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WOMEN OF NEW FRANCE AND FRENCH CANADA

Joyce Banachowski

In previous issues I have covered the "Marriageable Girls and Fille du Roi", (Vol. 15, # 3) and "The Dévotes", (Vol. 20, # 4), two important groups of women who helped to establish New France. This issue, however, will concentrate on women in general, their lives and their place in the society of New France and French Canada. These two groups of women, however, were valuable in the development of New France, and thus are mentioned in this article. They have been covered in greater detail in the aforementioned volumes of the Quarterly.

The Jesuits were among the first to come to New France. Their primary goal was to convert the native population to Catholicism and in addition they were to provide religious needs to the French population.

The basic philosophy of the religious of France in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries was carried over by the Jesuits to New France. Women were to be men's helpmates because they did not have the capacity to reason and were weaker and therefore, were to be governed by men. Women were to be obedient. They were dangerous to the

good order of society and were potentially allies to satan. They were dangerous as sexual, pleasure seeking beings whose only hope for salvation was to have a good Christian marriage for the purpose of procreation.¹ This basic philosophy goes back to Aristotle where men were superior to women and should rule over their wives in a household. Their role was to regenerate and to be silent. In the 13th century, Aristotle's philosophy influenced St. Thomas Aquinas who believed women were physically, morally and mentally weak and it was right and necessary for women to be obedient to their husbands. They had no role, but reproduction. Women were also immature and were to be devoted to their husband and children, and women were attracted to the devil. The writings of Aquinas were what influenced the Christian minds of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.²

It was considered sinful if a man refused to feed his wife and children and provide them with the necessities; he was sinful if he failed to make his wife obey him.

¹ Anderson, Karen, *Chain Her by One Foot*, pp. 55-57.

² *Ibid.*, pp. 57-61.

He was responsible for the good conduct of his wife. (If a wife sinned because he had not kept her under control, he was also responsible for her sins). He was sinful if he seriously beat her, called her injurious names or left her because he suspected her of adultery with no proof. He also could not prevent her from attending mass or serving God.³

She sinned if she refused to obey her husband concerning family, home, morals, values and the kind of company they kept. She was to live where he decided. She was to tolerate his

³ *Ibid.*, pp. 68-69.

shortcomings. A woman who provoked her husband was considered quarrelsome, unruly and impatient. She sinned if she was proud of her looks, goods, or parentage. She was to show patience and respect and honor her husband no matter what he did to her. Her role was to bear children — 8-12 or more was common.⁴

The seventeenth century Indian women in the native populations of New France were not like anything the Europeans had seen. There were two Native Peoples near the French settlements —

⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 69-70.

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the Algonquin-Speaking who were hunters and gatherers and the Iroquois who were settled in villages. Among the Iroquois, the women held the real power. The lands, fields, harvests, and children were theirs. Women grew the crops and were responsible for feeding the family. Succession, was through them; they elected and deposed the Council of Elders. Among the hunter-gatherers there was much less political or social structure. Polygamy was common. Native women were freer before marriage than the French women. Divorce was by mutual consent. The missionaries were appalled at the Native customs and they attempted to impose their Christian beliefs on them. The clash of the two cultures had more of an effect on the native women than it did on the men. Ready made products replaced their craft skills and their position in the family and political power were threatened.⁵ The Indian women were more difficult to convert than Indian men. They had closer ties to the religious rites of their tribes; they did not want to adopt the Catholic morality, and they lost status if they accepted the life the missionaries wished them to have.⁶

During the Iroquois wars, Indian women did not take part in fighting. If French women were taken prisoner, they were tortured by the Indian women. Captured children were often adopted by the tribes, and were raised in the wilderness. Life in the bush appealed to many French colonists, however, only men chose to live this way. The first women to live Indian style were Métis women.⁷

⁵ The Clio Collective, *Quebec Women: A History*, pp. 19-20.

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 24.

⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 25.

MEETING SCHEDULE

Meetings are held every second Thursday of the month in the Community Room, G110, at Mayfair Shopping Center. Enter at the Northeast 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 meetings begin at 7:30 p.m.

12 February 2009: Pea Soup and Johnny Cake Meeting

12 March 2009: Presentation of the book, *Alphonsine* by Alice Kegley

9 April 2009: The library will be open for research

One of the most famous was Isabelle Montour. She was born Elizabeth Couc. Her father was Pierre Couc, a *coureur-des-bois*, who was known as Fleur-de-Cognac and her mother was an Algonquin, Marie Métiouamégougoue. Elizabeth was born in August 1667 at Cap-de-la-Madeleine. By 1673, there were four daughters and two sons in the family, and they decided to move to the opposite side of the St. Lawrence on the St-Francois River. In 1679, Elizabeth witnessed the rape and murder of her older sister, Jeanne. Elizabeth's mother told her that in an Indian society there was no such thing as rape before the coming of the French. In 1684, Elizabeth married Joachim Germano, a *coureur-des-bois*. Her husband and her brother-in-law were involved in the fur trade around the Great Lakes. In 1693, the entire family—men, women and children—were at Michilimakinac. The

Couc sisters were now using the name, Montour. They were the first white women to settle in the Great Lakes region. At age 28, Elizabeth was a widow and had become famous for her talent as an interpreter. She later married an Iroquois chief, and took on a new life. She died in 1749 in Pennsylvania.⁸

Life in Seventeenth Century New France

The first married European woman in New France in 1617 was Marie Rollet, wife of Louis Hébert, apothecary and farmer. The first wealthy woman to come was Hélène Boule, wife of Samuel Champlain. She came in 1620 at the age of 22. She was 12 when she married Champlain, and her dowry financed one of his earlier expeditions. She stayed in New France four years, then returned to France where she retired to an Ursuline convent.⁹

Although there were a few earlier, the first French colonists who came as a part of a real intent to permanently colonize began to arrive in 1634. Most of them were men. There were a few families, and young women were scarce and those who came were quickly married.

What was life like for these women in seventeenth century New France? From the Indians, the colonists learned about new foods and medicines, moccasins, canoes, snowshoes, how to make containers of birch bark, and how to protect themselves from the mosquitoes. The French women, not only cooked and kept house, but they had to learn how to fire a musket, and do heavy work, jobs which were generally assigned to men

— “burning and clearing land, using a pick, building, planting, harvesting, skinning animals and insulating houses.”¹⁰ In rural areas, men and women worked together from clearing and plowing land, planting and harvesting crops, to building a house to keeping accounts and managing purchases and sales. Wives of artisans and craftsmen were skilled in assisting their husbands. Both town and country women often kept accounts, and managed apprentices and domestic help. Due to the frequent absences of husbands due to the fur trade or to military or militia responsibilities, women were often in charge of households, farms and businesses.¹¹

In Acadia, Francoise-Marie Jacquelin de la Tour spent most of four years traveling between her husband's fort, New England and France to protect his interests in Acadian trade. In 1645, while she was at Fort La Tour when her husband was gone, she took charge of forty-five soldiers to hold the fort against Menou D'Aulnay. They held the fort for three days before it was captured. She had to witness the execution of nearly all of its men.¹²

Sometimes, women were in direct combat. Charlevoix relates that in 1661, during an Iroquois raid against Montreal, even the women fought to the death; none would surrender.¹³

On 22 October 1692, fourteen year old Madeleine de Verchères was in the fields when about twenty settlers were

⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 26.

⁹ Prentice, *Canadian Women: A History*, pp. 41-42.

¹⁰ Clio Collective, *op. cit.*, pp. 20-21

¹¹ Prentice, *op. cit.*, p. 50.

¹² *Ibid* and Noel, Jan, *Rethinking Canada*, p. 41.

¹³ Noel, *Ibid*.

captured by the Iroquois. She narrowly escaped and shut herself inside the fort on her parent's seigneurie at Chambly. She organized its defense and by firing a cannon warned other nearby forts. She held the fort until help came. Two years previously, 1690, her mother had been in a similar fight. What was unique about Madeleine was that in 1699 and again later when she was in her forties, she made a claim for a pension for her heroic deed.¹⁴

These first women who came to New France had lives of extreme poverty. Their children slept on straw mattresses or bullrushes on the floor with a blanket of dog hair, bear or moose skins, or ox hides. They had few clothes. The clothing they brought from France had to last a number of years. Only a few of the wealthy had a change of clothes. Women sewed only dresses and undershirts. All other clothing was ready made clothing which had to be imported from France. The colony was dependent on France, not only for clothing and fabrics for bedding, sails, etc., but for imported silks, farm tools, wine, brandy, needles, spices, sugar, French shoes, metal pots, utensils and numerous small comforts. The cost was prohibitive to most of the colonists. The clothes of the dead would be sold at an enormous profit. Spinning wheels and weaving had not yet appeared in New France. The time of women had to be spent on other necessary tasks, and materials and skills in this area were few. Diets were made up of peas, wheat or barley bread, fat and eels.¹⁵ Soups, stews, roasts and breads cooked in open fireplaces were regular meals. Women in the rural areas had to butcher, cure and dry meats, tend

to production of dairy, poultry, vegetable and fruit products besides their cooking. In the Richelieu Valley, squash, onions, cabbage and tobacco were commonly raised in their gardens. In Acadia, cabbage, beets, carrots, chives, onions, shallots, turnips and salad greens were traditionally grown. Where possible, the women in towns also had vegetable gardens and cared for cows and poultry. However most of their produce and grains were purchased from rural areas outside the towns.¹⁶ Hunting did bring meat and a source of protein. However, in spite of these conditions, the colonists were healthier than their counterparts in France. Women were heavier and died less often in childbirth. If they survived their first few pregnancies, they had a chance of rather long lives.¹⁷ Second, third and succeeding generations had improved conditions of living.

It is estimated that 18 to 25 % of the men in New France were legally involved in the fur trade. Many others were illegally in the fur trade — some full time and others part time. Men frequently left to conduct their business leaving their wives to carry on at home. The further the fur trade extended, the more frequent and the longer they were gone.¹⁸ A few women became directly involved in the fur trade.

In Trois Rivières, there were two women who were involved in the fur trade. One was Jeanne Enard, wife of Christophe Crevier and mother-in-law to Pierre Boucher, with six children. In 1652, her husband admitted she was the head of the fur trading and of the family as well. The second, Mathurine Poisson, wife of

¹⁴ *Clio Collective, op. cit.*, p. 27.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 21-22.

¹⁶ Prentice, . . . , p. 49.

¹⁷ *Clio Collective, op. cit.*, pp. 21-22.

¹⁸ Noel, Jan, *Women in New France*, p. 2.

Jacques Aubuchon, was a merchant and was involved in selling imported goods to the colonists. In 1658, she was operating in her own name and did not have to have the permission of her husband.¹⁹

In the towns in the seventeenth century, women generally ran small business which sold imported items and furs. The wives of merchants learned to keep books, and to run businesses when their husbands were gone, which was frequently.²⁰ Therefore, it was not unusual for a widow to continue her husband's business if he died. Peter N. Moogk, in his book, *Building a House in New France*, states that he found one trade contractor who was a woman. She was Madeleine Chrestien, the widow of Chicouane. It was to repair and improve the house of Pierre Bienvenu and his wife. The contract was signed 13 November 1695 with the notary, C. Maugue.²¹ Widows and wives of artisans brought in additional income by keeping inns or taverns adjacent to their husband's workshops. They made easy profits by cheating Indians and getting soldiers and others drunk. Some of these places became gambling sites, and some tavern owners became prostitutes, at times bringing their daughters and female servants into the business. Very few of the madams got into trouble with the law. Women took part in making family decisions and they accompanied their husbands to the notary concerning matters of property, marriage, donations, guardianships, leases, apprenticeships

for their children, contracts, powers of attorney, etc.²²

Between 1634 and 1662, some single women were recruited for unmarried colonists by individuals, (usually by merchants or seigneurs), religious communities, or agents of the 100 Associates. In 1629, The Kirk brothers had taken Quebec city, and Canada was not returned to the French until July 1632. After this, the *Compagnie des Cents Associés* (Company of 100 Associates) brought some fur traders to New France. Colonization did not really begin until 1634. Robert Giffard was in France 1632-1633 recruiting families from Perche for his seigneurie of Beauport. Most of those who came were married couples or families. Francoise Grenier was the only single girl to arrive in 1634. Two single girls arrived in both 1635 and 1636. Three arrived in 1637, none in 1638, three in 1639, one in 1640 and two in 1641. In 1641, about 50 colonists came with Jeanne Mance to help establish Villemarie (Montreal), but none of these were single girls. In 1642, three arrived, one in 1643, one in 1644 and two in 1645—a total of 23 over a twelve year period. In the 1650's the number of marriageable women arriving increased. According to Peter J. Gagné a total of 262 *Filles a Marier* arrived in New France between 1634 and 1663 prior to the coming of the *Fille du Roi*.²³

Those girls who came between 1632 and 1641 were brought over by individuals. Most of those who came between 1642 and 1654 were recruited by Jeanne Mance or Monsieur de La Dauversière

¹⁹ Foulché-Delbosc, Isabel, "Women of New France," in *Canadian Historical Review*, Vol. 21, No. 2, June 1940, p. 148.

²⁰ Noel, *op. cit.*, p. 2.

²¹ Moogk, Peter N., *Building a House in New France*, pp. 60, 64.

²² Noel, Jan, *op. cit.*, pp. 22-23.

²³ Gagné, Peter J., *Before the King's Daughters: The Filles a Marier, 1634-1662*, pp. 25-28; 39.

or were sent by Queen Mother, Anne of Austria. Those who came between 1655 and 1662 came alone or in small groups. Some were brought over by relatives or religious groups. Others had their passages paid by the *Communauté des Habitants* who hired them as servants for settlers in New France.²⁴

Those women who came to New France as *engagées*, usually worked as servants in the household of one of the settlers. They were often hired by a businessman who had returned to France and acted as an agent for a colonist in New France. He would hire a man or a maid servant and would advance them money for clothing, food and passage. These girls also married but not until their twenties after they had worked off their contracts which were usually for two or three years, but the contracts could be for longer periods of time.²⁵

During this period of time there were three girls who were hired as servants of Pierre Boucher, Commandant of the fort and interim governor. They were Louise de Mousseau (contract 29 March 1655), Marie Pomponnelle (contract 24 July 1656) and Anne Boyer (contract 14 May 1658). All three contracts were drawn up by Ameau.²⁶

There were disputes which appeared in the courts which indicate some of the girls had been brought to court because they decided to get married before their contracts were completed.

Judithe Rigault had been hired to serve the Governor's wife, Mme. Le Neuf de La Poterie, for five years, at 30 livres per

year. Francois Le Maître dit le Picard, a tailor and soldier at the the Trois Rivières garrison and Judithe decided to marry, but Judithe had two years and five months not completed on her contract. Mme LeNeuf was upset at Judithe's leaving because of the money she had invested in her. Mme Le Neuf de La Poterie had spent 119 livres, 9 sols and 7 deniers for clothing and other items needed for the voyage to New France, and 30 livres, 13 sols as an advance on her passage. When Judithe arrived, she needed medical attention and was incapacitated for two months. After her recovery, Judithe was lent to Mme d'Ailleboust of Montreal for nine months, and Judithe chose to leave at an inopportune time at the time of planting crops. Mme Le Neuf took Judithe's personal belongings and took the matter to the lieutenant civil et criminal at Trois Rivières asking for passenger expenses and for compensation for items broken while Judithe was with her. On 9 June 1654, the decision was that Judithe was not to be paid for her two months of illness or for her nine months with Mme d'Ailleboust. (Judith could make a claim against Mme d'Ailleboust for the nine months). Judithe was to pay Mme Le Neuf for the expenses after deducting her wages. Judithe and her husband appealed to the Governor-General in Quebec. On 21 July 1654, Jean de Lauzon made the final decision. The passage was assessed at 31 livres, 8 sols and 4 deniers. Judithe was given credit for the time of her illness and her nine months with Mme d'Ailleboust. (Now Mme LeNeuf would have to go after Mme d'Ailleboust for those wages.) Because Mme Le Neuf witnessed the marriage contract and because she did not oppose the banns, she would not receive any payment for the remainder

²⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 37-38.

²⁵ Foulché-Delbosc, *op. cit.*, , p. 138.

²⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 136.

of the bond contract, and she had to return to Judithe, her personal belongings. Judithe was to repay her mistress for the clothing and other items advanced to her and for her passage, after deducting her wages for two years seven months—77 livres, 10 sols.²⁷

Michel Le Neuf, Sieur du Hérissou, the local judge of Trois Rivières, while in Quebec, found an older woman, Anne Le Sont, and convinced her to sign a contract as his housekeeper for life. The contract was signed 21 November 1655. On 16 January 1656, after their return to Trois Rivières, Anne Le Sont married Jean Desmarais. The judge appealed to the court; showed the bond contract and tried to prevent the marriage banns. He claimed the groom had left a wife in France and that Anne LeSont was at least sixty. While the case was still in court, the Jesuit, Father Gareau, satisfied Jean was not a bigamist, married them after dispensing one of the marriage banns. Jean Desmarais was willing to pay Le Neuf, but Anne was angered and blamed him for the insult, he had made against her in court. On 15 May 1656, the situation was resolved by Pierre Boucher. Jean Desmarais was to pay Sieur du Hérissou 24 livres, 10 sols, which is the amount that had been advanced to Anne in Quebec plus 50 livres to repay him for the number of objects lost while she was employed by him. She also had to pay the notarial costs for drawing up the original bond, but she was to get the 20 livres due her for the four months of service, and her personal effects, but she was to apologize to him in court for insults she made towards him.²⁸

²⁷ *Ibid.*, pp. 137-138.

²⁸ *Ibid.*, pp. 136-137.

Between 1663 and 1673, the king of France became involved in an effort to provide wives to the men of New France. These were the *fille du Roi* and were transported by the crown. The king paid a dowry in clothing and supplies for the household. Some received a cow, utensils or seed. The recruiters were to make sure the girls were unmarried. They received a fee for each girl they recruited. As soon as the girls signed up, they were sent by foot to Dieppe or La Rochelle where they left for New France. A woman was in charge of them for the two month crossing. On a rare occasion, when a woman was pregnant, she would be returned to France. It is interesting to note that the men could return to France after their three year engagements were up, but these women could not return. The girls chose their spouses. Their decisions were often based on where they would live. Widows were sought after because they often had assets, house, tools or possibly, land partially cleared. Most women wanted men with no children.²⁹

The women were sent to marry and to have children. To assure early marriages, Talon issued orders that fathers would be taken to court and ordered to pay a fine if daughters, age 16 and sons 20 were not married. Every six months the fathers would be brought to court until their sons or daughters were married. The king gave 20 livres to each of the parties if they married in the stipulated age. As an added incentive, a father of ten children received a yearly pension of 300 livres and those with twelve children received 400 livres. This amount increased as the family size increased.³⁰

²⁹ The Clio Collection, *op. cit.*, p. 43-44.

³⁰ Costain, Thomas B., *The White and The Gold*, pp. 286-287.

In New France before 1680, marriages were held after the ships arrived between August and October. Later on, as the male-female population evened out, winter became the most popular time. Because most of the men were farmers or in construction work which took up a great deal of time in spring and summer, they preferred marriage in fall or winter. The church also had restrictions which forbid marriages during Advent or Lent. In some cases permission would be granted if the couple could show that they did not purposely wait for those periods and that if they did not marry then, it would cause loss or hardship. Friday and Saturdays were days of abstinence and Sunday required church attendance in their own parishes. Therefore, these three days were inappropriate for marriages. In 1690, the first synod of Quebec said that Monday morning was the most appropriate time for a marriage. Marriages were to be held only in the morning after the couples had received communion the day before. Marriages were forbidden if the couple had received communion before marriage on the same day. Afternoon marriages were also forbidden.³¹ Although these rules were set down in the seventeenth century, they were followed beyond the Quebec Synod in 1690.

Most Canadian girls married between the ages of 12 and 16 — 13 being the most common. The general custom was to be married at puberty. There were some cases when marriage contracts were drawn up before the age of 12, but they had to wait for marriage until the

girl reached the age of 12 or 13.³² One of my ancestors, Marie-Madeleine Hertel, daughter of Jacques Hertel and Marie Marguerie, had her marriage contract with Louis Pinard, made on 11 June 1657, when she was 11, but they were married on 29 October 1658.

Widows usually remarried. Widows were considered good marriage partners because they often had a home, assets and land. Women remarried to guarantee that their children would have a guardian.³³

Most birth conceptions occurred in winter and spring. The church suggested abstinence during Advent and Lent. Midwives assisted women in childbirth frequently at the parent's home of the new mother. Childbirth was a major social event. Often a group of people would be present — definitely relatives, some close friends and even the priest if he was available. Baptism took place as soon after the birth as possible. This was followed by a meal, *repas de baptême*, to repay and thank the assistants. Women friends of a new mother would stay a week to help with the newborn child. Her mother would usually help her for a month. Children meant work for the women in both the town and country, especially under the conditions and dangers they lived. However, as the children grew, they cared for younger children, helped with household jobs, and also worked in the gardens, on the farm and in workshops.³⁴ Generally, women had a child every two years. Menopause occurred at about forty years of age.³⁵

³¹ Gagné, Peter J., *King's Daughters and Founding Mothers: The Filles du Roi, 1663-1673*, p. 35.

³² Foulché-Delbosc, *op. cit.*, p. 139.

³³ Clio Collective, *op. cit.*, p. 48.

³⁴ Prentice,*op. cit.*, p. 48.

³⁵ Clio Collective, *op. cit.*, p. 45.

The major role of women of the bourgeois or lesser nobility class in the seventeenth century was also to bear children. Their families usually had 8-10 children. These children brought more land concessions to their families. In 1663, there were eight cases of land concessions being given to seigneurs under six years of age and six cases of concessions given to seigneurs who were adolescents. None of these were given to female children. Women gained seigneurial property as the result of the death of their husband. Children could be reasons for claiming pensions for their families. Daughters helped to gain fortunes and position through arranged marriages.³⁶

In the seventeenth century, even women who were of the bourgeoisie or lesser nobility class, nursed their own babies. There just were not enough women to have wet nurses. Once they were no longer nursing, they were looking for suitable husbands in the military or public administrations for their daughters, and they often took part in managing business affairs. By 1663, 54.5 % of the seigneuries belonged to widows. Although they owned the seigneuries, they usually would hand control of their property to their sons. Women were not in government or high positions in the colony. If their husbands died they often remarried. The homes of this class were filled with imported items from France—furniture, linens, silver items, etc which showed off their position. A widow often found herself in poverty once her children were provided for. At this period in time, daughters did not take their mothers in, and sons who were establishing themselves would not assist their mother. The State and/or the

Church either granted them pensions or housed them in convents. This would change in the eighteenth century.³⁷

The nobles in New France were generally in the army. This was not true in France where they often were administrators, managers of estates or given other peaceful jobs. In addition all males between the ages of 16 and 60 in New France were obligated to be in the militia. This meant that many men were off to fight or to carry on trade leaving their wives to conduct and carry on business. Quebec merchants frequently went to Louisbourg or France.³⁸

The Church in New France assumed most of the social responsibilities. Through the *Jesuit Relations*, a number of aristocratic and bourgeoisie women heard about Canada. Within thirty years, four different communities of religious women appeared in New France — in 1639, the Ursulines of Quebec headed by Marie Guart (Marie de l'Incarnation) and the Hospitaliers de Dieppe at Hôtel Dieu, Quebec, led by Marie Guenet and Marie Forestier; in 1643 the Hospitaliers de La Flèche at Hôtel Dieu at Montreal led by Jeanne Mance and in 1669, the Congregation of Notre Dame which was founded by Marguerite Bourgeoys who had arrived in 1653. In the earlier years, there was a scarcity of new entrants into these communities. After 1680, there was a steady number who joined. These women were known as the *Dévotes*.³⁹

The largest number of novices from this group were from the upper classes, and entered as choir nuns, with a dowry from their family or priest. They usually were

³⁶ The Clio Collective, *op. cit.*, pp. 46-47.

³⁷ *Ibid.*, pp. 48-49.

³⁸ Noel, Jan, *Women....*p. 2.

³⁹ Clio Collective, *op. cit.*, pp. 32-34; 37.

cloistered and led the services. The poor girls were lay sisters, who did domestic work — gardening, cooking, washing, and housework. They had to be strong and docile. These class divisions did not apply to the Filles de la Congregation who were secular. In this group, a few Indian women joined, but they died within a few months. The *Dévotés* provided four levels of education depending on the social status of the students. The top was the boarding school for daughters of good families and was run by the Ursulines. Second and third were schools for day pupils and boarding schools in the parishes which were run by Marguerite Bourgeoys and her Congregation de Notre Dame. The lowest were the Pupils de la Providence — a domestic science school founded by Marguerite Bourgeoys for lower class girls to be taught household chores.⁴⁰

By the end of the seventeenth century, the communities of women (the *Dévotés*) assumed the responsibility for everything related to public charity — helping the poor, the old, the invalid, the sick, the insane, those with low morals, female prisoners, prostitutes, and orphans.

Prostitutes were on the fringe of society. In the fifteenth century France, prostitution was an occupation. In seventeenth century New France, there were attempts at trying to control it. Prostitutes who would not quit were blamed for enticing men to sin. Prostitutes were seldom put into prison. Instead they would be put on public display, locked up temporarily or whipped.⁴¹

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*, pp. 38-40.

⁴¹ *Ibid.*, p. 40.

In the seventeenth century, New France had concentrated on fur trade, Indian Wars, and a religious mission to convert all the Indians to Catholicism.

In the eighteenth century, changes occurred. Naturally, this would in some ways affect the role of women in New France.

Life in Eighteenth Century New France

There was little change in the lives of the habitants on the seigneuries along the St. Lawrence. Marriage and the family provided security for women. Others had security as nuns. All domestic, economic and social activities centered on the family. Large families were desired. Boys carried the family name and provided material security for parents in their old age. Until the mid eighteenth century, there was no danger of being left unmarried. There was enough arable land, game and fish to support a number of children. A large family provided more labor and gave parents the feeling there would be someone to care for them in their old age.⁴²

Marriageable girls were no longer scarce. The population was more balanced. Land had been cleared and the seigneuries were filling with colonists. The role of women became more restricted to family life. In rural areas, they were preparing food, making clothes, tending stables, chickens and vegetable gardens, caring for the sick, working in the fields with their husbands as extra help or when he was in the militia. In towns, women worked with their husbands in businesses. Many were innkeepers and tavern owners. Wives of craftsmen supervised apprentices, and wives of day laborers took in boarders,

⁴² *Ibid.*, pp. 56-60.

or sewed or washed clothes. Upper class women were involved in their husband's businesses. Wives of government officials developed social contacts. Unless they were sisters, the unmarried had little chance of a good standard of living. They could not have their own household. They had little choice. Most lived with other families as domestic servants. Marriages *a la facon du pays*, (according to the custom of the country) to Indian women lasted as long as men stayed in the west. When they left, the women and their Metis children went back to her tribe. In the beginning of the nineteenth century women and children who were abandoned at trading posts were the responsibilities of the fur company.⁴³

Women in the eighteenth century did not rush into marriage as early as they had in the early days of the colony. Between 1700-1729, half the brides were over 22 and grooms about 26. In Canada the marriage ages were still younger than they were in France during this period due to a higher standard of living in Canada. In France there was a shortage of land and therefore, shortages of products. Depending on the level in society, it might have been an advantage to postpone a marriage. Women would have time to prepare a trousseau, and men would have more financial security. In the eighteenth century the number of marriages were high. The lowest were between 1776-1785. This was due to the American invasion, war, several years of bad harvest and falling agricultural prices.⁴⁴

Generally, women chose their husbands from their own social class, their parish

or their neighboring parish. During the French and Indian Wars, soldiers were housed in private homes in winter. This provided an opportunity for women to meet French men. Authorities also encouraged soldiers to marry and settle in the colony. Fifteen per cent of two of Montcalm's regiments stayed and married. Their ages averaged 28 and the girls between 21 and 22. After the Conquest, and the British occupation, French Canadians of all classes married soldiers of the British army. They were considered good catches. For merchant, seigneurial and administrative families, what was considered necessary for a good marriage were family origins, a bride's dowry, the wealth of the husband to be and not to marry beneath one's station. For the ruling class, the social position of the woman was important. Her social contacts, wealth and dowry could be important assets for her husband's career. The higher the position, the more closely parents supervised her choice. The Peasants looked for a strong, healthy, hard-working and untiring spouse rather than beauty.⁴⁵

Marriage contracts were signed by nearly all couples. A few days prior to the marriage, the couple would go to a notary to sign a marriage contract. It stated what was brought into the marriage by both parties, and it was a means of protecting the inheritance rights of spouses and heirs. Before wills, the marriage contract was the only way to protect one's property after death. The signing of the contract was witnessed by family and friends. Relatives came from long distances to witness the contract signing and then would stay for the marriage which was within a few days.

⁴³ *Ibid.*, pp. 72-73.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 64-65.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 65-68.

The writing of wills was introduced by the English. After 1801, men and women were both able to make wills in which they could dispose of their assets, or share a part of their community property. The English immigrants did not accept the French principle that assets could be shared by husband and wife.⁴⁶

No matter which class, most marriages were with family approval. The *coutume de Paris* had set 25 as the age of majority. If younger they had to have parental consent. However, many who were at the age of majority still received parental consent. Hardly anyone married for love. Parents who discovered their children had done so would beg authorities to annul the marriages.

Some others, especially French officers had marriages *à la gaumine* —when a couple announced their intentions before witnesses in a mass at the time when the host was elevated. The clergy were also upset with this practice. In 1718, a pastoral letter was issued by Bishop de Saint-Vallier in which he threatened to excommunicate men and women who married in this manner. That same year, Elizabeth Roberet de la Morandière, 22, daughter of the King's quartermaster in Montreal, married Claude Michel Bégon, 29, soldier and the youngest brother of Intendant Bégon, *à la gaumine*. Intendant Bégon and his family disapproved of the marriage because Elizabeth was not in a high enough social rank. However, the marriage lasted thirty years.⁴⁷

Local priests were supposedly involved in choosing a midwife, but in reality, the

women of each locality chose their midwife from amongst themselves. In 1713, in Boucherville, the women of the parish formally met and elected Catherine Guertin as midwife in their parish. It is not known how many others had called an assembly for the election of a midwife. Midwives not only delivered babies, but they often administered baptism to newborns who were in danger of dying. They were also supported by the church who administered an oath of office to her.⁴⁸ At the beginning of the eighteenth century each area had its own official midwife. By the mid eighteenth century, four midwives were receiving a salary from the French government. Midwives passed their knowledge from generation to generation, but not necessarily to their daughters but to those who were skilled, educated and respected in the community. Older women were the leading healers in a community. Not only did they continue as midwives, but they gained in importance in their communities.⁴⁹ Toward the end of the French regime, midwives in the cities were trained and licensed. During the French regime, child birth was under the control of the women. After the British conquest, male doctors began delivering babies.⁵⁰

If the neighbors in a community disapproved of a marriage because of difference in social backgrounds or of difference in ages, or too short a period of time between marriages, they would have a *charivari*. Neighbors would sing, dance, and make loud noises beneath the window of the newly married couple

⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 69.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 66.

