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ÎLE D'ORLEANS

Joyce Banachowski

Early History

"....the beginning of the lovely and fine land of the great river." These were the words of Champlain when he first came up the St Lawrence and saw for the first time, the Island d'Orleans.¹

The Island of Orleans is located in the St. Lawrence River, not far from Quebec city. It was first discovered by Jacques Cartier in September 1535. At that time, it was a timbered island inhabited by a few native Americans who lived in small cabins and fished the waters of the St. Lawrence.

In 1535, because of the number of wild grape vines, it was called the Island of Bacchus. The following year, 1536, Cartier changed the name from Island of Bacchus to Orleans after Prince Valois, Duke of Orleans, son of the King Francois I, the Duke of Orleans of France.² In 1542, the Lord de Roberval was established on the Island of Orleans.³

The Indians called the island, Minigo which meant "bewitched" in Algonquin. They believed it was a land of spirits.⁴ It was used by the Indians as a refuge when fleeing from their enemies and as a place to keep prisoners.⁵ In 1651, it was called L'isle of Sainte-Marie by the Hurons. This was in honor of the mission in the Huron country which had been destroyed.

On 15 January 1636, the Company of New France granted the seigneurie of Isle d'Orleans to Jacques Castillon, Francois

ERROR IN LAST QUARTERLY

I must apologize for two errors in our last *Quarterly*, Vol. 22, No. 4, page 1 in the article, "**1744 Mutiny at Louisbourg**".

In column 1, paragraph 2, sentences 4 and 5. Corrections are in bold letters. The sentences should read:
In 1734 its military and civilian population was **1683**. By **1737**, its population was over 2000.

¹ Gillmor & Turgeon, *Canada: A People's History*, p. 62.

² Michelin Guide, *Quebec*, p. 301.

³ Roy, Pierre Georges, *The Isle of Orleans*, p. 5.

⁴ Michelin, *op. cit.*, p. 301.

⁵ Roy, *op. cit.*, p. 12.

Fouquet state councilor, Charles de Lauzon, state councilor who was later to be governor of New France, Jacques Berruyer sieur de Manselmont, Jean Rosée, merchant from Rouen, Jacques Duhamel merchant from Rouen, Noel Juchereau sieur de Châtelet, and Antoine Cheffault sieur de la Renardière, lawyer of Paris. On 1 March 1636, Fouquet, Cheffault de la Renardière, Jean Rosée and Jacques Duhamel formed an association to develop the concession of the Island of Orleans. The others do not

appear in the agreement as owners. It is not known why.⁶ Between 1662-1668, Laval bought the rights of the previous eight owners. He held it for thirteen years, and was responsible for encouraging settlement of the island. On 24 April 1675, Laval granted the island to Francois Berthelot, the king's councilor in Paris, in exchange for Isle Jesus, opposite Montreal.⁷

⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 63-64.

⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 65.

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In 1648, there were two to three French families living on the Isle d'Orleans. Eleanore de Grandmaison, the first woman to settle there arrived in the summer or fall of 1648.⁸

In 1652, a small chapel was built near the house of Gabriel Gosselin. It was 27 feet by 19 feet built of wood, with a roof of straw.⁹ The following year, a Huron chapel, Visitation of the Holy Virgin, was completed.

After the Iroquois defeated the Hurons, only a few thousand of thirty thousand Hurons survived. Some were adopted by the Iroquois; some settled further west, and others decided to live on the Ile d'Orleans where they could be protected by Quebec.¹⁰ After the fall of Sainte-Marie de Hurons in 1649, the surviving Hurons returned to Quebec and then to the Island of Orleans on the land of Eleanore de Grandmaison. They were there from 29 March 1651 until 4 July 1656.¹¹

In 1653, there were a few months of peace with the Iroquois. For about twelve hours, Lambert Closse with sixteen men, held off a group of Indians who had attacked the hospital on the little St-Pierre River near Montreal, saving Jeanne Mance who was there. A short peace followed. The Iroquois, Onondagas, suggested to the Jesuits that a colony with French men should be established in their territory as had been done earlier with the Hurons. The French were leery about this suggestion, but said they would look into this possibility. Jesuits were sent into the

SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS

Meetings are held every second Thursday of the month in the Community Center, G110, at Mayfair Shopping Center. Enter at the northeast door off the covered parking area. On the right side you will see a door which leads to the elevator and the stairs. Go down one floor. The library is open for use at 6:30 p.m. and meetings begin at 7:30 p.m.

9 October 2008: George Findlen: "How To Use Whole Family Research to Identify the Parents of Someone Where Baptism and Marriage Records Have Not Survived"

13 November 2008: Joyce Banachowski on "The Carignan Salieres"

11 December 2008: Library will be open for research.

8 January 2009: Library will be open for research.

12 February 2009: Pea Soup and Johnny Cake Meeting

Onondagas Valley, and came back with favorable reports. The governor decided the risk of settlement in the Onondagas capital should be taken. Four Jesuits — Fathers le Mercier, Dablon, Ménard and Frémin along with 30-40 French volunteers from New France were organized under Major Zachary du Puis and left in two large boats and twelve canoes on 17 May 1657. The Mohawks were not in favor of the decision. They felt if a settlement of French were made it should be with them instead. After the boats left for the settlement, the Mohawks, although the

⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 25.

⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 54.

¹⁰ Gilmore & Turgeon, *op. cit.*, p. 74.

¹¹ Roy, *op. cit.*, p. 31.

peace was in effect, sent a war party of 300 warriors who attacked the remaining Huron settlements on the island of Orleans. A few Hurons were killed, but eighty were taken as prisoners. Many of them were women. Governor Jean de Lauzon watched as the frightened Hurons were taken to be tortured and killed. The Mohawks sent war parties on shore to ransack houses as they went, but still nothing was done.¹²

The seigneurie of the Isle d' Orleans had been granted to Francois Berthelot. In April 1676, King Louis XIV, by *lettres de patent*, raised the seigneurie to the Earldom de Comte de St. Laurent. It remained under this name until 1770, when it again was called the island of Orleans. That name still continues today.¹³

On 25 February 1702, Berthelot comte de St-Laurent, sold the seigneurie to Charlotte Francoise Juchereau for 41,333 livres. However, she defaulted on her payment and it went back to Berthelot after a seven year lawsuit.¹⁴

On 20 March 1712, Berthelot sold his seigneurie on Ile d'Orleans to Guillaume Gaillard. At his death, it was divided between the Gaillard heirs. The parishes of St- Pierre and St-Laurent went to Canon Gaillard, his eldest son. Three younger children of deceased Jean-Baptiste Gaillard received the parishes of Sainte-Famille and Saint Jean. The seigneurie of Isle de Orleans remained that way until 1748.¹⁵

¹² Costain, Thomas, *The White and Gold*, pp. 188-191.

¹³ Roy, *op. cit.*, pp. 12-13.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 65.

¹⁵ *Ibid.* p. 67.

On 21 November 1752, Jean Mauvide, merchant of St-Jean, purchased half of the Isle of Orleans seigneurie from Canon Gaillard who sold his share, the parishes of St-Pierre and St-Laurent. Mauvide had become wealthy through business ventures he had in the Antilles. When his business failed, Mauvide sold his seigneurie to his son-in-law.¹⁶ The owners after Mauvide were René-Amable Durocher, 1779-1800; Joseph Drapeau, 1800-1810. At his death it went to his wife who passed it on to her daughters — Madames d'Estimauville, Kelly, Garon, Casault and mademoiselles Flavie-Angélique and Louise Angélique Frapeau. The heirs of Jean-Baptiste Gaillard sold the parishes of Sainte-Famille and Saint-Jean to Lieutenant James Murray of the 8th regiment. Later owners were Malcome Fraser, 1779; Louis Poulin, 1805; Alexandre Poulin, 1884; Alfred Poulin, 1891 and then to the widow of Jean Delisle.¹⁷

The inhabitants on the I'lle d'Orleans used boats as a means of transportation except in winter when they traveled over the frozen St. Lawrence River.

