aug 1703 p. 21 Nov 1705 | b/bap. 25/28 Aug 1678 Sillery |
| Dupuis, Marie (Mother de l'Enfant Jésus) | Dupuis, Paul & Jeanne Couillard | n. 29 Sep 1693 p. 26 Jan 1696 | b. 22 Ile-aux-Oies bap. 26 Jan 1679 Quebec |
| Duquet, Agnes (Mother de La Nativité) | Duquet, Denis & Catherine Gauthier | n. 2 July 1667 p. 3 July 1669 | b/bap. 5/6 Dec 1648 Quebec |
| Fafard, Marie-Francoise (Mother de St. Jean- Baptiste) | Fafard dit Longval, Louis & Lucas, Marie | p. 11 June 1718 Trois Rivieres | b/bap. 24/27 Oct 1685 Trois Rivieres |
| Feuilleteau, Marie (Sister de Ste-Anne) | | | Converse 1681 census—20 yrs. old |
| Filteau, Marie (Sister de Ste Anne) | Filteau or Feuilleteau, Pierre & Gillette Savard | n. 8 Sep 1702 p. 11 June 1703 | Converse b. 19 March 1681 St. Jean I. O. |
| Flécelles, Marguerite (Mother de St. Athanase) | | n. 2 June 1630 in Paris p. 3 June 1632 in Paris | 7 July 1640 – Arrived in Quebec 12 June 1645 to 12 June 1651—2 nd superior; 24 May 1657 to 1663 — 4 th superior; 1669 to 1676 – 6 th superior |
| Gaillard, Marie-Louise (Mother de La Ste. | Gaillard, Guillaume & Marie-Catherine | n. 5 Apr 1712 p. 2 July 1714 | b/bap. 21/22 Jan 1697 Quebec |

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| Vierge) | Neveu | | |
| Gaillard, Louise-Claire (Mother de St. Thomas) | Gaillard, Guillaume & Marie-Catherine Neveu | n. 26 Nov 1717 p. 25 Feb 1720 | b/bap. 18/20 March 1701 Quebec |
| Gannes, Louise (Mother de La Ste. Vierge) | Gannes sieur de Falaise, Louis & Barbe Denis | p. 8 Sep 1720 Trois Rivieres | b. abt 1694 Contrecoeur |
| Gauthier, Anne- Marguerite (Mother de la Presentation) | Gauthier sieur de Varennes, René & Marie Boucher | n. 2 Apr 1699 p. 15 Sep 1701 | b/bap 5 Aug 1684 Trois Rivieres d. 5 Sep 1726 Quebec |
| Gauthier, Marie- Madeleine (Mother de Ste. Agathe) | Gauthier sieur de Comporté, Philippe & Marie Bazire | n. 25 Apr 1689 p. 18 Dec 1691 | b/bap. 10/11 Dec 1674 Quebec; d. 28 Feb 1703 Quebec |
| Gauthier, Anne (Mother de St. Gabriel) | Gauthier sieur de Comporté, Philippe & Marie Bazire | n. 29 Sep 1693 p. 9 Jan 1696 | b/bap. 7 July 1678 Quebec |
| Gibault du Breuil, Marie (Mother de St. Joseph) | | p. 1667 at Bourges | 19 Sep 1671—arrived in Quebec; 1679-1682 and 1688- 1694 – superior d. 18 July 1715 Quebec |
| Godefroy, Jeanne (Mother de St. Francois- Xavier) | Godefroy sieur de Linctot, Jean & Marie Leneuf | n. 28 July 1659 p. 1 Aug 1661 | b. 11 Apr 1644 Trois Rivieres d. 28 June 1713 Quebec |
| Godefroy, Catherine- Charlotte (Mother du St. Sacrament) | Godefroy, Jean-Paul & Marie-Madeleine Legardeur | n. 14 Oct 1667 p. 21 Nov 1669 | b. 28 May 1650 Quebec; d. 13 Jan 1720 Quebec |
| Godefroy, Marguerite- Renée (Mother de La Croix) | Godefroy sieur de Tonnancour, René & Marguerite Ameau | p. Aug 1722 Trois Rivieres | b. 31 May 1694 Trois Rivieres |
| Godefroy, Marie- Geneviève (Mother de Ste Hélène) | Godefroy sieur de Tonnancour, René & Marguerite Ameau | p. 1725 Trois Rivieres | b/bap. 9/10 Oct 1700 Trois Rivieres |
| Gravel, Marie-Madeleine (Sister de Ste. Anne) | Gravel or Brindelière, Joseph-Marie & Marguerite Tavernier | n. 7 Feb 1674 p. 11 Feb 1676 | Converse Bap. 9 June 1656 Quebec; d 17 March 1722 Quebec |
| Gravel, Francoise (Sister de Ste. Anne) | Gravel or Brindelière, Joseph-Marie & Marguerite Tavernier | n. 7 Feb 1678 p. 12 Feb 1680 at Trois Rivieres | Converse b. abt 1659; d. 9 March 1699 Trois Rivieres |
| Gravel, Geneviève (Sister de La Visitation) | Gravel of Brindelière, Joseph-Marie & Marguerite Tavernier | n. 6 Apr 1687 p. 18 Oct 1689 | Converse b. abt. 1667; d. 20 June 1691, Quebec |
| Gravel, Louise (Sister de Ste. Marthe) | Gravel, Jean & Marie Cloutier | n. 28 Feb 1725 p. 10 March 1727 | Converse b. 1699 St. Joachim |
| Gravel, Marie-Madeleine (Sister de St. Étienne) | Gravel, Joseph & Marie Bélanger | n. 21 Nov 1708 p. 15 June 1711 | Converse b/bap. 25/26 Jan 1690 Château Richer; d. 21 Sep 1714 |
| Gravel, Marguerite | Gravel, Joseph & | n. 2 Feb 1711 | Converse |

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| (Sister de St. Clément) | Marie Bélanger | p. 17 Aug 1713 | b/bap. 10 Sep 1691 Château Richer |
| Guyart, Marie (Mother de La Incarnation) | Guyart, Florent & Jeanne Michelet; widow of Claude Martin | n. 25 Jan 1631 at Tours p. 25 Jan 1633 at Tours | 1 Aug 1639 – arrived in Quebec; 1 Aug 1639 to 12 June 1645 – 1 st superior; 12 June 1651 to 24 May 1657 – 3 rd superior; 1663 to 1669 – 5 th superior |
| Hertel, Marie-Francoise (Mother de St. Exupère) | Hertel, Francois & Marguerite-Josephe Thavenet | n. 8 Sep 1698 p. 9 Sep 1700 | At Trois Rivières b/bap. 1/4 Nov 1679 Trois Rivières |
| Huard, Louise (Sister de Ste. Geneviève) | Huard or Huart, Jean & Anne-Marie Amiot | n. 21 Nov 1695 p. 25 May 1698 | Converse 28 Sep Lauzon, bap. 4 Oct 1676 Quebec; d. 8 Feb 1703 Quebec |
| Jean, Francoise (Sister de St. Jean-Baptiste) | Jean dit Laforest, Gilles & Jeanne Masse | n. 19 March 1698 p. 23 Sep 1700 | Converse b/bap. 24 Apr 1678 Quebec |
| Jeryan, Marie-Dorothée (Mother de St. Joseph) | | n. 18 Jan 1720 p. 20 Jan 1722 | b. abt 1693 Boston; captive of Abenakis |
| Juchereau, Catherine (mother des Séraphins) | Juchereau sieur de Saint-Denis, Nicolas & Marie-Thérèse Giffard | n. 21 Oct 1684 p. 5 Feb 1687 | b. 18 Beauport, bap. 21 Oct 1668 Quebec; d. 21 Apr 1722 Quebec |
| Juchereau, Louise-Anne- Thérèse (mother de St. Antoine) | Juchereau sieur de Beaumarchais, Charles & Denise-Catherine Migeon | n. 25 July 1717 p. 19 Oct 1719 | b. 21 Oct 1699 Montreal |
| Jutras, Marie-Josephe (Mother de St. Augustin) | Jutras dit LaVallée, Claude & Élisabeth Radisson | n. 8 Aug 1698 p. 9 Sep 1700 | Located at Trois Rivières; b. 24 July 1673 Trois Rivières; d. 1724 Trois Rivières |
| Lacorne, Louise-Ursule (Mother Thérèse de Jésus) | Lacorne sieur de Chaptas, Jean-Louis & Marie Pécaudy | e. 1718 p. 1722 Trois Rivières | Located at Trois Rivières b/bap. 9 Oct 1697 Montreal |
| Lacorne, Claire (Mother de La Enfant Jésus) | Lacornesieur de Chaptas, Jean-Louis & Marie Pécaudy | p. 1722 | Located at Trois Rivières |
| Langlois, Angelique-Francoise (Mother de Ste. Élisabeth) | Langlois, Jacques & Marie-Thérèse Lessard | n. 17 Dec 1717 p. 4 Apr 1720 | b/bap. 17/18 Dec 1698 Quebec |
| Lauzon, Marie-Madeleine (Mother de St. Charles) | Lauzon or Lauson. Jean & Anne Després | n. 8 Sep 1668 p. 14 Sep 1670 | Bap. 8 June 1654 Quebec |
| Lauzon, Angelique (Mother de St. Esprit) | Lauzon or Lauson, Jean & Anne Després | n. 21 Oct 1675 p. 24 Oct 1677 | b/bap. 22/23 Jan 1661 Quebec |
| Leber, Marie (Mother de La Annonciation) | Leber, Robert & Colette Cavelier | n. 14 Oct 1668 p. 15 Oct 1670 | From Notre-Dame-de Pitres d. 2 Oct 1714 Quebec |
| Leclerc, Marie (Mother de Ste. Marguerite) | Leclerc, Jean-Charles & Marguerite Baucher | n. 15 Oct 1717 p. 22 Apr 1720 | b. 31 Jan, bap. 1 Feb 1699 St. Pierre I.O. |
| Legardeur, Jeanne-Madeleine (Mother de | Legardeur sieur de Repentigny, Pierre & | n. 5 Sep 1717 p. 25 Oct 1719 | Bap. 31 Jan 1698 Montreal |

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| Ste. Agathe) | Agathe Saint0 Péré | | |
| Léger, Geneviève (Mother de St. Louis) | Léger sieur de LaGrange, Jean & Louise Fauvel | n. 21 Nov 1708 p. 4 March 1711 | b/bap. 11/12 Feb 1694 Quebec |
| Lemaire, Marie (Mother de Anges) | | n. 24 Feb 1657 at Paris p. 16 June 1659 at Paris | 19 Sep 1671 – arrived in Quebec; 1699-1703 & 1709- 1712 – superior at Trois Rivières; 1693- 1699 & 1712 – until death --superior at Quebec; d. 13 Nov 1717 Quebec |
| Lepage, Reine (Mother de St. Louis-de- Gonzague) | Lepage sieur de Sainte-Claire, René & Marie-Madeleine Gagnon | n. 1 Aug 1724 p. 5 Aug 1726 | b. 29 Dec 1702 Rimouski; bap. 19 Aug 1703 Cap-St- Ignace |
| Levasseur, Claude (Sister de La Visitation) | Levasseur, Laurent & Marie Marchand | n. 7 Oct 1691 p. 5 Aug 1694 | Converse Aug 1699 --Went to Trois Rivières b. 3 March Lauzon, bap 20 March 1672 Quebec |
| Levasseur, Angelique dite Geneviève (Sister de St. Joseph) | Levasseur, Laurent & Marie Marchand | n. 15 Oct 1705 p. 21 Apr 1708 | Converse b. 20 Feb Lauzon, bap. 19 March 1681 L'Islet |
| Lezeau, Catherine (Sister Ste. Ursule) | | n. 21 Nov 1646 p. 25 Nov 1648 | Converse From Marans, Aunis |
| Lezenets, Anne (Mother Séraphins) | | | From Ploermel, Bretagne; 19 Aug 1643 – arrived in Quebec; 1656 – returned to France |
| Makinon, Antoinette (Sister de Ste. Marthe) | | n. 29 June 1657 p. 16 June 1659 | Converse From Normandy d. 20 Oct 1676, Quebec |
| Mariauchau, Marie- Angelique (Mother Herman de St. Eustache) | Mariauchau sieur d'Esgly, François & Louise-Philippe Chartier de Lotbinière | n. 7 Jan 1730 | b/bap. 17/18 Aug 1711, Quebec |
| Maufils, Julienne (Sister de St. André) | Maufils, Julien & Élisabeth Boucher | n. 25 Oct 1718 | Converse b. 28 Aug 1701 St. Joachim |
| Migeon, Marie-Anne (Mother de La Nativité) | Migeon sieur de Branssat, Jean- Baptiste & Catherine Gauchet de Belleville | n. 6 June 1702 p. 10 Sep 1704 | Bap. 27 Jan 1685 Montreal |
| Montminy, Marie (Sister de Ste. Cécile) | Montminy or Monmainier dit Jouvent, Charles & Marguerite Auollée | n.. 21 Apr 1680 p. 25 Nov 1682 | Converse b. abt 1656 Cadenay, Normandy |
| Morier, Blanche (Sister de Ste. Thècle) | Morier or Mourier, Pierre & Suzanne | n. 21 Apr 1715 o. 25 Oct 1717 | Converse Bap. 4 March 1689 |