⁴⁸ Greer, Allan, *The People of New France*, p. 65

⁴⁹ Prentice,*op. cit.*, p. 54.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.*

until the husband would come out and throw money at the crowd to stop them. This custom continued until the twentieth century,⁵¹

The husband was still the head of the family and his wife was to obey him. A double standard existed in the eighteenth century. Male brutality toward women was acceptable. Many women were beaten, but women rarely made complaints against their husbands. In a rare separation, a wife might complain of her husband's brutality. If there were an enquiry into a wife's behavior, the husband was expected to show he had disciplined her for her evil ways. In 1744, Marie-Madeleine César dit Lévard lost her temper and gave her brother a black eye. When her husband found out, he beat her to show her that he was opposed to violence. The double standard existed for adultery as well. Women never took their husbands to court for adultery. In the records there is only one case of adultery between 1700-1760. In 1733, Genevieve Millet, wife of Pierre Roy, was found guilty of adultery. She was whipped in the public square and at the crossroads in Quebec, and then was locked up with prostitutes in the Hôpital Général. A woman committing adultery could lose her dower rights. A husband committing adultery would not lose it.⁵²

In the eighteenth century, the Iroquois Wars were ending. There was less and less contact with the Indians. Many of the Indians had suffered from diseases and wars, and some were forced to move further into the interior. Women no longer had to carry muskets to defend their homes against the Iroquois.

Although the Indian Wars diminished, the English and French rivalry caused a number of new wars between the two countries which spilled over into North America. France sent a military force to New France to maintain control against the British. About a quarter of the population of New France worked for the military in some capacity.⁵³

Besides these wars, the population faced epidemics, floods and famine. Women and their families accompanied their husbands to military forts in the wilderness. Wives of officers, usually corporals, managed the canteens in the French armies. Nearly all of the Canadian officers were involved in the fur trade, and their wives would take care of the stores while their husbands were fighting.⁵⁴

Three new religious communities were founded in the eighteenth century — In 1701, the Hôpital Général in Quebec opened. It was run by hospitaliers of St-Augustine, who had left Hôtel Dieu. In 1702, the Ursulines of Trois Rivières cared for the sick and taught young girls. In 1737, Marguerite d'Youville, with her associates, founded the Sisters of Charity in Montreal. They were known as the Grey Nuns. They provided social services to the poor, the old, and the sick to both men and women.⁵⁵

A new group appeared in the society of New France — the "Destitute". Already in 1676, they had begun to appear in Quebec city and by 1685 they were appearing in Montreal as well. Sometimes, the government would give

⁵¹ Clio, op. cit., p. 73.

⁵² *Ibid.*, p. 76.

⁵³ *Ibid.*, p. 55.

⁵⁴ Strong-Boag, *Rethinking Canada—The Promise of Women's History*, p. 41.

⁵⁵ Clio, op. cit., pp. 94-95.

small pensions to widows of war veterans or Loyalists. But, if a woman's husband was sick or abandoned her, she was the only source of support for her family. Soon she was in severe poverty. These women went to the religious communities for help. By the eighteenth century, the problem indicated some means of assistance had to be found. Shelters for the poor — *Bureaux des Pauvres* — opened in Quebec and Montreal. The poor houses were generally run by the women or monks in religious orders. Later the Bureaus of the Poor became Hôpitals Général. Most of those who were in these shelters were women. Two thirds of those in the Montreal shelter were women.⁵⁶

Women in the religious orders were managers and founders of hospitals and poorhouses in Quebec, Montreal and Trois Rivières. Financing was their biggest problem. They all made efforts to raise money for their orders, some being more successful than others. Trips were made to France. They solicited loans or gifts. Some attempted to be self sufficient by supporting themselves in New France. Some embroidered. In Louisbourg, the teaching sisters made bedding and straw mattresses for barracks in exchange for cash. Some of the intellectual women in the convents wrote letters to physicians in France for medical supplies in exchange for knowledge of remedies and medicinal herbs from New France. Others wrote letters and books about their lives and their orders in New France. Some laywomen also had intellectual interests. The daughter of Noël Jérémie, explorer, also sent information about medicinal

herbs and native medicines and remedies to scientists in France.⁵⁷

To exercise control and protect the nuns, the church required religious women to live cloistered lives. Some like Marguerite Bourgeoys and the secular Congregation of Notre-Dame were intent on going out into the community to do their work. Therefore, they chose to refuse dowries or take solemn vows. This allowed poor girls and women to join. The church did eventually influence them as well but not to the extent the clergy wanted. Some members of other orders who were doing charity work in hospitals, among the poor and with orphans went into the community if they hoped to be effective.⁵⁸

Religion was not only important in the lives of the dévotes, but also to other women as well. Confraternities were first created by individual trades with craftsmen and their wives. Some like the Confreirie de la Ste-Famille were all female. They gathered together for prayer.

The poor and the abused women were still suffering in the eighteenth century. In the annals of the Congregation de Notre-Dame in Louisbourg, there is a notation that a woman and her children were taken in by the sisters because she was regularly beaten by her husband.⁵⁹ The poor houses were generally run by the women or monks in religious orders. Most were expanding as the numbers increased. There also were female Indian and black slaves, but there was no organized help for them.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 49-55.

⁵⁷ Prentice,....*op. cit.*, 54-56.

⁵⁸ Greer, *op. cit.*, pp. 72-73.

⁵⁹ Prentice,...., *op. cit.*, p. 56.

Women of New France in the eighteenth century tended to be married at a later age than in the seventeenth century. But most women were married. If not, there was not much choice but to join a convent. A dowry had to be paid to the convent just as one had to be paid in a marriage. In the seventeenth century, this could be rather costly for a poor farmer. In the eighteenth century, the cost of dowries to a convent were lowered, but there were still some unmarried women who did not join a convent. However, for most women in the eighteenth century, their lives revolved around reproduction and production.⁶⁰ Wet nursing was for wives of government officials, military officers and merchants only.⁶¹

Girls who were not educated in the schools and unmarried women not in the convents often were hired out to others, often as servants and occasionally as apprentices for dressmakers or as women's tailors. These were usually young women in their late teens or early twenties who were taught the trade and paid for one or two years. Those who were bound out for domestics or servants were many times those whose natural parent or parents could not care for them. Some of these were bound at young ages of four or five. Their contracts often stated they would stay with their mistress or master until they were married or were provided for. Some women bound themselves as domestics for an agreed period of time.⁶²

All girls learned housework and farm work from the older women of their household. They gathered eggs, fed the

poultry, held yarn, stirred pots, milked cows, spun thread, fed chickens, tended to animals and cared for babies while the older women did other jobs.⁶³

In the eighteenth century women continued to have a part in the businesses of New France. Women in the towns continued to run taverns, legal and illegal fur trade dealings and one ran a sawmill.⁶⁴

Agathe de Saint Père, Madame de Repentigny was responsible for the introduction of the textile industry into New France. She had married Pierre Legardeur Repentigny in 1685. They had eight children. Yet, she found time to buy and sell contracts, fur trade licenses and land. Due to shortages of fabrics in New France, she began to experiment with textiles. She worked with local Indian fibers of bark, cotton weed and buffalo hair. By 1705, she was producing local textiles in her home. In addition, a series of events occurred which resulted in her expanding her business. In 1705, a supply ship had sunk which meant the colony was without French supplies. She learned that nine English weavers were held captives by Indian Allies of the French. She ransomed them. She hired apprentices to learn the trade, and they taught others in Montreal who worked on looms in their homes. She had looms built, and she turned her Montreal home into a workshop. Soon she had twenty looms producing linen, drugget* and covert-coating serge**⁶⁵ From the local

⁶³ *Ibid.*

⁶⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 53

⁶⁵ Prentice,*op. cit.*, p. 52.

*drugget-a fabric made of wool, silk, or linen used for clothes

**covert-coating serge-a covering made of linen or wool

⁶⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 62.

⁶¹ Greer, *op. cit.*, p. 66.

⁶² Prentice,...., *op. cit.*, p. 60.

native fibers, she discovered chemicals which she used to dye and produce her textiles.⁶⁶

Louise de Ramezay, daughter of the Governor of Montreal, never married. When her father died in 1724, her mother continued the operation of their sawmill on the Chambly seigneurie. In 1725, she was hit with flooding, theft and a shipwreck. Much was lost. In 1745, her daughter, Louise, went into partnership with the seigneuries de Rouville. They developed a sawmill. Louise then opened a flour mill, a tannery in Montreal and another sawmill. By 1750, Louise was shipping 20,000 livre loads. In 1753, she expanded her leather business with a group of Montreal tanners.⁶⁷

At Trois Rivières, women and girls were producing canoes which were carrying trade items and provisions west for the fur trade.⁶⁸

In the late 1750s, Madame Benoist had women of Montreal producing shirts and petticoats for the fur trade. Her husband was gone much of the time. He was the commanding officer at Lac des Deux Montagnes.⁶⁹

Another woman who was not of the upper class, Marie-Anne Barbel, was married to Jean-Louis Fornel. They had fourteen children, but only five lived to adulthood. Between 1723 and 1737, her husband ran a store in Quebec. In 1743, he left to go on an exploration expedition of the Baie de Esquimaux and left his business in the hands of his wife.

Two years later he died. Instead of dissolving the community property, she decided to run the business herself. She also went into partnership with two others in a fishing concession. She fought law suits with the government. She traded for furs in Tadoussac. She bought and sold properties. She built a brickworks, and she argued with the Jesuits. Not all her ventures were successful, and she was never considered a person of much importance. Only two of her children married; one of those marriages failed. But, all of her debts were paid, and she was able to support herself, her three unmarried children and the daughter who had separated from her husband until her death at the age of ninety.⁷⁰

In 1752, when Franquet went to Fort Frédéric, he witnessed an argument between its inhabitants because Madame Lusignan was monopolizing the fur trade, and her husband, the commandant was enforcing the monopoly.⁷¹

Indirectly, women in the eighteenth century had a part in influencing politics as wives and mistresses. An Acadian, Marie-Madeleine Maisonnart, married a British officer at Port Royal. After 1713, when the English took control, she helped Acadians by her influence with military officers. Intendant Francois Bigot was believed to have been influenced by his mistress, Marie Péan, and the wife of Governor Vendrot was so influential that those seeking favors went directly to her.⁷²

Women of the lower classes successfully protested and/or rioted when shortages

⁶⁶ Strong-Boag, *op. cit.*, p. 43,

⁶⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 44.

⁶⁸ *Ibid.*

⁶⁹ *Ibid.*, pp. 41, 43.

⁷⁰ Prentice, *....op. cit.*, p. 53.

⁷¹ Strong-Boag, *op. cit.*, pp. 41-42.

⁷² Prentice, *..... op. .cit.*, p. 53.

occurred. In December 1757, the women protested against Governor Vaudreuil at his home in Montreal. He had left Quebec after he had stopped the distribution of bread and substituted a ration of horsemeat and beef at a reduced price. The women demanded bread and stated they were against eating horsemeat. In an attempt to pacify them, Vaudreuil had them taken on a tour of the butchery hoping they would be satisfied, but he also threatened to have them put in jail and hang half of them. However, none of the ringleaders were ever arrested. In Quebec in 1758, women again protested the food shortages. This time, they protested against the lieutenant-general of the police. The timely arrival of food ships calmed the protestors. However, in the winter of 1758-1759, there were more rumors about bread rationing. Again about four hundred women were protesting and marched to the palace of the intendant. This time they were successful. Wheat from Lachine was brought to Quebec and an increase in the bread ration was promised. In 1759, the women continued protesting against more food shortages. These shortages were caused because of the war against England.⁷³

The second half of the eighteenth century brought major changes. The wars between England and France ended with the defeat of France and the English taking control of what had been New France. The war had brought blockades, bombardments, raids, loss of men, food shortages, and an increase in military men which caused an increase in prostitution, shortage of other goods, and smuggling. In 1755 the British began the Expulsion of the Acadians. Families were split apart. Some members ended

up in the American colonies, some in England, some back in France, and some in the Falkland Islands and Caribbean Islands. Some found their way back to Canada. Others found their way to New Orleans and Louisiana. Some were reunited with their families, Many were not.⁷⁴

Clergy complained about low morals. Attitudes had changed. Penalties for adultery which was a serious offense in the seventeenth century were not as severe in the eighteenth century. There was an increase in the number of illegitimate and abandoned children. The increased number and concern for orphans was partially responsible for the founding by Marguerite d'Youville of a new women's religious community, the Sisters of Charity or the Grey Nuns as they were called. They were recognized by the king in 1753. In 1754, they took in the first foundling and in a short time they were averaging more than twenty babies a year. The infant death rate at the hôpital was very high, about 80 % the first ten years. They were able to do little more than try to prevent infanticide, provide some care and baptism to infants who would have died even sooner.⁷⁵

In 1709, slavery had been legalized in Canada. It was abolished in 1833. In both the French and the English regimes, slave women worked as domestic servants. In Quebec in 1744, five per cent of female domestic servants were black slaves and ten per cent were Indian slaves. More than half of the children born to slaves were born to unwed mothers. These children were born into slavery and belonged to the mother's owner. Prominent people owned slaves

⁷³ *Ibid.*, pp. 53-54

⁷⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 61.

⁷⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 61-62..

— Governor Vaudreuil, Bishop de Saint Vallier, the husband of Madeleine Verchères, a merchant, Pierre Guy and Marguerite d'Youville.⁷⁶

During the first half of the eighteenth century, only 20 % of those accused of crime were women. About half were crimes against a person — murder (especially infanticide), insults or defamation of character (14 %), slander and defiance of the law. Generally, with the exception of hanging, women received more severe sentences and more degrading sentences (branding, public scorn and atonement) than men. Rape was seldom brought before the courts. If a woman did press charges, she was the one put on trial. It did appear in the courts if it were against very young girls. Moral crimes of adultery, debauchery, cohabitation and prostitution were a small part of the crimes charged against women. Unlike the seventeenth century, no legal action was taken against prostitutes. If the complaints became too numerous, the officials would lock a number of prostitutes in the Hôpital Général.⁷⁷

Between 1712 and 1748, four women, two of them servants were sentenced to be hanged for infanticide. In 1732, Marie-Anne Gendron escaped and was hanged in effigy. Another was saved when the father of the child who had refused to marry her changed his mind. Another whose absent husband was not the father had the sentence commuted to a whipping and perpetual exile. Marie-Anne Sigouin was hanged for her crime.⁷⁸

⁷⁶ Clio, *op. cit.*, p. 97.

⁷⁷ *Ibid.*, pp. 97-101.

⁷⁸ *Ibid.*, pp. 98-99.

Concealment Of Pregnancy and Infanticide

In 1556, Henri II of France issued the following order.

“That every Woman who finds herself guilty of crime in fact and law for having harboured and hidden her pregnancy as well as the birth of her child without declaring one or the other, and without seeking witness to one or the other, the life or death of her Child, when it came out of her belly, and having deprived the child of the Holy Sacrament and Baptism as much as public burial, which is customary, may this Woman be held and accused of murdering her Child and as atonement sentenced to death and executed.....”

This law made it difficult for a mother to abort or kill a newborn. The law was primarily aimed at women who were pregnant out of wedlock. This law was followed throughout the French regime in New France and Acadia. Some Intendants required that it be read in the churches every three months.

Extracted from *Quebec Women: A History* by Micheline Dumont, Michèle Jean, Marie Lavigne and Jennifer Stoddart, p. 99.

Life in Nineteenth Century Canada

In the nineteenth century, Quebec or Lower Canada was under the control of the British. This century was a period of change. Politically, democratic practices were put into education and city and provincial politics. The Confederation Act was passed. Customs and living conditions changed. Industrialization took place. There was an increase in the bourgeoisie and working classes. The government encouraged large families. In 1832 there was a drop in wheat

production and a cholera epidemic broke out. A second cholera outbreak occurred two years later. Poverty was in rural areas as well as towns. Between 1836-1840, the number of marriages and births hit an all time low.⁷⁹

Women became involved in the 1837-1838 Rebellion, not directly but in a supportive role — boycotting English goods, especially fabrics (homespun), making bullets and cartridges, designing and making the Tri-color of France, and looking for and hiding patriots. When their husbands and sons were gone with the patriots, they were home with their children and the elderly to face the British troops who came to pillage and set fire to their homes, villages and fields.⁸⁰

Shortage of land and economic conditions caused a migration to the United States. The government attempted to discourage them from going. There also was a migration from rural to towns to work in the factories. Two thirds of the women in towns worked in factories. Large families were still an asset. When children reached the age of eleven or twelve they also worked in the factory with their parents, bringing in an additional wage.⁸¹ In the second half of the nineteenth century, factories in Montreal and Quebec hired women in shoe, garment, textile, leather and tobacco industries. Outside of Montreal, women were working in match, fish canning and fruit and vegetable canning plants. Women who were better educated could find jobs as teachers, piano teachers and journalists.⁸²

⁷⁹ *Ibid.*, pp. 113-115.

⁸⁰ *Ibid.*, pp. 118-121.

⁸¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 127-129.

⁸² *Ibid.*, pp. 160.

The change from a rural to an industrial population, made it necessary to have a uniform code of laws. The Civil Code of 1866 was modeled after the Napoleonic Code of 1804. Some of the changes were in contradiction to the customs of Lower Canada. Others made it easier for women. For example, in France a child was legitimized if parents said the child was theirs. In Quebec, a child was legitimized only if the parents married; common law marriages were not accepted. The law allowed marriages to be annulled because of impotence. The legal age for women to marry in Quebec was twelve. During their marriages, wives had no legal right. A wife needed her husband's consent to conduct business affairs, but once his consent was given, she could do as she liked. A woman who had separate property no longer had to have the permission of her husband to sell, mortgage or buy land. The courts however, maintained the primacy of men in a marriage, and they required women to get permission from their husbands before they could sell their assets. A wife did not need permission to shop and make small purchases for the home. Until the end of the century, women of Quebec still had more rights than their counterparts in other parts of Canada.⁸³

Women also lost some former rights. In 1791, some of the upper class women were allowed to vote. In Quebec in 1849, the right to vote was taken away. When the Union government was formed, the law concerning dower rights for women could be renounced. This would mean they would be giving up their right to their husband's property. No compensation was given to those who gave up their dower right. In 1841,

⁸³ *Ibid.*, pp. 124-125.

registry offices opened. In 1866, a new law stated that all dower rights had to be registered to be legal. Most women did not know they had to go through a registration procedure. By the twentieth century, for most women, there no longer were dower rights.⁸⁴ Indian women lost even more rights. Laws were passed to restrict Indian territory. By redefining Indian status, the government was able to reduce the number living on reserves and therefore, unable to receive benefits under some treaties. An 1851 law stated that status descended only through the father's line. Indian women who married non-Indian men lost their status. If an Indian woman married an Indian from another band, she had to leave and become a member of his tribe. Another law stated that she could not inherit anything at the death of her husband. Only her children could inherit and would have to support the mother. In 1874, this law was changed and allowed 1/3 of assets to the wife and 2/3 assets to the children.⁸⁵

In the nineteenth century, women not in a religious community could not survive very well independently. As in previous centuries, most women married. However, now women looked for men who owned land or had income greater than their own. In rural areas, bees, berry picking, sugaring off, corn husking and crushing flax bees were common places to meet possible spouses. In towns, there were people where they worked or in their parish life at mass, choirs, bazaars, social gatherings and dances.⁸⁶

Before 1850, families were subsistence farmers. Women gradually changed

from producer to housewives. When the first factories were built, a large amount of piecework was still done in the home. With more industrialization, more products were produced and could be purchased. By 1880, families could shop by catalog. Women spent most of their time preparing meals. Diets had changed. Due to poor wheat production, potatoes were produced. They ate bread which was made once a week. Rice, pea or cabbage soups, potatoes, bread and buckwheat cakes became the staples of their diet. They drank tea and milk. More and more farms were specialized. Food was purchased at a local store. Bringing running water into the house changed women's lives. Clothes were washed more frequently and baths became a weekly event. The invention of the sewing machine in 1846, also changed women's lives. Not only were they making dresses, but women could work at home sewing for a factory. The H. Shorey Company employed 130 women at its workshop and 1400 women at home.⁸⁷ Much of their lives were trying to survive natural disasters, fires and epidemics.

Most women still gave birth at home. Only unwed mothers, fallen women or women in poverty had children in maternity hospitals. Maternity hospitals were started in the nineteenth century and were then charitable institutions where medical students could do apprentice work. The reverse was true in the twentieth century. At the end of the eighteenth century, there were an average of eight children in a family. In 1851, the number had dropped to seven children and by the end of the century it was five. The number of children was lowest among the bourgeoisie in the

⁸⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 123-126.

⁸⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 126-127

⁸⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 131-134.

⁸⁷ *Ibid.*, pp. 148-151.

towns. This would infer that contraception was used. The laws against abortion were strict. In 1869, the abortionist or the pregnant woman could receive life imprisonment. A woman who self aborted could receive seven years in prison. In 1892, the distribution of all information on sexuality or contraception was illegal.⁸⁸

In the nineteenth century, female poverty increased, especially in the towns, among the unmarried, orphans, aged, unemployed, immigrant women and those who were suffering from chronic diseases. Two orphanages were built — the Catholic Orphanage of Montreal and the Anglo-Protestant Orphanage of the Ladies Benevolent Society. The Catholic Orphanage of Montreal was later turned over to the Grey nuns. Widowed women often devoted their lives to charitable works. Emilie Tavernier-Gamelin spent her time in shelters helping the poor, aged and sick women. Rosalie Cadron-Jetté took in pregnant women who had no place to go. Marie-Elizabeth Fitzbach-Roy set up a shelter for women ex-prisoners. The established communities expanded their social services and between 1840 and 1902, twenty one new communities were founded in education or social services. Finances were always a problem especially in difficult times. They depended on private donations, church collections, fund raisers and bazaars. Monseigneur Bourget, the bishop of Montreal, collected money from his diocese. Sometimes wealthy men would donate a building, land or money⁸⁹

For some women, prostitution was the answer. It paid better than many of the

jobs which were available. In 1871, there were forty-one brothels in Montreal. In 1875, the chief of police added about fifty vagabonds with no address, and a hundred kept women to the 245 women working in the brothels. By 1891, there were 102 brothels employing 390 full time prostitutes. No one knows how many part time workers there were. More than half of them were French Canadians. The rest were primarily Irish and Scottish immigrants.⁹⁰

**Summary of Report
on Montreal's Prison Conditions in 1852
by Dr. Wilfred Nelson**

Women constituted 47 %

According to the sheriff of Montreal "people who are homeless or devoid of funds are incarcerated. The old, the sick, the infirm and the mad are often sent to prison on the very vague charge of being idle and debauched and for having disturbed the peace....one could almost call it a maternity hospital, because so many of the women who go there are pregnant and give birth there....call it a children's home since very large numbers of very young children are taken there ...because their parents had been imprisoned and they had nowhere else to go."

From *Quebec Women: A History*, by Micheline Dumont, Michèle Jean, Marie Lavigne and Jennifer Stoddart, p. 172.

In the twentieth century, families generally had fewer children. Required education and child labor laws were enacted. The changes in the lives of women in Canada followed much the same pattern of development as their counterparts in the United States.

⁸⁸ *Ibid.*, pp. 136-139.

⁸⁹ *Ibid.*, pp. 170-172.

⁹⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 170.

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12 February 2009

6:30 Library open

7:30 Brief FCGW meeting

7:45 Let's EAT!!!

9:00 Library closed

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French Canadian/Acadian Genealogists of Wisconsin

Quarterly

Volume 23 No. 3

Spring 2009

THE TAILLANDIER, THE EDGE -TOOL MAKER

and

THE SERRURIER, THE LOCKSMITH

Joyce Banachowski

If it had not been for the tradesmen who came or were sent to New France, the colony would not have survived. The skills of the metal workers who came and settled in New France were important to its development. Two of these were the *forgerons* (blacksmiths) and the *armuriers* (gunsmiths) who have been covered in previous issues of the *Quarterly*, Vol. 20, No. 3 and Vol. 17, No. 4 respectively. Other metal workers were necessary in their own right, but are often overlooked. Two of these are the *taillandier* and the *serrurier*. The *forgeron*, *armurier*, *taillandier* and *serrurier*, all used the hammer, forge and anvil— forging, tempering, grinding and shaping. Many times, especially in the early French regime, the *forgeron*, *armurier*, *taillandier* and the *serrurier* were equally as skilled and recognized as artisans in two or more of these metal trades.

From the beginning of the colony of New France, various trades were recognized in religious celebrations. The metal workers were always among those who were honored to take part in processions and ceremonies. On 31 May

1646, at the Feast of the Blessed Sacrament, organizers of the procession were reminded to honor the order of the trades. The procession which went through the town was led by the Governor, followed by the church wardens (Chastelets and Giffard) and priest, followed by the Hospital nuns, then the Ursulines. Two bell ringers were in front. Followed by the banner, then the cross with a boy in surplices and sashes on both sides and then the six torches carried by six local craftsmen. The trades which were honored were the carpenters, masons, sailors, toolmakers, brewers and bakers. The Jesuits had made the wax torches for the tradesmen. Brother Liegros suggested that the tradesmen decide their order. They decided that the two oldest should march first. These two were Zacharie Cloutier, a carpenter, and Jean Guyon, a mason. The torches had all been decorated with garlands of leaves, flowers and / or ribbons. Jean Guyon had included a shield with the emblems of his trade— a hammer, compasses and a rule. After the torches were four choristers, Monsieur de Ste-Saveur, and Monsieur Nicolet, Father Vimont and

Father Dendemare, six French Angels, two Indian children in their attire, all were carrying candlesticks. Then came two other Jesuits with smoking incense censers followed by Father Druilletes and Brother Liegeois. A bell was rung at the end of the procession at the parish church. Enroute, three cannon shots were fired at the temporary altar at the fort. Salutes of muskets and guns had been fired at the hospital, at Monsieur Couillard's temporary altar, at the Ursulines and at the returning to the church. High mass had been at 7:30 and was followed by the procession which

was about 11:00. The Blessed Sacrament was exposed the rest of that day.¹

On the 11th of June 1648, a similar elaborate procession took place to celebrate the Feast of The Blessed Sacrament. At this procession, Father Le Jeune led the tradesmen carrying the wax torches. However the number of trades honored had increased to twelve torches with twelve tradesmen. The trades honored were the turner, joiner,

¹ *Jesuit Relations*, 1645-1646. Vol. 28, pp. 191-197.

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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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shoemaker, cooper (barrel maker), locksmith, gunsmith, carpenter, mason, toolmaker, baker, wheelwright and nail maker.²

The Taillandier, the Edge Tool Maker

The *taillandier* was a specialized kind of blacksmith. He used steel to make implements, weapons and tools with a cutting edge. He was concerned with not only the exact temper and quality of steel, but with the shape, smoothness and polish of a blade.

The early founders made steel by piling wrought iron bars in charcoal which was ground up and then slowly heated for seven to ten days. The piles were usually covered with sand or clay to keep air out which was necessary to prevent the charcoal from burning away. Later on, they heated the iron and charcoal in air tight pots over a fire. As it was heated the iron absorbed the carbon and it was hardened. However by this process, the steel was not uniform. It was hard on the outside and soft in the center. This steel was welded to iron to make edges on axes, plane blades and knives. If the founder reheated it and compacted it, he could improve its texture. Each time he reheated it, cut it up, welded pieces, redrew it, and mixed the hard and soft parts, he improved the quality of the steel. With this steel, he was able to produce a variety of sizes of shears.³

The tool maker produced a number of edged tools for other artisans and craftsmen and for household use — knives, chisels, screw drivers, drifts, punches, slashers, scythes, sickles,

² *Jesuit Relations*, 1647-1648, Vol. 32, pp. 89-91.

³ Tunis, Edwin, *Colonial Craftsmen*, p. 50.

MEETING SCHEDULE

Meetings are held every second Thursday of the month in the Community room, G110, at Mayfair Shopping Center. Enter at the northeast 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 the meetings begin at 7:30 p.m.

9 April 2009: The library will be open for use.

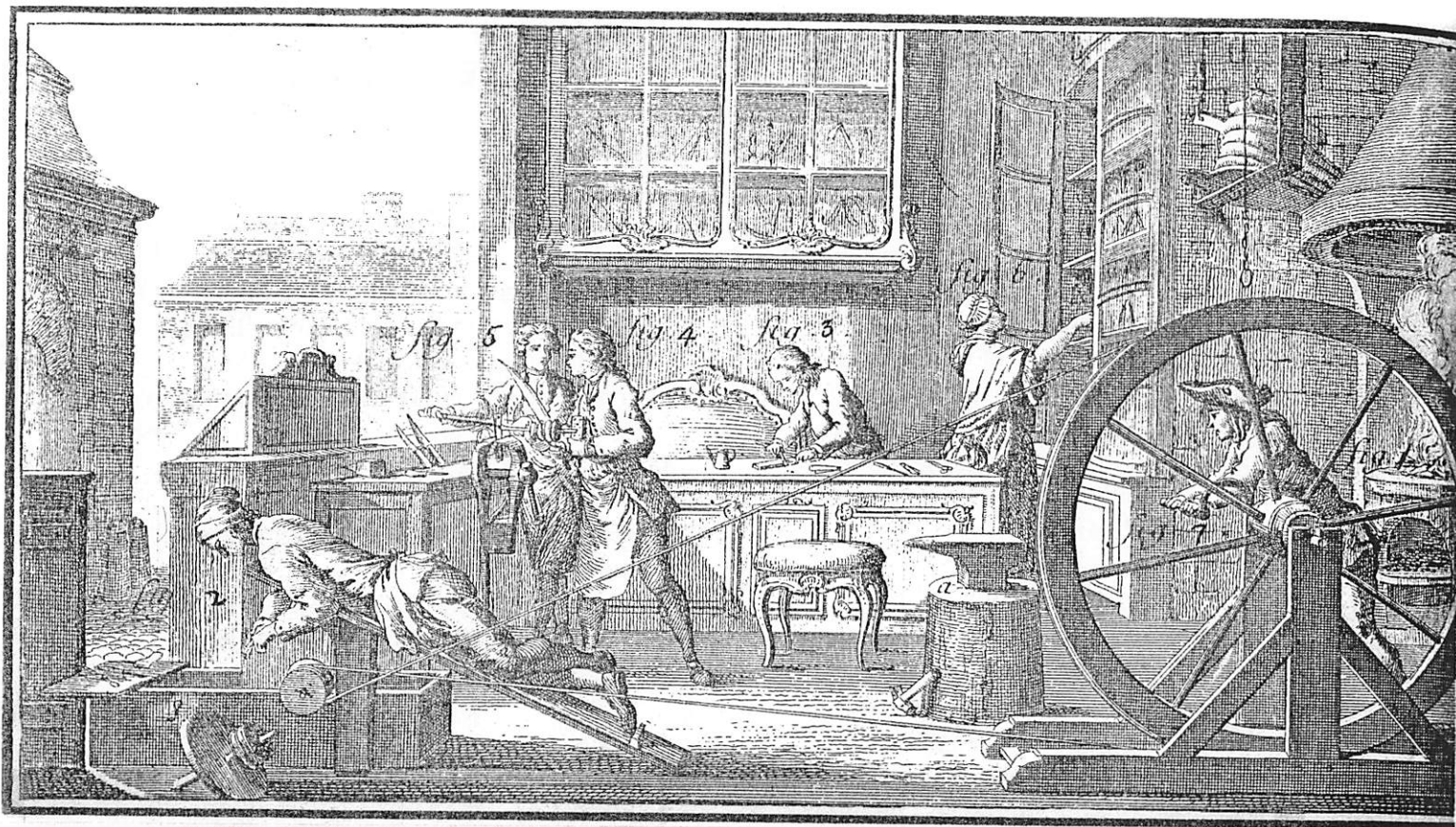
14 May 2009: Bring in Your Brick Wall for evaluation and suggestions

11 June 2009: Having trouble translating a record. Bring it in and we will try to help.

July, 2009: The library will be open for use.

swords, sabers, halberds, hacksaws, saws, drawknives, tin snipes, files, surgical instruments, shears, scissors and blades for planes.