The early seigneurs did not exercise their individual right to own a mill. On 8 August 1664, Charles Pouliot, a master carpenter, signed a contract to build a wooden windmill and everything pertaining to its operation for Mssr. de Lauzon seigneur de Charny. The first floor was to be of lath and plaster, eight inches thick "with suitable floors and stair-cases". Pouliot was to furnish his own wood and materials for the mill and its interior. It was to be completed by September of 1665. Pouliot was to

¹⁶ Michelin, *op. cit.*, p. 303.

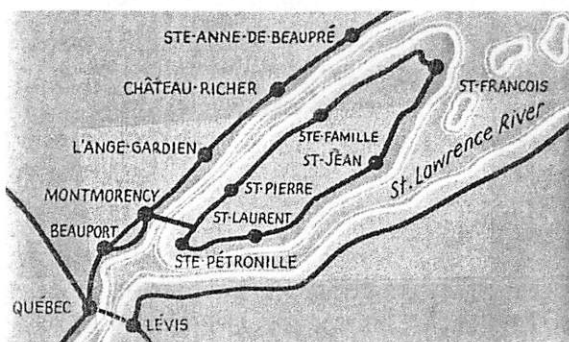
¹⁷ Roy, *op. cit.*, p. 67.

receive 1000 livres in legal tender or in beaver skins. Michel Fillion was the royal notary and David L'Estourneau and Jacques Raté were witnesses. The mill which does not exist today was probably in the Ste-Famille parish.¹⁸

Today the island is known for farm products of strawberries, raspberries, apples, asparagus, potatoes, and maple syrup.

The Parishes

The parishes which were on the Isle of Orleans were Ste-Famille, St-Pierre, St-Francois, St-Laurent, St-Jean and Ste-Pétronelle de Beaulieu. In 1667, Ile d'Orleans had a population of 529 and Quebec city had a population of 448.¹⁹ In 1687, the same priest took care of the St-Jean, St-Paul (St Laurent) and St. Pierre parishes. Another priest had the parishes of Ste-Famille and St. Francois.²⁰ The last parish, Ste-Pétronelle, is unique because a church was not established there until the 1870's. It was established primarily by wealthy summer residents.



As a rule the first parish churches built were of wood. Bishop Laval (1665-1700), was a strong proponent for new

church building. Some of his early churches were built *en colomage*²¹. On the Isle d'Orleans, two of the parish churches, St. Pierre and St. Jean were constructed *en colomage*. However, one of his churches, St. Francois, was originally of wood.²² Laval soon became more and more interested in having churches built of stone. As a result, he was considered the founder of the Quebec tradition of this stone church architecture. At the beginning of the eighteenth century, in the parishes in the region around Quebec city, one would find stone churches, looking the same or similar. All of them had steep roofs (probably because of heavy snowfalls), heavy walls of fieldstone set in mortar "with cut fieldstone framing a round-headed door in front, and a few round-headed windows along the sides." The churches were short in comparison to their width because Laval patterned them after the cathedral in Quebec. Laval used Notre Dame-de-la-Paix as a dimension model for his parish stone churches. If not close to the actual size, their proportion was roughly two to one. The wooden clochers were separate from the stonework and were above the gables. They could be put up or taken down without disturbing the stonework.²³

In 1669, Laval began to build Sainte-Famille, the first of his stone churches. His first church, Sainte-Famille, was almost the same size as the Quebec cathedral, eighty feet by thirty-six feet.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, pp. 301-302.

¹⁹ Michelin, *op. cit.*, p. 302.

²⁰ Roy, *op. cit.*, p. 255.

²¹ *En colomage*—half timber construction in which close, spaced upright wooden framed walls were filled with stone and mortar between the timbers.

²² Gowans, Alan, *Church Architecture in New France*, p. 36.

²³ *Ibid.*, pp. 41, 45-46.

During the seventeenth century, when a building was said to be built of stone, it referred only to the walls. The roofs and interiors were usually of wood. If a fire occurred, the interior walls would be gutted, but the stone walls were often used for rebuilding.²⁴

Ste-Famille

In 1661, Ste-Famille was the first parish established by Laval on the Isle d'Orleans.²⁵ The construction of this first stone church in 1669 was at a time when there were few stone masons in New France. Laval used local craftsmen for building his parish churches. The building of these stone churches continued until the 1730's. The walls were of field stones set in lime mortar and were two to three feet thick. Sometimes, they were plastered and whitewashed. The roofs were framed of heavy timbers, ten to twelve inches square and held together with wooden pins.²⁶ The church was eighty feet by thirty-six feet. In 1682, the pulpit and vestry were built, and in 1685, the steeple was completed.²⁷ In 1702 and 1734, the church had to undergo major repairs.

In 1683, the parish of Ste—Famille was the third largest parish in New France with 394 individuals or 51 families. Notre Dame de Quebec with 1354 individuals and Charlesbourg with 397 persons were the largest and second largest parishes respectively.²⁸



Photo donated by Gail Moreau-Harnois

Between 1743 and 1749, a new church in the form of a cross was constructed of stone, ninety-six feet by forty-two feet.²⁹ Twin towers were completed in 1746. The two towers were small and were built out from the gable and connected only at the corners. The third clock tower was added in 1843 by Thomas Baillairgé.³⁰ The second church underwent continuous repairs in 1767, 1807, 1818, 1833, 1841, 1845 and 1868. By 1807, the first of three steeples was completed by Gabriel Gosselin, a wood joiner.³¹ The two side towers were built because a gift of bells was donated in 1807.³² A few years later the two towers

²⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 40.

²⁵ Michelin, *op. cit.*, p. 303.

²⁶ Traquair, Ramsay, "The Churches," *The Old Architecture of Quebec*, pp. 135-137.

²⁷ Roy, *op. cit.* p. 145.

²⁸ *Ibid.*

²⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 146.

³⁰ Gowans, *op. cit.*, p. 86.

³¹ Roy, *op. cit.* p. 146.

³² Traquair, *op. cit.*, p. 140.

were completed. Many consider this three steepled church, architecturally, as the most important church from the French regime.

In 1843, it was completely rebuilt by the Quebec architect, Thomas Baillairgé. In 1900, all three steeples were rebuilt.³³

Noël and François Levasseur were the carvers of the statues and the high altar. Florent Baillairgé was the carver of the altars in the chapel Sacré Cour and Ste-Thècle. In 1749, Gabriel Gosselin carved the pulpit.³⁴

St-Pierre

Today, the parish of St. Pierre has two churches, the old and the new. The parish originally was named St-Pierre and St-Paul, but was known as St-Pierre. In 1676, St-Pierre church was built of wood. In about 1680, the first chapel was built. It was fifty feet by twenty-two feet. In 1683, it had 34 families or 183 individuals.³⁵ Between 1717 and 1730, it was rebuilt of stone. St. Pierre was completed in 1720.³⁶

The old church of St. Pierre was started in 1717. The account book of 1718 shows that the Ursulines paid for the lead plate of the foundation stone. They also paid Antoine Carpentier the cost of the free stone and masonry and paid Pierre Langlois 35 livres for the doors and window arches. Pierre Langlois built the steeple in 1720 and the following year, 1721, Louis Jacques built the pulpit. In 1872, the pulpit was replaced.³⁷

Church records indicate that the wood decorations were done by at least seven sculptors — Louis Jacques, Maître Vezina, Les Vasseurs, Jean Bussière, Gabriel Gosselin, Antoine Jacson, and Pierre Emond. None of their work remains except the high altar which was probably done by Emond.³⁸ The carvings of the altar pieces and pillars were done by Vézena between 1732-1740.³⁹

The steeple and cross were repaired in 1788, 1830, and 1845. Other repairs were made in 1808, 1818, 1855 and 1857.⁴⁰

The old church had been damaged during the English conquest. The church was restored and enlarged in 1775. In 1795, three altars were done by Pierre Emond, and a wood carved sanctuary lamp was added. In 1955, a new church was built, but the government bought the old church (1715-1719) to preserve it. In the 1830's the church was remodeled by Thomas Baillairgé.⁴¹

St -François de Sales (St-François)

Formerly, the seigneurie of François Berthelot, St-François parish was established in 1678-1679. In 1683, there were 30 families or 165 individuals. In 1707, the second wood church of St-François was built.⁴²

In 1739, Chartier de Lotbinière, archdeacon, decided a new stone church should be constructed. It was started in 1733 by Thomas Allard, but was not completed until 1739. In 1759, the

³³ Roy, *op. cit.*, p. 146.

³⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 147.

³⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 200.

³⁶ Traquair, *op. cit.*, pp. 135, 137.

³⁷ Roy, *op. cit.*, p. 200.

³⁸ Traquair, *op. cit.*, p. 138.

³⁹ Roy, *op. cit.*, p. 200.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*

⁴¹ Michelin, *op. cit.*, p. 304.

⁴² Roy, *op. cit.*, p. 241.

church was used by the English for the sick and wounded. Like the other churches on Ile d'Orleans, it has undergone several repairs.⁴³

The 1736 church of St-Francois was destroyed by fire in 1988, but was reconstructed on its original foundation in 1992.⁴⁴

St-Laurent

The parish of St-Laurent was originally called St-Paul until 1698. The first church, St-Paul, was built about 1675 and was fifty feet by twenty feet. In 1697, Berthelot donated land so that a new church could be built. It was seventy-five feet by twenty-two feet.⁴⁵

St. Laurent was built in 1708 by Jean Maillou. It was fifty-five by twenty-two feet. The clocher of St-Laurent was built in 1709 by Joseph Chabot, master carpenter of Quebec. In 1708, the *Livres de Comptes of St-Laurent* called Jean Maillou the "entrepreneur of the masonry of the church". Between 1708 and 1709, he was paid 900 livres for his work.⁴⁶

27 June 1759, General Wolfe and his troops landed near the church of St-Laurent. (The people of St-Laurent had left and gone to Charlesbourg.) Wolfe's plan for taking Quebec from downriver had been discovered. At midnight on 28 June, while Wolfe was trying to develop a new plan, Montcalm had his own attack plan. He had boats and rafts chained together with gunpowder on board which were to be sent in the current toward the anchored English

fleet. A single man on board each of these fireboats was to wait for the signal to ignite the gunpowder and then dive into the water. However, one of the fireboats exploded too soon. The surprise had failed. None the less, Montcalm made a second attempt. Wolfe was upset and sent Montcalm a letter stating that if any more fireboats or rafts were sent, they would be tied to two transports where Canadian prisoners were held.⁴⁷ No more attempts were made.

The present church of St. Laurent was begun in 1860. This building is thirteen feet by thirty-eight feet.⁴⁸

During the mid-nineteenth century, St-Laurent parish had an important shipbuilding industry. About twenty families owned shipyards which produced *chaloups* (flat bottomed boats). These were the primary means of transportation for the islands of the St. Lawrence.⁴⁹

St-Jean

The parish of St-Jean was founded by Bishop Laval in 1679. St-Jean's first church was built of wood in 1683, and was replaced with stone in 1732.⁵⁰

In 1683, St-Jean parish had 32 families or 175 individuals. The church was constructed of lath and plaster and was forty-five feet by twenty feet. The present church was started in 1732 by the priest, Robineau de Portneuf. Due to differences of opinion, he left the parish. As a result a number of changes were made to the church in 1775-1777 and

⁴³ *Ibid.*, p. 242.

⁴⁴ Michelin, *op. cit.*, p. 303.

⁴⁵ Roy, *op. cit.*, p. 255.

⁴⁶ Gowans, *op. cit.*, pp. 44, 83.

⁴⁷ Gillmor, *op. cit.*, pp. 118-119.

⁴⁸ Roy, *op. cit.*, pp. 250, 257.

⁴⁹ Michelin, *op. cit.*, p. 303.

⁵⁰ Traquair, *op. cit.*, p. 135.

1851-1868. Today the church is one hundred twenty-five feet by forty-four feet wide and twenty-three feet high.⁵¹ The front of St-Jean shows the English influence in its façade which was done by F.X. Berlinguet, a leading architect of Quebec.⁵²

During the nineteenth century, St. Jean was the home to the island's pilots and navigators. Between 1850 and 1950, there were a number of pilots from Charlevoix who contributed to the development of a maritime industry. The cemetery there honors the lives of the seamen who are buried there.⁵³

Ste-Pétronille

Ste-Pétronille de Beaulieu parish was where the Hurons settled in 1651 after returning from their disaster at Ste-Marie Among the Hurons. A small chapel had been built in the 1650's, but it is long gone. The village was known as *L'Anse-au-Fort*, then as *Bout de L'Île*, (tip of the island), and as the village of Beaulieu and received its present name, Ste-Pétronelle, in 1870.⁵⁴

In October 1870, the parishioners of St-Pierre who lived at Bout de L'Île asked for permission to build a church. There were only about fifty families there, mostly wealthy summer residents. The new parish was carved from the parish of St-Pierre. The church was completed in July 1871. In 1872, the steeple and bell were added. The wealthy townspeople who spent their summers there, donated the decorations, religious items, the pulpit and the font to the

church.⁵⁵ J. F. Peachy designed the church, and David Ouellet decorated the interior.⁵⁶

1784 CENSUS

The 1784 Census of Ile d'Orleans indicated the following:⁵⁷

397	Men
360	Women
740	Boys
600	Girls
67	Hired servants
300	Houses
840	Acres of cultivated land
516	Horses
1,131	Cows
940	Poultry
3,376	Sheep
1,037	Pigs
739	Oxen
189	Muskets

WEBSITES

Check the following websites for more historical information and photos of parishes and scenes on the Ile d'Orleans.

<http://lachance.org/lachance/ileorleans.html>

<http://cac.mcgill.ca/bland/building/searchbland.php?Version=e&Province=QC&Type=relig>

<http://www.mestern.net/canada/quebec/montmorency/index.php>

<http://www.quebecweb.com/tourismeileorleans/introang.html>

⁵¹ Roy, *op. cit.*, pp. 281-282.

⁵² Traquair, *op. cit.*, p. 142.