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| | Valet or Levalet | | St. Jean I.O. |
| Noray, Marie-Renée (Mother de Ste. Gertrude) | Noray de Dumesnil, & d'Alencour, Jacques & Marie-Renée Chorel | n. 21 June 1717 p. 25 Sep 1719 | b/bap. 10/11 Nov 1698 Montreal |
| Normandin, Angelique (Mother de St. Stanislaus) | Normandin dit Sauvage, Pierre & Marie-Angelique Cartier | n. 2 Feb 1716 p. 17 May 1718 | b/bap. 16/17 Nov 1699 Quebec |
| Ouen Francoise (Sister de Ste Madeleine) | Ouen, Francois & Anne Moral | n. 17 May 1653 Quebec p. 18 May 1655 | Converse From Normandy d. 24 feb 1697 Quebec |
| Patenaude, Marie- Josephe (Sister Rose de St. Francois) | Patenaude, Marin & Marguerite Mercier | n. 5 Oct 1723 p. 8 Oct 1725 | Converse b. abt 1705 St. Joachim |
| Perrault, Geneviève (Sister St. Charles) | Perrault, Pierre & Geneviève Duclos | p. 11 June 1718 | Converse b. 25 Dec 1692, bap 1 Jan 1693 Cap Santé |
| Perthuis, Angelique- Vjctoire (Mother de Ange) | Perthuis, Charles & Marie-Madeleine Roberge | n. 3 May 1719 p. 21 Aug 1720 | b/bap. 24 Oct 1700 Quebec |
| Perthuis, Marie- Madeleine-Geneviève (Mother de St. Charles) | Perthuis, Claude & Marie-Madeleine Roberge | n. 3 Feb 1724 p. 5 Feb 1726 | b/bap. 7 Oct 1701 Quebec |
| Pérusse, Catherine (Sister Ste. Marguerite) | Pérusse, Jean & Marie-Jeanne Barabé | p. 31 Aug 1720 | Converse b. Lotbinière |
| Petit, Marie-Madeleine (Mother de La Miséricorde) | Petit dit Bruneau, Joseph & Marie Chenay | n. 23 June 1703 p. 20 June 1705 | Located at Trois Rivieres b/bap. 15/20 Feb 1678 Trois Rivieres |
| Petit, Anne-Catherine (Mother de St. Nicolas) | Petit, Jean & Charlotte Elisabeth Dugué | n. 16 Apr 1730 | b/bap. 30 June 1709 Quebec |
| Pinguet, Marie- Madeleine (Mother de L'Assomption) | Pinguet, Noël & Marie-Madeleine Dupont | n. 15 Aug 1667 p. 21 Aug 1669 | b/bap. 5 Aug 1653 Quebec |
| Pinguet, Catherine (Mother de La Incarnation) | Pinguet, Noël & Marie-Madeleine Dupont | n. 11 Nov 1676 p. 21 Nov 1678 | b/bap. 10/11 Oct 1662 Quebec |
| Pinguet, Catherine- Louise (Mother de St. Francois-Xavier) | Pinguet sieur de Vaucours or Vaucourt, Jacques & Marie- Anne Morin | n. 10 Apr 1712 p. 2 July 1714 | b/bap. 29 Aug 1695 Quebec |
| Poisson, Angelique (Mother de Jean Evangeliste) | Poisson, Jean & Jacqueline Chamboy | n. 2 Dec 1665 p. 1 Aug 1668 | b. Jan 1651; bap 18 Oct 1653 Sillery 1703 & 1716 – superior |
| Poulin, Marie-Anne dite Jeanne (Mother de St. Francois) | Poulin or Poulain sieur de Saint- Maurice, Michel & Marie Jutras | p. 1713 | At Trois Rivieres b/bap. 26 Apr 1686 Trois Rivieres |
| Poulin, Félicité (Mother de L'Assomption) | Poulin or Poulain, Pierre & Anne Giguère | n. 2 June 1722 p. 4 July 1724 | b. 17 Dec 1693 Beaupré |
| Poulin, Louise-Charlotte | Poulin or Poulain | p. 1718 | At Trois Rivieres |

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| (Mother de Ste. Agathe) | sieur de Courval, Jean-Baptiste & Louise Cressé | | b/bap. 3 July 1699 Trois Rivières |
| Poulin, Geneviève (Mother de Ste. Madeleine) | Poulin or Poulain sieur de Courval, Jean-Baptiste & Louise Cressé | p. 1724 | At Trois Rivières Bap. 17 Oct 1703 Trois Rivières |
| Quintal, Geneviève (Mother des Anges) | Quintal, Francois & Marie Gauthier | p. 1719 | b/bap. 4 Dec 1689, Boucherville |
| Racine, Marie-Anne (Sister de Le Résurrection) | Racine, Pierre & Catherine Cauchon | n. 21 Sep 1716 p. 13 Apr 1719 | Converse b. abt 1700 St. Joachim |
| Ramezay, Marie- Catherine (Mother de Ste. Radegonde) | Ramezay de LaGese, Montigny & Boisfleurant, Caude & Marie-Charlotte Denis | n. 28 May 1717 p. 4 Sep 1719 | Bap. 7 July 1696 Trois Rivières; d. 18 May 1725 Quebec |
| Renaud, Catherine- Madeleine (Mother de St. Francois de Borgia) | Renaud dit Davenne or d'Avesne sieur de Méloise or des Méloizes, Francois- Marie & Francoise- Thérèse Dupont | n. 8 Sep 1719 p. 22 Dec 1721 | b/bap. 6 Aug 1697 Quebec; d. 8 Feb 1725 Quebec |
| Richer, Cécile (Mother de Ste. Croix) | | p. in Dieppe | 1 Aug 1639 – arrived in Quebec d. 15 Sep 1687 Quebec |
| Roberge, Anglique (Mother de Ste. Matie) | Roberge, Denis & Geneviève Aubert | n. 29 Sep 1693 p. 9 Jan 1696 | b/bap. 4 July 1677 Quebec |
| Robineau, Marie-Anne (Mother de la Trinité) | Robineau sieur de Becancour, seigneur de Portneuf, René & Marie-Anne Leneuf | n. 14 Apr 1689 p. 23 July 1691 | b/bap. 6/7 March 1672 Trois Rivières |
| Savonnières de La Troche, Marie (Mother de St. Jpseph) | Savonnières de La Troche, Jean & Jeanne Raoul | n. 1630 p. in Tours | 1 Aug 1639 – arrived in Quebec b. 7 Sep 1616 Chateau de St- Germain-Sur-Sarthe; d. 4 Apr 1652 Quebec |
| Tarieu, Louise (Mother de Ste. Catherine) | Tarieu sieur de LaNouguère, Thomas & Marguerite-Renée Denis | n. 25 Nov 1688 p. 26 May 1691 | 1697 -- at Trois Rivières; b/bnap. 25 May / 8 July 1674 Montreal |
| Trottier, Marie-Francoise (Mother de St. Michel) | Trottier sieur DesRuisseaux & de Beaubien, Michel & Agnès Godefroy | p. June 1725 | b/bap. 16 Rivière-du- Loup / 18 Jan 1707 Trois Rivières |
| Trottier, Marie-Josephe (Mother du Sacré Coeur) | Trottier sieur DesRuisseaux & De Beaubien, Michel & Agnès Godefroy | p. 1718 | b./bap. 17 June Rivière-du-Loup / 2 Aug 1710 Trois Rivières; Worked at Trois Rivières |
| Vaillant de Vaucelles, Marie (Mother de Ste. Cécile) | | n. 1657 at Bayeux | b. 1642 Bayeux, Normandy 7 Sep 1697 – arrived |

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| | | | at Quebec; assistant superior at Trois Rivieres from Oct 1697 until her death; d. 1 March 1699 Trois Rivieres |
| Villedonné, Isabelle-Josephe (Mother de Ste. Geneviève) | Villedonné, Etienne & Marie Damours | n. 18 Sep 1719 p. 22 Dec 1721 | b/bap. 14/17 Feb 1701 Montreal |
| Villiers, Marie (Mother de St. André) | | n. 1646 at Magny p. 1648 | 29 June 1651 – arrived at Quebec; d. 25 Oct 1683 Quebec |
| Wheelwright, Esther (Mother l'Enfant Jésus) | Wheelwright, John & Mary Snell | n. 21 Oct 1712 p. 12 Apr 1714 | b. 10 Apr 1696; bap. 14 June 1701 at Wells, Massachusetts (now Maine). Captive of Abenakis in 1703; adopted by Governor Vaudreuil in 1708; 18 Jan 1709 – a boarder with the Ursulines |

HÔSPITALIERES DE St. JOSEPH DE LA FLÈCHE AT VILLE MARIE (MONTREAL)

In May 1642 Jeanne Mance arrived with Paul Chomeday Maisonneuve to found the settlement of Ville-Marie. Jeanne Mance set up a small temporary dispensary inside her home in the fort. By 1645 the Hôtel Dieu, Ville-Marie was completed. In spite of opposition, the Sisters of St. Joseph de La Flèche were established at the Hôtel Dieu Ville Marie In 1659.

The following chart provides the names of the Superiors of the Hôpitalier Sisters of St. Joseph of La Flèche at Hôtel Dieu, Ville Marie from their founding until 1878. This is followed by the years she acted as superior and any miscellaneous information known (b. (parents); death; number of years as a sister).

The second chart is on the Religieuse Hôpitaliers of St. Joseph who died at Hôtel Dieu, Ville Marie between its founding in 1642 and 1878. The name of the sister, the date of her death. her age at the time of her death, and the number of years she was in religious life are given.

The information for these two charts was extracted from *Annuaire de Ville-Marie, Origine, Utilite et Progres des Institutions Catholiques de Montreal: Hôtel Dieu*, 1st and 2nd Liavison of the second volume, J. Chapleau à Fils, Imprimeurs et Relieurs, Montreal, 1878. (Reproduced on microfiche as part of the Canadian Institute of Historical Reproductions (CIHM Collection), Ottawa, (Microfiche Nos. 32982 and 32983), pp. 1-6; pp. 13-20 in 1st Liavison & pp. 21-24 in 2nd Liavison.