The blades would first be forged from strip steel with a trip hammer. Blade shaping was done on a grinder. This was driven by a waterwheel and then by hand. Grinding the blade was also done by hand. At first, a hand turned grinder was used. Later, an apprentice or helper would turn a five foot wheel which would be attached by a rope to the pulley of the grindstone. The artisan dipped the blade into water to prevent it from getting too hot. Later, a water-driven wheel was used. The tool maker of France and New France would lie on a board on his stomach above the spinning



(2). When grinding, the *taillandier* lays on his stomach. (7). The large wheel was turned by hand to turn the waterwheel. At the vise are (5) one with a file and (4) another with a bow drill for boring. (3) is giving the blade its final edge. The above drawing is from *A Diderot Pictorial Encyclopedia of Trades and Industry*, Vol. 1.

wheel. This allowed him to put more pressure against the wheel and he was protected from the water which would shoot up from the turning stone. If a blacksmith were available, the blade would then go to the blacksmith to be tempered. Usually, the toolmaker would have to temper his own blades. A pad of clay would be made to the profile of the cutting edge of the blade. After the blade had been heated, only the hot cutting edge would be swiftly pushed into the damp clay. This way, only the cutting edge would be tempered hard. The other side of the blade, the spine, would have a softer temper. This method assured that the blade would take and keep a good edge and the knife would be flexible and not be so likely to snap and break with continuous use. A good *taillandier*

would not make a knife of one hardness. The blade would then be buffed with emery powder and cloth on a grinder. This gave it a polished look.⁴ Razors and surgical instruments were more highly polished with iron oxide on a wheel covered with buff leather.⁵

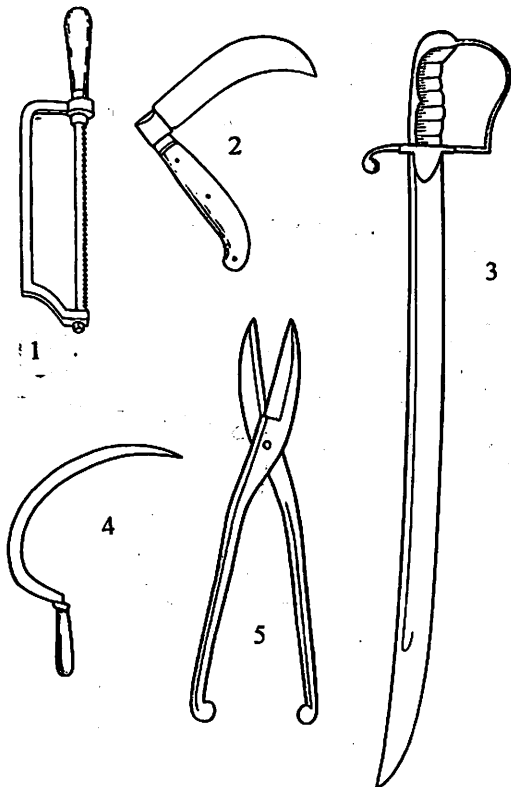
After the blade was tempered and ground to the required shape, the *taillandier* shaped the tang. The tang is the portion of the knife that is the core, the center of the handle. These knives were strong because the blade and the handle were made from the same piece of metal. Then with a hand drill he would drill holes so that the hand pieces

⁴ Seymour, John, *The forgotten Crafts: A Practical Guide to Traditional Skills*, p. 134.

⁵ Tunis, *op. cit.*, p. 51.

could be riveted into place. Two pieces of wood would be riveted to the blade. A final edge would be put on the blade. It would then be buffed, and the knife would be completed.⁶

A scabbard would be made of wood, often willow. Bone or horn was sometimes used. Two pieces would be cut to enclose the shape of the knife and then fastened together.⁷



(1) Hacksaw, (2) clasp knife, (3) saber, (4) sickle, (5) snips

The edge tool maker was often found at forts, outposts and missions of New France. Because of a scarcity of artisans in these remote areas, an iron craftsman was expected to be adept at more than a single iron trade.

On 16 July 1733, Jean Cecile, an edge toolmaker and armorer made an agreement with the Jesuit, Father La Richardie. Cecile agreed to work at the Huron mission at Detroit for the needs of the French and the Indians as well. Father La Richardie was to furnish the tools and steel. What tools were not there, Cecile was to produce them and they would remain at the forge when he would leave. Although he might be using his own iron or steel, he was not to do any work to sell for himself. If he earned or purchased any iron or steel at Detroit, the priest could buy the steel and iron and it would be purchased on a joint account for Father La Richardie and Cecile. The servant of Father Richardie was to help Cecile by chopping wood and building the charcoal furnaces. Once they were built, Cecile was to tend to them himself. Cecile was to work for free for any work needed by Father La Richardie for his house or church, and if he produced any items for his personal use, they could not be sold or given away. Any provisions — fat, tallow, meat, Indian corn, etc. — or profits Cecile received in payment for his work was to be divided equally between himself and La Richardie, or if it was sold, would be divided between the two of them as well. When Cecile was not busy with his trade, he was to help Father Richardie in any work that needed to be done. Cecile engaged himself to La Richardie for six years. However, if there was a valid reason to leave earlier, he could do so but had to notify the priest in advance so that a replacement could be found. Likewise, if La Richardie was not satisfied with Cecile's work, he could fire him but would have to give him a notice beforehand. Cecile was not to live with Father La Richardie so he had to build a

⁶ Seymour, *Op. cit.*, p. 135.

⁷ *Ibid.*

house for himself near the forge. (Earlier artisans had lived in the same house). The servant was to help him in building this house. Cecile was to chop his own firewood during the winter. The hauling of this wood would be paid for by work which Cecile would do for the Teamsters in exchange. This contract was signed by Cecile and Father La Richardie at Detroit.⁸

In 1733, Jean Chauvin was listed as a master toolmaker at Kaskaskia (Illinois). Another master toolmaker at Kaskaskia, Etienne Gaudreau, made a contract with Louis Turpin, a wealthy merchant, on 20 February 1739. Gaudreau agreed to furnish from his forge, everything Turpin would need for his house and for the farming of his land — “spades, hoes, hatchets, plows, etc.” In return, Gaudreau would receive 110 livres in card money or flour payable at the end of the year.⁹

The concept of the craft guilds which was common in Europe was not brought to New France. The right of only a master craftsman being allowed to operate a workshop was nonexistent in Canada. Neither did the artisans in New France have a say in who could practice their trade in the colony. In 1627, any tradesman who had practiced his trade for six years in the colony was a master artisan in France. This encouraged skilled workers to come to work in New France. This also allowed someone who was a journeyman to become a self-employed master if he could afford to set up his own shop. The king was to supervise manual trades. Public officials

felt they were capable enough to decide what was best for the public.¹⁰

However, the tradesmen who came to New France in the seventeenth century still worked to preserve the “traditions and distinctions of their particular craft.” Instead of guilds, some formed *confréries* (religious confraternities). They were trade groups who supported and participated in annual observances and banquets. These were the only craft organizations which were transplanted to New France.¹¹ There were only three which appeared in New France — the *Confrérie de Sainte-Anne* at Quebec and the *Confrérie de Saint-Eloi* and the *Confrérie de Saint-Crépin et Saint Crépinien* at Montreal.

The *Confrérie de Sainte-Anne* was a brotherhood of wood sculptors and joiners which was founded in the 1650’s under the leadership of Jean Levasseur dit La Vigne. He was dean and perpetual director for thirty years.¹² They sponsored a high mass in honor of their patroness, and met once a month to recite the litanies of Ste-Anne. They existed until 1759 when the British destroyed their chapel. It was revived in 1820.¹³

The *Confrérie de Saint-Crépin et Saint-Crépinien* was a brotherhood of shoemakers and was organized in October 1728. They met once a year and provided the *pain-bénit* for the mass on the holy day of their patron saint.

⁸ *Jesuit Relations*, Vol. 69 (1710-1756), pp. 241-245.

⁹ Belting, Natalia Maree, *Kaskaskia Under the French Regime*, pp. 61-62.

¹⁰ Moogk, Peter N., “In the Darkness of a Basement: Craftsmen’s Associations in Early French Canada,” *Canadian Historical Review*, pp. 403-404.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 402-403.

¹² Moogk, Peter N., *La Nouvelle France: The Making of French Canada*, p. 201.

¹³ Moogk, “In the Darkness...”, p. 409.

They became involved politically by petitioning the lieutenant-général or the courts.¹⁴

The *Confrérie de Saint Eloi* was made up of metal workers. In 1645, at the Christmas midnight mass, the tool makers were responsible for reviving the practice of distributing the *pain-bénit* (blessed bread), combining the blessing with the symbolic feeding of the poor. (The *pain-bénit* was not the Eucharist.)¹⁵ The bread was blessed when the priest went to open his book at the beginning of the midnight mass which was signaled by a cannon shot being fired at midnight. The first bread blessed had been stopped for several years because of the precedence in its distribution which everyone claimed. The problem was resolved at this time in 1645, by giving a portion to the priest and governor first, "all the others should receive as they might come and chance to be in the church: beginning now in front and now in the rear."¹⁶

Again on Christmas Eve, in 1646, the trades were honored. Three masses were said by the Jesuits and there were three consecrated loaves of bread which were presented by the tool makers, the surgeons and the bakers.¹⁷

During the seventeenth century, the metal workers showed a kinship among themselves that was not common among the other trades. They frequently were witnesses at marriage contracts of other metal workers and were often

godparents to the children of other metal workers.¹⁸ However, this did not last.

There was only one craft brotherhood, *Confrérie de Eloi*, in Montreal in the seventeenth century. On 4 December 1676, five men of the metalworkers trade, Pierre Gadois, René Fezeret, Simon Guillory, Jean Bousquet and Olivier Quesnel drew up a short charter. In it they stated their intentions were to have a high mass said on the feast day of St. Eloi; they would distribute the *pain bénit*, and they would each contribute one gold pistole¹⁹ to have a banquet for themselves and pay the one who had the mass said. The organizers drew lots to determine the order in which they would act as organizer and arranger of the mass and the dinner. They did not elect any officers, but Pierre Gadois, the oldest, acted as the *doyen* (dean). A few days later, the five met with the church wardens of Notre-Dame de Montreal agreeing to their sponsoring a high mass on the feast day of St. Eloi. The mass was to be celebrated by a priest with a deacon, sub-deacons and two chanters in the choir. The *pain bénit*, blessed bread, was to be decorated with six candles, which would be donated by the sponsor.²⁰

In 1677, Fezeret was to sponsor the mass and banquet, but his wife objected to having the banquet at her home so it was changed to the home of Gadois. At the dinner, Guillory referred to Fezeret as *moraille* (horse tongs), inferring that Fezeret, a blacksmith and locksmith, were in a class beneath the gunsmith. Nothing more was said. In 1678,

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 414-417.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 402.

¹⁶ *Jesuit Relations*, 1642-1645, Vol. 27, pp. 113-115.

¹⁷ *Jesuit Relations*, 1646-1647, Vol. 30, p. 199.

¹⁸ Moogk, *La Nouvelle France*.... p. 202.

¹⁹ A gold pistole was equal to about eleven livres.

²⁰ Moogk, *La Nouvelle France*, p. 202.

Guillory was the last one to receive the *pain-benit*. Guillory blamed Fezeret for having arranged it. That night after the dinner, the members played cards. Fezeret lost. Guillory and Bousquet goaded him and a fight broke out between them. Fezeret later testified that they had been playing for sugarplums during the card game. The winnings were then to be given to their wives. He lost all of his in the game and he offered to buy some from Bousquet. Bousquet took the money and did not give him any of the candies. The others began to make fun of him and when he was leaving, Bousquet pushed Fezeret. A fight broke out between Fezeret, Guillory and Bousquet and their respective wives. Guillory, Bousquet and Gadois blamed Fezeret for the fight and two days later banished Fezeret from the brotherhood because he was "a trouble maker". In 1679, there was no celebration.²¹

In 1680-1681 the complaints ended up in court. Everyone was against the *Confrérie de St. Eloi*. Fezeret wanted a public retraction for being insulted, punitive damages and reinstatement into the brotherhood. The church wardens came to court demanding that their agreement be enforced, and they wanted the annual dinner to be outlawed but the dues be given to the church rather than for their banquet.²² On 21 January 1681, Pierre Gadois assured the court that the group would continue to sponsor the religious services. Olivier Quesnel an *armurier* who was not a part of the dispute, told the court he would do his duty as a sponsor when his turn came up.²³

²¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 202-203.

²² *Ibid.*, pp. 203-204.

²³ Moogk, "In the Darkness....", p. 413.

In February 1681, the verdict was ordered by Judge Migeon de Branssat. The *Confrérie* was to pay for the high mass on their saint's day. The church wardens could force them to pay. The ban against Fezeret was to be removed. The three who voted for his expulsion were fined six livres each. The *Confrérie* was not allowed to hold any banquets. The annual dues were to go entirely to the church. As a result, the *Confrérie de St-Eloi* did not grow. The courts felt the members were more interested in fun than in religion, and the annual disagreements brought about their downfall.²⁴

The Serrurier, the Locksmith

In France, the *serrurier* was a metal worker who produced elaborate ornamental ironwork and was a locksmith as well. Samples of the colonial intricate ironwork can be seen in the fences and balconies remaining in New Orleans today. However, in New France, there was not much need for ornamental ironwork, especially in the seventeenth century. In New France, the *serrurier* worked primarily as a locksmith. Not until the mid-eighteenth century does some decorative work begin to appear.

In New France and elsewhere, an unlocked door was an invitation to a thief. The locksmith was one of the last artisans to work on the construction of a home. He provided the finishing touches of metalwork required for doors, shutters, windows, trances, cupboards etc. This metalwork could be acquired by salvaging it from previous homes, purchasing it as imported merchandise

²⁴ Moogk, *La Nouvelle France....*, pp. 202-204.

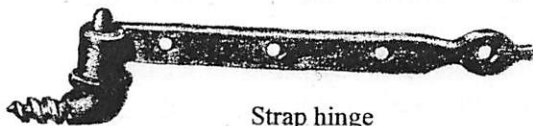
from local merchants or by having it produced and installed by a local locksmith or good metal worker. Locksmiths of New France were not allowed to duplicate a key without the authorization of the lock owner.²⁵

Locksmithing was a branch of blacksmithing. Good blacksmiths could make padlocks and some rim locks. A good locksmith was interested in preventing any keys, except the owners, from moving the bolt. He might attempt to prevent the key from entering the lock. He always attempted to prevent another key from turning the bolt. However, there were still problems with expert thieves who used thin picklocks.



Picklock
(Tunis)

Early door locks were rim locks which were screwed to the inside face of the door at the top of a wide cross rail. All of the parts had to be made by hand—forging it, tempering it and filing it. The key was made first and the lock built around it. A door lock had a latch above or below its bolt.²⁶ French locksmiths made sliding, spring and draw bolts.



Strap hinge



Slide bolt

(Tunis)

Even rural homes would have iron hinges and bolts for doors, shutters and casement windows. Unlike the English

settlers who preferred sliding windows, the French Canadians always preferred casement windows.²⁷

On 20 March 1660, Jean Aubuchon, a wealthy, Montreal merchant, hired a locksmith to make “a complete lock suitable for locking a door...with a latch, a draw-bolt, and strap hinges and pintels...as well as the ironwork for another door for the cellar,... and the hardware for three windows consisting of strap hinges, hooks and eyes.”²⁸ Later on, with position and/or increase in wealth, there was an increase in the decorativeness and number of fixtures required and ordered.

On 10 February 1731, Joseph Istre signed a contract with Bernard Trutteau. Istre listed all the ironwork he wanted in his home. “Each casement window sash would have two hinges and a vertical, sliding bolt. The window and door frames were to be secured by pins set in the stonework.” The front and back outside doors and the back door transom were “to be hung with two hinges and two pins for each leaf and secured by large vertical spring-bolts.” In addition to spring bolts, the back door was to have a small cross-bolt. It was also to be opened by a thumb latch. The front door was to have a large ring-latch and a key operated lock. The passageway gate, the cellar door, and doors for two cupboards on both sides of the fireplace were to be



Shutter S-Hook



Door
Handle

(Lessard)

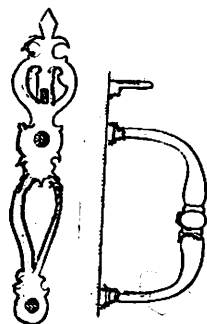
²⁵ Moogk, Peter N., *Building a New House in New France*, p. 106.

²⁶ Tunis, Edwin, *Op. cit.*, p. 62.

²⁷ Moogk, *Building*, p. 109.

²⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 106.

hung on iron pintles with strap hinges. The shutters were to have pintles, hinges and hooks. The agreed cost to Joseph Istre was 190 livres.²⁹



Door Thumb Latch



Cupboard Key
Escutcheon

(Moogk)

On 23 January 1751, Francois Daine, lieutenant-général of the Quebec Prévôté and comptroller of the *Compagnie des Indes*, signed a contract indicating what hardware he needed for his home. Each door was to have three vase-end hinges, a knob, a rosette and an iron latch, all polished. Each casement window was to have "three pairs of hinges and pintles, a two *pieds* long sliding bolt with guides, another bolt measuring eight *pouces* for the bottom of the window, four strap hinges and four pintles for the shutters, two S-shaped holdbacks [to hold them open], and an iron hook with eyes for [closing] the shutters, all burnished." The main outside door was to have "four straps and four hinges, two retaining screws with nuts, a large ring knocker with its rosette, and an iron latch."³⁰

Jean Baptiste Becquet was one of the locksmiths who settled on the Illinois frontier at Fort Chartres. He was called *Maitre* Becquet. Jean Baptiste was the son of Jean Baptiste Nicolas Becquet, a master locksmith of Paris, and Francoise

Masse. He married Catherine Barraux / Barreau. They had four children—Marguerite who married Francois Hennet, le jeune dit Sanschagrin on 30 June 1740; Francoise who signed a marriage contract with Charles Neau on 8 January 1736; Jean Baptiste who was born at Fort de Chartres in 1725 and married Marie-Francoise Dodier; and Marie who made a marriage contract with Francois Xavier of Cahokia.³¹ Jean Baptiste Becquet sold his smithy for 700 livres to another locksmith, Etienne Louce, on 17 October 1725. After the sale, Becquet moved to Kaskaskia. In 1739, Joseph Mercier was the locksmith at Fort de Chartres.³²

The services of the locksmith were not confined to homes. The storage of money was a problem. Wooden or iron strong boxes were used by individuals, businesses and government officials. These were generally quite heavy, especially those used by the government. It usually had two padlocks with each key being held by a different official. There always was a third key which had to be inserted into the center of the lid to move bolts holding three walls of the box. The fourth wall was held by hinges which were within the box. During the French regime, the edges of the lid fit into the inside of the walls rather than outside the walls as they do today. This was to prevent a lever being forced under the lid. However it did not prevent the use of a lever to bulge out the walls of the box.³³

Drawings for the *serrieur* were from Tunis, Moogk, *Building a House*, and Lessard.

²⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 85.

³⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 107.

³¹ Belting, *op. cit.*, p. 106.

³² *Ibid.*, pp. 61-62.

³³ Tunis, *op. cit.*, p. 63.

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EDGE TOOL MAKERS AND LOCKSMITHS OF NEW FRANCE AND ACADIA

In Acadia and New France, there were forts, outposts, missions, settlements, villages and a few towns—Quebec, Montreal and Trois Rivières along the St. Lawrence and Port Royal and Louisbourg in Acadia.. A wide variety of artisans could not be supported in all of these locations. All iron metal workers knew how to use the forge, tempering of iron and steel and use of the hammer and anvil. As a result one or two iron metal tradesmen often did the work of other tradesmen as well.

The following list includes those men who were known to be tool makers or locksmiths at some time. They are included together because at times they were competent in each others trade or other iron metal trades (blacksmiths, gunsmiths and/or arquebusiers) or in a few cases, trades not related to iron work. The following chart includes his name, his birth and death dates if known, his occupation or occupations, where he practiced his

trade or trades, miscellaneous information and the source or sources in which he was located. The occupations listed are those trades he was recognized for in his community and have been noted in notarial, census or other records. Occupations in parentheses () indicate that this person has appeared on other tradesmen lists, often as (gunsmiths) or (blacksmiths). Information for the chart was extracted from the following sources:

1. Bouchard, Russel, *Les Armuriers de la Nouvelle-France*
2. Bouchard, Russel, *Les Armes de Traite*
3. Gooding, S. James, *The Canadian Gunsmiths 1608-1900*
4. Jette, René *Dictionnaire genealogical des familles du Quebec des origins a 1730*
5. Belting, Natalia Maree, *Kaskaskia Under the French Regime*
6. Brown, Maret Kimball & Dean, Lawrie, eds., *The Village of Chartres Colonial Illinois 1720-1765*
7. Thwaites, *Jesuit Relations, and Allied Documents*, Vol. 69.
8. *Rapport de Archives de Province Quebec*, Vol. 1971
9. Kent, Timothy J., *Ft. Pontchartrain at Detroit*
10. White Stephen, *Dictionnaire Généalogique des Familles Acadiennes*, 2 Vols.

Name	Birth/ Death	Occupation	Locatioin	Miscellaneous	Source
Allemand or Lalemand, Claude	1623 / 1682 b. at Saint- Chef	Master locksmith (Gunsmith)	Quebec	d. at St-Saveur; married in 1655	1,2
Allemand, Jacques	1656 / 1682	Master locksmith (Gunsmith)	Quebec	Son of preceding; married in 1682	1,2
Amiot, Amyot, Jean-Gentien	1635 / 16 Apr 1708, Qbc.	Master locksmith (gunsmith)	Quebec	of Vineuil-sous- Blois; 7 Aug 1673-- m. Marguerite Poulin at Beaupré	1,2, 3,4
Amiot, Jean or Jean-Baptiste	Bap. 5 Sep 1679, Qbc. / 21 Apr 1727; 1747 (1)	Master locksmith of the king (4) (Gunsmith)	Quebec	Son of preceding; 3 Feb 1707--m. Marie-Marthe Souet at Quebec	1,2,3,4
Amiot, Jean- Baptiste-Ambroise	1694 / abt 1763, 1758 (2)	Locksmith (4) master gunsmith & blacksmith	Michilmackinac	Cousin of Jean- Gentien Amiot	1,2,3,45
Amiot, Pierre	1682 / 1746 bap. Quebec	Locksmith blacksmith (gunsmith)	Quebec	m. 28 May 1714 to Codet /Cadet, Marie-Anne	1,2,3, 4
Augé, Etienne	1713 / 180 b Lotbinière.	Apprentice edge tool maker, (gunsmith)	Quebec	Left his apprenticeship to become a wholesale merchant at Montreal	1
Averty dit Langevin, Julien	Abt 1632 / 1687	Locksmith (gunsmith)	Montreal & Laprairie	Came with recruit of 1659 to Montreal	1,2
Badeau, Fabien	1671 / 1726 bap. Quebec	Apprentice locksmith	Quebec	18 Nov 1685, at age of 14, his father made a contract for	1

				his apprenticeship for 4 years with Louis Mercier	
Baptiste, Jean	1734 / ?	Edge tool maker (gunsmith)	New France	Hired 15 May 1750 at La Rochelle for 50 livres a year	1,2
Barsalou, René-Marie	1715 / 1736	Locksmith (gunsmith)	Montreal	11 Sep 1732 -- apprentice of Théophile Barthe, master locksmith	1
Bastien, Pierre	Abt 1699 / 1744	Locksmith (gunsmith)	Quebec	21 Oct 1725 --m. Louise Brideau	1,2
Baudouin, Pierre	1699 / ?	Edge tool maker (gunsmith)	New France	Originally of La Rochelle	1,2
Baudry, Beaudry, dit Lamarche, Urbain	6 Jan 1615 / 22 Aug 1682	Edge tool maker (gunsmith)	Trois-Rivières	2 years before his death, he was at the forge of Jacques Jouiel dit Berferat, master arquebussier at Trois-Rivières	1,4
Beaupré, Pierre	??	master locksmith, master blacksmith	Quebec	23 Oct 1725 --m. Thérèse Mercier at Quebec	1,4
Becquet, Jean-Baptiste	? / ?	Locksmith, master blacksmith	1725 & 1734— in Kaskaskia; 1739-1740—at Fort de Chartres, Illinois	1734-notarial record; 1739-- witness at a marriage	5,6
Benesteau, Pierre	? / ?	Edge tool maker (gunsmith)	New France	Of Notre Dame parish, La Rochelle; son of Mathurin & Marie Mathelin; 1720-he appears on an <i>engagement</i>	1,2
Berlingeret, Berlinguet, Francois	? / ?	Locksmith Blacksmith	Quebec	18 Sep 1724--m. Marie-Madeleine Hévé at Quebec.	4,8
Bertet, Charles	??	Apprentice locksmith (gunsmith)	Quebec	Hired for 3 years as apprentice locksmith to Louis Mercier	1
Berthiaume, Pierre	? / bur 22 Feb 1715	Locksmith	L'Ancienne Lorette	10 Nov 1699--m. Catherine Fauteux at Neuville	4
Bidary, Nildavy, Francois	??	Master edgemaker blacksmith	New France	m. ct. 8 July 1716 to Marie-Anne Saint-Pierre	4
Bisson, Buisson dit Provencal, Jean	??	Master edge toolmaker	Trois R ivières	His father, Jean was also a master edge tool maker in France	4
Biyet, Bizet, Jean	??	Master edge tool maker blacksmith	Montreal	15 Aug 1685 -- signed apprenticeship to	1,4

		(gunsmith)		Pierre Roussel at Montreal; 21 Aug 1691—hired to go to the west	
Boivin, Francois	??	Edge tool maker (gunsmith)	Ancienne Lorette	23 Nov 1738--m. Marie Gauvin	1
Bouchard dit La Vallee, Jean	? / ?	Master Edge tool maker & blacksmith	New France	8 Jan 1722--m. to Marie-Louise Tessier at Montreal	4
Bouchard dit La Vallée, René	? / ? (31 in 1696)	Master edge tool maker	New France	4 Nov 1696-- m. Marie-Anne Sauvageau at Montreal	4
Bousquet, Jean	??	Master locksmith Master gunsmith & arquebusier	Montreal 1642-1714	1642—he was hired at La Rochelle for 120 livres for 3 years; part of <i>Confrerie de St-Eloi</i> in 1676	1,2,3
Bouton, Antoine	??	Edge tool maker & blacksmith	Trois Rivières	15 June 1698-- he was hired; originally of Saint-Jean; 20 Nov 1702--m. Marthe Fréchet at Trois Rivières	1,2,4
Bouvier, Pierre	?/3 Dec 1690, Hôtel, Dieu, Qbc	Edge tool maker maréchal (gunsmith)	Quebec	Married 1 st m. -- Catherine Ballié on 24 Nov 1667 at Qbc.; & 2 nd m.-- Catherine Méliot on 4 Jan 1678 at Qbc.	1,4
Bouvier, Charles	? / abt 1711-1712	Edge tool maker	Quebec	27 Feb 1696—m. to Marie-Catherine Renaud at Quebec	4
Bransard, Bronsard, dit Langevin, Laurent	??	Master edge tool maker	Kaskaskia Batiscan	soldier of the La Durantaye Company; 28 Feb 1692--m. Marie Cosset at Batiscan	4
Bréhier, Jean	??	Locksmith Gunsmith	New France	June 1642 or 1643—hired for 90 livres, 45 in advance by <i>La Compagnie du Nord du Canada</i> for 3 years	1,2,3
Brunet, Jean	1694 / ?	Master edge tool maker Blacksmith	Quebec	23 Sept 1715-- m. to Marie-Madeleine-Agathe Larchevêque at Quebec	4
Cadieu, Cadieux Jean	1634 / 30 Sep 1681	Locksmith (gunsmith)	Montreal	Hired at La Rochelle, 1 May	1,2,,3,4

				1653 and received 150 livres in advance; signed to be a laborer and clearer of land for 5 years in New France	
Campeau, Etienne	29 May 1698 , Montreal / ?	Edge tool maker	Montreal	Was involved in fur trade 1703--1708; 3 Apr 1690—m. Jeanne Foucher at Montreal	4
Campeau, Francois	14 June 1699, Montreal / ?	Eddge tool maker	Montreal	Brother of above; 28 Jan 1698—m. Madeleine Brossard at Montreal	4
Caron, Jean	1651 / 27 Oct 1730	Master edge tool maker & blacksmith (gunsmith)	Sorel & St-Ours Champlain	Son of Pierre & Marie Thoisnet of St-Jean de Perrot; married. in 1687	1,2
Cassan dit Laforge, Jean	1692 / ?	Master edge tool maker (gunsmith)	New France	Son of Guillaume of Foissac & Marie Seguret; married in 1722	1,2
Cavelier, Guillaume	13 Feb 1653, Montreal / 20 Dec 1708;. Montreal	Edge tool maker, master gunsmith & Arquebusier	Montreal	20 Oct 1692—m. Barbe Beaudry at Pte-aux-Trembles	4
Cazal dit Lalime, Ambroise	Abt 1697 / ?	Locksmith	Montreal	Soldier of de Lignery Company; 13 June 1722 -- m. Marie-Elisabeth at Montreal	4
Cécile or Césisre, Jean	1698 / Apr 1767	Tool edge maker & gunsmith	Detroit	The Jesuit, Father La Richardie hired Jean to work at Detroit for 6 years.	1,3,7,9
Charron dit Laferrière, Jean-Baptiste	? / 26 July 1702, Hôtel Dieu, Qbc.	Edge tool maker (blacksmith)	Quebec	Soldier of LaFouille Company of the Carignan-Salieres Regiment	4
Chauvin, Jacques	? / ?	Locksmith, edge tool maker, blacksmith (gunsmith)	Quebec	31 Aug 1694, he was apprentice to Nicolas Doyon, gunsmith of Quebec	1,4,9
Chevalier, Jacques	1709 / ?	Locksmith (gunsmith)	Quebec	Originally of St-Christophe, Aunis; hired 30 May 1732	1,2
Cliché, Nicolas	? / 23 Dec 1687, Qbc.	Master locksmith & Gunsmith	Quebec	Born in France; 13 Oct 1675--married Marie-Madeleine Pelletier	1,3,4
Coeur dit Jolicoeur,	1643 / ? born	Locksmith	Quebec	Came to Canada	1,2,3