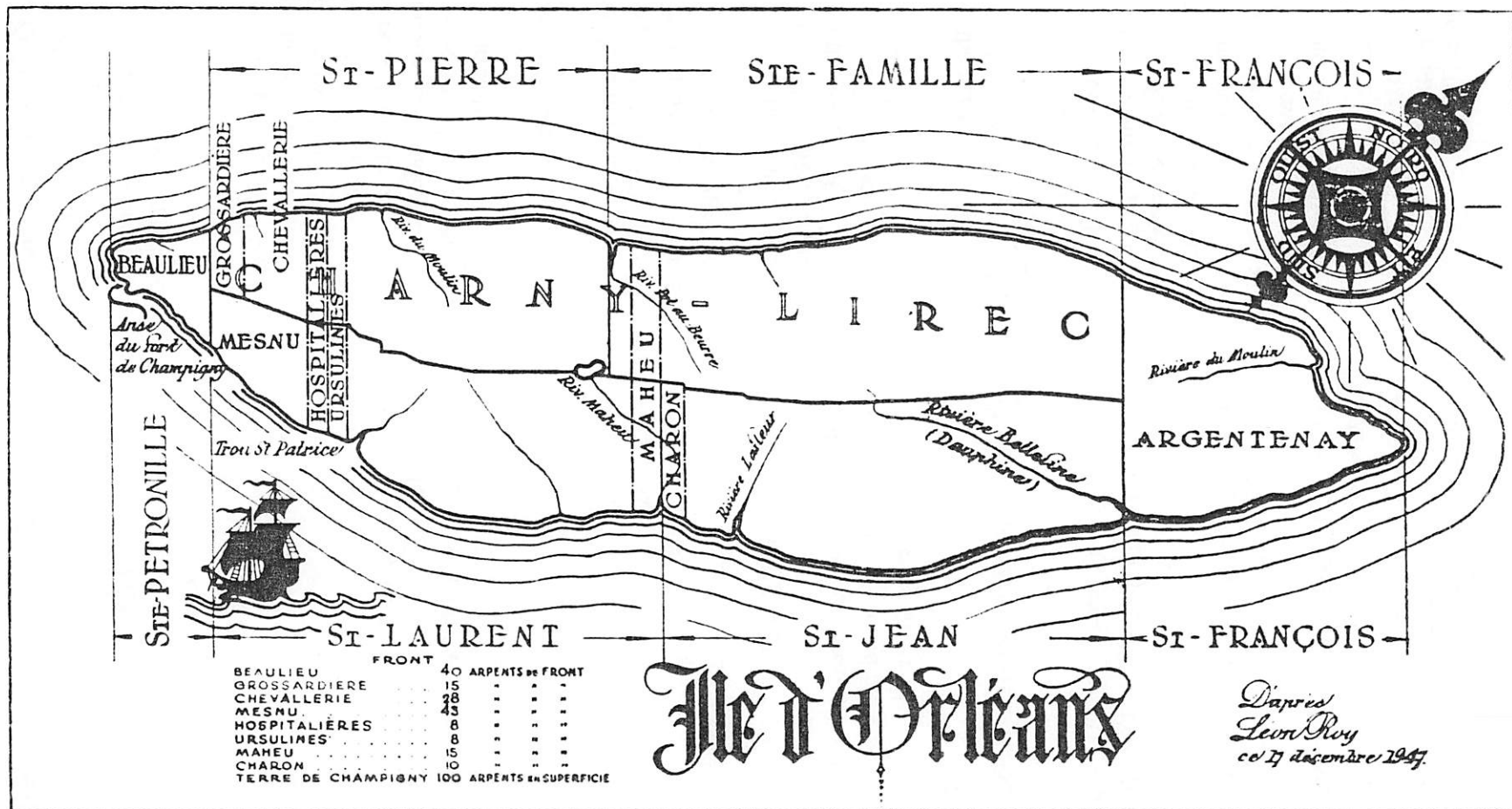
⁵³ Michelin, *op. cit.*, p. 303.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 302.

⁵⁵ Roy, *op. cit.*, pp. 289-290.

⁵⁶ Michelin, *op. cit.*, p. 302.

⁵⁷ Roy, *op. cit.*, p. 387.



From Gariépy, Raymond, *Les Seigneuries de Beauce et de L'Ile D'Orleans dans leurs débuts*, p. 36.

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Traquair, Ramsay, "The Churches," in *The Old Architecture of Quebec*, Macmillan Company of Canada Limited, Toronto, 1917, Chapter 8, pp. 135-143.

INHABITANTS OF ILLE D'ORLEANS According to the 1666 and 1667 Censuses

The first chart lists the inhabitants of Ile d'Orleans appearing in the 1666 census and the second chart are those appearing in the 1667 census. The asterisk (*) indicates a new household. The name of the head of the household, with identification (if given); the name of his wife, identified; plus (+) the number of children are given. If there are others living in the household their names and identification are given. Abbreviations used for identifications are:

h. — habitant	dom. — domestic
w. — wife	dom en. — domestic engagé
wd. — widow or widower	en. — engagé

All information for the following charts were extracted from Sulte, Benjamin, *Histoire des Canadiens-Français*, Vol. 4. The spellings of names are as they appear in his listing..

1666 Census	
*Jacques Cailhaut, sieur de la Tesserye, escuyer; Eléonore de Grandmaison, w. + her 7 children	*Pierre Lognon, h.; Francoise Roussin, w. + 5; Simon Chambellay, dom en.
*Thomas Douaire, escuyer, sieur de Bondy; Marguerite de Chavigny, w.; + 3;	*Jean Desmarets, h.; Anne Lesont, w.;
Claude dit le Matelot, dom. en.; Toussaint Tardet (Tardif), en.	Antoine Sorel, dom en.
	*Jacques Bernier dit Jean de Paris, h.;
	Toinette Garnier, w. + 5; Gilles Coutreau, dom en; Pierre Nepveu, en.