**Superiors of Religieuses Hôpitalières de St. Joseph de La Flèche
At Hôtel Dieu de Ville-Marie**

| Name | Years as Superior | Miscellaneous |
|---------------------------|---|--|
| Judith Moreau de Bresoles | 25 May 1659 – 9 April 1663 10 May 1669 – 11 Nov 1669 | Arrived at Ville-Marie 1659; d. 1 July 1687 Ville-Marie; 54 yrs as nun |
| Catherine Macé | 9 April 1663 – 10 May 1669 24 Aug 1670 – 3 Sep 1675 3 Sep 1681 – 3 Sep 1684 3 Sep 1684 – 3 Sep 1687 3 Sep 1690 – 3 Sep 1693 | b. Nantes; d. 4 Oct 1700, age 81; 65 years in religious life |
| Devernay du Ronceray | 11 Nov 1669 – 24 Aug 1670 | Arrived 1 Nov 1669; father was Dr. André Devernay du Ronceray; returned to Laval; d. at Maison de Laval |
| Le Jumeau de Lanaudière | 3 Sep 1675 – 3 Sep 1678 3 Sep 1678 – 3 Sep 1681 3 Sep 1687 – 3 Sep 1690 | Of noble family of Mans, France. Arrived 1 Nov 669; d. 25 May 1700 at age 92; 68 yrs. In religious life |
| Marie Morin | 3 Sep 1693 – 3 Sep 1696 9 July 1708 – 9 July 1711 | 1 st Canadian born, 19 Mar 1649; d. 8 Apr 1730 at Montreal at age 85; 72 yrs in religious life |
| Francoise Maumousseaux | 3 Sep 1696 – 9 July 1699 9 July 1699 – 10 July 1702 | b. Beaufort, France; d. 16 Jan 1704 age of 53; 28 yrs in religious life |
| Charlotte Gallard | 10 July 1702 – 10 July 1705 10 July 1705 – 9 July 1708 9 July 1711 – 9 July 1714 9 July 1714 – 9 July 1717 9 July 1720 – 9 July 1723 9 July 1723 – 10 Mar 1725 | Of noble family of Angers, France; arrived 1 Aug 1679; d. 10 Mar 1725 age 74; 49 yrs in religious life |
| Marie Leduc | 9 July 1717 – 9 July 1720 | b. Ville-Marie abt 1665; d. 22 Oct 1650 age 85; 66 yrs in religious life |
| Francoise Godé | 28 Mar 1725 – 9 July 1728 9 July 1728 – 9 July 1731 13 July 1733 – 9 July 1736 9 July 1736 – 9 July 1739 | b. Ville-Marie 16 Apr 1671 (Nicolas & Marguerite Picard); d 15 Jan 1751 age of 80; 61 yrs in religious life |
| Genevieve Le Vasseur | 9 July 1731 – 9 July 1733 | b. Quebec abt 1671; d. 29 Nov 1734 at Ville-Marie age 63; 45 yrs in religious life |
| Francoise Leduc | 9 July 1739 – 10 July 1742 10 July 1742 – 9 July 1745 | b. Montreal in 1657; entered religious life in 1677 at age 20 |
| Louise-Angelique Bouthier | 9 July 1745 – 9 July 1748 9 July 1748 – 9 July 1751 | b. Quebec 23 Dec 1690 (Guillaume & Francoise Denys); d. 17 Aug 1756 age 65; 50 yrs in religious life |
| Madeleine Guillet | 9 July 1751 – 9 July 1754 9 July 1754 – 11 July 1757 | b. Batiscan; d. 20 March 1758 at Ville-Marie age 72; 55 yrs. in religious life |
| Catherine Martel | 11 July 1757 – 23 July 1760 23 July 1760 – 9 July 1763 30 July 1766 – 10 July 1769 10 July 1769 – 9 July 1772 | b. Vercheres Nov 1707 (Raymond de Lachenaye & Marie-Anne Trottier de Beaubien); d. 27 Aug 1786 age 79 at Ville-Marie; 51 yrs in religious life |

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| Agathe-Francoise Lemoine de St. Hélène | 9 July 1763 – 30 July 1766 | b. 28 March 1691 (lieutenant Jacques Le Moine de St-Hélène & Dame Philippes Jeanne Dufrasnoy de Carion); d. 24 Apr 1768 age 77; 62 yrs in religious life |
| Marie-Catherine de St. Ours | 9 July 1772 – 10 July 1775 10 July 1775 – 10 July 1778 | b. 22 Nov 1721 (Pierre & dame Céleron de Blainville; d. 13 Feb 1779 age 57; 43 yrs in religious life |
| Louise-Gabrielle d'Ailleboust | 10 July 1778 – 9 July 1781 9 July 1781 – 9 July 1784 9 July 1790 – 9 July 1793 9 July 1799 – 9 July 1802 9 July 1802 – 9 July 1805 | b. abt 1731 (Paul-Alexandre d'Ailleboust d'Argenteuil & Dame Thérèse Fournier du Vivier); d. 30 Apr 1811 age 80; 59 yrs. in religious life |
| Angélique d'Agneau-Douville | 9 July 1784 – 9 July 1787 9 July 1787 – 9 July 1790 | b. abt 1731 at Ville-Marie; d. 28 Feb. 1808, 77 years; 60 yrs in religious life |
| Marie-Joseph-Charles Désery | 9 July 1796 – 9 July 1799 | b. 2 June 1752 (Francois Desery-Latour & Marie-Francoise Lefebvre) at Ville-Marie; d. 26 Jan 1814 age 62; 24 yrs in religious life |
| Catherine de Céleron | 9 July 1805 – 9 July 1808 9 July 1808 – 25 May 1809 | b. abt 1744 at Ville-Marie; d. 25 May 1809 age 65; 47 yrs. in religious life |
| Marie-Charlotte Le Pailleur-Devoisy | 5 June 1809 – 9 July 1812 9 July 1812 – 9 July 1815 | b. 14 July 1752 (Charles & Suzanne Tessier) at Ville-Marie; d. 28 Dec 1831 age 79; 60 yrs. in religious life |
| Marie-Louise Levéque | 9 July 1815 – 9 July 1818 9 July 1818 – 9 July 1821 | b. La Valterie abt 1758; d. Ville-Marie 23 Apr 1823 age 65; 42 yrs in religious life |
| Marie-Anne Le Pailleur-Devoisy | 9 July 1821 – 9 July 1824 9 July 1824 – 9 July 1827 9 July 1833 – 9 July 1836 9 July 1836 – 9 July 1839 | b. Ville-Marie 29 July 1777 (Charles & Dame Louise Roy); d. 5 Mar 1854 age 77; 46 yrs in religious life |
| Marie-Louise Lepellé-Mésièrre-Lahaye | 9 July 1827 – 9 July 1830 9 July 1830 – 9 July 1833 9 July 1839 – 3 Sep 1842 3 Sep 1842 – 3 Sep 1845 3 Sep 1848 – 3 Sep 1851 | b. Beloeil 14 Feb 1786 (Alexis & dame Louise Massue); d. Ville-Marie 23 Nov 1855 age 70; 51 yrs in religious life |
| Catherine Lacroix | 3 Sep 1845 – 3 Sep 1848 | b. Laprairie 23 Dec 1788; entered 10 Jan 1815; d. 26 June 1874 85 ½ yrs.; 59 yrs in religious life |
| Julie Cérée dite Mance | 3 Sep 1851 – 3 Sep 1854 3 Sep 1854 – 3 Sep 1857 3 Sep 1863 – 3 Sep 1866 3 Sep 1866 – 3 Sep 1869 | b. Longueuil 29 June 1897; entered 19 Feb 1815; d. 6 Dec 1876 at 69 ½ yrs; 59 yrs. In religious life |
| Marie Pagé | 3 Sep 1857 – 3 Sep 1860 3 Sep 1860 – 3 Sep 1863 3 Sep 1869 – 3 Sep 1872 3 Sep 1872 – 3 Sep 1875 | b. St. Philippe 25 Dec 1812; entered 13 March 1834; still living in 1878 |
| Justine Bonneau | 3 Sep 1875 – 1878 | b. St. Philippe 6 Nov 1839; entered 6 Sep 1853; still living in 1878 |

LIST OF RELIGIEUSES HÔPITALIÈRES DE ST. JOSEPH DE LA FLÈCHE OF HÔTEL DIEU, VILLE MARIE WHO DIED 1642 - 1878

At times the names are out of numerical sequence of the date of death. I presented the names in the same order and date sequence as they appeared in the source.

| Name of Sisters | Date of Death | Age | Yrs. Rel. | Miscellaneous Information |
|---|---------------|-----|-----------|---|
| Marie Maillet | 30 Nov 1677 | 78 | 42 | Founder |
| Moreau de Bresoles | 1 July 1687 | 76 | 54 | 1 st superior |
| Marie-Genevieve Archambault | 4 Oct 1687 | 30 | 7 | Parents: Laurent & Catherine Marchand |
| Jeanne-Gabrielle Migeon | 8 Sep 1698 | 43 | 13 | Parents: Lieutenant General Jean-Baptist Migeon de Bransac & Dame Catherine Gaucher de Belleville; entered hospitaliers at age 16 |
| Catherine Macé | 4 Oct 1700 | 81 | 65 | 2 nd superior |
| Louise-Catherine Fidelet | 1 Dec 1700 | 45 | 17 | Of Paris |
| Francoise Maumousseau | 16 Jan 1701 | 53 | 28 | 6 th superior |
| Marie-Barbe Roy | 4 Dec 1706 | 27 | 12 | Parents: Jean & Marie Dumay; widow of Nicolas Nevaux |
| Renée Babonneau | 10 Jan 1707 | 90 | 74 | |
| Marguerite Picard | 14 March 1708 | 31 | 14 | Parents: Perre & Jeanne Cederet of St. Remi, diocese of Rouen |
| Sister Magdeleine Le Jumeau de Lanaudière | 24 May 1709 | 92 | 68 | 4 th superior |
| De Sainte (associée) | 10 Oct 1711 | | | |
| Maraie Matot | 12 Jan 1712 | 27 | 2 | |
| Boudeville | 16 Jan 1712 | | 27 | |
| Thérèse Milot | 6 May 1712 | 43 | 28 | |
| Marie Leduc | 22 June 1712 | 55 | 35 | Was a boarder of Ursulines of Quebec in Oct 1669; in 1677 was a novitiate at Hôtel Dieu, Ville Marie; A age 20, she professed her vows in 1679 |
| Marie Souigny-Leduc | 17 Feb 1713 | 27 | 12 | Sister of Marie Leduc above |
| Genevieve Cadet | 20 June 1717 | 38 | 16 | |
| Thérèse | 21 May 1718 | | | |
| Catherine Gaucher de Belleville | 14 March 1721 | 78 | 15 | Married Jean Baptiste Migeon de Bransac at Ville Marie 26 Nov 1665; retired to Hôtel Dieu in 1706; entered novitiate at age 70 about 1713. |
| Angelique Basset | 23 Feb 1722 | 63 | 40 | Daughter of the notary Benigne Basset des Lauriers & Jeanne Vauvilliers |
| Francoise Delisle | 27 Oct 1723 | 24 | 8 | 19 June 1721, a second fire destroyed their hospital. Five nuns who were retired due to illness were sent to the Hôpital General under the administration |

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|------------------------------|---------------|----|----|--|
| | | | | of the charon brothers. Upon their death, they were buried from the church of the Grey sisters. |
| Marie Lamoureux | 27 Oct 1723 | 30 | 10 | " |
| Louise Brucy de La Fresnière | 14 Nov 1723 | 42 | 27 | " |
| Marguerite Daveluy | 18 May 1724 | 42 | 6 | " |
| Marie-Madeleine Bizar | 6 June 1724 | 43 | 28 | " daughter of Jacques Bizar, seigneur du Cap St. Claude & de Vincennes & Jeanne-Cécile Closse |
| Charlotte Gallard | 10 March 1725 | 74 | 49 | 7 th superior; |
| Marie-Anne Auclair | 10 Jan 1726 | 32 | 15 | |
| Gabriel Godette | 20 June 1726 | 24 | 8 | |
| Catherine Denis | 6 Sep 1730 | 90 | 68 | b. in Tours; the Sulpiciens paid for expenses of her as boarder of Ursulines of Quebec; entered Hôtel Dieu 21 Nov 1666; she was the 2 nd superior of Hôpital General of Quebec with the name of Sr. L'Annonciation. |
| Marie Morin | 8 April 1731 | 85 | 62 | 5 th superior |
| Charlotte de Boucherville | 28 Apr 1731 | 45 | 30 | Daughter of Pierre de Boucherville & Charlotte Denis |
| Angélique Lidrefil | 9 Jan 1732 | 28 | 13 | English |
| Geneviève Le Vasseur* | 29 Nov 1732 | 63 | 43 | 10 th superior |
| Francoise* | 13 Nov 1734 | 54 | 15 | (converse) |
| Margurite d'Ailleboust* | 14 Nov 1734 | 63 | 40 | She took the habit on 29 April 1695 |
| Madame Vinet* | 20 Nov 1734 | 44 | 26 | (converse) |
| Elisabeth Du Gué* | 20 Nov 1734 | 54 | 37 | b. 6 June 1681 at Pointe-aux-Tremble; parents were Sidrac Dugué sr. de Bois Briant, captain, seigneur of l'Île Thérèse & Marie Moyen |
| Agnès le Picard* | 27 Nov 1734 | 63 | 40 | The ceremony for the receiving of her habit was at the church of the Congrégation de Notre Dame |
| Marie de Préville * | 28 Nov 1734 | 38 | 16 | |
| Agathe Gatien* | 13 Dec 1734 | 20 | 5 | |
| Jeanne Du Gué* | 21 Dec 1731 | 59 | 40 | (converse) |
| Geneviève Renaud | 19 Jan 1735 | 65 | 46 | |
| Marie-Josephe | 24 Jan 1735 | | | Postulant |
| Marie Racine | 30 Jan 1736 | 80 | 60 | 20 April 1674 was a boarder of Ursulines of Quebec; but went to Ville Marie and entered her noviciate at Hôtel Dieu. |
| Catherine Archambault | 27 Jan 1738 | 74 | 61 | Sister of Marie-Geneviève Archambault; (p. 119) daughter of Laurent & Catherine Marchand. |
| Marie-Adelaide Silver | 22 April 1740 | 47 | 30 | Was an English Protestant who changed her religion under the ministry of Father Henri-Antoine de Meriel. |