Pierre	in France	(gunsmith)		about 1669; 6 Oct 1670—m. Elisabeth Marchand at Quebec	
Coiffé, René	? / abt 1716	Edge tool maker. blacksmith	Louisbourg	Abt 1696, he married Catherine Varnerot	10
Coitou dit St-Jean, Jean	? / 9 Nov 1726	Master edge tool maker	Contrecoeur	m. July 1676 to Marie-Thérèse Petit at Contrecoeur	4
Collumbus or Collombes, Isaac	1bt 1740 / abt 1846	Locksmith & gunsmith	Quebec & York (Toronto)	Born in France; came to Canada about 1790; in 1798 he was working with Philip Brown, at 22 Rue St-Jean, Quebec. By 1805, he was in York where he set up his own locksmith and gunsmith shop; during War of 1812, he was gunsmith for garrison of York and had a forge nearby	3
Collumbus, Louis	1810 / 1882	Gunsmith & Locksmith	Penetanguishene, Ontario	Born in York (Toronto); son of preceding; moved to Penetanguishene in 1829 & was gunsmith for the garrison until 1856	3
Combret, Combray Guillaume	Abt 1633 / ?	Edge tool maker Blacksmith (gunsmith)	New France	Hired at La Rochelle in 1655 (4) or 1656 (2) as blacksmith at the age of 23; 11 Apr 1656—hired as edge tool maker	1,2,4
Corbin, André I	??	Master Edge tool maker blacksmith (gunsmith))	Montreal	Father of the following; 26 Jan 1706-m. Marie-Charlotte Rainville at Quebec	1,4,8
Corbin, André II	1709 / ?	Master edge tool maker, Blacksmith (gunsmith)	Quebec	Son of above	1
Creste, Henri	? / ?	Master edge tool maker (gunsmith)	Quebec	He was brought before the court in 1739 for abusing his apprentice, Charles Levasseur	1
Curreau dit Langevin, Etienne	? / 1679	Edge too maker &	Montreal	From Angers, Anjou; m. abt 1675	4

		blacksmith		to Francoise Gayer	
Damien, Antoine	? / 1663	Master edge tool maker (gunsmith)	Quebec	Born in Rouen; son of Jean & Jeanne Barret; he died at La Rochelle in 1663	1,2,4
David, Jacques	? / 29 Oct 1708, Boucherville	Master edge tool maker & blacksmith	Boucherville	11 Oct 1690—m. Catherine Lussier at Boucherville (Varenes)	4
Demers, Jean (Jean-Baptiste) (4)	? / 25 Oct 1690, Hôtel Dieu, Qbc.	Master edge tool maker (gunsmith)	Montreal	5 July 1688—he signed as <i>donné</i> to Jean Demers as edge tool maker	1,4
Denoyon, Jean	30 Aug 1635, St-Pierre-du--Chastel / 10 Mar 1692, Boucherville	Master edge tool maker, gunsmith arquebusier	Boucherville	20 July 1665—m. Marie Chauvin at Trois Rivières	4
Derome dit Descarreux, Denis	1623 / 1697	Master edge tool maker (gunsmith)	Quebec	Originally of Nivernais; 17 Apr 1657—m. Jacqueline Roulois at Quebec; on 10 July 1673, he obtained permission from the Conseil Souverain of Quebec to build a forge on the first floor of his home	1,2,4
Desforbes dit Saint Maurice, Paul	7 Jan 1704, Montreal / ?	Master Locksmith	Montreal	12 July 1726—m. Marie-Jeanne Tartre dit Larivière at Montreal	4
Destroismaisons, Nicolas	??	Apprentice edge tool maker (gunsmith)	Montreal	6 Junly 1681, he agreed to be apprentice to Pierre Roussel, arquebusier at Montreal	1
Diel, Dielle, Jacques	1 Mar 1683, Laprairie / ?	Edge tool maker & master blacksmith	Montreal	13 July 1715-- m. Marie-Anne Crépin at Montreal	4
Doyon, Nicolas	18 Mar 1654, Quebec / 6 Mar 1715 Quebec	Locksmith, gunsmith & arquebusier	Quebec	1682—went with LaSalle to the mouth of the Mississippi River; 8 Jan 1690—m. to Genevieve Guyon at Chateau-Richer	3,4
Drapeau dit La Forge, Jean	? / 13 June 1725, I.O.	Master edge tool maker	Montreal Rivière-des-Prairies	18 July 1689—m. Madeleine-Francoise Pilet at	4

				Boucherville	
Dubois, Jean	? / ?	Edge tool maker	Quebec	22 Nov 1688—m. Anne Mailloux at Quebec	4
Dufaux, Michel	1690 / ?	Apprentice edge tool maker (gunsmith)	Quebec	27 Feb 1708—he signed an apprenticeship contract for 3 years with Francois Gauthier, master edge tool maker of Quebec	1
Dumet, Paul	1703 / ?	Edge tool maker (gunsmith)	New France	Originally of Moulins, Bourgonnais; hired at age 18 for 2 years in New France for 100 livres	1,2
Dumets, Jean-Baptiste	? / ?	Edge tool maker (gunsmith)	Montreal		1
Dupuis, Jerome	? / ?	locksmith	Quebec	From Bayonne Gascogne; 28 July 1728—m. to Barne Picoron at Quebec	4
Dusseau, René	? / ?	Master edge tool maker (gunsmith)	New France	From Montagne, Saintonge, living at La Rochelle; son of Samuel & Renée Charbonneau; m. in 1627	1,2
Duval, Jean (Jehan)	? / July 1608	Locksmith (gunsmith)	Acadia in 1606-1607 & Quebec in 1608	Originally of Paris; he was hired 18 March 1606 to come to Acadie for one year with other engages; 1606-1607, he was at Port-Royal; he was wounded in October 1606; 1608—at Quebec; was in the plot to kill Champlain	1,2,4
Eloy, Joseph	? / ?	Apprentice edge tool maker & blacksmith (gunsmith)	Montreal	29 Dec 1683, he signed contract for apprenticeship with Pierre Roussel, Master edge tool maker of Montreal	1
Esty, Jean	1724 / ?	Edge tool maker (gunsmith)	New France	25 May 1750—hired at La Rochelle; originally of Bègles, Gascogne	1,2
Fey, Louis	? / ?	Locksmith	Acadie	From Paris: hired 20	1,2

		(gunsmith)		March 1606; He was to receive 90 livres, 45 of which were in advance	
Fézeret, Claude	1605 (2) 1609 /1664, 1665 (2)	Master locksmith (gunsmith)	Montreal	Hired 8 June 1659; in the recruit of 1659; came with his wife (Suzanne Guilbault) and son; received 225 livres plus 100 livres for expenses	1,2,3,4
Fézeret, René	Abt 1642 / 1720	Locksmith Arquebusier of the king Master gunsmith	Montreal	Son of preceding; born at La Rochelle; he tried a number of trades—blacksmith, locksmith, farmer, fur merchant, seigneur and was first jeweler of Montreal	1,3,4
Fillion, Filion, Jean	? / 1732	Master edge tool maker (gunsmith)	Quebec	8 Oct 1695, he worked for one year for Pierre Normand Larivière. Edge tool maker of Quebec; 31 July 1696, he took Charles Jouane as an apprentice	1,4
Flamanchet, Charles	1658 / ? Bap. St-Barthélémi	Master locksmith (gunsmith)	New France	26 Aug 1686—m. Marguerite Bigras at St-Nicolas	1,2
Gadois, Jean Baptiste II	1697 / 1751	Locksmith (gunsmith)	Montreal, Longueuil	Son of Jean-Baptiste (who was a gunsmith and arquebusier) & Marguerite Gervaise; 1725-1751, he was at Longueuil	1,2,3
Gaillon, Antoine	? / ?	Edge tool maker	Quebec	Volunteer, not a habitant; 27 years of age in 1666	4
Gaillon, Jacques	? / ?	Edge tool maker	Quebec	Brother of above; Living in Quebec in Nov 1667	4
Gariteau, Jean	? / ?	Apprentice locksmith (gunsmith)	Quebec	19 July 1684, hired for 5 years as apprentice to Jean Amiot, master locksmith of Quebec	1
Gauthier dit LaRouche, Jean	? / 27 May 1690, d. at age 45 at Quebec	Master edge tool maker	Quebec	21 Jan 1675—m. Angélique Lefebvre at Quebec	4

Gauthier dit LaRouche, Francois	11 Oct 1675, Quebec / ?	Master edge tool maker, blacksmith (gunsmith)	Quebec	Son of Jean above; 9 Jan 1696—m. Louise Augran at Quebec	1,4
Gauvreau, Gauvreau, Gouvreau, Nicolas	1637 (1), 1641 (3) / 20 Jan 1713, Quebec	Locksmith, Master arquebusier & gunsmith of the king	Quebec	Originally of Dompierre, Poitou; 13 July 1668—m. Simone Bisson at Quebec	1,3,4
Genest dit Labarre, Jacques	? / 9 Dec 1706; at St-Jean, I.O.	Edge tool maker	Ille d'Orleans	Arrived in 1665 as soldier of LaFreydière Company of Carignan-Salieres Regiment	4
Gilbert, Jean-Marie	1721 / 1779	Locksmith (gunsmith)	Quebec	Married 3 times at Quebec, the 1 st in 1748	1,2,3
Girard, Antoine	? / ?	Locksmith & blacksmith	Quebec	24 Nov 1687—m. Agnès Trottier at Batiscan	4
Gris, Jean	? / ?	Edge tool maker & blacksmith	New France	He arrived in New France 25 May 1664	4
Grouard, Jacques	1663 / 1702	Locksmith (gunsmith) bourgeois	Quebec	Born in France; son of Richard dit Larose & Marie-Madeleine Languiulle; 31 Jan 1689—m. Marie Têtu at Quebec	1,2,3,4
Guay, Francois	Abt 1663 / 12 Dec 1687 at Quebec	Edge tool maker	Quebec	Married 10 Nov 1687 to Anne-Madeleine Larchevêque at Quebec	4
Guilbaut, Pierre	? / 1656	Master locksmith (gunsmith)	La Rochelle New France	Marred Marie Bidault; Came to New France	1,2
Guillemot, Maturin	? / ?	Edge tool maker (gunsmith)	Quebec	His forge was located in lower town; 25 March 1709, he married Marie-Angelique Marette	1
Guitard, Francois	? / ?	Edge tool maker (gunsmith)	Acadie	Originally of Paris; 20 March 1606, he was hired to go to New France for 150 livres with 60 in advance	1,2
Haché, Robert	? / ?	Edge tool maker (gunsmith)	Quebec	Originally of Champagne	1,2
Harbour, Michel	25 Oct 1674,	Edge tool	Neuville	Between 1699-1701,	3,4,10

	Petite River St. Charles / 23 Oct 1758 L'Islet	maker, blacksmith, carpenter & fisherman	Mont Louis?	he married Barbe Morin at Mont- Louis	
Hautin, Barthélémy	? / ?	Edge tool maker (gunsmith)	New France	Originally of Angers; hired at La Rochelle on 4 April 1670 for 80 livres a year with an advance of 50 livres	1,2
Hédouin dit Laforge, Jacques	1627 / 23 Aug 1705 at Quebec	Edge tool maker (gunsmith)	Quebec	Originally of Normandy; 7 Feb 1656—m. Jeanne Brassard at Quebec	1,2,4
Horieux, Mathurin	? / ?	Locksmith & gunsmith	Quebec	29 years in 1666 census; 1 May 1662, confirmed at Quebec	4
Huan, Martin	1607 / ?	Locksmith (gunsmith)	Quebec	Originally of Tourouvre, Perche; hired 9 April 1647 to Noël Juchereau	1,2,4
Jean, Louis	? / ?	Apprentice locksmith (gunsmith)	Quebec	17 June 1693, he signed contract of apprenticeship with Louis Mercier for 2 years; son of Denis & Marie Pelletier	1
Jobin, Francois	Abt 1684 / ?	Edge tool maker, locksmith & blacksmith	Montreal	7 Jan 1711—m. Suzanne Jousset at Mopntreal	3,4
Jouanne, Charles	? / ?	Apprentice edge tool maker (gunsmith)	Quebec	31 July 1696, he hired himself to the service of Jean Fillion	1
Juneau, Pierre	? / ? 25 years in 1681 census	Edge tool maker	Lower city, Quebec	17 Feb 1681—m. Louise Duval at Montreal	4
Langlois, Jérôme	1600 (2,3) 1602 (1) / 4 Jan 1684 at Chanplain	Locksmith, & master arquebusier, (gunsmith)	Trois Rivières Champlain	From du Havre, France; married abt 1636 to Marguerite Chamberlan in France. She did not come to New France.	1,2,3,4
Langlois, Rollin	? / 23 Jan 1665 at Trois Rivières	Master gunner, locksmith & arquebusier	Trois Rivières	Son of above; 25 Nov 1664—m. Marie Chauvin at Trois Rivières	4
Lauzet, Paul	? / ?	Apprentice locksmith (gunsmith)	Quebec	16 April 1687, contract o apprenticeship with Jean Amiot, master locksmith of Quebec	1

				for 3 years with 30 livres for the last two years	
Laverdière, Jean-Baptiste	??	Apprentice locksmith & blacksmith (gunsmith)	Quebec	13 June 17100, he was age 18 and hired for 3 years to Charles Robitaille, master locksmith, of Quebec. At the end of his 3 years, he was given a <i>capot</i> , a vest, 1 <i>culotte</i> , 3 <i>chenises</i> , and a pair of French shoes.	1
Leboesme dit Lalime, Antoine	? / 20 Apr 1666 at Quebec	Locksmith & gunsmith	New France	Was hired with his son, Louis, on 29 April 1644 at La Rochelle	4
Legardeur dit Sanssoucy, Michel	? / btwn. 3 Feb 1686 – 26 Nov 1691	Locksmith	Sillery	1 st m.—26 Aug 1664 to Marguerite Gambier at Quebec; 2 nd m.—abt 1677 to Marguerite Gaillard at Sillery	4
Léger, César	??	Master edge tool maker	Montreal Sillery	Son of Jean & Marie Mesuager of Saintonge	4
Lemire dit Chambeau, Augustin	1737 / 1797	Locksmith (gunsmith)	Quebec	In 1795, he was located at 7 de la Fabrique, Quebec	2,3
Létourneau, Jean	1711 / ?	Locksmith (gunsmith)	Quebec	In 1744 census, Jean's trade was given as locksmith	1,2
Létourneau, Jean-Paschal		Locksmith & gunsmith	Quebec	1792-1805, he was working at his trade	3
Levasseur, Charles	1723 / ?	Apprentice edge tool maker	Quebec	23 Nov 1739, age 16, son of Pierre-Noël, signed a contract as apprentice to Henry Creste, master locksmith of Quebec for 3 years, but because of mistreatment & the bad conduct of his master, the young Levasseur left the edge tool trade & became a charretier (carter) at Quebec	1
Loiseau, Lozeau, Jean	??	Master locksmith, blacksmith & tinsmith	Quebec	Soldier of the d'Aloigny Company	4

Loisel, Louis	1617 / 4 Sep 1691 at Montreal	Master Locksmith (gunsmith)	Montreal	Son of Lous & Jeanne Laterrier of St-Germain, Normandy; 13 Jan 1648—m. Marguerite Charlot at Montreal	1,2,3,4
Lord, Gilles	1673 / ?	Apprentice edge tool maker (gunsmith)	New France	Hired at La Rochelle 14 May 1694 at age 21 and received wages of 169 livres a year; originally of Toulouse	1
Loiseau, Lozeau, Jean, or Jean- Baptiste	1694 / 1744 or 1745	Master locksmith, Blacksmith & tinsmith (gunsmith)	Quebec	Son of Francois & Marguerite Gauron of Rochefort, France; soldier of d'Aloigny Company	1,4
Maheu, Jean-Paul	1648 / ?	Apprentice locksmith (gunsmith)	Quebec	2 Dec 1663, at age 15, he signed contract with Charles Phelippeau, master locksmith of Quebec	1
Maillot, Guillaume	31 Dec 1680 / 20 Apr 1718 at Montreal	Locksmith & edge tool maker blacksmith	Montreal	16 Jan 1704—m. Anne Massé at Montreal	4,8
Mailloux, Pierre	12 Jan 1676 / ?	Edge tool maker blacksmith	Quebec Ste-Famille, Ile d'Orleans	9 June 1701—m. Anne Lefebvre at Quebec	4
Maret dit Lépine, Richard	20 Jan 1663, / 7 Nov 1708; b & d- - Chateau Richer	Edge tool maker	Chateau Richer	1 st m—14 Jan 1692 to Angélique Guyon at Chateau Richer; 2 nd m. 15 Nov 1694 to Marie-Madeleine Cloutier at Chateau Richer	4
Martel, Joseph- Alphonse	1673 / ?	Apprentice locksmith (gunsmith)	Quebec	8 Feb 1690, his father agreed to his apprenticeship for 4 years with Gentien Amiot, master locksmith	1
Martin, Antoine	4 Feb 1673, Sorel / ?	Master edge tool maker & blacksmith	Boucherville Contrecoeur	16 Jan 1698—m. Marie-Francoise Février at Boucherville	4
Martin, Louis	1635 / 28 Oct 1683, Quebec	Locksmith & arquebusier (gunsmith)	Quebec	From Ste- Radegonde; he drowned at Cap Diamante near Quebec	2,3,4
Massé, Martin or	? / 12 May	Master edge	Montreal	Abt 1670—m.	4

Marin	1714, Montreal	tool maker, locksmith & blacksmith		Jeanne Ducorps dit Leduc at Sorel	
Mercier, Louis	1660 (1) 1661 (3) / 17 Nov 1728 at Quebec	Master locksmith. (gunsmith)	Quebec	He had 6 apprentices: 18 Nov 1685, Fabien Badeau; 24 Feb 1690, Francois Gely; 24 Oct 1691, Alexis Voyer; 17 June 1693, Louis Jean; 6 July 1694, Charles Bertet; and 31 Oct 1694, Charles Robitaille	1,2,3,4
Mercier, Louis	25 May 1708 at Quebec / ?	Master Locksmith	Montreal	Son of above; 13 March 1729—m. Marie-Anne Roy at Longueuil	4
Mercier, Joseph- Francois	13 Mar 1706, Quebec / ?	locksmith	Quebec	Brother of above; 22 Sep 1730—hired to go to the west; 1 Oct 1729—m. Élisabeth Duprat, Prat at Quebec	4
Mignault dit Lafresnaye, René	? / ?	Master locksmith, edge tool maker & gunsmith	Montreal	From La Trinité,, Maine; soldier of the Dumesny company; son of René & Marie Mélie	4
Milot dit Le Bourguignon, Jean	1631 / 3 Nov 1699	Master edge tool maker (gunsmith) merchant	Montreal & Lac des Deux- Montagnes	Son of Philippe & Christine Sononaire;	1,2,4
Monmaignier dit Jouvent, Charles de	? / 1716 Probably born in France	Master locksmith (gunsmith)	Trois Rivière & Ste-Anne de Beaupré	14 July 1703, he sold his locksmith tools to Charles Robitaille, locksmith and edge tool maker of Neuville; in 1706, he was again practicing his trade at Ste-Anne de Beaupré	1
Montminy, Monmainier dit Jouvent, Charles	? / 3 July 1716, Beaupré	Locksmith, master gunsmith	Beaupré	1 st m.—abt 1655 to Marguerite Auollée in Rouen, Normandy; 2 nd m. — 10 Nov 1682 to Marie Poulin at Beaupré	4
Morin, Thomas	? / 1792- 1798	Blacksmith & Locksmith (gunsmith)	Quebec	Usually listed as a blacksmith, but in 1792, called a	3

				locksmith	
Mussy. Abraham	? / ?	Locksmith & gunsmith	Miscou	In April 1642, he was hired to travel to the habitation of Miscou for 100 livres, 50 of it in advance for Company of New France	1,2,3
Natel or Notay, Antoine	? / 1608 According to Champlain he died of dysentery caused by eating poorly cooked eels.	Locksmith (gunsmith)	Quebec	Originally from faubourg of St-Germain-des-Prés; when he made his contract, he was living in Paris; 17 Feb 1608, he was hired for the expedition of Champlain to found Quebec; he prevented a plot to kill Champlain.	1,2,3
Normand dit Labrière, Louis	11 Oct 1680, Quebec / 14 July 1729 at Quebec	Master blacksmith edge tool maker (gunsmith)	Quebec Detroit	1706—hired by Cadillac for Detroit for 3 years; 1740—at Kaskaskia	1,4,5
Normand, dit Labrière, Pierre	1637 / 13 Dec 1707, Quebec	Master edge tool maker (gunsmith)	Quebec Detroit	Originally of Perche; father of above; 7 Sep 1665—m. to Catherine Normand at Quebec	1,2,4
Olier, Daniel	? / 1663	Locksmith (gunsmith)	New France	Originally of Saumur; hired at La Rochelle in 1663; sailed on <u>The Thoros</u>	1,2, 3
Orangez, Léger	? / ?	Master locksmith (gunsmith)	New France	From Civray, Poitou; hired in 1642 at 95 livres; he received 48 livres in advance	1,2
Ouelle, Étienne	? / ?	Edge tool maker (gunsmith)	Sainte-Croix	In 1707, he was at Ste-Croix	1
Pagè dit Quercy, Guillaume	21 July 1657 Quebec / 28 Mar 1722, Quebec	Edge tool maker & merchant	Quebec L'Ange Gardien	30 Jan 1679—m. Elisabeth Letarte at L'Ange Gardien	4
Parent, Joseph	25 Jan 1669, Quebec / ?	Edge tool maker	Montreal	31 Jan 1690—m. Marie-Madeleine Maret at Beauport	4
Parent, Joseph	13 Oct 1690 / ?	Edge tool maker,	Montreal	Son of above; married 30 April	4

		blacksmith		1725 to Marie-Francoise Mosny at Montreal	
Parent, Parant, Joseph-Marie	1705 / ?	Master Locksmith (gunsmith)	Terrebonne (1705-1755)	Earliest record is in 1741 when he married.	1,2,3
Périllard dit Bourguignon, Nicolas	? / 11 Nov 1726, Montreal	Edge tool maker & blacksmith	Montreal L'Ancienne-Lorette	10 Jan 1695—m. Jeanne Sabourin at Montreal	4
Perthuis, Nicolas	? / ?:	Locksmith (gunsmith)	Montreal, Pointe-aux-Trembles	Son of Claude, master gunsmith of St-Denis, Ambroise; Nicolas was hired by M. de La Barre to go to Fort Frontenac (Kingston, Ontario) in 1684; he was in Montreal between 1692 - 1696.	1,2,3
Philippeau, Phelippeau, or Philippaux, Charles	? / 23 Dec 1665, Quebec	Master locksmith & Master gunsmith	Quebec	Son of Francois & Francoise Rutaut; a conscientious locksmith who built a number of locks for the government	1,3,4
Philippeau, Michel	? / 1691	Edge tool maker (gunsmith)	Montreal	Hired at la Rochelle 3 April 1688	1
Pichot, Abraham	Abt 1640 / ?	Master locksmith, gunsmith & merchant	Plaisance	Madeleine Aubert was his wife. They married at Plaisance abt 1669	10
Picoron, Picauron dit Descôteaux, Henri	1677 / ?	Master edge tool maker blacksmith (gunsmith)	Quebec	Contracted at La Rochelle on 14 June 1698 as apprentice edge tool maker to come to New France. 29 March 1701, he contracted for 3 years to Pierre Peire, merchant of Quebec to serve as domestic.	1,2,4
Piron dit Lavallée, Francois	? / 1664	Locksmith (gunsmith)	Montreal	Originally of Suze near LaFlèche; hired 30 March 1653 for 75 livres of wages; he was a soldier in the Montreal garrison.	1,2,3
Pitre, Jean	Abt 1636 / ?	Edge tool maker	Port Royal	Abt 1665 he married Marie Pesseley	10
Poirier dit Langevin, Michel	? / btwn 1688-1698	Edge tool maker &	Montreal	Abt 1676—m. Jeanne Rigaud,	4

		gunsmith		Rigault at Sorel	
Pothier dit Laverdure, Jean	7 Sep 1671, Petite Rivière St. Charles / ?	Edge tool maker & blacksmith; merchant in 1716	Montreal	24 Sep 1696—m. to Marie Massé at Montreal; son of Étienne & Michelle de Lahaye	4
Pothier dit Laverdure, Toussaint	Bap 13 Aug 1675, Quebec	Tool edge maker	Montreal	Brother of above; married Marguerite Thunay on 1 Dec 1703 at Montreal	4
Pottier, Jean	? / ?	Master edge tool maker (gunsmith)	Montreal	1715—was noted as master edge tool maker in Montreal	1
Pottier, Michel	? / ?	Edge tool maker (gunsmith)	Montreal	He was a tool edge maker at Montreal in 1681	1,2
Pouille, Innocent	1703 / ?	Edge tool maker (gunsmith)	New France	Originally of Bar-sur-Seine; hired 15 May 1721 for 3 years to receive 100 livres.	1,2
Poupeau, Pierre	? / 1664	Master edge tool maker (gunsmith)	Trois Rivières (1653, 1664)	Originally of La Rochelle; contracted in 1653 and left with his wife and son	1,2,4
Prud'homme, Pierre	24 Mar 1658/ 28 Mar 1703; bap. at Montreal	Locksmith, gunsmith, arquebusier	Montreal	Originally of Pomponne; 21 April 1675, he became apprentice to his uncle, Pierre Gadois, gunsmith of Montreal for 4 years; after completing his second year of apprenticeship, he worked at Batiscan as arquebusier; 11 Aug 1683, he contracted with Robert Cavelier de La Salle to accompany him down the Mississippi; after his return in 1683, he opened a gunsmith shop in Montreal	1,2,3,4
Rancour, Rancourt Claude	? / abt 1747	Edge tool maker & blacksmith (gunsmith)	Quebec	1 st m.—25 April 1717 Catherine Blanchon; 2 nd m.—24 Aug 1721 to Anne-Marguerite Turgeon	1,8
Robitaille, Charles	1682, Quebec / 11 Mar 1727,	Locksmith & master edge tool maker	Neuville Ancienne Lorette	31 Oct 1694, he signed a 3 year apprenticeship contract with Louis	1,3,4

	Neuville	(gunsmith)		Mercier, master locksmith of Quebec; 14 July 1703, he bought forge tools from Charles de Monmagnier, master locksmith of Trois-Rivières for 240 livres; 13 June 1710, he hired for 3 years, Jean-Baptiste Laverdière, age 18	
Roussel, Pierre	? / abt 1689	Edge tool maker (gunsmith)	Montreal	Contracted to teach Nicolas Destroismaisons, 6 July 1681; Joseph Eloy, 29 Dec 1683; and Jean Blyet, 5 Aug 1685	1,2,4
Roze, Pierre	1659 / ?	Apprentice locksmith (gunsmith)	Quebec	Son of Noël, who contracted for his 12 year old son to be apprentice to Jean Amiot, locksmith. for 5 years on 2 Jan 1681	1
Sagot dit Laforge, Abel	? / 18 Oct 1714, Quebec	Edge tool maker	New France	He was hired at La Rochelle on 2 May 1662; of Le Mans, Maine	4
Senécal, Joseph	1 March 1681 / ?	Edge tool maker	Montreal	24 Nov 1712, he married Marie-Anne Foucher at Montreal	4
Soulard, Jean	10 Apr 1613 / 7 Oct 1659	Locksmith & master arquebusier (gunsmith)	New France	2 May 1638—m. Jeanne Couvreur.	1
Soulard, Pierre I	? / ?	Master locksmith & arquebusier (gunsmith)	New France	Father of the following; married in 1610	1,2
Soulard, Pierre II	1611 / 1661 (1), 16t81 (2)	Master locksmith (gunsmith)	St-Saveur	He was baptized at the Temple (Huguenot)	1,2
Soulard, Jean-Baptiste	1 Oct 1678 Quebec / 15 May 1723, L'Ange Gardien	Master locksmith, gunsmith & master arquebusier	Port Royal, Acadia; L'Ange Gardien	1 st m—Francoise Comeau at Port Royal on 10 Feb 1710; 2 nd m—Barbe Garneau on 31 March 1717 at L'Ange Gardien	1,10
Soumande, Soumandre dit le Taillandier, Pierre	1619 / bur. 29 Nov 1689, Quebec	Master edge tool maker (gunsmith)	Quebec	Son of Louis & Guillemette Savoureux; originally of St. Antoine, Morliac, Gascogne; abt 1646,	1,2,4

				he came to New France; appointed edge tool maker of the king & traveled to repair and build gun works	
Tailleur dit Versailles, Guillaume	? / ?	Master locksmith & blacksmith (gunsmith)	St-Roch (near Quebec)	1 st m.—Geneviève Chalus, Chanluc, Chalet dit Lagrange on 14 Jan 1727 at Quebec; 2 nd m. Marie-Thérèse Dupille on 25 Jan 1759	1,4
Tavernier dit Laforest, dit Lochetière	1632 / 1660	Locksmith & gunsmith	Montreal	30 March 1653, he contracted to come to New France for 5 years at 100 livres a year	1,3
Tiblemont, Tillemont, Nicolas	1635 / 1660	Locksmith (gunsmith)	Montreal	Came to Canada in 1658 and settled at Montreal; was in the Battle of Long Sault.	1,2,3
Toupin, Jean	19 Oct 1688, Beauport / ?	Master edge tool maker & blacksmith	Champlain	2 April 1719, he married Thérèse Caron at Champlain	4
Valliquet dit Laverdure	1632 / abt 1701	Locksmith & gunsmith	Montreal	Son of Jean & Nicole Langevin of city of Lude; he contracted 16 April 1653 for 5 years to go to Montreal for 80 livres a year.	1,2,3
Verger dit Desjardins,, Jean	? / 6 Feb 1701, Repentigny	Master edge tool maker	Pointe-aux-Trembles, Quebec, Repentigny	Hired to go west as a voyageur 31 March 1714 & 18 Aug 1727; His father, Lucas, was also a master edge tool maker in Port du La Claie, commune de Curzon, Poitou, France	4
Verreau dit Le Bourguignon, Barthélémy	1631 / 17 Dec 1700, Château-Richer	Master tool edge maker blacksmith (gunsmith)	Château-Richer	Born at St-Jean-de-Dijon, Bourgogne, 22 Sep 1665—m. Marthe Quitel at Château-Richer	1,2,4
Viledary, Vildary, Francois	? / ?	Edge tool maker	New France	His parents were Jean , founder & master of the forge, & Jeanne Maucuer of de LeBouchage,	4

Voyer, Alexis	? / ?	Apprentice locksmith	Quebec	Perigord, France 24 Oct 1691, contract of apprenticeship with Louis Mercier, Master locksmith of Quebec	1
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COMING UP

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

22-26 April 2009: Tenth New England
Regional Genealogical Conference at
Expo Center of New Hampshire and
adjoining Radisson Hotel Manchester,
Manchester, New Hampshire. There are
six sessions pertaining to French
Canadian Research plus much more.