<p>*Nicolas de Launay, h.; Anne Durant, w. + 3</p> <p>*Grégoire de Blois, h.; Francoise Viger, w. + 2</p> <p>*Maurice Arrivé, master mason, h.; Jacquette Thourante, w.; Jean Roger, mason, dom en.; Jullien, en.</p> <p>*Pierre Boucher, h.; Marie de Saint-Denis, w. + 1</p> <p>*Claude Guyon, h.; Catherine Collin, wife; + 5; Jean Robert, dom en.</p> <p>*Guillaume Bauché, h.; Marie Parady, w. + 4; Pierre Papin, dom en.</p> <p>*Robert Gagnon, h.; Marie Parantelle, w. + 2</p> <p>*Simon Laireau, h.; Suzanne Jaroussel, w. + 3; Etienne Comptant, cloth weaver</p> <p>*Guillaume Landry, h.; Gabrielle Barré, w. + 2</p> <p>*Louis Houde, h.; Marie-Magdelaine Boucher, w. + 3; Florent Lefebvre dom en.</p> <p>*Gabriel Roulleaux, h.; Mathurine Roux, w. + 4</p> <p>*Antoine Pepin, h.; Marie Testu, w. + 3; Antoine Drapeau, dom n.e.</p> <p>*Barthélemy Tesson, tailor, h., wd.; + 2; Jean, worker</p> <p>*Francois Gauslin, h.; Marie Rochon, w. + 4</p> <p>*Nicolas Patenostre, h., drapier; Marguerite Breton, w. + 7</p> <p>*Jean Leclerq, cloth weaver, h.; Marie Blanquet, w. + 3</p> <p>*Jacques Perrot, h.; Leflot, w. + 4; Grégoire Gaudin, en., dom.</p> <p>*Jean Cordeau, baker, h.; Catherine Latour, w. + 3</p> <p>*Pierre Paillereaux, h.; Elizabeth Roy, w.</p> <p>*Pierre Roche, shoemaker, h.; Marie Lanfillé, w.</p> <p>*Pierre Gauslin, h.; Jacqueline Lauvergnat, w.</p> <p>*Jean Paulin, h.; Jeanne Bardé, w.</p> <p>*Etienne Brunet, h.; Marie Théret, w.</p> <p>*René Dubois, h.; Julianne Dumont, w.</p> <p>*Marc Girard, h. wd. + 1</p>	<p>*Louis Martineau, h.; Magdelaine Marcot, w.</p> <p>*Pierre Duchesne, h.; Catherine Rivet, w.</p> <p>*Francois Dupont, carpenter; Suzanne Garelle, w.</p> <p>*Jean Pelletier, h.; Anne Langlois, w. + 5; Guillaume Lemieux, monthly worker</p> <p>*Jean Foucher, h., joinery carpenter; Jeanne de Richecourt, w. + 2</p> <p>*Jean Royer, h.; Marie Targer, w. + 1</p> <p>*Jean Allaire, farmer of Claude Guyon; Perrine Terien, w. + 1</p> <p>*Nicolas Gendron, butcher, h.; Marie-Marthe Hubert, w. + 3; Thomas Gaase, en. dom.</p> <p>*Nicolas Godbotist, pilot, h.; Marie-Marthe Bourgouin, w. + 2; Guillaume Ferté, en. dom.</p> <p>*Jacques Bilodeau, h.; Geneviève Longchamp, w. + 6; Jean Le Vasseur, dom. en.; Claude Masson, baker, dom. en.</p> <p>*Gabriel Gosselin, h.; Francoise Leliève, w. + 6. Francois Noël, en. dom.; Jean Pacault, en. dom.; Louis Sinadier, en. dom.</p> <p>*Jean Ouymet, h. ; Renée Gagnon, w. + 2</p> <p>*Thomas Lesueur, baker, h.; Claude de Manchon, w.</p> <p>*Pierre Chalut, butcher; Marie Bonin, w. + 3; Michel Baust, dom. en.</p> <p>*Jacques Bodin sieur de la Grange, h.; Francoise Paré, w. + 2; Antoine Baillon, hat maker, en. dom.</p> <p>*Jean Lehoux, carpenter, h.; Elizabeth Drugeon, w. + 3; Jacques Béatrix, dom. en.</p> <p>*Jacques Asseline, h.; Louise Roussin, w. + 2; Nicolas de la Ruel, mason, dom. en.</p> <p>*René Esmond, h.; Marie Lafaye, w. + 2</p> <p>*Robert Jeannes, h.; Francoise Savard, w. + brother of Savard</p> <p>*Ozami-Joseph Nadeau, h.; Marguerite Abraham, w.</p> <p>*Maurice Crépeau, serge weaver, h.; Marguerite Laverdure, w.</p> <p>*René Bouchet, h.; Adrienne Grandjean, w.</p>
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<p>*Adrien Blanquet, saddler, h.; Anne Le Maistre, w.</p> <p>* Jean Pichet, h.; Magdelaine Leblancq, w.</p> <p>*Elie Gaultier, h.; Marguerite Moytié, w. + 1</p> <p>*Marin Norier, h.; Louis Lamoureux, w. + 1</p> <p>Jacques Jahan dit La Violette, tanner, h.; Marie Ferra, w. + 1; Achille Masson, printer, en. dom.</p> <p>*Louis Dupin, h.; Catherine Grenier, w. + 1</p> <p>*Pierre Labrègue, seaman, h.; Jeanne Totar, w. + 2</p> <p>* Robert Boullay, h.; Francoise Grenier, w. + 3</p> <p>*Noël Roze, shoemaker, h.; Marie Montmesny, w.</p> <p>*Jean Labrègue, seaman, h.; Jeanne Baillargeon, w.</p> <p>*Jean Baillargeon, h.; Esther Gaudreau, w. + her 3</p> <p>*Pierre Dufresne, seaman, h.; Anne Palin, w. + 1</p> <p>*Marin d'Allery, joiner, h.; Jeanne Dufresne, w.</p> <p>*Louis Gaborie, h.; Nicolle Soulard, w.</p> <p>*Nicolas Leblon, h.; Marguerite Leclerc, w. + 2</p> <p>*Jean Primon, h.; Marie Aubé, w.</p> <p>*David Estourneau, h.; Francoise Chapelain, w. + 2</p> <p>*Mathurin Gerbert dit de la Fontaine, h.; Isabelle Target, w. + 3</p> <p>*Pierre Fétau, h.; Gillette Savare, w.</p> <p>*Michel Montambault, h.; Marie Mesnier, w.</p> <p>*Jean Moreau de la Grange, h.; Anne Couture, w.</p> <p>*Jacques Bourdon sieur de la Grange, h.; Claire-Francoise de Paris, w. + 2; Antoine Baillon, dom. en.</p> <p>*Pierre Paillereau, h.; Elizabeth-Isabelle Roy, w.</p> <p>*Abel Turcault, miller, h.; Isabelle-Marie Giroux, w. + 2; Pierre Loir, dom. en.; Guillaume Duménil, dom. en.; Mathurin</p>	<p>Grin, dom. en.; Guybaudin dit St-Martin, dom. en.</p> <p>*Mathurin Chabot, h., serge weaver; Marie Mesangé, w. + 3</p> <p>*Jean Langlois, carpenter, h.; Charlotte Bellanger, w.</p> <p>*Jean Vallée, h.; Marie Martin, w.</p> <p>*Michel Chartier, net maker, h.; Marie Meusnier, w.</p> <p>*Antoine Dionne, h.; Catherine Ivory, w. + 1</p> <p>*René Valet, h.; Jeanne, w.</p> <p>* Laurent Denis, h.; Isabelle Augé, w. + 1</p> <p>*Charles Gaultier, h.; Catherine Camust, w. + 5; Mathias, dom. en.; Jacques Boutéleux, en.</p> <p>*Abel Lavot dit Laforge, edge-tool maker; Claire Turjon, w.</p> <p>*Hypolite Tiberge, tanner, h.; Renée Hervé, w. + 2; sister of Hervé</p> <p>*Claude Charlan, h.; Jeanne Pelletier, w. + 1</p> <p>*Pierre LeLat, h.; Francoise Crepel, w. + 1</p> <p>*Jean Charpentier, h.; Barbe Renaut, w. + 2</p> <p>*Jacques Billaudeau, h.; Geneviève Longchamp, w. + 6; Claude Fébure, dom. en.; Jean la Vasseur, dom. en.</p> <p>*Jacques Meneux, h.; Marguerite Le Preuvier, w. + 1; Jean Leclercq, en. dom.</p> <p>*Helle du Sau, seaman, h.; Magdelaine Nicolet, w. + 3</p> <p>*Nicolas Leblon, h.; Marguerite Lebel, w. + 2</p> <p>*Jacques de Launay, h.; Catherine Benard, w. + 2</p> <p>*René Esmon, h.; Marie Lafaye, w. + 2</p> <p>*Jean Rabouin, h.; Marguerite Ardienne, w. + 4</p> <p>*Charles Allaire, h.; Catherine Fievre, w. + 2</p> <p>*Pierre Gervais, baker, h.; Marie Bellin, w.</p> <p>*Benoist Ponsard, mason, h.; Marie Lesperance, w.</p> <p>*Marin Boucher, h.; Perrine Mallet, w. +1</p> <p>*Antoine Pouillet, carpenter, h.; Suzanne Miville, w. + 5</p>
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Unmarried or have spouses in France but living at Ile d'Orleans in 1666 Census	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *André Mestayer dit Cupidon, h. *Jacques Bussier dit Laverdure, tapestry maker, h. *Sébastien Doisson dit Lacroix, tailor *Clément Ruelle, h. *Jacques Cenest dit Labarre, edge-tool maker, h. *René Causet, h. *Jules Lestourneau, tailor, h. *Benjamin Dunet, tailor, h. *Jean Brocheur, h. *Jean Cheret, tanner, h. *Etienne Cheret, tanner, h. *Thomas Rondeau, nail maker, h. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Jean Guy, gunsmith, h. *Joachim Martin, h. *Jean Réalle, h. *Jean Chaludreau, h. *Louis Marin dit Beau Bisson, h. *Germain LePage, h. *Louis Le Page, h. *Jean Lequart, h. *Jean Arrivé, h. *Pierre Duchesne, h. Pierre Motte. h. *Isaac Brunet, h. *Francois Foucaut, h. *Francois Marquet, miller, h. *Jacques Guillot dit Maranda, seaman, h.