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|------------------------------------|---------------|----|----|--|
| Suzanne de Couagne | 20 Aug 1740 | 42 | 20 | Daughter of Charles de Couagne, merchant, & Marie Godé |
| Madeleine Archambault | 27 Sep 1741 | 45 | 28 | |
| Louise Sarau | 23 Jan 1745 | 56 | 36 | |
| Marie-Francoise d'Argy | 5 March 1745 | 63 | 39 | |
| Louise-Angelique Dubuisson | 6 March 1745 | 63 | 40 | b. 28 Jan 1679 at Flessingue (near Manhattan, New York); Daughter of Jean Baptiste du Poitiers, sr. Du Buisson & Elisabeth Jossard |
| Marguerite Montigny | 15 March 1745 | 45 | 30 | Daughter of Jacques Testard sr. de Montigny & Marguerite Damours |
| Clémence Quenet | 25 April 1745 | 65 | 32 | |
| Marie-Anne Leduc | 22 Oct 1750 | 85 | 66 | 8 th superior |
| Marie-Josephite Montigny de Lafoye | 20 Nov 1750 | 49 | 35 | Daughter of Jacques Testard sr. de Montigny & Marguerite Damours; sister of Marguerite. |
| Marie Morin | 15 Jan 1750 | 26 | 5 | |
| Francoise Godé | 15 Jan 1751 | 80 | 61 | 9 th superior |
| Marguerite Herbin | 23 Nov 1751 | | 5 | |
| Veronique Cullérier | 21 Jan 1751 | 71 | 57 | |
| Louise Lepage | 2 Jan 1751 | 50 | 30 | |
| Charlotte Dumaine | 8 Jan 1752 | 30 | 8 | |
| Marie Gaudet | 16 Aug 1753 | 85 | 63 | |
| Madeleine Ménard | 5 June 1755 | 63 | 45 | Bap. 29 Aug 1692, Boucherville; Daughter of Jean-Baptiste Ménard-Fontaine & Marguerite Étienne |
| Marie-Anne Guenet-Varin | 4 July 1755 | 60 | 45 | Daughter of Jean Guenet |
| Geneviève Jorian | 22 July 1756 | 38 | 36 | |
| Louise-Angeline Bouthier | 17 Aug 1756 | 65 | 50 | 12 th superior |
| Charlotte de Lantagnac | 16 Nov 1756 | 28 | 10 | Daughter of Chevalier Gaspard de Lantagnac, major of the governor of Montreal & Geneviève de Lino |
| Marie Coulon | 5 Dec 1756 | 32 | 17 | |
| Louise d'Aguille | 17 Dec 1756 | 39 | 19 | |
| Charl. Le Page de St. Francois | 21 Dec 1756 | 29 | 9 | |
| Louise Langoiserie | 28 Feb 1757 | 69 | 42 | Daughter of Charles-Gaspard Piot de l'Angloiseie & Marie-Thérèse Du Gué |
| Madeleine Guillet | 20 March 1758 | 72 | 55 | 13 th superior |
| Marie-Anne Le Compte-Dupré | 6 Nov 1758 | 26 | | |
| Angelique Monière | 12 March 1759 | 37 | 20 | |
| Marie-Anne Hertel de Cournoyer | 4 Nov 1759 | 56 | 40 | |
| Angélique Porneuf | 11 June 1761 | 42 | 16 | Daughter of Robineau de Portneuf |
| Lassaussaye | 11 Sep 1761 | 25 | 8 | |
| Marie-Anne Dupré | 24 Feb 1762 | 69 | 51 | Daughter of Louis Le Compte-Dupré & Marie-Catherine de St. |

| | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------|----|----|--|
| | | | | George |
| Lafrenière | 9 March 1762 | 63 | 44 | |
| Porlier | 25 March 1763 | 29 | 7 | |
| Dubois-Fillion | 14 Sep 1763 | 24 | | |
| Marguerite Patenaude | 16 Aug 1767 | 67 | 49 | |
| LeMoine de St. Hélène | 24 April 1768 | 77 | 62 | 15 th superior |
| Véronique Barsalou | 14 Nov 1768 | 26 | 8 | |
| Marguerite Plante | 21 Nov 1769 | 87 | 58 | |
| Marie-Catherine Lefebvre | 27 April 1770 | 30 | 12 | |
| Marie-Anne Lanctôt | 3 March 1772 | 56 | 38 | |
| Francoise d'Agneau-Douville | 12 April 1772 | 81 | 59 | |
| Geneviève Lepage | 5 Nov 1775 | 75 | 55 | |
| Marie-Anne Lecomte | 28 Dec 1775 | 23 | 5 | |
| Louise Cabassier | 8 April 1777 | 62 | 14 | She took the name Sister Ste. Thérèse on 19 April 1735 at Notre-Dame-de-Bonsecours |
| Françoise Malhiot | 22 June 1777 | 45 | 30 | |
| Ang. Bonneron-Dumaine | 21 Nov 1777 | 57 | 33 | Tourrière |
| Louise Curot | 15 July 1778 | 47 | 19 | |
| Marguerit Haï | 24 Sep 1778 | 71 | 43 | |
| Catherine de St. Ours | 13 Feb 1779 | 57 | 43 | 16 th superior |
| Marie-Josephte Benoit | 29 Oct 1780 | 25 | 10 | |
| Barbe Souigny | 2 May 1781 | 50 | 14 | |
| Catherine Ste. Claire | 19 Dec 1782 | 48 | 26 | |
| Marie-Josephte Déroche | 8 Sep 1783 | 63 | 49 | |
| Catherine Martel | 27 Aug 1786 | 79 | 51 | 14 th superior |
| Marie-Gabrielle Chevretils | 11 Nov 1787 | 47 | 30 | |
| Marie-Louise Malboeuf | 8 June 1788 | 31 | | |
| Marie-Josephte Morin | 6 Sep 1796 | 25 | 6 | |
| Marie-Anne Désautels | 1 Dec 1793 | 74 | 55 | |
| Marie-Jeanne Compain | 12 Jan 1785 | 52 | 36 | |
| Marguerite-Josephte LeBlanc | 13 Jan 1795 | 63 | 40 | |
| Marie-Charles Bonneron-Dumaine | 5 Sep 1795 | 77 | 50 | |
| Marie-Francoise Vallée | 16 Nov 1797 | 60 | 46 | |
| Angélique Lavallée | 7 Nov 1798 | 68 | 28 | Tourrière |
| Marguerite Pigeon | 19 Nov 1798 | 78 | 58 | |
| Louise Viger | 22 Aug 1802 | 72 | 58 | |
| Marie-Charles Baron | 16 Msrch 1803 | 41 | 23 | |
| Catherine LaCoste | 12 April 1804 | 50 | 29 | |
| Marie-Anne Catin | 27 June 1804 | 69 | 47 | |
| Louise Campeau | 28 Jan 1807 | 71 | 51 | |
| Thérèse Harel | 24 June 1807 | 49 | 28 | |
| Marie-Angeline d'Agneau-Douville | 23 Feb 1808 | 77 | 60 | 18 th superior |
| Marie-Josephte Pilet | 4 May 1808 | 35 | 13 | |
| Marie-Josephte Dérocher | 4 May 1808 | 19 | 13 | |
| Marie-Josephte De Couagne | 11 Jan 1809 | 88 | 67 | |
| Catherine de Celoron | 25 May 1809 | 65 | 47 | 20 th superior |
| Angélique Chamberland | 5 Nov 1809 | 62 | 30 | |
| Marie-Josephte Clément | 22 Nov 1809 | 67 | 43 | |

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|-------------------------------|---------------|----|----|--|
| Proulx | | | | |
| Marie-Angélique guillon | 24 May 1810 | 70 | 55 | |
| Louise-Gabrielle d'Ailleboust | 30 April 1811 | 80 | 57 | 17 th superior |
| Marie-Desanges Lavigne | 29 Feb 1812 | 22 | 5 | |
| Marie-Charles Désery | 26 Jan 1814 | 62 | 24 | 19 th superior |
| Elizabeth Burnet | 21 April 1814 | 52 | 26 | |
| Louise Asseline | 13 July 1815 | 38 | 17 | |
| Scholastique Raizenne | 17 Jan 1816 | 45 | 29 | |
| Marie Thibodeau | 7 May 1816 | 58 | 38 | |
| Marie Compain-Lespérance | 23 April 1817 | 71 | 47 | |
| Marie-Josephthe Dumouchel | 22 Oct 1818 | 68 | 39 | |
| Marie-Anne Brien-Durocher | 30 Oct 1819 | 36 | 21 | |
| Marguerite Allen | 10 Dec 1819 | 35 | 11 | She was a Protestant American b. in Vermont, daughter of Ethan Allen & Francoise Montrésor |
| Marie-Amable Dufresne | 27 March 1821 | 61 | 41 | |
| Ursule Viger | 24 March 1822 | 70 | 48 | |
| Reine-Ursule Raizenne | 11 Oct 1822 | 57 | 40 | |
| Marie-Louise Levêque | 23 April 1823 | 65 | 42 | 22 nd superior |
| Marguerite-Suzanne Perras | 10 Aug 1823 | 48 | 17 | |
| Jeanne de Chantal Hénault | 14 Jan 1824 | 31 | 11 | |
| Claire Castonguay | 5 March 1824 | 23 | 5 | |
| Angélique Guillon-Duplessos | 14 May 1824 | 28 | 12 | |
| Marie-Geneviève Asselin | 6 March 1825 | 57 | 36 | |
| Marie-Angélique Robout | 6 Dec 1825 | 24 | 6 | |
| Monique Tessier | 13 March 1827 | 31 | 5 | |
| Marie-Angélique Dubois | 3 April 1827 | 48 | 28 | |
| Marie-Anne Donoughue | 27 Oct 1827 | 24 | 5 | Touttière; last to be buried from their old church |
| Marguerite Bourgrette-Dufort | 22 March 1831 | 57 | 35 | First to be buried from the rebuilt church |
| Marie-Angélique Beauchamp | 24 Dec 1831 | 73 | 52 | |
| Marie-Charles Le Pailleur | 28 Dec 1831 | 79 | 60 | 21 st superior |
| Marie-Joaphte Viger | 5 April 1832 | 34 | 17 | |
| Charles-Angélique Limoges | 31 July 1834 | 49 | 16 | |
| Marie Guillon-Duplessis | 3 Oct 1837 | 41 | 21 | |
| Clotilde Denaut-Perris | 30 June 1834 | 32 | 12 | |
| Marie Weekes | 6 Jan 1838 | 48 | 23 | Sister of M. Georges Weekes, notary and administrator of goods of Hôtel Dieu |
| Marie-Elizabeth Hay | 12 Nov 1838 | 70 | 40 | |
| Marie-Louise Décarie | 25 April 1839 | 31 | 11 | |
| Marie-Clémence Paré | 14 Sep 1840 | 25 | 10 | |
| Thérèse Bonneron-Dumaine | 29 July 1843 | 37 | 19 | |