25 April 2009: Genealogy Workshop in
Whitewater by The Wisconsin Historical
Society and the University of
Wisconsin-Whitewater Area Research
Center. Topics will be on land and
property research, effective use of
Ancestry.com, and new ideas for
locating female ancestors. The sessions
will run from 9:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.:
The Area Research Center will be
open from 1-5 p.m. for research. The
cost is \$15.00. For additional info:
wisconsinhistory.org/libraryarchives/classes

9 May 2009: National Archives, 10:00 –
11:30 a.m. — Great Lakes Region in
Chicago, Workshop Using Court
Records to Find Local and Family
History at The National Archives and
Records Administration—Great Lakes
Region at 7358 South Pulaski Road,
Chicago, Illinois. The cost is \$10.00.
Topics include: Storing and preserving
your treasured family documents and

photographs. Learn how court records
can be used to uncover information on
people's lives and the social, legal and
economic issues that brought them to
court. To register: Call 773-948-9001 or
email

Chicago.archives@nara.gov

13-16 May 2009: The National
Genealogical Society's Conference in
the States 2009: at Raleigh, North
Carolina., "The Building of a Nation
From Roanoke To The West," will be
hosted by the North Carolina
Genealogical Society. Tours and full day
bus transportation to the Louis Round
Wilson Library for research will be
available. The conference will have a
wide variety of topics for all levels of
research. For information:

www.ngsgenealogy.org

29-31 May 2009: OGS Conference
2009 at Sheridan College, Oakville,
Ontario. There will be ten Friday
workshops and thirty-five sessions. For
information:

phone: 905-877-3614

write: OGS Conference 2009

Box 36, Streetsville,

Ontario L5M 2B7

Canada

Website: www.ogs.on.ca/conference

2-5 September, 2009: "Passages
Through, Time," at Little Rock,
Arkansas Convention Center. It is hosted
by The Federation of Genealogical
Societies and the Arkansas Genealogical
Society. For information: www.fgs.org

On-Line French-Canadian Genealogy

By Michelle Wilson

Part 1: *Le Programme de recherche en démographie historique* or PRDH

Canadians are blessed with some of the world's most complete genealogical records. Since the opening of the first Catholic parish record at Notre Dame de Québec in 1621, the parish records of vital events are extraordinarily complete. Two on-line subscription services, PRDH and BMS2000, along with the Drouin Collection now available at Ancestry.com, make researching French-Canadian genealogy on-line a snap. Using primarily these three sites, I have been able to identify over 400 direct ancestors, working just a few hours a week for about a year. By my calculations, this represents only 25% of what is readily findable within the Canadian record. This three-part series will explore how to use these sites and detail a research strategy.

The PRDH

The most powerful site is PRDH, <http://www.genealogie.umontreal.ca/en/>, the Research Program in Historical Demography. This site holds an exhaustive and comprehensive collection of hyper-linked individual, couple, and family compilation records, and transcribed parish certificates for births, marriages, and burials, complete from the founding through the end of the French colonization period and up to about 1780. The site is so comprehensive and easy-to-use that finding ancestors is more a process of discovery than actual research. The hyperlinked family records permit one to trace back through the generations simply by clicking from child to parent.

PRDH provides free search, and free access to vital information on the pioneers – the first generation immigrants prior to 1766. A map of the parishes and associated statistics is also public. Access to the records and certificates is charged on a per-hit basis, each view counting as a hit. A fee of about \$35 USD pays for access to 500 hits and will provide the typical user with many months of search time.

Once I locate an ancestor born before 1780 (using strategies that will be detailed in Part 2), I use PRDH to quickly complete the pedigree through to the pioneering Canadian ancestors. When known, the names of the pioneer's French parents and the immigrants home parish in France is also listed. Noted with each vital event is the parish that recorded it. This information makes it possible to locate the scan of the original parish record at Ancestry despite any indexing problems present in Ancestry. The PRDH has been in existence since the 1960's, and existed in book form prior to going on-line. The information in the PRDH has been extensively reviewed. It is considered a highly reliable source.

Examples

The following example illustrates the free and subscriber use of PRDH. A free search at PRDH on the name Andre Bray returns 46 vital records, in the format shown (8 of the 46 are listed):

Date	Type	Parish	Role	Sex	Name	First name
1744-09-17	b	Ste-Anne-de-Bellevue	Subject	m	BRAY	ANDRE
1767-10-25	b	Les Cèdres	Other	m	BRAY	ANDRE
1768-01-20	b	Les Cèdres	Other	m	BRAY	ANDRE
1768-12-08	b	Les Cèdres	Other	m	BRAY	ANDRE
1771-11-25	m	Les Cèdres	Subject	m	BRAY	ANDRE
1772-08-26	b	Les Cèdres	Father	m	BRAY	ANDRE
1772-09-03	s	Les Cèdres	Spouse	m	BRAY	ANDRE
1773-02-28	s	Les Cèdres	Father	m	BRAY	ANDRE

Figure 1: Excerpt from a free search on the name André Bray.

The details of the first certificate listed, obtained by clicking the 1744-09-17 link, requires subscriber access. This record, or “certificate” in PRDH lingo, is a transcription of an actual baptismal certificate from the parish of Ste-Anne-de-Bellevue. While the transcription records the spellings used in the actual parish records, the individual and family records we will look at later use PRDH’s standardized spellings. All text in blue are hyperlinks.

Baptême		N° 116647	
Ste-Anne-de-Bellevue		1744-09-17	
Birth : 1744-09-13			
Rank	Name	Age	M.S. Pr. Sex
01	ANDRE BRAY Residence : SOULANGES, PAROISSE DE STE-ANNE	—	c p m
02	ETIENNE BRAY FATHER OF 01 SPOUSE OF 03 Residence : SOULANGES, PAROISSE DE STE-ANNE	—	m p m
03	BARBE DANTE MOTHER OF 01 SPOUSE OF 02 Residence : SOULANGES, PAROISSE DE STE-ANNE	—	m p f
04	ANDRE LALONDE	—	— p m
05	MARIE ANGELIQUE GAUDER	—	— p f
06	PERTUIS Occupation : PRETRE, FAISANT LES FONCTIONS CURIALES Residence : STE-ANNE-DE-BELLEVUE	—	c p m

© PRDH www.genealogy.umontreal.ca

Figure 2: Transcription of the baptismal certificate of André Bray

Selecting the Barbe Danté hyperlink, for André's mother, brings up PRDH's "individual" record for her. Here we see the PRDH's standardized spelling for her family name, Dazé *dit* Queniot, recorded in PRDH as Daze Queniot, and her complete first name, Marie Barbe, probably taken from her birth certificate. Note that this individual record, and the family record in the next figure, are PRDH's compilations of information found in the parish certificates. They are not direct transcriptions of parish records.

Individu	# 23649
MARIE BARBE DAZE QUENIOT	
Father : PAUL CHARLES DAZE QUENIOT	
Mother : BARBE CARTIER LAROSE	
Family	
Birth : 1703-02-28	
Baptism : 1703-02-28 St-François-de-Sales (Île-Jésus)	
Death : 1770-11-06	
Burial : 1770-11-07 Les Cèdres	
First marriage : 1724-02-21 St-François-de-Sales (Île-Jésus)	
with	
ETIENNE BRAY	
Father : ETIENNE BRAY	
Mother : HELENE ERGON	
Family	
© PRDH	www.genealogy.umontreal.ca

Figure 3: Marie Barbe Dazé *dite* Queniot's individual record as created by PRDH

From this point it is possible to hyperlink to back to Marie Barbé Daze *dite* Queniot's natal family by clicking the family link under her mother's name (shown below), to the family of Marie Barbe and her husband Etienne, to Etienne's natal family, or to the transcriptions of Marie Barbe's baptismal and burial certificates. Consider the wealth of information contained in this single, individual record. Already we have discovered the names of all four of André Bray's grandparents.

The next figure shows Marie Barbe's natal family. All text in blue and purple are hyperlinks to other records. The purple text indicates the link that was clicked on to bring up this particular record, providing a breadcrumb trail for the researcher.

Family

7723 [Couple]

of PAUL CHARLES **DAZE QUENIOT** and BARBE **CARTIER LAROSE**

Father : PAUL **DAZE QUENIOT**

Father : JOSEPH **CARTIER LAROSE**

Mother : FRANCOISE **GOUBILLE**

Mother : MARGUERITE **DECELLES DUCLOS**

Family

Family

Marriage: 1696-11-19 **Pointe-aux-Trembles**

Children born before 1780 :

Sex	Birth	Marriage	Death	First name of the child
	Place	Place	Place	Name of the spouse
m	1697-08-29		1722-11-28	PAUL
	POINTE-AUX-TREMBLES		RIVIÈRE-DES-PRAIRIES	
f	1698	1721-06-05	1760-01-09	MARIE
	REPENTIGNY	MONTREAL	RIVIÈRE-DES-PRAIRIES	[Family] CHARLES MONARQUE
f	1701-03-23	1730-06-19	1769-09-18	MARIE SUZANNE
	REPENTIGNY	ST-FRANÇOIS-DE-SALES (ÎLE-JÉSUS)	ST-VINCENT-DE-PAUL	[Family] JACQUES LABELLE
f	1703-02-28	1724-02-21	1770-11-06	MARIE BARBE
	ST-FRANÇOIS-DE-SALES (ÎLE-JÉSUS)	ST-FRANÇOIS-DE-SALES (ÎLE-JÉSUS)	LES CÈDRES	[Family] ETIENNE BRAY

© PRDH

www.genealogy.umontreal.ca

Figure 4: The family of Paul Dazé and Barbe Cartier, the natal family of Marie Barbe Dazé

The primary limitation of PRDH is that it provides only scanty coverage after 1780. Next month we will explore BMS2000, another site that will fill in this gap. Until then...

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ST. LOUIS PROJECT

In the Summer 2007 issue of the Quarterly, I summarized the work done up to that time by the French-Canadian/Acadian Genealogists Of Wisconsin on the project of compiling repertoires of the baptisms, confirmations, marriages, and burials at St. Louis Catholic Church in Fond du Lac. This article will describe the work that has been accomplished since the summer of 2007.

The project suffered a major setback in 2007 when Steve McKay, the project leader, moved from Wisconsin to South Carolina. Although in theory a person should be able to work anyplace nowadays because of modern communications technology, in practice a project such as this does require a leader on the scene. Consequently, the work of coordinating the various aspects of the project must be led by a person in Wisconsin. Teri Dupuis graciously stepped up as the new project leader.

As described in my prior article, pertinent information is extracted from each of the original handwritten records by two persons working independently. As a third step, third persons independently compare the two extractions of each record. When necessary, a consensus is usually reached as to the most likely interpretation of the each record. That process has been ongoing. Because it is so tedious and time consuming, the number of volunteers willing to do the extraction and comparison work dropped off after a promising start. In addition, Jo Christon, an able and willing volunteer, passed away. Nevertheless, all the records have now been extracted once, most have been extracted twice, and most have been compared in the third step. Illustration 1 is a chart of the progress made to date on the extraction and comparison processes.

From the earliest discussions, it was recognized that a computer database would be the ideal way to store and manipulate the extracted data. In the spring of 2007, a first approach was made to a computer software company that specializes in database work. For various reasons, nothing developed from that contact. A second company was contacted in January 2008. Again, nothing resulted. In the meantime, some of the extracted data was entered into an Excel spread sheet.

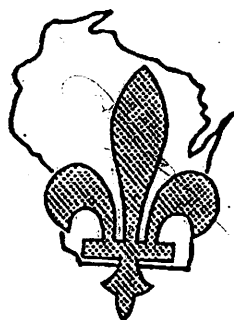
In mid 2008, more efforts were made to find a suitable computer database. Those efforts led to Jason Pettit, a database expert living in

Fond du Lac. Jason generously agreed to volunteer his time and expertise. Fortunately, Jason advised that it is relatively easy to import data from an Excel spread sheet into a database. Jason set up the St. Louis Project with its own web site. By means of the web site, project personnel are able to work on the master database from their own computers. During the course of his work, Jason came across a genealogy program that is ideal for the St. Louis Project. The program is "The Next Generation Of Genealogy Sitebuilding." It is very flexible and can even be modified to suit our needs. One of the big advantages of the program is that it can generate several different kinds of reports.

In the meantime, work continues on entering extracted records into the Excel spreadsheet. Because the number of volunteers has dwindled, the project leader decided to pay a person a nominal amount for data entry. As I write this in late February 2009, approximately 5,000 events and accompanying data have been entered into the Excel spread sheet. Most of those have been imported into "The Next Generation" database, although only in preliminary form. Illustration 2 shows a typical screen that lists 16 persons who had a baptism, confirmation, marriage, or burial event occur at St. Louis Church. Illustration 3 shows typical information that can be produced by searching on a particular individual.

The original, and still projected, goal was to have the first repertoire published by the end of 2010. At this moment, it appears that the goal will be met. Everything depends, of course, on the ability of the limited number of project volunteers to complete the extraction, comparison, and data entry tasks in a timely manner. If any reader is interested in helping with this most interesting project, please call Teri Dupuis at 414-443-9429.

Don Cayen
Fond du Lac
February 2009



event	date	pages	extraction 1	extraction 2	comparison	typing
baptisms	1850-1858	1 - 117	Cayen-COMplete	Dupuis-COMplete	Dupuis-COMplete	Myers-in progress
baptisms	1853-1867	1 - 213	Cayen-COMplete	Glassel-COMplete	Dupuis-COMplete	S Dupuis-in progress.5
baptisms	1855-1860	205-279	Cayen-COMplete	Dupuis-COMplete	Cox-COMplete	Paulsen-COMplete
baptisms	1858-1859	143-178	Cayen-COMplete	Dunsirn-COMplete	Dupuis-COMplete	
baptisms	1859-1860	1 - 207	Cayen-COMplete	Glassel-COMplete	Dupuis-COMplete	S Dupuis-COMplete
baptisms	1868-1881	214-349	Cayen-COMplete	a)Dupuis-in progress		
				b)Dunsirn-COMplete	Dupuis-COMplete	S Dupuis-COMplete
baptisms	1881-1905		White-COMplete	Ustine-COMplete	Dupuis-COMplete	Vezzetti&Myers-COMplete
baptisms	1904-1920		Jacques-COMplete	Cayo-COMplete	Holton-COMplete	Koschmann-COMplete
marriages	1850-1853	123-136	Dupuis-COMplete	Glassel-COMplete	Cox-COMplete	Paulsen-COMplete
marriages	1851-1873	202-247	Cayen-COMplete	White-COMplete	Dupuis-COMplete	Myers-in progress
		247-281	Cayen-COMplete	b)Ustine-COMplete	Dupuis-COMplete	S Dupuis-COMplete
marriages	1855-1860	203-281	Cayen-COMplete	Glassel-COMplete	Dupuis-	
marriages	1865-1905		Cayen-COMplete	Glassel-in progress		
marriages	1904-1920		Dupuis-COMplete	Banachowski-COMplete	Plasa-COMplete	McKay-COMplete
burials	1851-1855	202-203	Cayen-COMplete	Glassel-COMplete	Dupuis-COMplete	Dupuis-COMplete
burials	1860-1863	281-289	Cayen-COMplete	Glassel-COMplete	Dupuis-	
burials	1875			Dupuis-COMplete	COMPLETE	Paulsen-COMplete
burials	1873-1896		Cayen-COMplete	Dupuis-COMplete	Holton-COMplete	Myers-COMplete
burials	1897-1920		Cayen-COMplete	Lusty-COMplete	Plasa-COMplete	Paulsen-COMplete
burials	1875	214	Cayen-COMplete	Dupuis-COMplete	Cox-COMplete	Paulsen-COMplete
confirmatio	1857		Cayen-COMplete	Dupuis-COMplete	McKay-in progress	McKay-in progress
confirmatio	1892-1920		Glassel-COMplete	Dupuis-COMplete	Cayen-COMplete	McKay-COMplete
history			Joyce-COMplete	-----	-----	Dupuis-COMplete



People

[Search](#)[Add New](#)[Review](#)[Merge](#)

Help for this area

Search for:

Tree:

☐ Living only☐ Exact match only☐ No children☐ No parents☐ No spouse

Matches: 1 to 14 of 14

Action	Select	ID	Name	Birth Date	Birth Place	Tree
	<input type="checkbox"/>	I7313	(Maud) Merandam Bertrand	b. 23 Mar 1890	Fond du Lac	St Louis of Fond du Lac
	<input type="checkbox"/>	I12252	— Bertrand			St Louis of Fond du Lac
	<input type="checkbox"/>	I13014	—thuri Bertrand			St Louis of Fond du Lac
	<input type="checkbox"/>	I5811	Franciscam Louisam Bertrand	b. 10 Feb 1883	Fond du Lac	St Louis of Fond du Lac
	<input type="checkbox"/>	I7648	Irenam Margaritam Bertrand	b. 05 Mar 1892	Fond du Lac	St Louis of Fond du Lac
	<input type="checkbox"/>	I8410	Joannem Arthurum Bertrand	b. 11 Sep 1896	Fond du Lac	St Louis of Fond du Lac
	<input type="checkbox"/>	I8413	Joannes Bertrand			St Louis of Fond du Lac
	<input type="checkbox"/>	I13016	Joannis Nap-leonis Bertrand			St Louis of Fond du Lac
	<input type="checkbox"/>	I6358	Josephum Gulielmum Eduardum Bertrand	b. 31 Mar 1885	Fond du Lac	St Louis of Fond du Lac
	<input type="checkbox"/>	I8411	Ludovica Bertrand			St Louis of Fond du Lac

NEWS NOTES

From Newsletter, Chippewa County,
Vol. 28 No. 4, Oct., Nov., & Dec., 2008:

The library and Archives of Canada (LAC) has the 1881 Census of Canada on a new online database. Digitized images of census returns can be accessed. Information which can be located in this census are name, age, country or province of birth, nationality, religion and occupation.

The 1881 Census collected information for Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, British Columbia and the Northwest Territories (which included much of present day Alberta, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, northern Ontario, northern Quebec, Labrador, Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut)

This database can be accessed at:
www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/databases/census-1881

Statistics Canada and Family Search were involved with this project. The index to the 1881 census was created by Family Search. "(LAC) linked the FamilySearch index to the digital images of the original census. The index and linked images will also be searchable for free through FamilySearch.org

From *Lifelines*, Vol. 25, No. 1, No. 48, 2008 has two articles of interest. One is on the "Cap Tourmente Farm" by Jacques Guimont. This Farm was built in 1626 by Samuel de Champlain and Guillaume de Caën. This fortified farm was to raise livestock for the population of Quebec. The second is by John P.

DuLong, titled "Carignan-Salières Lineage Chart." Not only does he have a detailed lineage chart, but he has included the "Roll of the Régiment de Carignan-Salières—Taken in 1688" compiled by Michel Robert.

Le Forum, Vol. 34, No. 1, Fall /Winter 2008: They have an interesting article by Chip Gagnon, Associate Professor , dept of Politics at Ithaca College, New York: titled "Native Peoples in the Upper St. John River Valley." This covers the period prior to the Grand Derangement when Acadian refugees fled the British in the 1730's and when Loyalists were leaving the U.S. after the Revolution. The Maliseets had occupied this area for a long period of time.

From the *King Newsletter* of the Societé des filles du roi et soldats du Carignan, Vol. 11, Issue 2, 2008: Those who have ancestry going back to Isaac Paquet (Pasquier) dit LaVallée would be interested in an article by Elaine Smith.

From the *Columns*, Vol. 30, No. 2, March /April 2009: Construction of the Library Reading Room at the Wisconsin Historical Society will begin on April 15. After the room is completed, a new circulation desk will be built. Walls and ceilings will be painted, bookcases returned, stained glass installed, and new lighting put in.

The Historical Society will soon have a new preservation building in Madison. It will hold all of the Society's Museum collection and some of the library and archival holdings. It should be completed in 2012.

The favorite hobby of King Louis XVI of France was locksmithing.

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Quarterly

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 Summer 2009

THE PAPAL ZOUAVES

Joyce Banachowski

By the 1860's, Garibaldi and Victor Emmanuel, two Italian revolutionaries, were fighting to liberate and unify the small kingdoms and city-states, which were under the protection of Austria, into one united Italian kingdom. The Roman Catholic church in Italy was being threatened. The Papal States were the oldest of these and they felt the unification movement was a danger to them.

In 1861, Italy, with the help of Napoleon III of France, became a unified kingdom under Victor Emmanuel II. The Papacy was confined to a restricted area of Rome. Napoleon III left troops in Rome to prevent Victor Emmanuel from invading the Papacy. Pope Pius IX asked European nations to help in their defense. They asked "volunteers to enlist in battalions of Zouaves." This was originally, a group of Berber infantrymen who had been recruited in Algiers in 1831 and eventually became part of the French army.¹ Their appeal went out to the world. Volunteers from France, England, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Africa and Canada were to respond.

¹ Pelchat, André, "God's Infantrymen," in *The Beaver*, April / May 2004, p. 24.

In Canada East (Quebec), there had been an unsuccessful rebellion in 1837. This had resulted in difficulties between the conservative and the liberal French Canadian populations. The conservative Ultramontanes, led by Monseigneur Ignace Bourget, Bishop of Montreal from 1840-1876, wanted to prevent reforms. Bourget had hopes that Quebec would be a copy of Rome. He started the construction of the Cathedral in downtown Montreal to be modeled after St. Peters in Rome. The Rome liturgy was introduced into Quebec, and he substituted the Roman collar for the bib (*rabber*) worn by the Canadian priests. He believed in the infallibility of the pope before it was decreed on 18 July 1870. He and his followers were in complete opposition to any thought of separation of church and state.²

The liberal Rouges who were inspired by Louis-Joseph Papineau, leader of the 1837 Rebellion, were now led by Éric Dorion and Louis-Antoine Dessaulles and supported the secret ballot, free trade, separation of Church and State and annexation to the United States. One of their members, Arthur Buies,

² Mackey, Frank, "God's Own Devils," in *Horizon Canada*, Vol. 6, p. 1702.

joined Garibaldi's army in 1860. Bishop Bourget as the leader of the Conservative faction, wrote a series of pastoral letters defending the independence of the Papal States. He made sure they were read not only in Montreal, but in all of the parishes in Quebec.³

Ottawa's bishop, Bishop Guigues, suggested that bishops world wide start raising moneys to provide a papal army to protect the pope. Campaigns to raise funds were quickly organized.

Conservative newspapers wrote about the small size of the Papal army in Italy and encouraged the young to join. Benjamin Testard de Montigny, a Montreal lawyer, was the first Canadian Zouave and left for Italy in 1861. He enlisted 15 January 1861. He was followed by Hugh Murray, a nephew of Bishop Edward John Horan of Kingston, who enlisted 30 July 1861.⁴

In the years that followed, the Austrians withdrew from Italy, and in 1864, Napoleon III also withdrew his troops.

³ Pelchat, *op. cit.*, pp. 24-25.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 26. and Mackey *op. cit.* p. 1702.

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The Papal army was alone to defend itself. Twelve students from a Quebec military school volunteered to go, but they were unable to because there was no organization established to send them. The following year, 1865, *Le Journal de Trois-Rivières* included an article from an European newspaper asking for enlistments.⁵ Shortly after, Henri Sainte Marie, born in Montreal, but living in Marseilles, France enlisted on the 24 March 1866.⁶

In the following election in 1867, the liberals, especially the Rouges were severely defeated. 4,092 Zouaves soldiers made up of many nations including a few Canadians who had volunteered on their own, were in the Campaign of 1867.⁷

This same year, Alfred LaRocque, an Ultramontane, son of a banker and the legal heir to one of the richest men in Quebec, Olivier Berthelet, resigned his commission as Captain in the Canadian militia and left for Rome. He enlisted 12 February 1867. On 3 November 1867, a battle in Mentana, Italy had occurred. Garibaldi had defeated the papal army, and two Canadians Zouaves, Hugh Murray and Alfred LaRocque had been wounded there.⁸

⁵ Pelchat, *Ibid.*

⁶ Lodolini, Elio, "Les Volontaires du Canada Dans L'Armée Pontificale 1868-1870," in *Les Zouaves*

Pontificaux Canadiens, National Museum of Man, Mercury Series, History Division, Paper No. 19, p. 99.

⁷ Hardy, René, L'Origine des Zouaves Pontificaux Canadiens," in *Les Zouaves Pontificaux Canadiens*, National Museum, of Man, Mercury Series, History Division, Paper No. 19, p. 79.

⁸ Pelchat, *op. cit.*, p. 26 and Mackey *op. cit.*, p. 1702.

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 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 July 2009: Library will be open for research.

13 August 2009: Finger Food, Bring a dish to pass and enjoy chatting about our research. Library will be open for research. Entertainment by Michelet Innocence.

10 September 2009: Tom Lemoine will speak on "The Importance of Our Phone Call". Library will be open.

8 October, 2009: Basics for Beginners. Library will be open.

Bishop Bourget saw this as an opportunity to inspire the young. He was backed by parish and college priests and Monseigneur Louis-Francois Laflèche who was to become the bishop of Trois Rivières. However, there were some clergy like Archbishop Charles-Francois Baillargeon of Quebec who felt they should wait to find out first what Rome wanted, men or money.⁹ Bourget wrote to his friend, Msgr. Desautels who was in Rome at the time and asked him what was needed — men or money? Desautels suggested troops. However, opposition continued. They questioned whether citizens should be allowed to enlist in a war for a foreign power. The national

⁹ Mackey, *op. cit.*, p. 1703

MONEY & MANPOWER DONATED BY EACH DIOCESE BY OCTOBER 1868.

Diocese	Money	Volunteers
Montreal	\$19,576	107
Québec	3,640	44
Trois Rivières	3,289	37
Saint-Hyacinthe	2,651	34
Rimouski	640	6
Ottawa	617	4
Cape Breton	120	
Totals	\$30,533	232

Information was extracted from Lamontagne, p. 226.

government was not willing to pay for uniforms, equipment, transportation and maintenance of troops to fight a foreign war for the papacy.¹⁰ Never the less, in December, a recruitment committee was formed to equip a battalion of Canadian of Zouaves with Larocque as treasurer. An Ultramontane newspaper, *Le Nouveau Monde*, organized a campaign to raise the necessary funds.¹¹ Bourget organized three collections in his diocese asking each member of the church to donate ten cents each for each collection. He asked that other dioceses do the same. Children were encouraged to donate money they had been given as gifts. He estimated it would cost about \$100 a year to maintain a single soldier. By 10 October 1868, over \$30,000 had been collected.¹²

In 1869, \$10,000 was given to the pope by Bishop Bourget of Montreal. The following year the amount dwindled considerably.

In February 1868, the first detachment of 135 well educated, young men with social position, led by Joseph Taillefer, a lawyer from Ste-Martine, Quebec, were ready to leave. They were to serve for two years by renewing their engagement every six months.¹³ They were accompanied by their chaplains, Edmond Moreau and Abbot Eucher Lussier. Between 1860 and 1867, twenty-four men had left for Rome and volunteered on their own prior to this first recruitment which left 19 February 1868.¹⁴

To inspire them, Monseigneur LaFlèche told them:

"The cause of the Holy Father is the cause of the weak, the cause of virtue, the cause of justice, the cause of property, power and true liberty, the cause of souls, of here and now, the cause of society, of religion and of God Himself, in short, the cause of everyone and everything.." ¹⁵

They were sent to New York City, then to Le Havre, France. From there they

¹⁰ Lamontagne, Léopold, "The Ninth Crusade," in *Canadian Historical Review*, Vol. XXXII, No. 3, Sept. 1951, University of Toronto Press, Toronto, pp. 224-225.

¹¹ Pelchat, *op. cit.*, p. 26..

¹² Lamontagne, *op. cit.*, p. 225.

¹³ Pelchat, *op. cit.*, p. 26.

¹⁴ "Zouaviana," in *Le Bulletin des Recherches Historiques*, Vol. 58, p. 73.

¹⁵ Mackey, *op. cit.*, p. 1703.

traveled overland to Marseilles, France. In Marseilles, they boarded a ship for Rome. This first group had a difficult time, especially in Marseilles. Here, they faced demonstrations by French Catholics and shouts from the leaders of the Italian population of Marseilles to "beat the hell out of those adventurers from the New World."¹⁶ The pope's cause was not popular in parts of France. When the Zouaves heard the insults and jeers against them and their cause, they reacted. Taillefer hoisted one of the hecklers up above his head and threw him down, ordering him to apologize. The heckler did what he was told, but Taillefer again threw him at his friends knocking some of them down in the process. The Zouaves were not about to have their flag insulted. They were of the conservative faction and believed that the threat to the papacy was an insult to them and their French Canadian nation because their Catholic religion was one of the basic pillars of their existence.¹⁷

They arrived in Rome on 10 March 1868 and volunteered the next day. Taillefer was the first to volunteer from this group. He was made corporal fifteen days later.¹⁸ They were assigned to Colonel de Charette's regiment in the Zouaves Corps where they immediately began their difficult training course.¹⁹ Most of the officers were French. Troops were made up of a mixture of men from a number of nations except the United States.²⁰

Other contingencies of volunteers from Canada left in May and June 1868. The

next groups of Zouaves to leave wore plain clothes to avoid the same reactions and confrontations the first detachment faced. Each group was accompanied by one or two chaplains. The second detachment of 22 men left 14 May 1868 with Father Joseph Michaud and the third detachment of 28 men left 23 May 1868 with Abbot J. O. Routhier. On 25 June 1868, 48 left with Abbots P. H. Suzor and P. Roy. On 30 September, 1869, Chaplain Edmond Moreau accompanied 95 more who left to replace those of the first recruit who would be returning at the beginning of 1870.²¹

Each regiment was made up of four battalions, each with six companies plus companies de depot. The volunteers of each group detachment did not serve together. They were divided among all of the companies in all four of the battalions. For instance, the 92 Canadians who enlisted on 21 October 1869 were divided among eleven companies in the first, second, third and fourth battalions. The Canadian group of 37 who enlisted on 8 September 1870 were divided among the first, second and third companies of the second battalion, the fifth company of the third battalion and the second company de depot. However, most of the September group were garrisoned in Civitavecchia.²²

After their arrival in Rome, the recruits realized the situation was not what they expected. It was not a great adventure. They were well trained. But in their two years, they seldom saw any action. The Zouaves were successful at the victory in Mentana and were at the final battle in Rome. They spent much of their time

¹⁶ Pelchat, *op. cit.*, p. 26..

¹⁷ Mackey, *op. cit.*, p. 1701.

¹⁸ Hardy, *op. cit.*, p. 84.

¹⁹ Lamontagne, *op. cit.*, p. 221.

²⁰ Hardy, *op. cit.*, p. 93.

²¹ Mackey, *op. cit.*, p. 1703.