Workers who were not engagés Living on Ile d'Orleans in 1666 Census	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Jean-Baptiste Villain, goldsmith or silversmith, worker *Jacques Nolin, gunsmith, worker *Gervais Roche, mason, worker *René Gaultier de la Roze, shoemaker, worker *Pierre Coquillier, cloth weaver, worker *Toussaint, Jarday, worker *Guillaume le Mieux, worker *Barthélemy, worker 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Antoine Boulanger, worker *Charles, Petit, worker *Fabien Bruseau, worker *Martin Poisson, worker *Joanne Jouard, worker *Jacques Ardy, worker *Francois Marceau, worker *Etienne Beaufile, worker *Jcques Blurau, worker *Charles d'Alcour, worker *Michel Riffau, worker
1667 Census	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Guillaume Lelière; + 1 grandson; Jean Brière, servant; *Jacques Bernier dit Jean de Paris; Antoinette Garnier, w., + 5; Gilles Gautereau, dom; Pierre Nepveu, dom.; Guillaumee, Freté, dom. *Jacques le Roy, farmer of M. Dumesnil; Francois Noël, dom.; Louis, dom; *Etienne Brunet, tanner; Marie Therret, w. *Adrien Blanquet de la Fougère; Anne le Maistre, w. *Jacques Nolin, h. des Chastelez *Jean le Clerq; Marie Blanquet, w. + 4. *Marguerite de Chavigny, wd. of Thomas Douaire de Bondy; + 3. *Gabriel Gosselin; Francoise Lelièvre, w. + 7; Louis Sinadier, dom.; Jean Pacos, dom.; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Toussaint Gerdeau, dom.; *René Gaultier; Denis Thibault *Jean Pichet; *Jean Paulin; Jeanne Bardé, w. *Jean Langlois; Charlotte Bellenger, w. + his son *Mathurin Croisé; Renée Rivière, w. *Thomas Rondeau; Andrée Raymondière, w. *Jacques Busière dit la Verdure *Mathurin Chabot; Marie Mesange, w. + 3 *Jean Morandeau (Maranda), farmer of Mathieu Costé; Jeanne Cousin, w. + 5 *René du Bois dit Brisbois; Julienne Dumont, w. + 1 *Jacques Paradis * Jean Badeau; Marguerite Chaliufour, w.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Robert Chouet * Pierre Mothe * Jean Chaudereau * Louis Dupin; Catherine Grenier, w.; Antoine Brau * Laurent Benoist * Maurice Crespeau; Catherine La Verdure, w. + 1 * Laurent Denis; Isabelle Angers, w. * Thomas le Seur, farmer of Paul Vachon; Claude de Mangeon, w. * Antoine Guyosne (Dioinne); Catherine Yvory, w. + 1 * Pierre Chalu; Marie Bomin, w. + 4; Michel Arbout * Pierre Paillereau; Isabelle le Roy, w. * Charles Alaire; Catherine Fraire (Fiève), w. + 1 * Jean Fauché, farmer of sieur Niel; Jeanne de Richemont, w. + 2 * Nicolas Patenostre; Marguerite Breton, w. + 8 * Jean Royer; Marie Targer, w. + 1 * Louis Martineau; Madeleine Manicot (Marcot), w. * Jean Primont; Marie Aubert, w.; Jean Levasseur, dom. * Pierre Roch * Mathias Champagnat, farmer of sieur Gaultier; Suzanne Aubineau, w. + her 1. * David Estourneau; Francoise Chapelain, w. + 2 * Jacques Baudon dit la Grange; Claire- Francoise Paré, w. + 3 * Gabriel Ernet, farmer of sieur Thibierge * Nicolas Gendrez; Marie-Marthe Hubert, w. + 4 * Antoine Le Blanc * Jean Vallée; Marie Martin, (Hamelin?), w. * Joachim Martin (Hamelin?) * Jean Guy * Jean Rabouin; Marie Panelle, w. + 3 * Michel Chartier; Marie Menier, w. + 1 * Noel Roze (Royer); Marie de Montinenier, w. + 1 * Jean Charet; Etienne Charet, brothers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Jacques Lugny (de Leugré); Marie Topier, w. + 2 * Michel Montaubé (Montambault); Marie Mesure (Mesnier), w. + 1 * Phillipés Pasquier * Ozanny-Joseph Nado; Marguerite Abraham. w. + 1 * Jean Moreau; Anne Cousture, w. + 1 * Marin Nourisse; Thoinette Lamoureux, w. + 1 * Francois Chaussé * Jacques Genet dit LaBarre * Robert Boullay; Francise Grenier, w. + 3 * Pierre Boucher; Marie Saint-Denis, w. + 1 * Jean Ouymet; Renée Gagnon, w. + 2 * Jacques Jahan; Marie Ferrat, w. + 2 * Claude Charlan; Jeanne Pelletier, w. + 6 * Mathurin Gelbert; Isabelle Fargère, w. + 4 * Jean Le Houx; Isabelle Turgeon (Dugeon), w. + 3 * Abel Turguot, farmer of M. Levesques; Marie Gereau, w. + 3 * Jacques Billadeau; Geneviève Lonchamps, w. + 6 * Antoine Pepin dit Lachance; Marie Teste (Tetu), w. + 3; Antoine Drapeau, dom. * Jacques Asseline; Louise Roussin, w. + 2; Francois Béguigny, dom. * David Asseline * Francois Golin; Marie Rochon (Rochereau), w. + 5 * Louis Houlle; Marie-Madeleine Boucher, w. + 4; Robert Tourneroche, dom. * Jean Allairre; Périne Terrienne, w. + 2 * Nicolas Le Blond; Marguerite le Clercq, w. + 3 * Simon Lerreau; Suzanne Jarousselle, w. + 3; Jean Leclerc, dom. * Jacques de Launay; Catherine Besnard, w. + 2 * Guillaume Baucher Morency; Marie Paradis, w. + 4 * Jacques Perrot dit Villedaigne; Michelle Le Flot, w. + 4 * Robert Gagnon; Marie Parentelle, w. + 3
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<p>*Guillaume Landry; Gabrielle Baré, w. + 3</p> <p>*Pierre Lognon; Francoise Roussin, w. + 6; Jean Forget, dom.</p> <p>* Germain Le Page; Louise Le Page</p> <p>*Gabriel Rousseau; Mathurine Le Roux, w. + 5</p> <p>*Maurice Arivé, farmer of madame Dailleboust; Jacquette Tourande, w.</p> <p>*René Esmond; Marie La Faye, w. + 2</p> <p>*Louis Gabory; Nicolle Soulard, w.</p> <p>*Pierre Duchesne; Catherine Rivet, w. + 1</p> <p>*Vincent Chrestien</p> <p>*Pierre Offroy, farmer of sieur de la Vigne</p> <p>*Guillaume Baucher; Adrienne Grandjean, w.</p> <p>*Jean Corbeau des Lauriers; Cathherine La Cour, w. + 4</p> <p>*Jacques Meneux sieur Chateauneuf; Marguerite Féburier, w.</p> <p>*Pierre Lat; Francoise Crespeau, w. + 2</p> <p>*Symphorien Rousseau; Jeanne Sivallon, w. + 3</p> <p>*Francois Du Pont; Suzanne Jarelle, w. + 2</p> <p>*Grégoire de Blois; Francoise Viger, w. + 2</p>	<p>*Pierre Gaulin; Jacquette Lauvergnere, w.</p> <p>*Nicolas de Launay; Anne-Antoinette Durand, w. + 3</p> <p>*Jean Moricet</p> <p>*Jean Arrivé; Jeanne Barbereau, w. + 1</p> <p>*Francois Dumast; Marguerite Roy, w.</p> <p>*Jean Desmarests,; Anne Lesont, w.; an orphan</p> <p>*Pierre La Brecque; Jeanne Chotart, w. + 2</p> <p>*Michel Homme; Marie (Barbe) Valade, w. + 4</p> <p>*Jean Baillargeon; + 2</p> <p>*Jean La Brecque; Jeanne Baillargeon, w.</p> <p>*Nicolas Gariseau</p> <p>*Mathurin Tjibaudeau; Marie Roy. w.</p> <p>*Pierre Dufresne; Anne Patin, w. + 2</p> <p>*Antoine Paulet; Suzanne Minille, w. + 5</p> <p>*Jean Pelletier; (Anne) Langlois, w. + 4</p> <p>*Mathurin Belouard; Jean Reard; Jean Jouanne; Jacques Tardy; Francois Marceau; Jean Robert; Francois Daneau; Etienne Contant; Martin Poisson; Pierre Blaye; *Gervais Rochon; Clément Ruel; Marin Dallery; Jean Estourneau; Thomas Cas; LaPointe; Duberg; Rondeau</p> <p>Total 529</p>
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Early Ancestors on Île d'Orléans