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|--------------------------------------|---------------|----|------------|---|
| Marie-Elizabeth Lévêque | 19 April 1844 | 24 | 3 | |
| Emélie Frigon | 29 Oct 1845 | 36 | 14 | |
| Marie-Anne Beckwith | 8 Dec 1845 | 40 | 19 | |
| Marie-Josephte Dandurand | 4 Feb 1846 | 26 | 4 | |
| Marie Patenaude | 9 March 1846 | 59 | 39 | (converse) |
| Sophie Darche | 24 July 1847 | 25 | 3 | Victim of typhus epidemic of 1847 at la Pointe St. Charles |
| Louise-Gertrude Poirier | 31 July 1847 | 22 | 2 | Victim of typhus epidemic of 1847 at la Pointe St. Charles |
| Domitilde Roy-Portelance | 7 Aug 1847 | 29 | 1 10/12 | (converse); victim of typhus epidemic of 1847 a la Pointe St. Charles |
| Agathe Fiset | 14 June 1848 | 49 | 29 | Was a sister of Antoine Fleet, priest of St. Cuthbert; daughter of Pierre Fleet of Montreal |
| Emélie Leblanc | 25 April 1848 | 23 | 1 ½ mo. | Postulant; died of disease contracted when caring for a patient |
| Marie-Hermine Dufresne | 1 April 1849 | 25 | 8 mo. | Postulant |
| Sophie Poirier | 10 Aug 1849 | 43 | 20 | (converse) |
| Charles-Catherine Adhémar | 4 Nov 1849 | 76 | 50 | |
| Marguerite Starnes | 26 Nov 1849 | 29 | 3 | |
| Marie-Anne Béford | 29 Dec 1850 | 24 | 4 | |
| Léocadie Martin | 7 Nov 1851 | 45 | 23 | (converse) |
| Marie-Catherine Denis-Veronneau | 25 Dec 1851 | 20 | 2 | |
| Marie-Delphine Bro-Pominville | 17 Feb 1852 | 26 | 3 | |
| Marie-Angélique Bourbonnière-Laferre | 19 Dec 1852 | 34 | 14 | |
| Marie-Geneviève Mercil | 30 Sep 1853 | 72 | 52 | |
| Marie-Anne Lepailleur-Devoisy | 5 March 1854 | 77 | 46 | |
| Marie-Catherine Hutubise | 22 July 1854 | 76 | 59 | |
| Marie-Ambale Bourbonnière | 18 March 1855 | 63 | 37 | She was the pharmacist for more than 17 years |
| Louise Lapellé-Mézière | 23 Nov 1855 | 70 | 51 | 24 th superior |
| Rose Gagnon | 24 Feb 1856 | 19 | 6 mo | Postulant |
| Angélique Poirier | 3 Jan 1857 | 25 | 10 | |
| Suzanne Brunet | 23 March 1858 | 76 | 54 | (converse) |
| L. Dubeau dite Sister Marguerite | 23 Oct 1858 | 83 | 61 | (converse) |
| Martine Leblanc | 28 April 1859 | 41 | 21 | |
| Luce Plourde | 13 Apr 1860 | 34 | 13 | |
| Philomène Léonard | 2 May 1861 | 23 | 21 | |
| Marie-Apoline-Adèle Coulombe | 13 April 1862 | 27 | 10 | b. 23 May 1835 a Riviere-du-Loup; youngest daughter of Antoine-Albert Coulombe |
| Vitaline Préontaine | 22 July 1862 | 42 | 13 | |
| Cécile Gigon | 20 Aug 1862 | 63 | 42 | |
| Josephite Marchesseault | 13 May 1864 | 46 | 29 | |
| Brigitte Burn dite St. | 24 May 1864 | 33 | 5 | |

| | | | | |
|---|---------------|----|-------------|---------------------------|
| des Saints | | | | |
| Hélène Dunn | 25 March 1865 | 29 | 2 | |
| Eulalie Bonneau dite Ste. Thérèse | 17 Feb 1866 | 22 | 5 | |
| Cordelia Ricard | 16 March 1866 | 20 | 6 mo | Postulant |
| Caroline Brouilet | 2 May 1866 | 47 | 30 | (converse) |
| Emélie Barbarie | 18 May 1866 | 62 | 42 | (converse) |
| Philomène Lavoie | 18 July 1866 | 29 | 10 1/2 | (converse) |
| Philomène Milotte | 22 Nov 1867 | 30 | 11 2/12 | |
| Hermine Chagnon | 25 June 1868 | 20 | 1 10/12 | Novice |
| Henriette Dulude | 13 July 1868 | 63 | 42 10/12 | (converse) |
| Eulalie Gaudry | 15 Aug 1869 | 66 | 43 | |
| Angèle Martin | 27 Dec 1869 | 39 | 13 9/1'2 | (converse) |
| Mary Weeks | 18 June 1870 | 39 | 14 5/12 | Daughter of M. G. Weekes, |
| Rose Dozois | 25 Dec 1870 | 34 | 12 5/12 | |
| Mélanie Larocque | 11 May 1871 | 27 | 8 8/12 | |
| Elizabeth Commeau | 31 Aug 1871 | 27 | 6 3/12 | |
| Olive Bédard | 20 Feb 1872 | 21 | 3 ½ | |
| Anne Kennedy | 21 May 1872 | 46 | 19 1/12 | (converse) |
| Marguerite Tribotte | 4 Jan 1873 | 75 | 55 11/12 | |
| Lia Gariépy dite Marie des Anges | 26 July 1873 | 35 | 9 1/12 | (converse) |
| Hermine Fresne | 20 Nov 1873 | 24 | 4 ½ | |
| Virginie Davignon | 2 Feb 1874 | 50 | 31 5/12 | |
| Elizabeth St. Germain dite Sr. Marie-Anne | 27 April 1874 | 65 | 47 3/12 | (converse) |
| Victorine Bastien | 20 May 1874 | 31 | 13 10/12 | |
| Catherine Lacroix | 26 June 1874 | 85 | 59 5/12 | 25 th superior |
| Josephite Levêque dite Sr. St. Augustin | 14 Feb 1875 | 82 | 63 ½ | |
| Marie Hudon | 5 May 1875 | 28 | 5 ½ | |
| Emérance Brissette dite Sr. Levêque | 29 Feb 1876 | 23 | 5 ½ | |
| Josephine Brissette | 2 April 1876 | 30 | 8 4/12 | |
| Julie Céré dite Sr. Mance | 6 Dec 1876 | 69 | 51 9/12 | 26 th superior |
| Elmire Gauthier dite Marie-Joseph | 29 July 1877 | 54 | 28 9/12 | Tourrière |
| ChristinE Gagné | 8 Nov 1878 | 46 | 20 | |

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|---------------------|--------------|----|------------|--|
| | | | 9/12 | |
| Josephthe Dupuis | 17 Nov 1878 | 75 | 54 9/12 | |
| Euphrosine Brassard | 14 Dec 1878 | 89 | 67 9/12 | |
| Louise Préfontaine | 28 Feb 1879 | 58 | 36 9/12 | |
| Josephine Healy | 23 July 1879 | 34 | 9/12 | Sister of Mgr James Healy bishop of Portland |

* On 10 April 1734, the Hôtel Dieu was destroyed by fire for the third time. In the month of October the same year, a ship which arrived was carrying a contagious epidemic. One of the soldiers having the disease was transported to the Hôtel Dieu for care. As a result nine of the nuns of Hôtel Dieu died of the disease. They were buried from the chapel of Notre Dame de Bonsecours by father Félix Martin who served that church. Many others from the fort died with the disease and were also buried from the same chapel.

SUPERIORS OF SOEURS DE LA CHARITÉ, SOEURS-GRISES (GREY NUNS) AT HÔPITAL GENERAL, MONTREAL 1737 – 1879

The following chart lists the names of the superiors for the Grey Nuns founded by Marguerite d'Youville at Hôpital General, Ville-Marie (Montreal). The name is given followed by the years she served as superior. The third column includes additional information. The list of names of the Grey Nuns who died from their beginning to 1879 appeared in our *Quarterly*, Vol. 14 No. 4, Summer of 2000, pp. 86-95.

Information for the following chart was extracted from *Annuaire de Ville-Marie, Origine, Utilite et Progres des Institutions Catholiques de Montreal: Hôtel Dieu — Hôpital General*, 2nd Livraison of the second volume, J. Chapleau & Fils, Imprimurs et Relieur, Montreal, 1879. Reproduced on microfiche as part of the Canadian Institute of Historical Reproductions [CIHM Collection]. Ottawa, (Microfiche No. 32983).

| Name | Dates | Miscellaneous |
|---|-------------------------------|---|
| Marguerite-Marie Dufrost de Lajemmerais, the widow d'Youville | 1737 – 23 Dec 1771 | Marguerite d'Youville served from the founding of the order until she died at age of 70 yrs. 2 months 8 days. |
| Marguerite-Thérèse Lemoyne-Despins | 27 Dec 1771 – 6 June 1792 | b. at Boucherville 23 March 1722 (Réné-Alexandre & Marie—Rénée Le Boulanger); On 2 July 1739 at age of 17, she entered as a boarder of Hôpital General for 14 yrs. In 1753, she entered as a noviciate. Served until her death. |
| Thérèse – Geneviève Coutlée | 9 June 1792 – 17 July 1821 | b. Ville Marie 23 Nov 1742 (Louis & Marie-Geneviève Laboussil; novice – 14 Oct 1762; profess –24 Oct 1764. served until her death |
| Marguerite- M. Lemaire St. Germain | 20 July 1821 – 3 Sep 1833 | b. Lac –des-Deux-Montagnes 14 May 1766 (Ignace & Louise Castonguay). Novice –24 |

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|--|---------------------------|---|
| | | Nov 1785; profess –24 Jan 1788. In 1833, she became paralyzed. She died 12 Apr 1838. |
| Marguerite-Dorothée Trottier de Beaubien | 4 Sep 1833 -29 Sep 1843 | b. Nicolet 29 Jan 1798 (Alexis-Guay & Marie-Marguerite Durocher); novice -12 July 1816; profess -17 July 1818; d. 11 Aug 1848 at Montreal; she had three sisters who were also nuns; Marie-Hélène dite Sr. Youville and Marie-Zoe dite Sr. Normant of the same community and Sr. Marguerite dite Sr. St./ Alexis of Congregation of Notre Dame. |
| Elisabeth Forbes dite McMullen | 2 Oct 1843 – 24 Sep 1848 | b. St. André, Ontario 12 Feb 1806 (John & Ann McDonnell); novice – 21 Feb 1823; profess –22 Feb 1825; After five yrs as superior she was made assistant; d. 7 Apr 1875, age of 69. |
| Marie-Rose Coutlée | 2 Oct 1848 – 29 Sep 1853 | b. at Cèdres 16 Nov 1814 (Louis & Rose Watier); novice –7 Aug 1830; profess –10 Aug 1832; She was niece of the 3 rd superior. She was deposed Sep 1853 and named 1 st superior of l'Hospice St. Joseph. D. 9 Apr 1877, age of 62. |
| Marie-Julie Hénault-Deschamps | 3 Oct 1853 – 2 Oct 1863 | b. Lachine 19 May 1819 (Joseph & Marie Boyer); novice –9 Sep 1836; profess –10 Sep 1838 |
| Jane-Mary Slocombe | 5 Oct 1863 – 22 June 1872 | b. Tawnton, England 29 Oct 1819; novice - 28 July 1840; profess—16 July 1842; after 10 yrs as mistress of novices, she was made superior and held that position until her death. |
| Angélique-Elizabeth Dupuis | 26 Aug 1872 –28 Sep 1877 | b. St. Roch 18 Oct 1831 (Jean & Angélique Julien); novice—26 June 1849; profess –28 Aug 1851; she was placed in charge of novices. She was still alive in 1879. |
| Marie-Julie Hainault-Deschamps | 1 Oct 1877 -- | Still alive in 1879 |

CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME (CND)

The Congregation de Notre Dame was founded by Marguerite Bourgeoys in Montreal. In May 1671 the king issued letters patent for the Compagnie des institutrices de Ville-Marie (Company of school mistresses). On 6 Aug 1676 church law recognized the Congregation of secular sisters of Notre-Dame. (C.N.D.) On 25 June 1698, Marguerite Bourgeoys was officially the first to take a religious name —Sister du Saint Sacrament. This was the first secular community formed in New France. They went out into the community to bring education to the poor. To accomplish this they opened a number of schools throughout New France for French and Indian children, primarily girls. .