²² Hardy, *op. cit.*, pp. 87-88.

chasing Italian guerillas. They made long tiring marches into the mountains, and usually found the enemy had retreated. Occasionally they would catch up with them and a small skirmish would occur. If one of the guerillas or bandits was killed, they would put his body on display in the nearby village. Their morale was usually low. They were plagued by fleas, ticks and vermin which they carried constantly. The food was bad, usually a rice sauce with pork and beans once a day, nothing more. Typhus, cholera and malaria were common. The Zouaves did not die in combat, but from diseases or accidents. Rome was not the holy city they expected. Prostitution was common. Behavior was a problem. Some were sent home because of drunkenness, brawls, defiance and lack of discipline. Aristide Lavallée spent two months in jail for letting a prisoner escape. Henri Munroe brought shame to his group because he became a servant to an English Zouave. Some members did not renew their enlistment after six months. Of the first recruitment, twenty-nine went back to Canada before their two year engagement.²³

On 18 August 1870, the sixth detachment of forty more recruits had left Montreal with Abbot Jules Piché. They arrived in Rome prior to the September 20, 1870 surrender. Chaplain Edmond Moreau and the last group of 115 recruits left 1 September 1870 and arrived in Italy in mid September, just after the surrender. They had to wait for two weeks until they could board a ship to return home.²⁴ A total of about 505 men had volunteered to fight to protect the papacy, but the 7th detachment of

115 men arrived in Italy after the surrender —too late to enlist.

About 390 men from Canada actually volunteered to enlist in the Zouaves in Italy. "About half of them had some military training, either as members of the militia or graduates from military schools."²⁵ They called themselves "God's Devils" and the people of Quebec called them "God's Angels."

The Zouave soldier wore a cap, jacket and baggy pantaloons. The pantaloons were made of bluish gray cloth trimmed with red braid. They wore a red sash around their waist. They had black shoes which were covered by white gaiters. A chain or cord hung across the front of their jackets. It might have been a rosary, or a chain attached to a small spike called "pickers", used to clear the nipple of the type of percussion firearm they used. The insignia of the French light infantry bugle were on the caps.²⁶

On 19 August 1870, the French troops which were still in Italy were called home to defend their homeland from the Prussian invasion. This was what the Italian king had hoped would happen. On 12 September, the Italian troops attacked the Papal states from all directions. On 20 September the Papal army surrendered and left Rome. Some of the Zouaves continued to fight after they were ordered to surrender their arms. They were arrested, put in jail, and later paraded through the streets by hecklers. Taillefer bore the brunt of their mockery. They pulled his beard, and called him a Canadian bear because of his size. Rocks were hurled at them and they were called "stupid pigs,"

²³ Pelchat, *op. cit.*, p. 27.

²⁴ Mackey, *op. cit.*, p. 1703.

²⁵ Pelchat, *op. cit.*, p. 26.

²⁶ Pelchat, pp. 24 & 26.

DETACHMENTS WHICH LEFT CANADA TO JOIN ZOUAVES IN ITALY

Departure from Canada	Number of Volunteers	Enlistment in Italy	Number of Enlistments
19 Feb 1868	135	11 Mar 1868	123
14 May 1868	22	3 June 1868	23
23 May 1868	28	20 June 1868	26
25 June 1868	48	10 July 1868	48
30 Sept 1869	95	21 Oct 1869	92
11 Aug 1870	40	8 Sept 1870	37
31 Aug 1870	115	On their way to Brest, the Franco-Prussian War broke out and the Papal army surrendered.	

ENLISTMENT OF CANADIANS PRIOR TO FORMATION OF DETACHMENTS

Enlistment Date	Number of Enlistments	Enlistment Date	Number of Enlistments
15 Jan 1861	1	17 Jan 1868	3
30 July 1861	1	6 Feb 1868	1
24 March 1866	1	26 Feb 1868	1
12 Feb 1867	1	4 March 1868	1

ADDITIONAL ENLISTMENT OF CANADIANS DURING TIME (1868-1870) DETACHMENTS WERE SENT

3 April 1868	2	11 Jan 1869	1
25 April 1868	1	17 Feb 1869	1
12 May 1868	1	1 March 1869	1
18 May 1868	2	1 April 1869	3
25 June 1868	2	8 June 1869	1
13 July 1868	1	1 July 1869	1
19 Sept 1868	1	2 Oct 1869	1
6 Nov 1868	3	28 July 1870	1
		31 July 1870	1

Information was extracted from Hardy and Lodolini, *Les Zouaves Pontificaux Canadiens*

panhandlers, fools, and starving thieves who came to eat from the Pope's hand!"²⁷

The following day they were marched twenty-four kilometers to the Pont Galeria rail station and boarded the train

for Civitavecchia. From there, the British embassy helped them to get a ship to Montreal via Liverpool. On 6 November, 212 of them were cheered when they arrived in Montreal. None were lost because of death in battle. A couple were wounded. One drowned. Two enlisted in the French army, one

²⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 27.

became a Dominican monk and nine died as a result of diseases, or accidents.²⁸ Eight who died were buried in the San Lorenzo Cemetery in Rome. They were Joseph Leblanc, Arthur d'Estimanville, Napoléon Munro, Charles Tashereau, Sifroi Desjardins, Agapit Bondy, Jérémie Lefort and Xavier Palardy.²⁹

The Zouave movement was from the beginning, a controversial matter. It brought about discussions, speeches, articles and books. It stimulated the intellectuals.

The Zouaves, themselves, had unknowingly been good will ambassadors for Canada. They left favorable impressions when they were in New York on their way to Italy. When they left, St. Francis College honored them by singing songs in French. On their return, through France, they received favorable comments in Ultramontane and Liberal newspapers. In Paris and Lyon, they were called liberators and presented with a bouquet, five and a half feet in circumference. They trained and served with men from France, Belgium, Holland, England, Spain and Africa who considered the Canadians as temperate, generous and rich because they seemed to have more money than the others, and they continued to correspond with each other, long after they returned home. When they returned through England, they were treated as heroes and they lived with English families for four days before returning to Canada. Some felt that the reason, immigration rose in

Canada in the following years, was because of the Zouave volunteers.³⁰ The vast majority of those who volunteered to join the Zouaves were from Quebec, with a few Acadians and a few from the Ottawa area. The Zouaves did not appeal to any particular class of the population of Quebec. Those who volunteered to join the Zouaves were made up of a variety of occupations. As you will notice from the chart which follows this article, that the largest number were students and office employees, but you also see farmers and land owners. There were some merchants and shopkeepers, eleven avocats, four notaries, two professors, a dentist, an optician, a sculptor, teachers, transcribers, an author, a topographer, a surveyor, a lithographer, a photographer a stenographer, a clergyman and a factory owner as well as a number of different artisans— blacksmiths, shoemakers, cabinet makers, joiners, carriage makers, tailors, butchers, painters etc.

After their return to Canada, some of the Zouaves chose to continue in a military life rather than return to their former lives. Adolphe Martin of the 4th detachment stayed with his French comrades to fight against Bismarck's armies. He died in a French hospital of wounds he received at Patay. Lieutenant Murray, the third Canadian papal Zouave, offered to serve Charles VII, king of Catholic Spain who was fighting a rebellion. Murray was promoted to captain and died at Manrèse on 6 February 1874. Charles Paquet devoted his life to the papacy. After returning to Canada after the papacy surrendered, he offered his service to the papacy and was accepted in 1877 as a pontifical

²⁸ *Ibid.* & Mackey, *op. cit.*, p. 1704.

²⁹ "Le Canadien Zouaves," in *Bulletin des Recherches Historique*, vol. 18, 1912, p. 110.

³⁰ Lamontagne, *op. cit.*, pp. 232-234.

guardsman and served in that position for fifteen years. During his time off, he taught his comrades Canadian games of "hot cockles" and "jambette" and served as a liason officer to former Zouaves in Canada.³¹

Ninety Zouaves of the 1st detachment volunteered to fight the Fenians without pay. However, no further Fenian raids were made. In 1870, some of the Zouaves took part in the "Red River Expedition" led by General Wolseley. Joseph Taillefer, Charles de Gazes and Herman Martineau were among General Wolseley's officers. Other Zouaves went with the "Northwest Expedition" to repress a revolt in 1885. A former Zouave, Lieutenant Colonel Hughes, was commanding officer of the 65th regiment. Three of his captains were LaRocque, Garneau and Chagnon. They also were former Zouaves. Of 227 who were in the reserve army, eight captains, eight lieutenants and twenty-one non-commissioned officers as well as others were former Zouaves. Zouave veterans — one captain, one assistant surgeon and four constables— joined the Northwest Mounted Police.³² Later Hugues became police commissioner of Montreal.³³

On 15 March 1871, the Union Allet, an association for the Canadian Zouaves, was formed. Chaplain Canon Edmond Moreau had been instrumental in its organization. The elected officers of the Union Allet were:

President: Joseph Taillefer, lieutenant of the Papal Zouaves

1st Vice President for Québec:
Lieutenant Hugh Murray
2nd Vice President for Montreal: Gustave A. Drolet
3rd Vice president for Trois Rivières:
Gédéon Desilet
Treasurer: Benjamin Testard Montigny
Secretary: F. J. Dumas Ricard
Assistants: Alfred Prendergast and Edwin Hurtubise
Advisers: Alfred LaRoque, chevalier of Pius IX, Pierre Duprat, Noé Raymond, Charles Vallée, Jean P. Marion, Louis Dussault, Josué Pineau, Eugène Varin and Napoléon Hudon dit Beaulieu.
Board Member: Chaplain Edmond Moreau³⁴

Moreau also backed the idea of colonizing the settlement of Piopolis on Lake Megantic. It was named after Pope Pius IX. About sixty Zouaves, were interested in colonizing Piopolis. They were promised a \$5 a month subsidy. However, for the most part, they were educated and were not farmers. They did not have any farming skills and could not handle the hardships. In a short time, they left the colony. However, other settlers replaced them and carried on subsistence farming and work in the woods. By 1875, sixty-six families had built a school, chapel, post office, library and sawmill there.³⁵

The war did not secure the pope's political power in Italy, but it did strengthen the clergy's influence and their conservative attitude in Canada.

³¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 230-231.

³² *Ibid.*, p. 231-232.

³³ Lodolini, *op. cit.*, p. 115.

³⁴ Quoted in *Zouaves: Pontificaux Canadiens*, published at Montreal 1871; Part of the CHIM collection, microfiche Number 26282, located at Lakehead University, Thunder bay, Ontario, Canada. The Listing of officers was quoted from the newspaper, *Minerve*.

³⁵ Little, "Colonizing" p. 922

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LIST OF CANADIANS WHO ENLISTED IN THE ZOUAVES PONTIFICAUX

The following list of Canadian enlistments was extracted from *Les Zouaves Pontificaux Canadiens: L’Origine des Zouaves Pontificaux Canadiens* by René Hardy and *Les Volontaires du Canada Dans L’Armée Pontificale (1868-1870)* by Elio Lodolini, National Museum of Man, Mercury Series, Ottawa, 1976. Mr. Lodolini’s source for his extracted list was the records of the enlistments conserved at the Archives of the State of Rome.

The enlistments were for a six month period. However, the Canadians were expected to volunteer to renew their enlistment each six months up to a two year period. Many of them did renew their enlistments. However there were some who did not. The alphabetical list below is of those Canadians (primarily from Quebec) who enlisted in Italy upon their arrival there. There were seven organized detachments of men who were sent with the aid of funds which had been donated for the cause. The last detachment of 135 arrived too late to enlist because the papacy had already surrendered, and they returned without having taken part. A total of 505 men had volunteered, but there were 396 enlistments. Four of those served their two years and were discharged or released, but they stayed and reenlisted again. They were Alfred LaRocque, Pierre Paré, Cyrille Roy and Alfred Chaurette. They appear in the chart with both of their enlistment numbers. Information given at the time of their enlistments is repeated. In most cases the information was the same, but there were some discrepancies. There were two men—Hugues Murray and Joseph Taillefer—who were given new numbers when they became officers. The number they received is given in the miscellaneous column, but no additional information was given.

The first column contains the number of his enlistment, followed by the name of the volunteer. Names of his parents are in parentheses (). Column 2 indicates the date of his enlistment / and his occupation prior to his enlistment. Column 3 indicates the date and place of his birth (b) and his residence (r). (I have used "same" for residence if it is the same as the place of birth.) Column 4 which is called miscellaneous includes rank, any wounds he may have had, any decorations, re-enlistments, and date he was released from service. I used the French word, "engagement " rather than enlistment in the miscellaneous column.

In some of the occupations and military ranks, I have used the French word because there was no short translation. The French words used in the chart are:

Avocat—a kind of lawyer who knew the law, but worked primarily as counsel and adviser to his client

Engagement—As a military term it meant enlistment; action, fight, scrap; in general it meant a promise, obligation, commitment or bond

Fournier—was a person who was the oven keeper and often was the parish baker; in some instances he would prepare all the outdoor ovens in the area

Sapeur—was an individual who would perform combat engineering duties such as demolition work, fortification construction and digging trenches under fire to advance a besieging army's position

dec—abbreviation for deceased

Spellings of names and places were extracted as they appeared in the source.

Enlistment Number Volunteer's Name & (Parents)	Date of Enlistment Occupation	Birth (b) & / or Residence (r)	Miscellaneous
7796 Alary, Joseph (Joseph & Angéline)	16 July 1868 Student	b. 14 Nov 1843, Ste-Anne des Plaines; r. Montreal	Corporal 2 nd class, 1 Dec 1869
7287 Allard, Hector (Pierre & Marie Lacase or Laçoise)	11 March 1868 Fournier	b. 8 Apr 1841, Quebec r. Quebec	Corporal 2 nd class 21 Dec 1868; sergeant 2 nd class, 16 Feb 1870; released 14 Apr 1870
10847 Allard, Joseph (Francois & Julie)	8 Sept 1870 Student	b. 26 Apr 1852, St-Jean-Baptiste de Rouville; r. same	
9308 Allard, Premier (Omero, Lomer or Homère & Louise)	21 Oct 1869 Student	b. 25 Nov 1851, Montreal; r. same	
7797 Allard, Tancrede (Charles & Mabel, Mabelle)	16 July 1868 Student	b. 14 Sept 1845, Chateauguay; r. same	Corporal 2 nd class 12 Apr 1870
9242 Archambault, Mathieu (Jean-Baptiste & Esther)	21 Oct 1869 Farmer	b. 15 March 1853, Eupephanie (sic) Epiphanie; r. same	
9275 Archambault-Bourbon, Napoléon (Antoine & Caroline)	21 Oct 1869 Avocat	b. 2 July 1840, Montreal; r. same	
7339 Arsenault, Charles (Sébastien & Geneviève Cavanaugh)	11 March 1868 Farmer	b. 19 Sept 1844, St-Bonaventure; r. same	Corporal 2 nd class, 26 Feb 1870; released at end of his engagement, 17 March 1870
9244 Auger, Daniel (Edouard & Félicité)	21 Oct 1869 Office employee	b. 7 Oct 1852, Rivière du Loup (en haut); r. same	
7266 Auger, Onésime (Antoine & Théotiste)	11 March 1868 Office employee	b. 26 Apr 1839, Pautigny; r. Montreal	Corporal 2 nd class 11 Dec 1869; released at end of his engagement 17 March 1870
For Auray, See D'Auray			
7630 Baby, Alfred (Joseph & Caroline)	3 June 1868 Merchant	b. 7 Sept 1848, Montreal; r. Joliette	Corporal 2 nd class, 11 Feb 1870; re-enlisted for 6 months, 3 June 1870
9310 Baré, Georges (Louis & Fortunée)	21 Oct 1869 Pâstry cook	b. 7 Sep 1851, St-Michel, Lachine; r. same	
7320 Barnard, Jacques (Edouard & Mathilde)	11 March 1868 Land surveyor	b. 21 Sept 1837, Trois-Rivières; r. same	Corporal 2 nd class, 21 Feb 1869; released at end of engagement, 17 March 1870
7248 Bastien, Alfred (Bénédicté & Martine Lacassé)	11 March 1868 Office employee	b. 21 Apr 1851, Montreal; r. same	Released at end of his engagement, 17 March 1870
7735 Bazinet, Louis (Joseph & Angélique Leblanc)	20 June 1868 Employee	b. 18 Dec 1845, St-Vincent de Paul; r. same	1 st class Zouave, 26 Nov 1868; corporal 2 nd class, 21 Apr 1869; corporal 1 st class, 26 Jan 1870; released at end of engagement, 23 June 1870.
9306 Beaucaire, Alfred	21 Oct 1869	b. 12 Apr 1859,	1 st class Zouave, 26 Feb 1870

(Louis & Joséphine)	Butcher	Montreal; r. same	
8134 Beauchamp, Edouard (Charles & Catherine Desg��net)	6 Nov 1868 Butcher	b. 25 Dec 1845, Montreal; r. same	Released by ministerial order 12 Aug 1869
7299 Beauchesne, Joseph (Pierre & Archang��line Mauron or Archang��le Maurice)	11 March 1868 Farmer	b. 23 Dec 1846, B��cancourt; r. same	Corporal 2 nd class, 1 Aug 1869; released end of his engagement, 17 March 1870
7269 Beaudouin, Moise (Moise & Ang��line)	11 March 1868 Shoemaker	b. 30 Jan 1849, St-Sulpice; r. Montreal	1 st class Zouave, 16 Jan 1879; released at end of his engagement, 17 March 1870
7252 Beaugrand dit Champagne, Joseph (Sulpice & de V��n��rande)	11 March 1868 Workman	b. 11 Apr 1834, Berthier; r. Montreal	Corporal 2 nd class 21 June 1869; re-enlisted for 6 months, 11 March 1870
8335 B��cot, Stephane (F��lix & Marie Elisabeth)	11 Jan 1869 Tailor	b. 8 June 1846, L��vy; r. Quebec	Corporal 2 nd class, 6 Sept 1870
9243 B��dard, Alphonse (Pierre & Marie Louise)	21 Oct 1869 Office employee	b. 7 Jan 1849, Charlesbourg; r. Mont-Carmel	
7243 B��dard, Jean-Baptiste (Joseph & Marguerite)	11 March 1868 Workman	b. 18 Oct 1848, St-R��my; r. same	Released at end of engagement, 17 March 1870
7319 Begin, Th��odule (Jean- Baptiste & Sara)	11 March 1868 Land owner	b. 10 Dec 1841, St-Joseph de L��vis; r. same	Corporal 2 nd class, 1 Sep 1869; released at end of his engagement, 17 March 1870
7798 B��langer, Georges (Joseph & Marianne)	16 July 1868 Tailor	b. 21 Sept 1848, Montreal; r. same	Released at end of his engagement
9281 B��langer, Joseph (Joseph & Archang��le)	21 Oct 1869 Shoemaker	b. 15 Sept 1842, St-Ferdinand; r. same	
7733 B��langer, Maurice (Augustin & Exup��rie Gauthier)	20 June 1868 Book binder	b. 6 Feb 1850, Montreal; r. same	Released at end of his engagement, 23 June 1870
9303 B��lec, Louis (Louis & Louise)	21 Oct 1869 Fournier	b. 26 March 1849, Montreal; r. same	
7802 Bellemere, Ferdinand (Thomas & Julie),	16 July 1868 Farmer	b. 30 Nov 1849, la Riv��re du Loup; r. same	
7799 Benoit, Joseph (Julien & Dorim��ne)	16 July 1868 Shoemaker	b. 20 March 1849, Boucherville; r. Actouval	1 st class Zouave, 1 July 1870; released at end of his engagement
7804 Benoit, Stanislaus (Pierre & Agathe)	16 July 1868 Office employee	b. 9 March 1849, St-Remy; r. St-Cyprien	Released by ministerial order, 14 Apr 1870
10863 Benvit, Lucien (Isaac & Charlotte) ,	8 Sep 1870 Sculptor	b. 10 Aug 1850, Contrecoeur; r. Montreal	
10857 Bergevon (sic) Bergeron, Narcisse (Narcisse & Sara)	8 Sept 1870 Farmer	b. 26 Nov 1851, La Presentation; r. same	
7234 Bernier, Romuald (Gabriel & Th��odora)	11 March 1868 Office employee	b. 16 Dec 1834, St-Michel; r. same	Sapeur, 1 Sept 1868; Corporal sapeur, 21 March 1869; released at end of his engagement, 17 March 1870
7278 Bertrand, Georges (Charles & Julie Boucher)	11 March 1868 Avocat	b. 3 June 1839 or 1837, Quebec;	Released by ministerial order or at end of engagement

		r. same	14 Apr 1870
7307 Blackburn, Jean or John (Jean or John & Hélène Trépanie)	11 March 1868 Land owner	b. 1 May 1847, Châteauriche; r. Beauport	Corporal 2 nd class, 6 Apr 1869; released at end of engagement, 17 March 1870
7803 Blanchard, Louis (Joseph or Edouard & Marie)	16 July 1868 Student	b. 25 Jan 1848, Ste-Rosalie; r. St-Hyacinthe	Corporal 2 nd class, 21 May 1870; released at end of engagement
10822 Blanchette, Phyléas (Jean-Baptiste & Lucie)	8 Sept 1870 Saddler	b. 5 Dec 1852, St-Jude; r. St-Hyacinthe	
9251 Bleau, Philéas (Toussaint & Félonise)	21 Oct 1869	b. 8 Sept 1850, Hochelaga; r. same	
9269 Bloudin, Adolphe (Pierre & Victoire)	21 Oct 1869 Student	b. 26 July 1848, St-Antoine; r. same	
7801 Boileau, Francois (Francois & Asite)	16 July 1868 Student	b. 11 Jan 1849, St-Raphael; r. St-Enfant Jésus	
9270 Boisclair, Alfred (Antoine & Josephine)	21 Oct 1869 Farmer	b. 11 Aug 1849, St-Zéphirin;	
9241 Bouchard, Camille (Maglore & Olympe)	21 Oct 1869 Farmer	b. 25 Aug 1841, Baie St-Paul; r. same	
7257 Bourget, Achille (Pierre & Marie Morin)	11 March 1868 Office employee	b. 30 Oct 1848, St-Joseph de Lévis; r. same	Corporal 2 nd class, 11 Sept 1869; released at end of engagement, 17 March 1870
7267 Bourget, Alphonse (Pierre & Marie Desanges)	11 March 1868 Office employee	b. 13 May 1850, St-Jean de Lévis; r. same	Corporal 2 nd class, 16 Nov 1869; released at end of engagement, 17 March 1870
7226 Bourget, Marcel (Louis & Elizabeth Gaay)	11 March 1868 Notary	b. 15 Jan 1838, St-Joseph de Lévis; r. same	Corporal 2 nd class, 1 Aug 1868; reenlisted for 6 months 11 March 1870
8135 Bourgeois, Benjamin (Georges & Lucinda)	6 Nov 1868 Student	b. 12 May 1850, St-Grégoire; r. same	Corporal 2 nd class, 11 May 1870; Quartermaster sergeant, 11 July 1879
9294 Bourgeois, Jacques (Clovis & Thérèse)	21 Oct 1869 Farmer	b. 12 Apr 1848, St-Gregoire; r. same	
9236 Bourret, Gustave (Louis Joseph & Lucie)	21 Oct 1869 Student	b. 29 May 1851, Rivière du Loup; r. same	
7736 Branchaud, Eusèbe (Jean-Baptiste & Claire Prinseau)	20 June 1868 Student or employee	b. 16 Dec 1846, St-Clement; r. Huntingdom (sic)	1 st class Zouave, 26 Nov 1868; corporal, 26 Jan 1869; released at end of contract, 23 June 1870.
7732 Briousseau, Alexandre (Jean-Baptiste & Charlotte Anne)	20 June 1868 Student	b. 23 July 1850, Beloeil; r. same	Released by ministerial order 14 Apr 1870
7622 Brisbois, Ephraim (Joseph & Ernesta or Henriette)	3 June 1868 Office employee	b. 7 March 1848, St-Antoine de l'Abbe; r. Durram	Released by ministerial order, 25 March, 1870
7268 Brisette, Eugène (Prosper & Anastasie)	11 March 1868 Merchant	b. 10 June 1842, Ste-Elisabeth; r. same	Corporal 2 nd class, 16 Jan 1869; quartermaster sergeant, 6 Apr 1869; released at end of his engagement, 14 Apr

			1870
10860 Brosjean Joseph (Hippolyte & Denise)	8 Sep 1870 Farmer	b. 2 Jan 1848, St-Georges; r. St-Sebastien	
7723 Bruneau, Zacharie (Alexis & Victoire)	20 June 1868 Farmer	b. 14 March 1850, St- Hugues; r. same	1 st class Zouave, 1 Apr 1870; released at end of his engagement, 23 June 1870
7281 Brunelle, Edouard (Joseph & Sophie)	11 March 1868 Student	b. 10 March 1848, Batiseau or Batiscan; r. same	Corporal 2 nd class, 16 Jan 1870; released at end of his engagement, 17 March 1870
7256 Brunelle, Elie or Elia (Pierre & Marguerite)	11 March 1868 Merchant	b. 9 Sept 1842, Québec; r. same	Corporal 2 nd class, 21 Dec 1868; sergeant 2 nd class, 11 Sept 1869; sergeant 1st class, 26 Feb 1870; released at end of his engagement, 17 March 1870
7304 Brunet, Léonidas (Francois Xavier & Lucie Jarry)	11 March 1868 Student	b. 24 Jan 1849, Montreal; r. same	Corporal 2 nd class 16 Feb 1870; released at end of his engagement, 17 March 1870
9307 Bussière, Joseph (Marc & Marie)	21 Oct 1869 Office employee	b. 16 Oct 1847, St-Henri de Lauzon r. same	
7806 Cabana, Napoléon (Lambert & Louise)	16 July 1868 Printer	b. 29 March 1852, Vacher; r. Cherbluc (sic) Sherbrooke)	Released by ministerial order, 19 March 1869
7230 Campbell, Emery (Joseph & Mathilde)	11 March 1868 Farmer	b. 21 Nov 1841, St-Remy; r. same	Corporal 2 nd class, 11 Dec 1869; released at end of his engagement, 17 March 1870
9280 Cantin, Napoléon (Louis & Bibiane (sic) Viviane)	21 Oct 1869 Farmer	b. 24 July 1847, Pointe-aux - Trembles; r. same	1 st class Zouave, 6 Sept 1870
7227 Carmier, Moise (Moise & Egile Morot)	11 March 1868 Farmer	b. 18 March 1849, Bécancourt; r. same	Corporal 2 nd class, 16 Nov 1869; released at end of his engagement, 17 March 1870
7291 Caron, Charles (Gabriel & Marie Royer)	11 March 1868 Student	b. 2 Oct 1848, Sherbrooke; r. same	Corporal 2 nd class, 21 March 1869; released at end of his engagement, 30 June 1870
7637 Cassegrain, Arthur (Edouard & Charlotte)	3 June 1868 Office worker	b. 15 July 1847; St- Césaire; r. Montreal	Released at end of his engagement 3 June 1870
9276 Chagon dit La Rose, Antoine (Antoine & Monique)	21 Oct 1869 Clergyman	b. 8 July 1845, St-Jean-Baptiste; r. St-Dominique	1 st class Zouave, 6 Sept 1870
9257 Chagnon, Edmour, Edmond (Thomas & Marianne)	21 Oct 1869 Office employee	b. 19 Apr 1851, Chambly; r. Montreal	
7220 Chalut, Joseph (Francois & Emilie)	11 March 1868 Student	b. 23 March 1847, Montreal; r. same	Released at end of his engagement, 17 March 1870
7848 Champagne, Aristide (Norbert & Henriette or Henrietta)	16 July 1868 Farmer	b. 15 Oct 1850. Lanorme or Lanorie; r. same	Corporal 2 nd class, 1 July 1870
7807 Champagne, Arthur (Alexandre & Anne)	16 July 1868 Student	b. 12 Aug 1850, Berthier; r. same	Released at end of his engagement
For Champlain, see De Champlain			

7260 Charbonneau, Georges (Francois & Claire Morel)	11 March 1868 Farmer	b. 13 July 1847, St-Vincent de Paul; r. same	1 st class Zouave, 26 Jan 1870; released at end of his engagement, 17 March 1870
10856 Chartier, Ferrier (Joseph & Marguerite)	8 Sept 1870 Student	b. 8 Feb 1833, Notre Dame de St-Hyacinthe	
7729 Chaurette, Alfred (Jean & Louise)	20 June 1868 Student	b. 22 Apr 1841, Ste-Anne d'Yanachiche; r. Nicolet	1 st class Zouave, 26 Nov 1868; corporal 2 nd class, 16 July 1869; removed at his request, 11 Nov 1869, Zouave 1 st class; released at end of his engagement, 23 June 1870 as Zouave 1 st class; he was Corporal 2 nd class from 16 July 1869-11 Nov 1869
10587 Chaurette, Alfred (Jean & Louise)	Reenlisted 31 July 1870 Military	b. 22 Apr 1841, Ste-Anne d'Yamachiche; r. Rome	
9252 Chèvrefils, André (Francois Xavier & Emérancia)	21 Oct 1869 Farmer	b. 26 Apr 1846, St-Guillaume; r. same	
7335 Chierrier or Cherrier, Benjamin (Georges & Marie Decouagne)	11 March 1868 Office employee	b. 20 Apr 1848, Montreal; r. St-Hyacinthe	Corporal 2 nd class, 6 May 1869; released at end of his engagement, 17 March 1870
7270 Chouenard, Arthur (Pierre & Obéline)	11 March, 1868 Land owner	b. St-Louis de Kamouraska	Corporal 2 nd class, 16 Jan 1869; sergeant 2 nd class, 21 June 1869; released at end of engagement, 17 March 1870
7310 Cloutier, Elzéar (Michel & Esther Dubec or Dube)	11 March 1868 Potter	b. 13 Jan 1845, St-Gervais; r. same	1 st class Zouave, 6 Feb 1870; released at end of his engagement, 17 March 1870
7808 Cloutier, Emeric (Antoine & Lucie)	16 July 1868 Farmer	b. 9 Feb 1850. Ste-Croix; r. St-Christophe	Corporal 2 nd class, 21 Apr 1870
7805 Collin, Charles (Alexis & Sophie)	16 July 1868 Student	b. 15 or 5 Apr 1843, Longueuil; r. St-Hyacinthe	Corporal 2 nd class, 6 Apr 1869; Quartermaster sergeant, 16 July 1869
9287 Collette, Edouard (Edouard & Marie)	21 Oct 1869 Land owner	b. 15 Dec 1847, St-Ours; r. same	Released by ministerial order, 25 March 1870
7297 Comte, Pascali or Pascal (Pierre & Sophie Tulloch)	11 March 1868 Avocat	b. 27 or 2 March 1837, Montreal; r. same	Sapeur, 21 Dec 1868; 1 st class Zouave, 26 July 1869; released by ministerial order, 7 July 1879
7720 Comtois, Zéphyrin (Paul & Aurélie)	20 June 1868 Tanner	b. 7 Dec 1842, St-Barthélémy; r. St-Hugues	Released at end of his engagement, 23 June 1870
7280 Connolly, Félix (Félix & Marguerite Courelane)	11 March 1868 Farmer	b. 27 March 1842, Kingsey; r. Dauville	Corporal 2 nd class, 1 Aug 1869; sergeant 2 nd class, 26 Sept 1869; released at end of his engagement, 14 Apr 1870
9254 Cornellier, Louis (Hippolyte & Henriette)	21 Oct 1869 Farmer	b. 24 March 1854 or 1850,	