Kateri (Teri) Dupuis

Never having been in Québec City and its environs, I was anxious to see the villages of my ancestors. So, in the summer of 2007, I drove there to explore the area. After having visited old Québec City, its churches, *allées*, monuments, Château Frontenac, etc. I drove over the bridge to Île d'Orléans, the glorious island of some of my ancestors:

*Jean Losé and Marie Jalais, my ggggggggrandparents, lived on the island. Their children: Paul, Marguerite, Marie Anne and Joseph, were baptized at Ste-Famille in the 1670s. Paul was my ggggggggrandfather.

*Henri Picoron and Marguerite Martin were married at St-Pierre on 9 February 1705. They were my ggggggggrandparents.

Claude Panneton and Marguerite Doison, my ggggggggrandparents, were married at Ste-Famille on 30 October 1687.

Marguerite Panneton, my ggggggggrandmother, was baptized at Ste-Famille on 21 August 1688.

After visiting the churches and enjoying the Rivière St-Laurent scenery from the island, I found a restaurant that served country farm meals. I could only guess that my ancestors some 300+ years ago had eaten some of the same types of foods that I was now enjoying. From there I stopped at a winery that produced fruit wines from the trees of the island. Had my ancestors had time to make some wine? The tastes were enough to prompt me to buy a few bottles to bring back to Wisconsin.

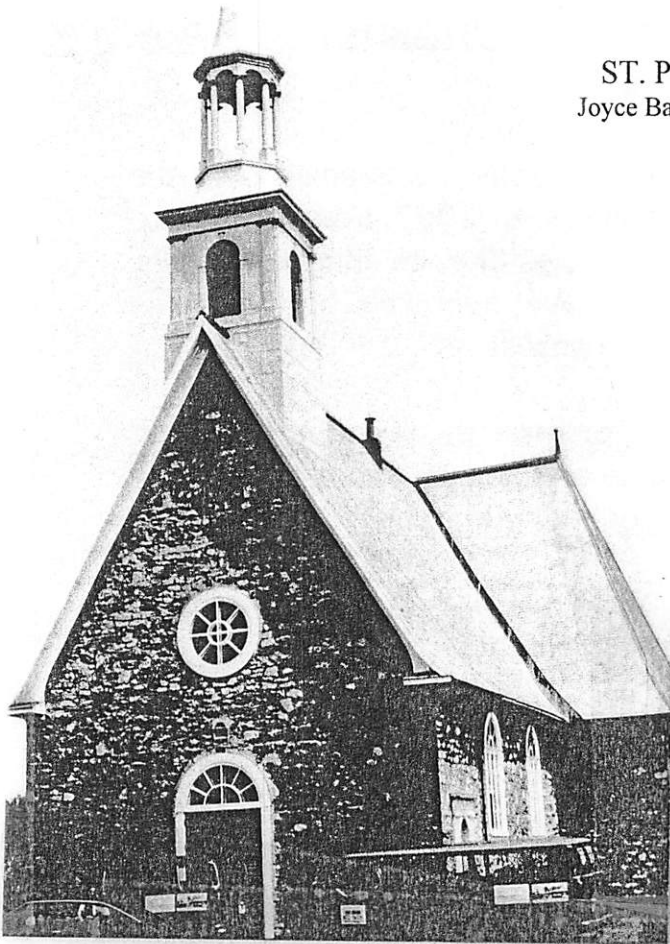
Returning to the mainland over the bridge I could clearly see the beautiful falls of Montmorency. What a sight! Of course, I had to visit Montmorency because I have many ancestors from there as well.

Months later I sat by my fireplace on a long, cold winter night with a glass of apple wine remembering my short but delightful visit to Île d'Orléans.

Hopefully I will return to Île d'Orléans and spend time enjoying the beautiful fields leading to Rivière St-Laurent, walking the streets, visiting the orchards and vineyards, and meeting the friendly folk of the island.
Je me souviens.

ST. PIERRE

Joyce Banachowski



Four sons of my original Cote ancestor, Jehan Côté, who arrived in New France in 1634 and married Anne Martin in 1635, were among the first settlers at St. Pierre on Ile d'Orleans. They were Jean, Noel, Mathieu and Martin. A fifth son, Louis, who married Elizabeth Langlois received a land grant from Charles de Lauzon-Charny at Ste-Famille, Ile d'Orleans.

Others who settled in the St. Pierre parish were Mme de la Taesseau, Gabriel Gosselin, children of Gabrielle Gosselin, widow of Jean LeClerc, Jean Pigeon, Jean Nolain, René Pelletier, René Coubleau, Jean Langlois, Jean-Baptiste Couture, Thomas Cordeau, Mathurin Chabot, Mathurin Choret, Michel Maranda la jeune, Fabien Presseau, Michel Aubin, Laurent Denis, Antoine Goulet, Antoine Laport, Francois Ferland, Pierre Paradis, Guillaume Paradis, Jean Mathieu, Mathurin Bellor (Bellon), Denis Roberge, Maurice Crespeau, Jacques Ratté, Pierre Roberge, Joachim Martin, Vincent Guillot, Antoine Juchereau, and Jean Bouchard



THE MARITIME TRADITION OF FRANCE IN CANADA

Ann La Marre

The relationship between the French and the sea is an ancient and natural one given the long Atlantic and Mediterranean coastlines of France. All along the coast but especially from what would become the provinces of Normandy and Brittany, French fishing fleets set out to sea in search of the great schools of cod that were prized for their succulent flesh. The fishermen learned that when they followed these fish, they would be able to bring home catches that were bountiful.

The most adventurous of these fishermen may have landed on the eastern sea coast of Canada before Christopher Columbus! Historians have been gathering evidence that the French were fishing off the Grande Banks of Maritime Canada well before 1492. The logical argument being that even today the schools of fish follow the continental edges or shelves and to catch these schools, fishermen would follow the coast. This unknown new land (Newfoundland) would have been seen by these sailors as a source for replenishing water and in those days before refrigeration, a place to smoke and salt the catch before the trip home. The closely connected fishermen tried to keep their new source of supply to themselves, but the steady growth of their catch in both size and quality naturally attracted the attention of tax collectors and the king. The French claimed this New France for the crown. In addition, it began regulating fishing and other resources of this territory for its benefit.

This was the period when Bourbon Kings like Louis XIV were spending vast amounts on building palaces and other grand royal works. The royal exchequer needed a constant source of new revenues. The crown employed a system of agents to channel all the wealth and resources of this new land to the crown. The king selected sailing merchants from the coastal areas of France, principally Brittany and Normandy, to make money for him and themselves. The crown looked for men who were skilled in both business and seamanship and wealthy enough to own their own boats so they could easily make the many trips between New and Old France.

In sixteen hundred, records show these men were granted royal commissions to supply goods to the early settlers. Settlers were forced to buy goods through these middle men to meet their many needs. The agents were also commissioned to ship to France all possible sources of wealth from the developing areas of New France. Furs, fish and timbers especially suited for ship building were among the first products exported by Canada. These agents also sponsored exploration to find other sources of royal revenue such as minerals.

These merchants became familiar with the river system of the Saint Lawrence which was a natural connection between the Atlantic ocean and the eastern region of what is now Quebec. They petitioned the king for the right to control shipping ports along the river and in this way increase their businesses. New world agents of the king established family strong holds based on the many islands in the St. Lawrence between Quebec and the Atlantic. The families from these islands often established a headquarters store which became the base they operated as a hub for smaller stores further up river and into the

interior. These stores were placed closer to the sources of furs. They supported a system of traders who lived with Indians during the prime winter trapping season and started the furs toward European markets. Many of these trading sites became the port cities of the United States and Canada. Milwaukee was one of these. The French unlike the English accepted the Indian life style and took parts of it to improve their businesses. The Indians, especially the Hurons, had mastered the art of long distance canoeing which the French copied to establish a well regulated supply line to transport furs and trading goods.