Information for the following chart was extracted from two sources —1) *Dictionnaire généalogique des familles du Québec* by René Jette and 2) *La métairie de Marguerite Bourgeoys* by Émilie Chicoine. The first column provides the members given name followed by her name in the Congregation in parentheses. The 2nd column provides the name of her parents, the 3rd the years she took her vows or entered the Congregation, the 4th miscellaneous information and the 5th source of information — 1 Jette and 2 Chicoine; * indicates a correction from Jette.. The names included are those who were born during the French regime (with a few exceptions)

| Birth Name (Religious Name) | Parents | Date -Vows (n,p,v,e) | Miscellaneous | S |
|---|---|---------------------------------|--|----------|
| Ailleboust, Madeleine (L'Incarnation) | Ailleboust des Musseaux, Charles & Catherine LeGardeur | n. 1698 | b. 9 March 1673, Montreal | 1 |
| Ailleboust, Louise- Catherine (des Seraphinens) | Ailleboust sieur des Musseaux, Jean-Baptiste & Anne Picard | | b/bap, 19 Nov 1694, Montreal | 1 |
| Amiot, Marguerite (la Presentation) | Amiot, Jean or Gentien & Marguerite Poulin | p. 1698 | b/bap. 5/6 Jan 1675, Beaupré | 1 |
| Amiot, Marie-Thérèse (St. Francis d'Assissi) | Amiot, Jean or Gentien & Marguerite Poulin | | | 1 |
| Amiot, Anne Thérèse (St. Augustine) | Amiot, Jean or Gentien & Marguerite Poulin | | b/bap. 9/10 Feb 1693 Quebec | 1 |
| Angers, Marie- Angelique (St. Simon) | | e. 1766 | b. 1710; d.1766 1757-1763--10 th superior | 2 |
| Archambault, Marie (de l'Enfant Jésus) | Archambault, Laurent & Catherine Marchand | | Bap. 11 Dec 1688, Pte- aux-Trembles; d. 9 July 1714 Montreal | 1 |
| Arnaud, Marie- Marguerite-Danielle | Arnaud, Jean & Marie Trudeau | n. 31 Oct 1717 p. 1719 | b/bap. 15 Jan 1699, Montreal | 1 |
| Arsenault, Élisabeth (St. Antoine) | | | b. 1722 1766 & 1783 – at Lapointe St. Charles; d. 1787 | 2 |
| Asselin, Marie- Madeleine (St. Ignace) | Asselin, Jacques & Louise Roussin | p. 5 Aug 1698, Quebec | b/bap. 30 June 1673, Ste-Famille, I.O. d. 1749 | 1, 2 |
| Asselin, Francoise (Ste. Thérèse) | Asselin, Jacques & Louise Roussin | | b/bap. 25 Jan 1682, Ste- Famille. I.O. | 1 |
| Attontion or Anontion, Barbe | | n. 1679 | Iroquois b. 1656, village des Onontagués, bap. 1676, mission of Montagne, Montreal d. 29 Sep 1691, Montreal | 1 |
| Audet, Marie-Anne | | e. 1767 | b. 1743; | 2 |

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| (Ste. Marguerite) | | | she was a novice at the mother house when it burned in 1768; 1774-1775 – at LaPointe St. Charles; d. 1824 | |
| Audet-Lapointe, Marie-Francoise, (St. Joseph) | | | From Ile d'Orleans; b. 1756; 1776-1783—at LaPointe St. Charles; d. 1798 | 2 |
| Barbier, Marie (de L'Assomption) | Barbier dit LeMinime & LeNivernais, Gilbert & Catherine Delavaux | n. 1678 p. 11 Aug 1679 v. 25 June 1698 | 8 Sep 1693-25 June 1698 – 2 nd superior; bap. 1 May 1663 Montreal | 1 |
| Barrois, Anne * (St. Charles) | Barrois, Antoine & Anne Leber | n. 1695 | bap. 3 May 1685, in Reformed Dutch Church of Albany, New York; head of school at Ste. Famille I.O. | 1 |
| Beaudoin, Eugénie (St. Claire d'Assise) | | | b. 7 Dec 1862, St. Isidore de Dorchester; d. 24 Aug 1963 (the sister who lived the longest in the CND) | 2 |
| Bérey, Francoise (St. Francois-de-Sales) | Bérey de Essars, Francois & Marie dite Marie-Anne Lemaître | e. 1728 p. 6 Nov 1730 | b. 31 March, bap. 1 Apr 1710, Montreal | 1 |
| Bissot, Claire Charlotte (de l'Ascension) | Bissot sieur de Vincennes, Jean-Baptiste & Marguerite Forestier | e. 1718 | b/bap. 6/7 May 1698, Quebec | 1 |
| Bizard, Marie-Madeleine | | | b/bap. 22/23 Jan 1681, Montreal; In 1696 was CND d. 6 June 1724 | 1 |
| Bony, Catherine-Marie | | | 12 Aug 1672 –arrived in Quebec from Rouen; Sep 1672 – arrived in Montreal; d. 21 Apr 1712, Montreal | 1 |
| Bouchard, Marie (St. Paul) | Bouchard dit Le Petit Claude, Claude & Louise Gagné | p. 5 Aug 1698 | b. 27 Oct, bap. 11 Nov 1659, Quebec | 1 |
| Boucher, Angelique (Ste-Monique) | Boucher sieur de Boucherville, Pierre & Marguerite-Charlotte Denis | 1714 –was in CND | b/bap. 22/25 July 1697, Boucherville; d. 12 Feb 1721, Montreal | 1 |
| Boucher, Marie-Louise (Ste. Monique) | | e. 1721 v. 19 Sep | b/bap. 15/16 Nov 1702, Boucherville | 1, 2 |

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|--|--|----------------------------|--|------|
| | | 1723 | d. 1788 | |
| Boucher, Francoise (St. Placide) | Boucher sieur de Monbrun, Jean & Francoise-Claire Charet | v. 29 Apr 1722 | b/bap. 13/14 July 1704, Boucherville | 1 |
| Bourbeau, Marie-Madeleine | Bourbeau, Simon & Francoise Letard | n. 1680 | b. abt. 1662; d. 27 Sep 1688, Montreal | 1 |
| Bourgeois, Marguerite (du St. Sacrement in 1698) | Bourgeois, Abraham & Guillemette Garnier | | 6 Aug 1676—foundation of the secular sisters of the Congregation de Notre-Dame (C.N.D.) b/bap. 17 Apr 1620, St-Jean-du Marché; d. 12 Jan 1700, Montreal | 1 |
| Cadieux, Madeleine (daughter of C.N.D.) | | | Bap. 27 Oct 1667, Montreal; d. 16 Jan 1693, Montreal. | 1 |
| Caillault, Marie-Gabrielle (de La Nativité) | Caillault dit LeBaron or Baron, Jean & Marie-Marguerite Touchard | n. 1704 v. 1 Dec 1708 | b/bap. 21 Aug 1689 Laprairie | 1 |
| Caron, Marie-Ferdinande (St. Raphael) | | | b. 1757--Ste. Anne de Beaupré; 1789-1809—sent to Pointe St. Charles; d. 1821 | 2 |
| Carpentier, Marie-Jeanne (Ste. Geneviève) | Carpentier, Noël & Marie-Jeanne Toussaint | | b/bap. 25/28 Nov 1676, Cap-de-la-Madeleine (1) b. 1677 or 1678 (2); 1725-1758—at LaPointe St. Charles; d. 1747 | 1, 2 |
| Cartier, Marguerite (St. Amable) | Cartier, Paul & Boyer | | Also had been a religious converse at Hôpital General, Quebec b/bap. 2/3 March 1692, Quebec | 1 |
| Chapacou, Marie-Agathe (daughter of CND) | | | b/bap. 7/8 Feb 1666, Quebec; d. 27 Sep 1687, Montreal | 1 |
| Charly, Marie | Charly dit Saint-Ange, André & Marie Dumesnil | n. 1679 | Bap. 14 July 1662, Montreal; d. 27 Apr 1683, Montreal | 1 |
| Charly, Catherine (St. Ange, also St. Sacrament) | Charly dit Saint-Ange, André & Marie Dumesnil | n. 1679 v. 25 June 1698 | Bap. 3 June 1666, Montreal; d. 25 Jan 1719, Montreal; 1708-1711, & 1717-1719 – superior | 1 |
| Charly, Anne-Francoise (la Nativité) | Charly dit Saint-Ange, André & Marie Dumesnil | | Bap. 2 Dec 1675, Montreal; d. 3 Sep 1692, Montreal | 1 |
| Charly, Elisabeth (Ste. Francoise) | Charly, André & Marie Dumesnil | 1700 -- in CND | m. 18 Oct 1677 Montreal to Montenon de Larue, | 1 |

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|--|---|--------------------|--|------|
| | | | Joseph; d. 17 Feb 1713, Montreal | |
| Chenay, Anne (Ste. Anne) | Chenay dit LaGarenne, Bertrand & Élisabeth Aubert | e. 1697 p. 1699 | b/bap. 22 July 1674 Quebec | 1 |
| Coron, Marie (de la Victoire) | Coron, Jean & Michelle Lauzon | v. 1 July 1698 | Bap. 14 May 1676, Montreal | 1 |
| Courtemanche, Elisabeth (Ste. Claire) | Courtemanche dit Jolicoeur, Antoine & Élisabeth Haguin | | Bap. 13 Aug 1670, Montreal | 1 |
| Cressé, Charlotte (St. Pelagie) | Cressé, Michel & Margtuerite Denis | n. 1697 p. 1699 | b., Nicolet; bap. 28 Aug 1680, Trois Rivières; d. 11 March 1707, Montreal | 1 |
| Crevier, Marie-Barbe (Ste. Hélène) | Crevier dit Bellerive, Nicolas & Louide Lecoutre | | b. abt 1666; d. 5 Nov 1711, Montreal | 1 |
| Croleau, Crolo, Catherine (St. Joseph) | | | Of Lauzon, Lorraine; 29 Sep 1659 – arrived in Montreal; 1698—in CND d. 28 Feb 1699, Montreal 1662-1693 – served at La Pointe St. Charles | 1, 2 |
| Demours, Marie-Angelique (Ste. Ursule) | | | b. abt 1697, Port Royal | 1 |
| Demers, Marie-Anne (Ste. Catherine) | Demers, André & Anne Jetté | | Bap. 24 Oct 1689, Montreal | 1 |
| Deniau or Deneau, Marie-Madeleine (Ste. Apolline) | Deneau (1), Jacques (2) dit Destailles, Joseph & Jeanne Adhémar | | Bap. 28 Apr 1706, Montreal 1741-1749 –at LaPointe st. Charles d. 1763 | 1, 2 |
| Deniau or Deneau dit des Tailles, Marie-Anne (St. Gilbert) | Deneau dit Destailles, Joseph & Jeanne Adhémar | | b/bap. 30/31 March 1710, Montreal | 1 |
| Deniger, Marguerite or Madeleine (Ste. Marthe) | Eniger dit Sanssoucy, Bernard & Marguerite Raisin | | b. abt. 1677; d. 28 June 1720, Montreal | 1 |
| Denis, Marie | Denis or Denys sieur de La Trinité, Simon & Francoise Dutarte | n. 1680 | Bap. 27 Jan 1656, Quebec; d. 27 Sep 1687, Montreal | 1 |
| Drouin, Mathilde (Ste. Thècle) | | | b. 1751; 1783-1786 – at LaPointe St. Charles d. 1828 | 2 |
| Dugué, Jeanne | Dugué sieur de Boisbriant, Sidrac-Michel & | p. 11 Apr 1695 | Bap. 4 Jan 1677, Montreal | 1 |

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|--|--|--|--|------|
| | Marie Moyen | | | |
| Durrand, Marie-Claude (de L'Ascension) | | 25 June 1698 – in CND | 12v Aug 1672 – arrived in Quebec; Sep 1672 – arrived in Montreal; d. 12 Apr 1723, Montreal | 1 |
| Durosoy, Geneviève | | v. 1676 | 12 Aug 1672 – arrived in Quebec; Sep 1672 – arrived in Montreal d. night of 6 Dec 1683 in fire of the house CND, Montreal | 1 |
| Duteau, Marie- Marguerite (Ste. Des Anges) | Duteau, Charles & Jeanne Rivard | | b/bap. 12/13 Jaqn 1691, Champlain; d. 15 Aug 1726, Château Richer | 1 |
| Duteau, Marie- Francoise (de La Vierge) | Duteau, Charles & Jeanne Rivard | | Bap. 4 Jan 1693, Champlain | 1 |
| Duteau, Marie- Joseph (de La Trinite) | Duteau, Charles & Jeanne Rivard | | Bap. 19 March 1695, Champlain; d. 20 May 1730 Quebec | 1 |
| Duverger, Louise (St. Michel) | | | b. 1754 1771-1774 – at LaPointe St. Charles d. 1837 | 2 |
| Gagnon, Marie (St. Joachim) | Gagnon or Gaignon, Robert & Parenteau or Parentelle, Marie | v. 25 June 1698 | b/bap. 7/8 July 1668, Ste-Famille I.O. | 1 |
| Gagnon, Renée (Ste. Agnès) | Gagnon or Gaignon, Robert & Paranteau or Parantelle, Marie | | b/bap. 27 /28 Feb 1678, Ste-Famille I.O.; d. 14 Feb 1703, Boucherville | 1 |
| Gagnon, Angelique (Ste. Marie) | Gagnon, Noël & Geneviève Fortin | e. 1708 | n/bap. 20 Jan 1691, Château Richer | 1 |
| Gagnon, Francoise (Ste. Marthe) | Gagnon, Germain & Jeanne David | e. 1720 v. 4 Nov 1722 | b/bap. 12 Feb 1695, Château Richer d. 1778 | 1, 2 |
| Gannensagouas, Marie-Thérèse | Thoronhiongo, Francois (bap. as a Huron; captive of Iroquois) | n. 1679 p. March 1681 | b. 1667, village of Tsonnontouans; bap. 28 June 1681, mission of Montagne, Montreal; adopted by Courcelles | 1 |
| Gariépy, Marie-Ursule (Ste. Ursule) | Gariépy, Francois & Marie Oudin | n. 1678 or 1682 v. 5 Aug 1698 | b/bap. 8/9 July 1658, Quebec; d. 3 Aug 1713, Montreal | 1 |
| Gariépy, Marguerite (Ste. Augustin) | Gariépy, Francois & Marie Oudin | n. 1678 or 1682 v. 25 June 1698 | b/bap. 22/23 March 1660, Quebec; d. 13 Feb 1723, Montreal | 1 |
| Gaulin, Marie-Ursule (Ste. Francoise) | Gaulin, Robert & Élisabeth Létourneau | e. abt. 1726 | b/bap. 12/13 May 1702, Ste-Famille I.O. | 1 |
| Gaulin, Thécle Elisabeth (Ste Brigitte) | | | b. 1715 or 1716 d. 1784 | 2 |