		Ste-Elisabeth; r. same	
7639 Corriveau, Thomas (Thomas & Marcelline)	3 June 1868 Avocat	b. 5 Oct 1837, St-Thomas de Montmagny; r. same	1 st class Zouave, 1 Dec 1868; released the end of his engagement, 9 June 1870
9283 Côté, Joseph (Olivier & Marie)	21 Oct 1869 Office worker	b. 3 July 1850, Montreal; r. same	Corporal, 2 July 1870
7642 Côté, Xavier (Joseph & Lucie)	3 June 1868 Office employee	b. 4 Aug 1844, Ste-Geneviève de Batiscau; r. same	Corporal 2 nd class, 16 Oct 1868; sergeant 2 nd class, 21 June 1869; sergeant 1 st class, 26 Feb 1870; reenlisted for 6 months, 3 June 1870
7150 Courteau, Napoléon (Joseph & Suzanne)	26 Feb 1868 Shopkeeper	b. 9 Oct 1840, Louvignères; r. same	Sapeur, 1 Sept 1868; Corporal 2 nd class, 6 Oct 1869; released at end of his engagement, 3 March 1870
7328 Courval, Charles (Jean & Marie Gavejt or Garyt)	11 March 1868 Student	b. 25 Aug 1849, Terrebonne; r. same	Reenlisted for 6 months, 11 March 1870
7296 Coutlé, Cyprien (Dominique & Marie Henriette)	11 March 1868 Miller	b. 20 Sept 1850, Soulanger; r. Polycarpe	Released at end of his engagement, 17 March 1870
7250 Couture, Alfred or Alphonse (Joseph & Delphine Roy)	11 March 1868 Office employee	b. 15 Dec 1850. Ste- Claire; r. same	Released at end of his engagement, 17 March 1870
For Creitz, see De Creitz de Lacroix			
7633 Daignault, Alphonse (Basile & Juliana)	3 June 1868 Student	b. 28 Jan 1850, Longueuil; r. St-Hubert	Released by ministerial order, 17 Feb 1870
9271 Danis, Alfred (Joseph & Lucie)	21 Oct 1869 Blacksmith	b. 29 July 1850, Montreal; r. same	
7290 D'Auray, Télésphore (Jean-Baptiste & Marguerite Lefèvre)	11 March 1868 Painter	b. 20 Aug 1847, Conton or Contau du Lac; r. Montreal	Released at end of his engagement, 17 March 1870
9256 Day, Emmanuel (Emmanuel & Marie)	21 Oct 1869 Miller	b. 17 June 1851, Montreal; r. same	
7800 De Bondy, Agapet (Agapet & Adéline)	16 July 1868 Employee	b. 14 July 1848, Berthier; r. Lavalnie	Died at the hospital , 4 Dec 1869
7731 Decarié, Georges (Francois & Marie Emilie)	20 June 1868 Farmer	b. 26 May 1842, Montreal; r. Notre Dame de Grâces	1 st class Zouave, 6 Apr 1870; released at end of his engagement, 23 June 1870
7247 Décarie, Léon (Jérémie & Appeline Gorgon)	11 March 1868 Student	b. 27 June 1847, Montreal; r. same	Corporal 2 nd class, 16 Nov 1869; released at end of his engagement, 17 March 1870
9250 De Champlain, Bruno (Charles & Lucie)	21 Oct 1869 Student	b. 7 May 1852, St-Ferdinand d'Halifax; r. same	
7262 De Creitz de Lacroix, Alexandre (Pierre Paul & Eugenie Gillon or Guillou)	11 March 1868 Office employee	b. 9 Oct 1847, St-Charles; r. same	1 st class Zouave, 26 Jan 1870; released at end of his engagement, 17 March 1870
7212 De Gazes, Charles (Charles & Constance)	11 March 1868 Military	b. 11 Nov 1844, St-Erblon, France;	Corporal 2 nd class, 21 Apr 1868; sergeant 2 nd class

Arnaud)	instructor	r. Montreal	11 March 1869; reenlisted for 6 months, 11 March 1870
7344 De Hempel, Casimir (Joseph & Célestine Posta or Posturzynska)	11 March 1868 Land owner	b. 26 March or May 1848, Mytlow or Mydlow, Poland; r. Montreal	Corporal 2 nd class, 11 Sept 1868; broke of his rank by decision of the Conseil de Discipline the 29 April for striking a subordinate; Zouave 2 nd class, 7 May 1869; released by ministerial order, 28 May 1869
7814 Demer or Demers, Godefroi (Jean-Baptiste & Marie)	16 July 1868 Employee	b. 1850, Ste-Geneviève; r. same	Released at end of his engagement
7218 Demert, Louis David (Louis & Marie Gaurran)	11 March 1868 Student	b. 2 Nov 1848, Montreal; r. same	Released at end of his engagement. 17 March 1870
7241 Depuis, Barthélemy (Paul & Flavie Lefèvre)	11 March 1868 Farmer	b. 14 Jan 1842, St-Constant r. same	Released at end of his engagement, 17 March 1870
8456 De Salaberry, Maurice (Alphonse & Emilie Guy)	17 Feb 1869 Student	b. 15 June 1851, Montreal; r. same	
10821 Desaulinières, Napoleon (Antoine & Ermine)	8 Sept 1870 Student	b. 9 Nov 1849, Trois Rivières; r. same	
6816 Désilets, Gédéon (Francois & Marguerite Hébert)	17 Jan 1868 Student	b. 4 July 1845, Nicolet; r. same	Corporal 2 nd class, 16 March 1868; sergeant 2 nd class, 16 July 1868; Sergeant-major, 26 Jan 1869; reenlisted for 6 months, 17 Jan 1870
10862 Desjardins, Alexis (Joseph & Thérèse)	8 Sep 1870 Farmer	b. 18 Dec 1851, Ste-Thérèse; r. same	
7221 Desjardins, Henri (Edouard & Josephine)	11 March 1868 Student	b. Terrebonne; r. same	Corporal—surgeon's aide, 1 Sept 1868
10855 Desjardins, Joseph (Charles & Catherine)	8 Sep 1870 Student	b. 22 June 1849, St-Jérôme; r. same	
9277 Desjardins, Michel (Michel & Lucie)	21 Oct 1869 Student	b. 25 Jan 1840, Terrebonne; r. same	
7738 Desjardins, Sifroy (Michel & Lucie)	20 June 1868 Student	b. 22 Apr 1850, Terrebonne; r. same	Died 16 Sept 1869 at Military hospital du Saint Esprit (Santo Spirito) at Rome
10859 Desnoyère, Dontaine (sic) (Charles & Françoise)	8 Sep 1870 Student	b. 29 Nov 1845, St-Jean-Baptiste; r. St-Hyacinthe	
7621 Desnoyers, Henri (Magloire & Julie)	3 June 1868 Office employee	b. 10 or 1 July 1847, Montreal; r. same	Corporal 2 nd class, 1 May 1870; released at end of his engagement, 9 June, 1870
7812 Desormeault, Eusèbe (Jean-Baptiste & Sophie)	16 July 1868 Schoolmaster (Teacher)	b. 20 Oct 1849, St-Martin; r. same	1 st class Zouave, 21 March 1869; Corporal 2 nd class, 21 June 1869; released at end of his engagement
7341 D'Estimauville, Arthur (Robert & Zoe de Lospinau)	11 March 1868 Student	b. 26b July 1846 or 1847, Montmagny; r.	Died at the Military hospital of Rome, 21 Aug 1868 after a

		r. same	gastric fever
7835 De Tilly, Ernest Noel (Rémy & Marguerite)	16 July 1868 Shopkeeper	b. 7 Nov 1848, Ste-Croix; r. Starfoix, Staufold (sic) Stratford	1 st class Zouave, 21 March 1870; Corporal 2 nd class, 1 July 1870; released at end of his engagement
9286 Dineau, Nicolas Josué (Nicolas & Christine)	21 Oct 1869 Student	b. 9 Jan 1846, St-Germain, Rimouski; r. same	1 st class Zouave, 26 Feb 1870; Corporal 2 nd class, 6 June 1870
7811 Dostaler, Alfred (Norbert & Geneviève)	16 July 1868 Schoolmaster (teacher)	b. 3 July 1848, St-Aimé; r. St-Narcisse	Corporal 2 nd class, 21 March 1870; released at end of his engagement
7810 Dostaler, Raymond (Martin & Catherine)	16 July 1868 Farmer	b. 27 Sept 1850, Berthier; r. same	Corporal 2 nd class, 16 Jan 1870; reenlisted for 6 months, 16 July 1870
8587 Doucet, Gustave (Louis & Adelaide Drolet))	10 Apr 1869 Farmer	b. 25 June 1849, Maskinonge; r. same	Corporal 2 nd class, 26 March 1870
7183 Drolet, Gustave (Charles & Hélène Duvert)	4 March 1868 Avocat	b. 16 Feb 1844, St-Pie; r. Montreal	Corporal, 6 May 1868; sergeant 2 nd class, 28 Oct 1868; released by ministerial order, 29 Oct 1868
7813 Drolette, Jean-Baptiste (Jean & Rosalie)	16 July 1868 Farmer	b. 5 Jan 1850, St-Léon; r. St-Paul	1 st class Zouave, 1 July 1870; released at end of his engagement
10556 Drouin, Alphonse (Jean-Baptiste & Justine Côté)	28 July 1870 Student	b. 29 June 1851, Ste-Famille, Ile d'Orleans; r. Quebec	
9232 Dubé, Charles Alphonse (Charles & Euphémie)	21 Oct 1869 Student	b. 10 Feb 1849, Trois Pistoles; r. same	
7288 Dufresne, David (Jean & Eméranie)	11 March 1868 Student	b. 22 Nov 1847, St-Barthélemy; r. same	Corporal 2 nd class, 21 June 1869; sergeant 2 nd class, 6 Apr 1870; released at end of his engagement, 14 Apr 1870
9293 Duguay, Hylas (Joseph & Elia)	21 Oct 1869 Merchant	b. 12 May 1849, Baie du Febvre; r. same	1 st class Zouave, 6 Sept 1870
7809 Duguay, Norbert (Honoré & Angéline)	16 July 1868 Student	b. 20 Aug 1846, Bell, Balle (sic) or Baie du Febvre; r. Nicolet	1 st class Zouave, 16 Dec 1869; Corporal 2 nd class, 11 May 1870; released at end of his engagement
10852 Duhamil, Alphonse (Giolamo (sic) Jérôme & Julie)	8 Sept 1870 Student	b. 4 Aug 1852, Ste-Rosalie; r. same	
7722 Dumais, Paul (Pascal & Eléonore)	20 June 1868 Student	b. 2 Jan 1847, St-Louis; r. Kamouraska	Corporal 2 nd class, 26 March 1870; released at end of his engagement, 23 June 1870
9249 Dumont, Arsène (Jérémie & Odile)	21 Oct 1869 Cabinet Maker	b. 6 Nov 1851, St-Jacques de l'Achigan; r. same	
9288 Dumont, Joseph (Sifroi & Judith)	21 Oct 1869 Student	b. 19 May or March 1848, St-André; r same	Corporal, 16 July 1870

9246 Dumoutier, Xavier (Xavier & d'Elia)	21 Oct 1869 Molder	b. 6 Aug 1849, St-Roch de Québec; r. same	
7326 Dupras, Stanislas (Stéphane & Julie Laurendeau)	11 March 1868 Student	b. 4 March 1851; St- Joseph de Maskinouge; r. same	1 st class Zouave, 6 Feb 1870; released at end of his engagement, 17 March 1870
7331 Duprat, Pierre Urgel (Pierre & Archangèle Roy)	11 March 1868 Avocat	b. 10 Sept 1843, St-Henri de Moscouche; r. Montreal	Released by Ministerial order, 29 Oct 1868
8133 Dupré, Evariste (Jean- Baptiste & Elvire)	6 Nov 1868 Farmer	b. 22 Dec 1851, St-Antoine; r. Contrecoeur	1 st class Zouave, 6 Feb 1870; Corporal 2 nd class, 1 July 1870
7627 Durocher, Jean- Baptiste (Gédéon & Adelaide)	3 June 1868 Student	b. 8 May 1850, St-Aimé; r. same	Released at end of his engagement, 9 June 1870
7289 Duseault, Epiphane (Louis & Marie Louise Lupien or Supien)	11 March 1868 Student	b. 5 Oct 1845, Trois Rivières; r. same	Corporal 2 nd class, 21 Feb 1869; sergeant 2 nd class, 16 Jan 1870; released at end of his engagement, 17 March 1870
7727 Dussault, Louis (Louis & Louisette)	20 June 1868 Typographer	b. 7 Aug 1843, St-Leon; r. Trois Rivières	1 st class Zouave, 26 Nov 1868; Corporal 2 nd class, 21 Apr 1869; Corporal 1 st class, 26 Jan 1870; released at end of his engagement, 23 June 1870
9245 Elie, Joseph (Stanislas & Emilie)	21 Oct 1869 Farmer	b. 20 Jan 1849, Baie du Febvre; r. same	
For Estimauville, see D'Estimauville			
For Etoile, see L'Etoile			
7748 Faucher, Henri (Olivier & Catherine)	25 June 1868 Employee	b. 25 June or July 1840, Montreal; r. same	Released by Ministerial order, 16 Dec 1868
9282 Faucher dit Châteauvert, Joseph (Joseph & Olympe)	21 Oct 1869 Farmer	b. 9 July 1844, Pointe aux Trembles; r. same	1 st class Zouave, 6 Sept 1870
8603 Fauteux, Gustave (Isaie & Tarsila)	10 Apr 1869 Shopkeeper	b. 27 Nov 1848, St-Barthélemy; r. same	
7719 Fauteux, Théodore (Pierre & Esther)	20 June 1868 Office employee	b. 22 Aug 1846, l'Assomption;; r. Montreal	Released at end of his engagement, 14 July 1870
7817 Favrau Ferdinand (Ferdinand & Pauline)	16 July 1868 Farmer	b. 19 March 1842, Beloeil; r. Montreal	Sapeur, 26 Jan 1869
10848 Feorget, Adélard (Jérémie & Marie)	8 Sept 1870 Student	b. 13 March 1852, Ste-Marie; r. same	
7816 Ferron, Maxime (Joseph & Marie Omellea (sic) or Ouellette)	16 July 1868 Farmer	b. 13 March 1849, St- Léon; r. same	Corporal 2 nd class, 21 March 1870; released at end of his engagement, 21 July 1870
9305 Fitzpatrick, Arthur (Cyprien & Emilie)	21 Oct 1868 Office employee	b. 13 Jan 1851, Montreal; r. same	
9304 Fitzpatrick, Cyprien	21 Oct 1868,	b. 21 Aug 1850,	

(Cyprien & Emilie)	Office employee	Montreal; r. same	
7300 Forget, Lucien (Jacques & Marie Guenet)	11 March 1868 Student	b. 23 Feb 1851, St-Valentin; r. Ste-Marie de Monnoir	Released at end of his engagement, 17 March 1870
9253 Forget or Forger, Joseph (Jérémie & Marie)	21 Oct 1869 Student	b. 22 Feb 1844, Montreal; r. Ste-Marie du Manoir	
7315 Forget des Patis, Alphonse (Francois & Appoline Quimet (sic) Ouimet)	11 March 1868 Law student	b. 2 June 1845, St-Louis, Terrebonne; r. same	Reenlisted for 6 months, 11 March 1870; Corporal 2 nd class, 1 May 1870
7303 Forget des Pates or Patis, André (Francois & Appelline Quimet (sic) Ouimet)	11 March 1868 Student	b. 30 Nov 1835, Terrebonne; r. Montreal	Corporal 2 nd class, 6 Apr 1869; Corporal 1 st class, 26 Jan 1870; reenlisted for 6 months, 11 March 1870
9313 Fortier, Alderique (Olivier & Amélie)	21 Oct 1869 Fournier	b. 23 March 1851, Ste-Geneviève; r. Montreal	
9299 Fortier, Erménégilde (Olivier & Emilie)	21 Oct 1869 Fournier	b. 7 May 1848, Montreal; r. same	
9319 Fortier, Louis (Louis & Marguerite)	21 Oct 1869 Blacksmith	b. 12 March 1850, Ste-Claire; r. same	Corporal 2 nd class, 21 July 1870
7321 Fortin, Augustin or Agostino (Marcel & Justine Moreau)	11 March 1868 Farmer	b. 28 Aug 1847, Iseck; r. same	Corporal 2 nd class, 16 July 1869; released at end of his engagement, 17 March 1870
7815 Fournier, Georges (Jacques & Marguerite)	16 July 1868 Farmer	b. 25 Apr 1843, St-Thomas; r. same	Corporal 2 nd class, 1 May 1870; released at end of his engagement
7818 Francoeur, Joseph (Donque (sic) or Dorique & Henriette)	16 July 1868 Office employee	b. 17 Oct 1845, Sorel; r. same	Corporal 2 nd class, 26 May 1870
9151 Francoeur, Joseph (Pierre & Marguerite)	2 Oct 1869 Office employee	b. 28 Apr 1843, St-Martin; r. same	Corporal 2 nd class, 21 Apr 1870
7295 Francoeur, Alfred (Ulderic & Henriette)	11 March 1868 Fournier	b. 12 Sept 1851, St-Pierre, Sorel; r. same	Released at end of his engagement, 17 March 1870
7213 Fréchette, Edmond (Louis & Marguerite Martino or Martineau)	11 March 1868 Avocat	b. 28 Feb 1841, St-Joseph de Prête- Lire; r. Artabaska	Corporal, 6 Jan 1869; released at end of his engagement, 19 May 1870
10844 Frimtel, Victor (Charles & Sara)	8 Sept 1870 Office employee	b. 1852, Pointe-aux- Trembles; r. Quebec	
7323 Gadebois, Alphonse (Thomas & Aurélie Préfontaine)	11 March 1868 Farmer	b. 18 May 1844, St- Césaire; r. same	Corporal 2 nd class, 16 Dec 1869; released at end of his engagement, 1870
7819 Gagné, Auguste (Félix & Pauline)	16 July 1868 Farmer	b. 1 or 10 Apr 1850, L'Islet; r. same	Released at end of his engagement
7820 Gagné, Joseph (Pierre & Edwige)	16 July 1868 Farmer	b. 6 March 1842, Rimouski; r. same	Sapeur, 6 Oct 1869; released at end of engagement
9291 Gagnier, Alexis (Alexis & Juliana)	21 Oct 1869 Transcriber	b. 23 Sept 1851, Ste- Martine;	

		r. same	
9292 Gagnier, Francois (Alexis & Juliana)	21 Oct 1869 Student	b. 25 Apr 1853. Ste-Martine; r. same	
7728 Garceau, Louis (Louis & Adelaide)	20 June 1868 Student	b. 20 or 21 June 1847, Trois Rivières; r. same	Corporal 2 nd class, 21 March 1869; reenlisted for 6 months the 8 or 5 March 1870
9230 Garipey, Jules (Louis & Adèle)	21 Oct 1869 Student	b. 1 Nov 1852, St-Len or St-Lin; r. Montreal	
7215 Garneau, Eléazar (Francois & Cecile Marcat)	11 March 1868 Employee	b. 18 Sept 1835, Québec; r. same	Corporal 2 nd class, 11 March 1869; released at end of his engagement 17 March 1870
9290 Garneau, Henri (Jean- Baptiste & Natalie)	21 Oct 1869 Student	b. 9 Feb 1853, Ste-Anne de la Perade; r. same	
9278 Garon, Louis (dec Louis & Geneviève)	21 Oct 1869 Student	b. 8 Sept 1850, Rimouski; r. same	
7822 Gaudet, Ludger (Francois & Marie)	16 July 1868 Student	b. 27 July 1848. Arthabaskaville; r. same	Corporal 2 nd class, 1 Aug 1869; Quartermaster sergeant 2 nd class, 1 Dec 1869; sergeant 2 nd class, 6 Aug 1870
7311 Gaumont, Alfred (Aimable & Anne Robert)	11 March 1868 Farmer	b. 7 July 1842, St-Anselme; r. Montreal	Released at end of his engagement, 17 March 1870
For Gazes see D'Gazes			
7624 Gélinas, Benjamin (Pierre & Aurélie)	3 June 1868 Office employee	b. 24 Oct 1850 or 1851, St-Aimé; r. same	Released by ministerial order, 15 Oct 1868
7282 Gendron, Francois (Hubert & Joséphine Maguaut)	11 March 1868 Farmer	b. 1 Sept or 14 Nov 1848, St-Hugues; r. St-Théodore d'Actos	1 st class Zouave, 6 Nov 1869; released at end of his engagement, 17 March 1870
7743 Gérin, Denis or Dionysos (Antoine & Mabel, Mabelle Gelmas or Gélinas)	20 June 1868 Student	b. 31 Dec 1845, Ste-Anne d'Yamachiche; r. Nicolet	Corporal 2 nd class, 1 Aug 1869; reenlisted for 6 months, 15 March 1870; released at end of his engagement, 7 July 1870
7740 Germain, Germain (César & Zoé Pépin)	20 June 1868 Notary	b. 6 Nov or Dec. 1844, St-Vincent de Pau; r. same	Corporal 2 nd class, 26 March 1870; released the end of his engagement, 23 June 1870
10819 Gervais, Eugène (Louis & Julie)	8 Sept 1870 Student	b. 19 July 1853, Trois Rivières; r. same	
7228 Gervais, Gualbert (Nicolas & Catherine)	11 March 1868 Secretary	b. 23 Sept 1844, Berthier; r. Québec	Corporal 2 nd class, 26 Nov 1869; reenlisted for 6 months, 1 April 1870
10820 Gervais, Louis (Jacob & Elvire)	8 Sept 1870 Printer	b. 21 Apr 1851, St-Hyacinthe; r. same	
10818 Gervais Téléphore (Louis & Julie)	8 Sept 1870 Office employee	b. 10 May 1852, Trois Rivières;	

		r. same	
7726 Giasson, Honoré (Francois & Adèle)	20 June 1868 Student	B, 12 March 1848, L'Islet; r. same	Released at end of his engagement, 23 June 1870
7821 Girard, Jean-Baptiste (Louis & Marie Anne)	16 July 1868 Student	b. 2 March 1851, Ste- Anne or St-Aimé	1 st class Zouave, 6 Jan 1870; reenlisted for 6 months, 6 July 1870
9289 Godin, Henri (Moise & Denise)	21 Oct 1869 Joiner	b. 22 Feb 1850, Ste- Anne de la Perade; r. same	
10843 Gonlet, Arthur (Evariste & Zoé)	8 Sept 1870 Office employee	b. 12 Sept 1852, St- Hilaire; r. same	
7306 Gosselin, Louis (Joseph & Lapierre (sic))	11 March 1868 Student	b. 11 Nov 1848, St-Laurent; r. same	Released at end of his engagement, 17 March 1870
7249 Gouin, Moise (Moise & Josette)	11 March 1868 Farmer	b. 28 Sept 1846, Baie du Febvre; r. same	Corporal 2 nd class, 16 Jan 1870; released at end of his engagement, 17 March 1870
10827 Grenier, Narcisse (Celestin & Adèle)	8 Sept 1870 Shoemaker	b. 18 Nov 1851, Trois Rivières; r. same	
7251 Groleau, Anastase (Adolphe & Emilie Amaud)	11 March 1868 Coach or carriage maker	b. 7 Oct 1842, St-Joseph des Chambault; r. same	Reenlisted for 6 months, 11 March 1870; Corporal 2 nd class, 21 May 1870
9223 Guibault, Guilbault, Alphonse Charles (Charles & Adelaide)	21 Oct 1869 Student	b. 17 Apr 1845, l'Assomption; r. same	Corporal 2 nd class, 1 Apr 1870; sergeant 2 nd class, 1 July 1870
10849 Guillet, Joseph (Chrysostome & Aurélie)	8 Sept 1870 Coach and carriage maker	b. 11 Jan 1853, Ste-Marie; r. same	
9273 Guy, Alphonse (Olivier & Judith)	21 Oct 1869 Student	b. 20 May 1846, St- Liboire; r. same	
8819 Guy, Joseph (Joseph & Eléonore)	1 July 1869 Student	b. 1 Apr 1849, Montreal; r. Joliette	
7823 Hardy, Eléazar (Joseph & Suzanne)	16 July 1868 Land owner	b. 18 March 1842, Québec; r. same	Released by ministerial order, 17 Sept 1868
7620 Hébert, Ernest (Médor & Marie Esther)	3 June 1868 Office employee	b. 2 July 1847 or 1850, Laprairie; r. same	Released at end of his engagement, 9 June 1870
9298 Hébert, Philippe (Philibert & Julie)	21 Oct 1869 Farmer	b. 27 Jan 1850, Ste-Sophie; r. same	
For Hempel see D'Hempel			
6817 Hénault, Gaspar (Henri & Eléonore Gnest de Laborre)	17 Jan 1868 Student	b. 9 Jan 1846, Trois Rivières; r. Québec	Corporal, 1 Jan 1869; Zouave 2 nd class, 6 May 1869; released at the end of his engagement, 27 Jan 1870
For Heureux, see L'Heureux			
7628 Hudon, Beaulieu Napoléon (Joseph & Marie)	3 June 1868 Student	b. 8 Sept 1848, Yamachiche; r. Trois Rivières	1 st class Zouave, 1 Dec 1868; Corporal 2 nd class, 6 Apr 1869; Quartermaster sergeant, 26 Nov 1869
7330 Hugues, Georges (Henri & Henriette Dumoulin)	11 March 1868 Student	b. 5 July 1847, Trois Rivières; r. St-Maurice	Corporal 2 nd class, 16 July 1868; released at end of his engagement, 17 March 1870 with the rank of colonel
7273 Hurtebise or Hurtubise, Edéoin (Joseph	11 March 1868 Student	b. 16 Oct 1846, Montreal; r. same	Released at end of his engagement, 17 March 1870

& Jeanne)			
7824 Irvine, Guillaume (Guillaume & Enca)	16 July 1868 Student	b. 29 Nov 1848, L'Islet Verte; r. same	1 st class Zouave, 6 Jan 1870; released at end of his engagement
10839 Jannard, Mathieu (Mathieu & Louise)	8 Sept 1870 Cabinet Maker	b. 9 July 1852, Montreal; r. same	
7327 Jauron, Napoléon (Pierre Léon & Marie St-Aubin)	11 March 1868 Farmer	b. 9 Jan 1851, St-Laurent or St-Joseph d'Ely; r. St-Joseph d'Ely	1 st class Zouave, 6 Feb 1870; released at end of his engagement, 17 March 1870
7744 Jodoin, Eucher (Jean- Baptiste & Jillette or Gilette)	20 June 1868 Employee	b. 6 June 1848, Boucherville; r. Montreal	1 st class Zouave, 26 Nov 1868; Corporal 2 nd class, 1 May 1870; released at end of his engagement, 23 June 1870
7337 Kosling or Rosling, Stéphane (Francois & Marie)	11 March 1868 Tailor	b. Lavaltrie; r. same	1 st class Zouave, 21 March 1869; released at end of his engagement, 14 Apr 1870
7283 Labelle, Touissaint (Touissaint & Marie (sic) Archambault)	11 March 1868 Notary	b. 14 June 1839, Montreal, r. same	Released at end of his engagement, 17 March 1870
9225 Lachance, Francois- Xavier (Francois & Emérance)	21 Oct 1869 Student	b. 6 June 1845, L'Isle aux Grues; r. Quebec	Corporal 2 nd class, 1 Sept. 1870
7229 Lachapelle, Séverin (Léon & Rébecca Sanitat or Sanctos)	11 March 1868 Student	18 Sept 1850, St-Rémy; r. same	Corporal 2 nd class, 1 Jan 1869; Corporal 1 st class, 6 Jan 1870; released at the end of his engagement, 17 March 1870
7623 Lachapelle, Eléazar (Jean-Baptiste & Licinie)	3 June 1868 Mattress maker	b. 9 Oct 1848, Verchère; r. Epiphanie	Released at the end of his engagement, 9 June 1870
9260 Laflamme, Philibert (Philibert & Victorine)	21 Oct 1869 Coach or carriage maker	b. 25 Jan 1851, St-Hugues; r. Québec	
7223 Lamarche, Adolphe (Edouard & Catherine Coutaut)	11 March 1868 Student	b. 9 Apr 1849, Montreal; r. same	Corporal 2 nd class, 16 Nov 1869; released at the end of his engagement, 17 March 1870
7259 Lamare or Lamarre, Basile (Louis & Desauges)	11 March 1868 Farmer	b. 13 Oct 1847, St-Antoine de Longueuil; r. same	Released by ministerial order, 11 June 1869
7829 Lamontagne, Charles (Louis & Emilie)	16 July 1868 Office employee	b. 26 March 1845, la Rivière du Loup; r. same	Corporal 2 nd class, 11 March 1870; released at end of his engagement
7261 Langevin, Théophile (Francois Théophile & Marie Marcicot)	11 March 1868 Office employee	b. 29 Oct 1848, St-Isidore; r. same	Corporal, 27 Jan 1869; released at end of his engagement, 17 March 1870
7231 Langlais, Charles (Julien & Marie)	11 March 1868 Student or Farmer	b. Dec or 21 Nov 1841, Kamouraska; r. same	Released at end of his engagement, 17 March 1870
10842 Lapointe, Onésime (Marcel & Catherine)	8 Sept 1870 Journeyman	b. 20 June 1849, Sherbrooke; r. same	
7294 Laporte, Denis	11 March 1868	b.25 Apr 1845,	Released at end of his