These sailor families planned to be a large source of sons to explore new waterways and establish new trading posts. By 1670, most of the Great Lakes were well traveled routes to the rich resources of the interior. The period between the first settlements of New France and the defeat of France on the Plains of Abraham saw the lakes and rivers of Canada and the future Northwest Territory become a well mapped transportation system well known to the sailors of New France.

The English were quick to recognize the success of the French maritime operations in their new possession. While large numbers of farming French settlers were forced from their farms, the sailing French were integrated into English controlled firms. The flow of traded goods now brought money to the British Crown's coffers. The country of British Canada was developed by the crown. London found the imported English ideas did not always work as well in the new world. English fishermen found that their dredgers for fishing did not work as well as the French nets and traps; so they adopted their methods. The fishing fleet became a mixture of French and English with the English running the marketing side of the business because of their connections with England.

The business partnerships between the English and French brought profit for both. Canada was an important source of raw materials for the ship building industry. The virgin forest of Canada supplied many masts and other raw materials for British naval and merchant ships. The French harvested and the English exported materials that allowed England to become a world center of ship building. England after defeating France grew to become a world power dominating in this field because of its Canadian connection.

When England granted more independence to Canada under the Dominion, French Canadians continued to find success in maritime trade and used the bond formed during sailing to continue their culture. English sailors were forced to learn French to operate as a crew with French sailors.

During the 1800's Canadian governments worked hard at maintaining a strong bond with England and all things English, while the French worked hard to maintain their identity. The French worked at maintaining a strong role in all things maritime while the rest of their role in Canada was repressed. Today, while the whole country is bilingual, the language of its sea going side, at least on the east coast, leans towards the French.

JEAN- BAPTISTE CHARBONNE
(CHARBONNEAU).

(Son of Toussaint and Sacaguea)

Marilyn Bourbonnais

In the winter of 1805, the Lewis and Clark expedition decided to build a fort for protection for the winter. Toussaint was requested to stay and help with his two wives, Little Otter and Bird Woman, Sacaguea, who was pregnant and delivered a boy, Jean-Baptiste.

In spring they set out to continue their exploration of the Louisiana Purchase. The transportation in canoes ended and it was necessary to find another source of transportation. Sacaguea found her original tribe and was able to trade for horses. Upon returning from the Pacific, the Charbonne's returned to their home. Each of the participants in the expedition received a plot of land to live on.

When Jean-Baptiste was 6 years old, Sacaguea and Toussaint met Clark in St. Louis. Clark agreed to oversee the education of young Jean-Baptiste Charbonne.

In 1823, Jean-Baptiste met Prince Paul Wilhelm, Duke of Würtemberg and accompanied him on a visit of the former Louisiana purchase. In return Prince Paul offered to take Jean-Baptiste to Germany and help further his education. Jean-Baptiste already knew English and an Indian dialect. In Europe he learned several other languages.

Six years later he returned to St. Louis and became a mountain man, staying with Indians and wagon trains. He came across a wagon train of Mormon military heading to San Diego to fight the Mexicans. He was welcomed in San Diego and became mayor and judge. He

awarded judgments in favor of the Indians angering some people.

Then he left and headed to the gold mines north of the city of Auburn. He did not find gold and took a job in a hotel where he stayed for eighteen years. The call of the wild stirred him when he heard about a gold strike in Montana.

Enroute, at the age of 61, he attempted to swim the Owyhee River which was icy cold. He developed a cold which quickly turned to pneumonia which took his life. Some say, he died of mountain fever traveling from California to Montana. A monument now stands on the plot of ground where he died.

COMING UP

11 October 2008: Wisconsin State Genealogical Society 2008 Fall Seminar: Family History Treasures at the National Archives; Holiday Inn Express and Janesville Conference Center: hosted by Rock County Genealogical Society. Topics to be Covered: military research, pension research, treasury records and Publishing Your Genealogical Work. The featured speaker will be Craig R. Scott.

28 February 2009: 34th Annual Conference sponsored by DuPage County Genealogical Society at Hilton Garden Inn, 4070 East Main St., St. Charles, Illinois. They will feature *Everton's Genealogical Helper* managing editor, Leland K. Meitzler. He will speak on witnesses, tax records, "Chasing Women".and more. Contributing editor, Jeff Bockman will speak on "They Came in ships," and "Drilling Down for DNA". For information: www.dcgsg.org

3-4 April, 2009: Wisconsin State Genealogical Society will sponsor their Gene-A-Rama at Madison Marriott West, 1313, John Q. Hammons, Drive, Middleton, WI. The featured speaker will be Christine Rose. For information: <http://wsgs.org>

18 April 2009: MCGS Biennial Genealogical Workshop at Serb Hall, 5101 W. Oklahoma Ave., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

29-31 May 2009: OGS Conference 2009, "From the Printed Page to the Digital Age" held at Sheridan College, 1430 Trafalgar Road, Oakville, Ontario; For information: write Halton-Peel Branch, P.O. Box 24, Streetsville, Ontario Canada L 5 M 2 B 7

NEWS NOTES

From *Acadian Genealogy Exchange*, Vol. 37, May and October Issues: Rev. Parkman's Diary has been covered. Parkman was a minister who befriended many Acadians who were in exile in Massachusetts. It will be continued in future issues. Anyone who has ancestors who were exiled will find this diary of interest.

History Magazine, July, 2008 has an interesting article on "Quebec City in the 1600s" Quebec celebrated its 400th birthday this year.

Mémoires de la Société généalogique canadienne-français, Vol. 58, no. 3, Autumn 2007: There are several articles of interest: the voyages of Champlain to New France, the residence of

Champlain, Champlain and his companions in Paris in 1608 and The first families of Quebec.

Columns, Vol. 29 No. 1, Jan-Feb 2008: Wisconsin Historical Society Museum, Madison, has a collection of moccasins from the late 1800s to the 1900s from numerous Indian tribes from the Great Lakes and Plains regions.

From *Je Me Souviens*, Vol. 31, No. 1, Spring 2008: There is an article by Susan C. Meates entitled "Family Tree DNA and Genetic Genealogy". It answers many questions concerning DNA in an understandable manner. Many of you should find it of interest.

From *Everton's Genealogical Helper*, July/August, 2008: **Ancestry.ca** has posted the Drouin collection of French-Canadian family history records. They include Quebec vital and church records, Quebec notarized records, Acadia Catholic church records, Ontario Catholic church records, early U.S French Catholic records and miscellaneous French records.

From *American-Canadian Genealogist*, Issue 116 & 117, Vol. 34, No. 2 & 3, 2008: There is an article on Oculopharyngeal Muscular Dystrophy (OPMD) a genetic disease which has been traced back to the Emard /Aymard sisters from France.

From *Le Réveil Acadien*, Vol. 24, No. 1- 3, February, May and August 2008: An ongoing article on the "Pioneers of Ancient Acadie" by Jacques Nerrou and an article by Helen Morin Maxson on "The Acadians of North Carolina." It includes the 29 June 1755 Lunenburg list.

Because page two of the membership form was inadvertently left out of the last mailing, use this sheet to **submit any changes** you might have in surnames researched, etc.

Please sent it by 15 December to: FCGW, PO Box 414, Hales Corners, WI 53130-0414

Name _____

What article(s) will you write for the *Quarterly*? _____

What subject(s)/article(s) would you be interested in reading about in the *Quarterly*? _____

List up to 10 names and localities that you are researching. Use back if necessary.

What queries do you have? You can submit queries any time of the year free of charge.

What suggestions do you have for the meetings? programs? speakers?

Check the areas in which you would be willing to serve.

☐ write articles for the *Quarterly*

☐ submit a family for "Borderlines"

☐ present a program

☐ work on a committee

☐ make phone calls

☐ work on the website

☐ act as a mentor to new members

☐ do research

☐ answer questions

☐ other

Thank you.

FCGW

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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

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

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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