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|---|---|-------------------------------|--|------|
| Gauthier, Monique (Ste. Marthe) | | | b. 1750; 1787, 1791-1805 –at LaPointe St. Charles; d. 1821 | 2 |
| Genest, Marie | Genest dit LaBarre, Jacques & Catherine Doribeaou or Doribelle, | left June 1698 | Bap. 3 Nov 1670, Ste- Famille I.O.; 1710 – married Jean- Baptiste Martin | 1 |
| Gerbault, Lemaitre, Marie-Josephe (St. Gabriel) | Gerbault dit Bellegarde, Christophe & Marguerite Lemaitre | | b. 26 Sep, Riviere-du- Loup-en-haut; bap. 17 Oct 1684 Trois Rivieres | 1 |
| Gervaise, Jeanne (St. Exupère) | Gervaise, Louis & Barbe Pigeon | v. 20 July 1720 | b/bap. 24/25 Feb 1699, Montreal d. 1763 | 1, 2 |
| Godbout, Marie- Madeleine (St. Laurent) | | | b. 1754; 1781-1789, 1800-1804, 1806 – at LaPointe St. Charles; d. 1831 | 2 |
| Gourdon, Jeanne (de La Resurrection) | Gourdon dit LaChasse, Jean & Michelle Perrin | n. 1695 v. 25 June 1698 | b/bap. 8 March 1680, Lachine; d. 22 July 1724, Montreal | 1 |
| Guillet, Marie- Élisabeth (Ste. Barbe) | Guillet, Mathurin & Marie-Charlotte Lemoine | | b/bap. 3/5 Sep 1684, La Pérade | 1 |
| Guillory, Marie-Louise (Ste. Suzanne) | Guillory, Simon & Marie Aly | v. 1 June 1723 | b/bap. 24/26 Oct 1700, Lachine; bur. 27 Jan 1727, Montreal | 1 |
| Guyon, Marie-Anne (de La Passion) | Guyon, Claude & Catherine Colin | v. 5 Aug 1698, Quebec | b/bap. 18/23 May 1666, Château Richer | 1 |
| Guyon, Élisabeth (St. Laurent) | Guyon, Claude & Catherine Colin | | b/bap. 21/22 Aug 1669. Quebec | 1 |
| Guyon, Madeleine (St. Joseph) | | | b. 1717 1765-1769 –at LaPointe St-Charles d. 1773 | 2 |
| Herveux, Marie- Geneviève (Ste. Gertrude) | Hervieux, Isaac & Marie-Anne Pinguet | n. 1707 v. 5 Feb 1709 | b/bap. 15 Feb 1686, Quebec | 1 |
| Hiou, AQnne (Ste. Claire) | | v. 1669 | Co-founder 29 Sep 1659 arrived in Montreal; d. 18 May 1693, Montreal | 1 |
| Jahan, Catherine (Ste. Croix) | Jahan dit Laviolette, Jacques & Marie Ferra | v. 25 June 1698 | b/bap. 30 Jan 1676, St- Famille I.O. | 1 |
| Jalot, Marie- Marguerite (St. Ambroise) | Jalot, Jean & Marie-Antoinette Chouart | | b/bap. 21/23 Feb 1680, Champlain | 1 |
| Jobin, Marguerite (Ste. Julienne) | | | b. 1797, Lorette; d. 1870 | 2 |

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| Francoise (St. André) | Barbe Albert | | Quebec | |
| Jousset, Catherine | Jousset dit LaLoire, Mathurin & Catherine Lotier | n. 1683 | Bap. 31 Aug 1665, Montreal; d. 20 Jan 1690, Hôtel Dieu, Quebec | 1 |
| Jousset, Agathe (St. Gabriel) | Jousset dit LaLoire, Mathurin & Catherine Lotier | | b/bap, 25/27 Sep 1682 Montreal; d. 20 Dec 1702 Quebec | 1 |
| Juillet, Marie-Josephe (St. Gabriel) | | | 1766—at Lapointe St. Charles | 2 |
| Labertache, Élisabeth (Ste. Catherine on 25 June 1698) | | | 12 Aug 1672—arrived in Quebec; Sep 1672 – arrived in Montreal; d. 6 Oct 1710, Montreal, 76 yrs | 1 |
| Lacorne, Maie-Madeleine (du St. Sacrament) | Lacorne de Chaptas, Jean-Louis & Marie Pécaudy | e 1718 p. 1720 | b. 1700, France | 1 |
| Larrivé, Marie-Francoise (St. Alexis) | Larrivé, Pierre & Denise Beauchamp | n. 1695 v. 25 June 1698 | b/bap. 29 March 1679, Boucherville | 1 |
| Larue, Marie (de L'Enfant Jésus) | Larue, Guillaume & Marie Pépin | | b/bap. 21/23 Jan 1680, Champlain; d. 21 June 1706 Quebec | 1 |
| Laurent de Beaune, Marie-Anne-Perrette (Ste. Marie-Anne) | | v. 1676 | 12 Aug 1672 –arrived in Quebec | 1 |
| Leber, Jeanne | Leber or Lebert dit LaRose, Jacques & Jeanne Lemoine | e. 5 Aug 1695 | volunteer recluse in a room adjoining the Chapel of CND; bap. 5 Jan 1662, Montreal; d. 3 Oct 1714, Montreal | 1 |
| Lecavalier, Marie Christine (St. Antonin) | Lecavelier, Benjamin & Christine Hotte | | b. 1832 – St. Martin de Ille Jésus (1 of 23 children) d, 1901; | 2 |
| Lefebvre, Marie-Michelle-Angélique (du Sacré Coeur) | Lefebvre, Jean & Marie Savard | | b/bap. 4/5 May 1692, Quebec; served many times at La Pointe St-Charles between 1726 and 1739; d. 1742 | 1,2 |
| Lefebvre, Marie dite Marie-Josephe (St. Benoit) | Lefebvre dit Bélisle, Ignace & Marie Trottier | e. 1716 | Bap. 21 Dec 1689 Trois Rivières | 1 |
| Lefebvre, Marie-Anne (St. Michel) | L'efebvre dit Bélise, Ignace & Marie Trottier | | d. 30 May 1717, Montreal | 1 |
| Lefebvre, Marie-Angelique (St. Simon) | Lefebvre dit Angers, Jean-Baptiste & Geneviève-Francoise Faucher | e. 1726 v. 6 Nov 1730 | b/bap. 25/26 Oct 1710, Montreal | 1 |

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|--|--|-------------------------------|--|------|
| | Faucher | | | |
| Lemaître, Marie-Exupère (St. Felix) | Lemaître dit Lottinville, Pierre & Marie-Anne Chenay | | Bap. 27 May 1702, Trois Rivières; Bur. 17 May 1731, Montreal | 1 |
| Lemoine, Francoise | Lemoine or Lemoyne, Jacques & Mathurine Godé | n. 24 March 1680 | Bap. 25 Sep 1659, Montreal; d. 24 Sep 1687, Montreal | 1 |
| Lemoine, Marguerite (de St. Esprit in 1698) | Lemoine or Lemoyne, Jacques & Mathurine Godé | n. 1680 p. 1682 | 25 June 1698 to 1708, 1711 to 1717, 1719 to 1722, 1729 to 1732 – superior bap. 3 Feb 1664, Montreal | 1 |
| Lemoine, Jeanne (St. Charles) | Lemoine or Lemoyne, Jacques & Mathurine Godé | v. 25 June 1698 | Bap. 30 Apr 1668, Montreal; d. 27 March 1703, Montreal | 1 |
| Lenoir, Francoise (Ste. Elisabeth) | Lenoir, Vincent & Charlotte Beloy | | b/bap. 15 Apr 1695, Montreal | 1 |
| Lenoir, Marie-Louise (St. Herman-Joseph) | Lenoir, Vincent & Marie Galipeau | v. 8 Apr 1725 | b/bap. 18 Sep 1706, Montreal d. 29 June 1726, Montreal | 1 |
| Lepage, Marie-Agnès (St. Barnabé) | Lepage sieur de Sainte-Claire, René & Marie-Madeleine Gagnon | e. 1728 v. 9 Nov 1730 | b. 5 March 1706. bap. 8 July 1706, Rimouski | 1 |
| Lestage, Marie-Anne (St. Luc) | Lestage, Jean & Marie-Anne Vermet | e. 1720 | b/bap. 20/21 Nov 1693, Quebec | 1 |
| Létourneau Francoise (widow of Simon Gaulin) | Létourneau, David & Marie Chaplain | | d. 1 Feb 1693, Ste-Famille, I. O. | 1 |
| Letourneau, Marguerite (St. Pierre) | Létourneau or Lestourneau, David & Francoise Chaplain | v. 1 July 1698 | b/bap. 17/18 Sep 1675, Ste-Famille I.O.; d. 3 Oct 1721, Montreal | 1 |
| Longley, Lydie-Madeleine (Ste. Madeleine) | Longely, William & ? | n. Dec 1696 p. 16 Dec 1699 | b. 12 Apr 1674 Groton, near Boston, Mass.; bap. 24 Apr 1696, Montreal 1736-1738 & 1740—at LaPointe St. Charles | 1, 2 |
| Marchand, Marie-Charles (St. Bernard) | | | b. 1707 d. 1756 | 2 |
| Marchand, Charlotte (St. Bernard) | Marchand, Nicolas & Charlotte-Anoinette Beaumont | e. 1728 v. 1731 | b/bap. 16 Nov 1710, Montreal | 1 |
| Maugue, Marie | Maugue, Claude | | b/bap. 15/17 Nov 1680, | 1, 2 |

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| | | | d. 1766 | |
| Mérand or Meyrand, Anne | | v. 1681 | 1672 Arrive in Montreal; 1685-1689 –co-founder of mission Ste-Famille I.O.; 1689-1691 – co-founder of Hôpital General Quebec | 1 |
| Mercereau, Marie-Marguerite (St. Hyacinthe) | Mercereau, Pierre & Étienne Dandonneau | e. 1712 | b/bap. 4 Apr 1691, Champlain | 1 |
| Nafrechou, Marie (St. Dominique) | Nafrechou, Isaac & Catherine Leloup | | Bap. 4 June 1675, Montreal | 1 |
| Neveu, Marguerite (Ste. Marguerite) | Neveu or Nepveu, Philippe & Denise Sylvestre | | b/bap. 29 May 1669, Quebec | 1 |
| Paille, Marie-Madeleine (Ste. Gertrude) | Paillé, Leonard & Louise Vachon | | b/bap. 19/20 Oct 1681, Beauport | 1 |
| Paré, Marie-Catherine (des Anges) | Paré, Jean & Marguerite Picard | e.. 1728 | Bap. 28 Aug 1698, Lachine | 1 |
| Patenôtre, Marie (St. Thécle) | | | b. 1720; 1750-1758 – at Louisbourg; d. 1758 | 2 |
| Périnault-Lamarche, Marie-Joséphé (Ste. Geneviève) | | | b. 1754; 1786 & 1891 –at La Pointe St. Charles; d. 1807 | 2 |
| Philippe, Catherine-Chrétienne (de La Visitation) | Philippe sieur de Hautmesny, Jean-Vincent & Marie-Catherine Lambert de Baussy | v. 25 June 1698 | Bap. 20 Nov 1675, Montreal | 1 |
| Picard, Jeanne | Picard, Pierre & Jeanne Sederay or Cederay | | 1703 – living with the Congrégation de Notre Dame; (? If a member) | 1 |
| Pineau Marie-Louise (St. Louis) | Pineau or Pinot dit LaPerle, Pierre & Anne Boyer | v. 25 June 1698 | b. abt 1669 | 1 |
| Piot de Langloiserie, Charlotte-Angélique (Ste Rosalie) | Piot sieur de L'Angloiserie, Charles-Gaspard & Marie-Thérèse Dugué | | b/bap. 2 Aug 1696, Montreal; 1740-1750—at LaPointe St. Charles; d. 1744 | 1, 2 |
| Piot, Marie-Marguerite (St. Hyppolite or Hyppolyte) | Piot sieur de L'Angloiserie, Charles-Gaspard & Marie-Thérèse Dugué | e. 1720 v. 29 Apr 1722 | b/bap. 10/11 Feb 1702, Varennes; at the farm in 1739; 1751 -1757 --9 th superior; d. 1781 | 1, 2 |
| Piton, Angélique (St. Félix) | Piton dit Toulouse, Simon & Marie Barsa | | b. abt 1693; d. 5 Aug 1709, Montreal | 1 |

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| (St. Félix) | Toulouse, Simon & Marie Barsa | | d. 5 Aug 1709, Montreal | |
| Prémont, Marie (St. Jean-Baptiste) | Prémont or Primont, Jean & Marie Aubert | v. 25 June 1698 | b/bap. 13/14 March 1676, Ste-Famille I.O. | 1 |
| Prudhomme, Jeanne (St. Michel) | Prudhomme, Francois & Cécile Gervaise | v. 8 Nov 1719 | Bap. 2 Apr 1697, Montreal; 1737 at LaPointe St-Charles d. 1767 | 1,2 |
| Prudhomme, Élisabeth (St. Jean l'Evangeliste) | Preudhomme, Francois & Cécile Gervaise | e. 1728 v. 9 Dec 1730 | b/bap. 1 May 1708, Montreal | 1 |
| Prudhomme, Élisabeth (Ste. Agathe) | | | b. 1719 1759-1762, 1766, 1769-1786 – at LaPointe St. Charles; she was in the mother house fire of April 1768; d. 1809 | 2 |
| Prudhomme, Cecile (St. Pierre) | Prudhomme, Pierre & Anne-Andrée | v. 8 May 1724 | Bap. 9 Oct 1699, Montreal | 1 |
| Puybaro, Marie-Madeleine (Ste Geneviève) | Puybaro, Pierre & Madeleine Beaudry | | Bap. 8 Sep 1682, Trois Rivières; d. 5 Apr 1703, Montreal | 1 |
| Quatresous, Catherine (Ste. Rose) | Quatresous, Damien & Nicole Bonin | | b/bap. 26 Aug 1681, Batiscau; d. 7 Apr 1703, Montreal | 1 |
| Quenet, Jeanne (Ste. Agnès) | Quenet, Jean & Étienne Hurlubise | | b/bap. 19 Jan. 1694, Montreal | |
| Quenneville, Marie-Louise (Ste. Brigitte) | Quenneville or Quesneville, Jean-Baptiste & Louise Lauzon | | b/bap. 4 Apr 1694, Montreal; d. 15 Sep 1721, Montreal | 1 |
| Racine, Catherine (Ste. Agathe) | Racine, Étienne & Catherine Guyon | | b/bap. 30 Nov 1685, Château Richer | 1 |
| Raimbault, Marie-Geneviève-Joséphine (Ste. Euphrasie) | Raimbault or Raimbaud, Pierre & Jeanne-Françoise Simblin | e. 1720 v. 16 Aug 1722 | b/bap. 12 May 1703, Montreal | 1 |
| Raisin, Marie | Raisin, Edme & Anne Collet | v. 1669 | 129 Sep 1659 – arrived in Montreal; recruited by Marguerite Bourgeois | 1 |
| Raisenne, Raizenne, Marie-Madeleine, (St. Herman) | | | b. 1716; d. 1796 | 2 |
| Ranger, Marguerite-Élisabeth (de l'Enfant Jésus) | Ranger dit Paquet, Pierre & Marguerite Fortin | | b/bap. 30/31 Jan 1699 Montreal | 1 |
| Rémy, Thérèse (de L'Annonciation) | Rémy, Michel & Élisabeth LeMoyen | n. 1678 v. 25 June 1698 | b. St. Saviour, diocese of Paris | 1 |
| Richard, Louise | Richard, Didier & | v. 25 June | b. 6 Sep 1658, | 1 |

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|---|--|-----------------------------------|--|------|
| (St. Bernard) | Anne Laujarrois | 1698 | Champagne 1682 – arrived in Montreal d. 16 Sep 1728, Montreal | |
| Robineau, Francoise- Marguerite (Ste. Hélène) | Robineau sieur de Portneuf, René & Marguerite- Philippe Daneau de Muy | e. 1730 | b/bap. 12/16 Feb 1712, Montreal | 1 |
| Robutel, Anne- Suzanne (Ste. Cécile) | Robutel sieur de LaNoue, Zacharie & Catherine Lemoine | | Bap. 27 March 1690, Montreal; d. 9 Feb 1717, Montreal | 1 |
| Robutel, Marie-Anne (Ste. Suzanne) | Robutel sieur de LaNoue, Zacharie & Catherine Lemoine | | b/bap. 11/13 Oct 1697, Montreal | 1 |
| Rocheron, Catherine | Rocheron or Rochon, Gervais & Marie- Madeleine Guyon | Left 25 June 1698 | Married Étienne Audibert in 1699 | 1 |
| Roy, Marguerite (de La Conception) | Roy or Leroy, Pierre & Catherine Ducharme | n. 1689 p. 1 July 1698 | b/bap. 4 June 1674, Laprairie | 1 |
| Roy, Marie- Zoé (St. Laurent) | Roy, Jacques & d'Emérentienne Goulet | 6 Sep 1857 Presented to CND | b. 1835; 1861, 1862 & 1896—at LaPointe St. Charles | 2 |
| Sayward, Marie- Geneviève (des Anges) | Sayward, William & Marie- Madeleine Risworth | n. 1698-1700 | b. 11 Apr 1681, York; New England; bap 8 Dec 1693, Montreal; 28 May 1717, Quebec | 1 |
| Senécal, Marie- Thérèse (St. Michel) | Senécal, Jean & Catherine Desenne or Deseine | v. 25 June 1698 | Bap. 30 Dec 1674, Montreal; d. 17 March 1703, Montreal | 1 |
| Senécal, Marguerite- Catherine | Senécal, Jean & Catherine Desenne or Deseine | | Bap. 1 Jan 1685, Montreal; d. 5 Dec 1721 | 1 |
| Sicard, Catherine (Ste. Rose) | Sicard or Sicart, Jean & Catherine Lauzon | | Bap. 18 Dec 1686, Montreal Served at LaPointe St. Charles; d. 1756 | 1,2 |
| Sicard, Marie (St. Anselme) | Sicard or Sicart, Jean & Catherine Lauzon | e. 1712 v. 12 May 1714 | Bap. 5 Sep 1691, Montreal d. 1772 | 1, 2 |
| Soumillard, Catherine (de la Purification) | Soumillard, Orson & Marie Bourgeois | v. 1676 | 12 Aug 1672 – arrived in Quebec. Sep 1672 -- arrived in Montreal d. 16 Aug 1699, Montreal | 1 |
| Soumillard, Marguerite | Soumillard, Orson & Marie | v. 1676 | 12 Aug 1672 – arrived in Quebec; Sep 1672— | 1 |

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| | | | d. the night of the 6 th of Dec 1683 in a fire that burned the Congrégation's house | |
| Tailhandier, Madeleine (St. Basile) | Tailhandier dit LaBaume, Marien & Madeleine Beaudry | | b/bap. 4/5 Aug 1698, Boucherville 1737 –at LaPointe St. Charles; d. 1748 | 1,2 |
| Taillhandier, Marie-Jeanne (St. Augustin) | Tailhandier dit LaBaume, Marien & Madeleine Beaudry | | b. abt 1699; d. 13 Oct 1728 Château Richer | 1 |
| Thiberge, Marie-Madeleine (Ste. Etienne) | Thibierge or Tibierge, Jacques & Marie-Anne Joly | e. 1714 | b/bap. 21 Dec 1693, Quebec | 1 |
| Thiberge, Marie-Catherine (Ste. Pélagie) | Thibierge or Tibierge, Jacques & Marie-Anne Joly | v. 8 Nov 1719 | b/bap. 17/18 May 1697, Montreal | 1 |
| Thuot, Thècle (St. Anselme) | | | b. 1759; 1783-1786 – at LaPointe, St. Charles; d. 1825 | 2 |
| Tonty, Marie-Francoise (St. Antoine) | Tonty baron de Paludy, Alphonse & Marie-Anne Picoté | | Bap. 19 Oct 1690, Montreal | 1 |
| Trottier, Catherine (St. Francois) | Trottier, Jean-Baptiste & Geneviève Lafond | v. 5 Aug 1698 | b. abt 1674 | 1 |
| Trottier, Marie-Marguerite (St. Joseph) | Trottier, Jean-Baptiste & Geneviève Lafond | v. 5 Aug 1698 | b. 21 Apr 1678, Batiscan | 1 |
| Vinet, Marie-Charlotte (La Nativité) | Vinet, Jean & Jeanne Étienne | v. 25 June 1698 | b/bap. 14/15 Jan 1678, Boucherville; d. 8 Apr 1702, Montreal | 1 |

BOOK REVIEW

By Joan Nycz

Niolas Rivard, Sieur de la Vigne, Captain of Militia by André Dufresne, translated by Ghislain (Jim) Rivard, and edited by Marlyss Rivard Hernandez, 2005.

The book, *Nicolas Rivard, Sieur de la Vigne, Captain of Militia*, by André

Dufresne, translated by Ghislain (Jim) Rivard, and edited by Marlyss Rivard Hernandez, is a great read. It is interesting, informative and an excellent reference tool. I highly recommend this book to any French Canadian genealogist whether they have a Rivard in their family history or not.

It gives the reader a glimpse of seventeenth century France in the small village of Tourouve, the family home of Pierre Rivard, father of Nicolas.

The misery of crossing the ocean in a small sailing ship, landing in a foreign land and building a home and community is brought to light in this small book about Nicolas Rivard and his many descendants.

An extensive bibliography is included as well as several family group sheets.

COMING UP

30 Aug- 2 Sep 2006: The Federation of Genealogical Societies (FGS) and the New England Historic Genealogical Society Conference: "Birthplace of American Genealogy," 2006 Conference: in Boston, Massachusetts. For information: www.fgs.org

4-8 Oct 2006: "Passage to the Past, flowing to the Future," in Portland, Oregon, sponsored by Association of Personal Historians: Some of workshops are: creating video biographies, public speaking, producing company histories, copyright laws, oral history interviewing, genealogy, digital recording and photo restorations. For information call Julie McDonald Zander 360-864-6938 or 1-888-864-6937; or website: www.personalhistorians.org

In 2007 we will be commemorating the 400th anniversary of the founding of Jamestown in 1607, the first

permanent English settlement in America. 11-13 May 2007 will be the Anniversary weekend in Jamestown. A number of events are planned. Throughout the rest of the year, other events are planned to help celebrate America's 400th anniversary.

Call 1-866-400-1607 or www.Americas400thAnniversary.com

1-3 June 2007 : OGS Seminar 2007 at Algonquin College, 1385 Woodroffe Ave., Ottawa, Ontario.; hosted by Ottawa Branch of the Ontario Genealogical Society. For information: www.ogsseminar.org

NEWS NOTES

From the Chippewa County , Wisconsin Genealogical Society *Newsletter*, vol. 26 # 2, March/April 2006 and subsequently from McHenry County Illinois Genealogical Society, #100: The Revenue Act of 1862 instituted an income tax to pay for the Civil War. This tax was in effect from 1862-1872. If you had ancestors living in the U.S during this time, he may have helped to pay for the war effort. These records are available at the National Archives. "(Check the guide to Genealogical Research in the National Archives (929.3W58) for file numbers)."

From *Je Me Souviens*, vol. 29 No. 1, Spring 2006: There are a number of articles which may be of interest . There are articles on Michel Chrétien dit LeBrun, Nicolas Froget dit Despatis, Jacques Berthiaume & Catherine Bonhomme, Godefroy, Napoleon Bissonette, Hertel family & Charles Allaire x Louise Richard.

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ITEMS FOR SALE

Back Issues of Quarterly, \$3.00 each plus \$2.00 postage and handling

Special Issue of the Quarterly, (Juneau), \$4.00 plus \$2.00 postage and handling

Special Issue of the Quarterly, (Rebellion Losses), \$5.00; plus \$2.00 postage and handling

Surname Lists, \$3.00 plus \$2.00 postage and handling

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

All name Quarterly Index for Vols 1-10, \$5.00 plus \$3.00 postage and handling

All name Quarterly Index for Vols 11-17, \$5.00 plus \$3.00 postage and handling

Packet of 39 genealogy forms, \$4.00 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 \$3.00 postage and handling