(Jérémie & Elise Lévêque)	Employee	St-Antoine de Lavaltais; r. same	engagement, 17 March 1870
9302 Laporte, Jean-Baptiste (Charles & Marguerite)	21 Oct 1869 Student	b. 10 Feb 1840, Lavaltrie; r. same	
7292 Larivière, Joseph (Jean-Baptiste & Aurélie Saly or Amélie Laly)	11 March 1868 Student	b. 16 Oct 1849, St-Athanase; r. same	Released at end of his engagement, 17 March 1870
3666 La Rocque, Alfred (Alfred & dec Amélie)	12 Feb 1867 Land owner	b. 8 Nov 1845, Montreal; r. St-Hubert, Belgium	Enlisted for 6 months; reenlisted for 6 more months, 12 July 1867; released at end of his engagement; 13 March 1868 and was released at the end of this engagement as Zouave 2 nd class. He was named Chevalier of the Order Piano (Ordine Piano) and decorated with the commemorative Cross Fidei et Virtuti. He was seriously wounded at Mentana on 3 Nov 1867.
8528 La Rocque, Alfred (Alfred & dec. Amélie)	Enlisted a 2 nd time, 11 March 1869 Land owner	b. 8 Nov 1845, Montreal; r. same	Released by ministerial order 22 Feb 1870
9309 Lassiseroye, Arthur (Hubert & Etheldrine)	21 Oct 1869 Student	b. 13 Oct 1853, Pointe Lévi; r. same	
7827 Lavallée, Aristide (Joseph & Joséphine)	16 July 1868 Office employee	b.25 June 1848, St-Aimé; r. same	Corporal 2 nd class, 1 May 1870; released at end of his engagement
7825 Lavigne, Ernest (Moise & Flore)	16 July 1868 Butcher	b. 8 Feb 1852, Montreal; r. same	Musician 4 th class, 21 March 1869; Musician 3 rd class, 26 Nov 1869; released at end of his engagement
7423 Lavigne, Théophile (Théophile & Flavie)	3 Apr 1868 Tailor	b. 10 July 1848, Montreal; r. same	Released by ministerial order 16 Apr 1869
9226 Lavoie, Eugène (Antoine & Julie)	21 Oct 1869 Farmer	b. 24 Sept 1834, L'Isle aux Grues; r. same	
9239 Lavoie, Eustache (Antoine & Julie)	21 Oct 1869 Farmer	b. 5 July 1840, L'Isle aux Grues; r. same	Sapeur, 6 Feb 1870
7279 Lebel, Charles (Joseph & Marie Meaghe or Meugher)	11 March 1868 Student	b. 7 Oct 1848, Gaspé; r. Paspebliac	Corporal, 1 Jan 1869; released at end of his engagement, 17 March 1870
7635 Lebel, Florient (Michel & Geneviève)	3 June 1868 Office employee	b. 15 Sept 1849, Kamouraska; r. same	Released by ministerial order, 5 March 1869
7238 Leblanc, Edouard (Charles & Julie Drumond)	11 March 1868 Office employee	b. 7 Apr 1850, Montreal; r. same	Released at end of his engagement, 17 March 1870
7239 Leblanc, Louis Joseph (Pierre & Henriette Bedro)	11 March 1868 Professor	b. 26 May 1850, Montreal; r. same	Died by drowning in the Tiber River, 7 June 1868
9258 Leclair, Joseph (Aimable (sic) Aimé &	21 Oct 1869 Farmer	b. 19 June 1850, St-Guillaume;	

Marguerite)		same	
7258 Leclerc, Damien (Lambert & Marie)	11 March 1868 Student	b. 23 Jan 1848, Ste-Thérèse; r. same	Corporal 2 nd class, 26 Aug 1869; reenlisted for 6 months, 11 March 1870; sergeant 2 nd class, 6 Sept 1870
7224 Leclerc, Stéphane (Stéphane & Séraphine Gobette or Lobotte)	11 March 1868 Student	b. 16 Dec 1847, St-Hyacinthe; r. same	Released by ministerial order, 16 Dec 1869
10846 Lecomte, Joseph (Jean-Baptiste & Marguerite)	8 Sept 1870 Student	b. 29 Dec 1850, St-Sébastien; r. same	
7302 Lefebvre de Bellefeuille, Charles (Joseph & Flavie Leprouh or Leprouh)	11 March 1868 Stock Exchange Agent	b. 18 Sept 1844, Montreal; r. same	Corporal 2 nd class, 17 March 1870; released at end of his engagement, 1870
9285 Lefebvre, Francois- Xavier (Francois & dec Marie)	21 Oct 1869 Land owner	b. 21 Sept 1836, St-Philippe; r. St-Georges	
7539 Lefebvre, Louis (Jean-Baptiste & Zoé Lémay)	12 May 1868 Student	b. 10 Feb 1846. Montreal; r. Québec	Released at end of his engagement
7826 Lefèvre, Arthur (Louis & Marie)	16 July 1868 Office employee	b. 9 Apr 1847, Montreal; r. St-Vincent de Paul	1 st class Zouave, 6 Jan 1870; Corporal 2 nd class, 21 May 1870; released at end of his engagement
7333 Lefort, Jérémie (Jérémie & Marie or Martine Millejours)	11 March 1868 Student	b. 23 Dec 1848, St-Lin; r. same	Corporal, 2 nd class, 26 July 1869; died 2 Jan 1870 at Rome following a fall
7308 Legris, Joseph (Gédéon & Obéline Pascal)	11 March 1868 Student	b. 6 Dec 1846, Terrebonne; r. St-Francois de Sales	Corporal 2 nd class, 21 Dec 1868; sergeant 2 nd class, 16 Dec 1869
9296 Lemay, Jean-Baptiste (Séraphin & Emilie)	21 Oct 1869 Office employee	b. 29 June 1850, Ste-Rose; r. Montreal	Released by ministerial order, 14 Apr 1870
7318 Lemieux, Edouard (Eugez (sic) Eugène & Caroline Duperrey)	11 March 1868 Land owner	b. 11 Aug — Chicoutinie (sic) Chicoutimi; r. same	Corporal 2 nd class, 21 Feb 1869; released at end of his engagement; 17 March 1870
9259 Lemieux, Gilbert (Marcel & Josette)	21 Oct 1869 Navigator	b. 8 May 1827, L'Isle aux Grues; r. same	
9262 Lemire, Elie (Jules & Emilie)	21 Oct 1869 Student	b. 19 March 1845 or 1850, Baie du Febvre; r. same	
9300 Lepage, Jean (Jean & Marie)	21 Oct 1869 Office employee	b. 11 Nov 1848, Rimouski; r. same	1 st class Zouave, 26 Feb 1870
7255 L'Etoile, Joseph (Joseph & Elisabeth Fortin)	11 March 1868 Workman	b. 1 Nov 1845, Québec; r. Sherbrooke	Artilleryman, 21 Oct 1868
10845 Leturneau, Auguste (Ferdinand & Catherine)	8 Sept 1870 Student	B. 1852, St-Sébastien; r. St-Hyacinthe	
10824 L'Heureux, Théodore (Eusèbe & Marguerite)	8 Sept 1870 Office employee	b. 12 Apr 1847, St-Hyacinthe; r. same	

7332 L'Heureux, Thomas (dec Thomas & Marie Crevo)	11 March 1868 Student or typographer	b. 15 or 13 Sept 1846, St-Hyacinthe; r. same	Corporal 2 nd class, 21 Feb 1869; Sergeant 2 nd class, 16 Nov 1869; released at end of his engagement, 17 March 1870
9311 Lincourt, Honoré (Jean-Baptiste & Rose)	21 Oct 1869 Farmer	b. 17 Dec 1850, Isle du Pads; r. same	
7739 Lionnais, Georges (Hardouin (sic) Beaudouin & Henriette)	20 June 1868 Employe	b. 24 Sept 1847, Montreal; r. same	Released by ministerial order, 10 Sept 1868
7626 Loranger, Adélard (Jean & Agathe)	3 June 1868 Merchant	b. 26 Sept 1853 or 1850, Yamichiche; r. same	Released by ministerial order, 13 Sept 1868
10841 Loranger, Ernest (Luc & Marianne)	8 Sept 1870 Student	b. 16 Feb 1851; Ste-Anne de la Perade; r. same.	
7336 Lupien, Adélard (Basile & Cécile Landry)	11 March 1868 Painter	b. 24 March 1845, Bécancourt; r. same	1 st class Zouave, 16 Oct 1869; released at end of his engagement, 17 March 1870
9238 MacDonald, Joseph (Edouard, or Edward & Marie, Mary)	21 Oct 1869 Student	b. 10 July 1851, Nicolet; r. St-Thomas de Pierreville	Invalided out of service, 17 March 1870
7833 Mac Gown, Joseph (Georges & Angelina or Angeline)	16 July 1868 Office employee	b. 24 March 1847, St-Ambroise; r. Montreal	Corporal 2 nd class, 6 May 1869; Quartermaster sergeant 2 nd class, 21 Nov 1869; reenlisted for 6 months, 16 July 1870
7324 MacKenzie, Jacques or James (Alexandre or Alexander & Marie Desrivieres)	11 March 1868 Student	b. 1 Oct 1848, Terrebonne; r. same	Reenlisted for 6 months, 11 March 1870; Corporal 2 nd class, 26 July 1870
7232 Marchand, Albert (Louis & Anne)	11 March 1868 Transcriber	b. 8 Nov 1844, St-Jean; r. same	Released at end of his engagement, 17 March 1870
10858 Marchesjeault, Zotuo (sic) (dec Vibbeon, Gédéon & Aurélie)	8 Sept 1870 Student	b. 5 March 1853, St-Denis; r. St-Hyacinthe	
7730 Marion, Auguste (Jules & dec ____)	20 June 1868 Student	b. 15 Aug 1850, Michigan; r. Joliette	1 st class Zouave, 16 Jan 1870; Corporal 2 nd class, 21 May 1870; released at end of his engagement, 23 June 1870
9237 Marion, Israel (Jules & Monique)	21 Oct 1869 Student	B, 25 Aug 1850, Grand Rapide; r. Montreal	
7284 Marion, Jean (Francois & Marie Beloniro or Belouin)	11 March 1868 Student	b. 3 June 1839, St-Jacques a l'Achigan; r. Ste-Scholastique	Corporal 2 nd class, 11 March 1869; released at end of his engagement, 17 March 1870
10850 Martel, Adillon (Louis & Cécile)	8 Sept 1870 Land owner	b. 12 June 1836, St-Médard; r. same	
9284 Martel, Alexandre (Antoine & Louise)	21 Oct 1869 Gardener	b. 13 Jan 1844, Montreal; r. same	Corporal 2 nd class, 21 July 1870
9228 Martin, Alfred (Edouard & Catherine)	21 Oct 1869 Student	b. 21 Dec 1848, Rimouski; r. same	

7828 Martin, Alphonse (Henri & Marie)	16 July 1868 Office worker	b. 14 May 1849, Rimouski; r. same	Corporal 2 nd class, 1 May 1870; released at end of his engagement
7830 Martin, Dieudonné (Blaise or Hilaire & Adéline)	16 July 1868 Office employee	b. 28 Jan 1851, Ste-Geneviève; r. same	Released at the end of his engagement
7831 Martineau, Alphonse (Jean-Baptiste & Sophie)	16 July 1868 Student	b. Ottavia or Ottawa	Released at end of his engagement
7217 Martineau, Herman (Oride & Flavie)	11 March 1868 Student	b. 18 Aug 1845, Kamouraska; r. Montreal	Corporal 2 nd class, 21 Feb 1869; promoted to Corporal 1 st class, 16 June 1869; released at end of his engagement, 17 March 1870
7305 Massicotte, Alphée (Jean & Marguerite Frigon)	11 March 1868 Farmer	b. Ste-Geneviève de Batiscan; r. same	Corporal 2 nd class, 11 Jan 1869; Corporal 1 st class, 11 July 1869; released at end of his engagement, 11 March 1870
9255 Masson, Edouard (Edouard & Adelaide)	21 Oct 1869 Student	b. 13 June 1851, Terrebonne; r. same	Corporal 2 nd class, 21 July 1870
7832 Mazurette, Napoléon (Léandre & Emilie)	16 July 1868 Land owner	b. 25 May 1848, St- Vincent de Paul; r. same	Corporal 2 nd class, 21 July 1870; released at end of his engagement
9318 Melanco or Melançon, Moise (David & Julie)	21 Oct 1869 Joiner	b. 16 Sept 1837, St-Jacques	Corporal 2 nd class, 6 Sept 1870
7721 Mélançon, Oscar (Nazaire & Antoinette)	20 June 1868 Student	b. 12 July 1846, St-Paul; r. Joliette	Corporal 2 nd class, 26 Feb 1870; reenlisted for 6 months, 10 June 1870
7265 Meunier, Laurent (Joseph & Rose Duquette)	11 March 1868 Workman & qualified mason	b. 11 or 14 Jan 1839, St-Luc; r. St-Jean, Dorchester	1 st class Zouave, 16 Jan 1870; released at end of his engagement, 17 March 1870
7749 Michaud, Thomas (Thomas & Henriette)	25 June 1868 Student	b. 1 March 1850, St- Louis de Kamouraska; r. Montreal	1 st class Zouave, 26 March 1870; released at the end of his engagement, 25 June 1870
9233 Moreau, Joseph (Thomas & Eléonore)	21 Oct 1869 Student	b. 15 Nov 1850, L'Isle Verte; r. St-Thomas	
7263 Moreau, Ulric (Benjamin & Justine Deschamps)	11 March 1868 Joiner	b. 13 Feb 1844, Répentigny; r. Montreal	Corporal 2 nd class, 16 Nov 1869; released at the end of his engagement, 17 March 1870
7340 Morissette, Charles or Jean-Baptiste (Jean-Baptiste & Marie Taillancourt (sic) Vaillancourt)	11 March 1868 Law student	b. 18 Sept 1847, Québec; r. same	Corporal 2 nd class, 21 June 1869
7286 Morissette, Théophile (Victor & Angéline Bélanger)	11 March 1868 Student	b. Québec; r. same	Corporal—surgeon's aide, 1 Sept 1868; released at end of his engagement, 14 Apr 1870
7834 Munro, Charles (Horace & Henriette)	16 July 1868 Merchant	b. 6 Apr 1844, St-Gabriel; r. Montreal	Died at military hospital du Saint-Esprit (Spirito Santo) at Rome, 20 Dec 1868

7343 Munro, Henri or Henry (Pierre Antoine or Peter Anthony & Marie Trudeau)	11 March 1868 Dentist	b. 20 Dec 1844, Montreal; r. same	Released at end of his engagement, 17 March 1870
7795 Murray, Alphonse, (Hugues & Henriette Héron or Horon)	13 July 1868 Student	b. 20 March 1848, Québec; r. Kingston	Corporal 2 nd class, 1 July 1869; reenlisted for 6 months, 13 July 1870; sergeant 2 nd class, 6 Sept 1870
908 Murray, Hughes (dec Hugues & dec Henriette Horan)	30 July 1861 Author	b. 30 Apr 1836, Montreal, Lower Canada; r. Bourbonnais, United States	Reenlisted many times; Corporal 2 nd class, 26 July 1863; sergeant 2 nd class, 21 Nov 1866; promoted to lieutenant, 4 April 1868; Wounded in arm at Mentana; 3 Nov 1867; decorated with the commemorative cross, Fidei et Virtuti for service during the campaign of 1867; made chevalier of l'Ordre "Piano", 8 Dec 1867 (When he was made an officer, his assigned number was 153)
9240 Murray, Jean (Denis & Eléonore)	21 Oct 1869 Office employee	b. 6 July 1836, Montreal; r. Québec	
7216 Murray, William (John & Frances)	11 March 1868 Land owner	b. 22 May 1842, Québec; r. same	Corporal, 11 Jan 1869; Quartermaster sergeant, 26 Jan 1869; sergeant 2 nd class, 11 June 1869; released at end of his engagement, 17 March 1870
7277 Normandin, Thomas (Louis & Adèle Roy)	11 March 1868 Student	b. 15 Dec 1849, Boucherville; r. same	1 st class Zouave, 6 Jan 1870; released at end of his engagement, 17 March 1870
7272 Olivier, Louis (Jean-Baptiste & Raut Carsyle or Plaute Tarsyle) (sic)	11 March 1868 Student	b. 27 Aug 1849, Baillargivi or Baillargeon; r. same	Corporal 2 nd class, 16 Jan 1870; released at end of his engagement, 17 March 1870
7285 O'Maero or O'Meara, Alfred (Jean or John & Anne)	11 March 1868 Student	b. 22 Dec 1849, Québec; r. same	1 st class Zouave, 6 Jan 1870; released at end of his engagement, 17 March 1870
7986 Palardy, Xavier (Xavier & Julie)	19 Sept 1868 Office employee	b. 10 Nov 1851, Verchères; r. Montreal	Corporal 2 nd class, 21 May 1870; died at the military hospital of Saint-Esprit (Spirito Santo) in Rome, 24 July 1870
7643 Panneton, Georges (Charles & Zoé)	3 June 1868 Office employee	b. 23 Jan 1849, Joliette; r. same	Released by ministerial order or at the end of his engagement, 17 March 1870
10817 Panneton, Joseph (Philippe & Madeleine)	8 Sept 1870 Office employee	b. 23 Oct 1847, Trois Rivières; r. same	
7301 Papillon, Rémy (Félix & Marie Malto or Mattel)	11 March 1868 Navigator	b. 19 June 1841, Cap Pointe, r. Ste-Anne de la	Corporal 2 nd class, 16 May 1869; Corporal 1 st class, 26 Feb 1870; released at the

		Perade	end of his engagement, 14 Apr 1870
7329 Papillon, Simon (Chrysollogé & Basile)	11 March 1868 Employee	b. 20 March 1842, Ecureuil; r. Ottawa	Sapeur, 21 Dec 1868; released at end of his engagement, 17 March 1870
7594 Paquet, Pâquet Charles (Jean-Baptiste & Angèle Audet)	18 May 1868 Office employee	b. 5 June 1831, St-Charles; r. Québec	Corporal 2 nd class, 26 Apr 1870; reenlisted for 6 months, 18 May 1870
7314 Paquet, Louis (Charles & Geneviève)	11 March 1868 Employee	b. 23 March 1848, St- Henry de Lauzon; r. same	Corporal 2 nd class, 16 Feb 1870; released at end of his engagement, 17 March 1870
7276 Paré, Alphonse (François & Anastasie Landri)	11 March 1868 Student	b. 15 July 1850, Lachine; r. same	Corporal 2 nd class, 21 Dec 1868; Sergeant 2 nd class, 16 Dec 1869; released at end of his engagement, 12 May 1870
7325 Paré, Louis Gédéon (Aimable & Augusta (sic) Agathe Hamelin)	11 March 1868 Student	b. 25 July 1843, St-Laurent; r. same	Sapeur, 6 Feb 1869; released at end of his engagement, 17 March 1870
7253 Paré, Pierre (Pierre & Marie)	11 March 1868 Office employee	b. 25 May 1841, St- Ours; r. same	In Regiment of Zouaves 11 March 1868 to 17 March 1870; released from this engagement as Zouave 2 nd class
10815 Paré, Pierre, (Pierre & Marie)	8 Sept 1870 Employee	b. 25 May 1851, Ste- Ours; r. Ange Gardien	
7838 Paré, Ulric (Pierre & Thérèse)	16 July 1868 Office employee	b. 9 March 1844, St- Vincent de Paul; r. same	Released at end of his engagement
9314 Parent, Edouard (Georges & Geneviève)	21 Oct 1869 Farmer	b. 15 Sept 1851, St-Germain; r. same	
7233 Patenaud or Satenaud, François (François & Joséphine Delebec)	11 March 1868 Journeyman	b. 3 Jan 1812, St-Joachim de Chateauguay; r. Montreal	Sapeur, 6 Oct 1868; released by ministerial order, 17 Dec 1868
7619 Pellant or Pelland, Joseph (Joseph & Angèle)	3 June 1868 Farmer	b. 9 Jan 1848, Ste-Geneviève; r. St-Albert	1 st class Zouave, 6 Jan 1870; Corporal 2 nd class, 1 May 1870; released at end of his engagement, 9 June 1870
7298 Pelletier, Evariste (Jean-Baptiste & Hermine)	11 March 1868 Student	b. 21 or 24 May 1848, Yamachiche; r. Nicolet	Corporal 2 nd class, 1 Feb 1870; Sergeant 2 nd class, 17 March 1870; released at the end of his engagement, 17 March 1870
7334 Peloquin, Adélard (Charles & Marie Girouard)	11 March 1868 Office Employee	b. 18 Aug 1849, St-Judes; r. same	1 st class Zouave, 6 Feb 1870; released at end of his engagement, 17 March 1870
7840 Penny, Arthur (Arthur & Georgina)	16 July 1868 Land owner	b. 23 June 1851, Avranches, France; r. Québec	Released at end of his engagement
7222 Pépin, Emile (Hevia & Exuporie Gratto)	11 March 1868 Student	b. 26 Apr 1844, St-Jacques Enul or St-Jacques le Majeur;	Corporal 2 nd class, 1 Jan 1869; Zouave 2 nd class, 16 July 1870

		r. same	
7264 Perraud, Jean-Baptiste (Ovide & Claire Clemante or Clément)	11 March 1868 Office employee	b. 8 March 1858, Montreal; r. same	Zouave 1 st class, 16 Jan 1870; Released at end of his engagement, 17 March 1870
7317 Perrin, Emery (Pierre & Marguerite)	11 March 1868 Avocat	b. 14 Dec 1843, Ste- Scholastique; r. same	Released at end of his engagement, 17 March 1870
8756 Piché, Alphonse (Léon & Alphonsine)	8 June 1869 Student	b. 2 July 1849, Montreal; r. same	
7632 Plamondon, Anastase (Guillaume & Euphémie)	3 June 1868 Student	b. 10 Feb 1852, St-Césaire; r. St-Laurent	Released at end of his engagement, 9 June 1870
7638 Poulain, Eléazar (Alexandre & Marthe)	3 June 1868 Office employee	b. 3 Jan 1844, Ste-Famille; r. same	Zouave 1 st class, 6 Apr 1870; released at end of his engagement, 9 June 1870
9317 Pouliot, Erménégilde (Jean-Baptiste & Sophronie)	21 Oct 1869 Office employee	b. 15 May 1853, Rivière du Loup; r. same	Corporal 2 nd class, 21 July 1870
7839 Pouliot, Louis (Edouard & Marcelline)	16 July 1868 Farmer	b. 20 March 1843, Rimouski; r. same	Sapeur, 31 Dec 1869; released at end of his engagement
7724 Prefontaine, Fulgence (Godefroi & Marie Petit)	20 June 1868 Shopkeeper	b. 2 March 1845, Beloeil; r. same	1 st class Zouave, 26 Nov 1868; Corporal 2 nd class, 16 July 1869; Corporal 1 st class, 26 Jan 1870; released at end of his engagement, 23 June 1870
6818 Prendergast, Alfred (James & Thérèse Lelièvre)	17 Jan 1868 Avocat	b. 31 Oct 1844, Québec; r. same	Corporal 2 nd class, 26 Apr 1868; sergeant 2 nd class, 6 Aug 1868; Sergeant-major, 24 Dec 1868; reenlisted for 6 months, 17 Jan 1870
10826 Prévost, Emile (Louis & Flavie)	8 Sept 1870 Farmer	b. 15 Sept 1848, St-Vincent de Paul; r. same	
7235 Prévost, Léandre (Léon & Emile Martin)	11 March 1868 Office employee	b. 25 Feb 1848, Montreal; r. same	Corporal 2 nd class, 11 March 1869; released at end of his engagement, 31 March 1870
7836 Prince, Eléazar (Francois David & Marie Joséphine Coulombe)	16 July 1868 Student	b. 9 June 1844, St-Grégoire; r. Nicolet	Corporal, 26 Jan 1869; Quartermaster sergeant, 11 July 1869; sergeant major, 1 May 1870
7837 Prince, Louis (Joseph Louis & Marie)	16 July 1868 Merchant	b. 19 July 1837, St-Grégoire; r. Avenir	Sapeur, 16 Jan 1869; released by ministerial order, 26 March 1869
9234 Provencher Damase (Moise & Julie)	21 Oct 1869 Office employee	b. 9 Aug 1850, Nicolet; r. same	
7309 Raymond, Noé (Rémy & Aloise Botelli or Boutillier)	11 March 1868 Employee	b. 26 Jan 1846, St-Hyacinthe; r. same	Corporal 2 nd class, 1 Aug 1869; Quartermaster sergeant, 26 Jan 1870; released at end of his engagement, 17 March 1870
10853 Reed, Jacques (Jacques & Rosalie)	8 Sept 1870 Farmer	B, 1852, Ste-Philomène; r. Coaticook	

7502 Renaud, Alfred (Louis & dec Aimée)	25 Apr 1868 Student	b. 20 Oct 1849, Montreal; r. Liverpool, England	Corporal 2 nd class, 26 Aug 1869; stripped of his rank for an illegal absence, 31 Dec 1869
7242 Renaud, Alphonse (Joseph & Domitille Roissert or Boisvert)	11 March 1868 Joiner	b. 25 July 1845 or 27 July 1847, Laprairie; r. same	Reenlisted for 6 months 11 March 1870; Zouave 1 st class, 1 July 1870.
9248 Renaud, Napoléon (Louis & Marie Aimée)	21 Oct 1869 Student	b. 22 Oct 1852, Montreal; r. same	
7293 Rhéault, Lucas (Pierre & Marguerite Richard)	11 March 1868 Student	b. 18 Sept 1843, St-Grégoire; r. same	Released at end of his engagement, 17 March 1870
7742 Ricard, Dumas (Alexis & Emilie)	20 June 1868 Avocat	b. 8 Jan 1835, Montreal; r. same	Corporal 2 nd class, 1 July 1869; reenlisted for 6 months, 20 June 1870
7225 Richer, Ermeline (Alexis & Louise)	11 March 1868 Office employee	b. 30 June 1848, St-Césaire; r. Montreal	Corporal 2 nd class, 21 Nov 1868; Released at end of his engagement, 17 March 1870
7734 Rigonesse or Bigonesse, Alexandre (Alexandre & Adéline Aubertine)	20 June 1868 employee	b. 1 March 1846, Chambly; r. same	Released at end of his engagement, 23 June 1870
9316 Ringuet, Henri (Pierre & Mathilde)	21 Oct 1869 Farmer	b. 7 Feb 1843, St-Germain; r. same	
9235 Rivard, Xavier (Pierre & Adéline)	21 Oct 1869 Office employee	b. 14 Oct 1849, Ste-Geneviève Batiscan; r. same	
7595 Rouleau, Charles (Charles & Sophie Lebrun)	18 May 1868 Student	b. 18 Sept 1841, Ste-Anne de la Pocatière; r. Québec	Corporal 2 nd class, 11 March 1869; Quartermaster sergeant 2 nd class, 16 July 1869; released at the end of his engagement; 9 June 1870
9274 Rouleau, Napoléon (Antoine & Caroline)	21 Oct 1869 Office employee	b. 29 Aug 1849, Montreal; r. same	
9315 Rousseau, Louis (Francois & Agathe)	21 Oct 1869 Farmer	b. 15 Aug 1846, St-Hughes or St-Hugues; r. same	
7240 Rousseau, Oscar (Joseph Ovide & Julie Esthen)	11 March 1868 Student	b. 9 Nov 1849 or 1842, Nicolet; r. same	Corporal 2 nd class, 21 Feb 1869; released at end of his engagement, 17 March 1870
9312 Roy, Cléophas (Edouard & Angèle)	21 Oct 1869 Shoemaker	b. 17 Aug 1847, St-Valliers; r. same	
7254 Roy, Cyrille (Pierre & Catherine Paise)	11 March 1868 Military	b. 25 Oct 1841, St-Joseph de Lévis; r. same	Corporal 2 nd class, 6 Apr 1869; Corporal 1 st class, 26 Feb 1870; released at the end of his engagement, 17 March 1870
10816 Roy, Cyrille (Pierre & Catherine)	Reenlisted 8 Sept 1870 Military	b. 25 Oct 1841, St-Joseph de Lévis; r. Québec	He was released at the end of this engagement as Corporal 2 nd class
7271 Roy, Francois Xavier (Basile & Adelaide)	11 March 1868 Workman	b. 20 Apr 1838, St-Henri; r. same	1 st class Zouave, 21 March 1869; released at end of his engagement, 16 June 1870

9320 Roy, Jean (Jean & Flavie)	21 Oct 1869 Employee	b. 16 May 1850, St-Germain; r. same	Corporal 2 nd class, 1 Sept 1870
7312 Roy, Jean-Baptiste (Francois & Lucie)	11 March 1868 Farmer	b. 10 May 1847 or 5 March 1849, St-Félix de Kingsey; r. same	Released at end of his engagement, 17 March 1870
10854 Royen, Simon (Jean-Baptiste & Emérance)	8 Sept 1870 Student	b. 29 March 1849, St-Rémi; r. same	
9224 St-Arnaud, Honoré Urbain (Joseph & Henriette)	21 Oct 1869 Office employee	b. 31 Oct 1849 Ste-Geneviève de Batiscau; r. same	
7316 St-Germain, Léopold (Jacinthe & Monique)	11 March 1868 Joiner	b. 23 March 1847, St-Eustache; r. same	Released at end of his engagement, 17 March 1870
7841 St-Laurent, Aimé (Hubert & __ Desauges)	16 July 1868 Employee	b. 13 Oct 1849, Rimouski; r. same	Corporal 2 nd class, 1 May 1870; released at the end of his engagement
10825 St-Michel, Francois Xavier (Louis & Denise)	8 Sept 1870 Innkeeper	b. 8 Apr 1851, St-Scholastique; r. St-Jérôme	
For Salaberry see D'Salaberry			
7629 Sainte Ange, Jean-Baptiste (Jean-Baptiste & Euphémie)	3 June 1868 Student	b. 24 Jan 1848. St-Césaire; r. same	Released at the end of his engagement, 9 June 1870
2730 Sainte-Marie, Henri (Pierre & Marie)	24 March 1866 Professor	b. 14 May 1835, Montreal; r. Marseilles, France	Released by ministerial order, 18 Nov 1866
10851 Sanvagean, Cléophas (Jean & Marthe)	8 Sept 1870 Lithographer	b. 31 March 1854, Boucherville; r. St-Hyacinthe	
For Satenaude, see Patenaud			
9297 Sauvageau, Théodore (Alexandre & Alphonsine)	21 Oct 1869 Office employee	b. 20 May 1850, Châteauguay; r. same	
9272 Sauve, Alexis (Alexandre & Euphémie)	21 Oct 1869 Employee	b. 16 May or March 1847, Ste-Anne du Bout de L'Isle; r. same	
10840 Sauve, Hormidas (Joseph & Marie)	8 Sept 1870 Student	b. 17 May 1851, St-Raphael; r. same	
7246 Schiller, Charles (Charles & Julie Gervais)	11 March 1868 Student	b. 4 Dec 1846, Montreal; r. same	Released at end of his engagement, 17 March 1870
9227 Seers, Alphonse (Léon & Adèle)	21 Oct 1869 Farmer	b. 27 Feb 1851. Montreal; r. Ste-Dorothée	
7625 Séguin, Augustin (Joseph & Zoé or Noé)	3 June 1868 Office employee	b. 2 May 1851, Roxtonfalls (sic) Roxton Falls; r. same	Released at the end of his engagement, 9 June 1870
7322 Sénécal, Alfred (Alfred & Anatalie)	11 March 1868 Saddler	b. 7 July 1846, Varennes; r. same	Released at end of his engagement, 17 March 1870
7219 Sincennex or Sincennes, Félix (Jacques Félix & Eloise)	11 March 1868 Student	b. 4 Dec 1846, Sorel; r. same	Released by ministerial order, 16 July 1868

9301 Smith, Joseph (Jacques & Flavie)	21 Oct 1869 Typographer	b. 12 March 1850, St-Thomas; r. same	
9229 Souvigny, Louis (Louis & Odile)	21 Oct 1869 Office employee	b. 24 June 1848, St-Anicet; r. Ste-Martine	
7244 Surprenant, Alphonse (Francois & Sophie Asselus or Asselin)	11 March 1868 Farmer	b. 11 Dec 1846, St-Constant; r. same	Released at end of his engagement, 17 March 1870
7211 Taillefer, Joseph (Joseph & Angéline)	11 March 1868. Land owner	b. 25 Dec 1828. Québec; r. Montreal	Corporal 2 nd class, 26 March 1868; Sergeant 2 nd class, 16 May 1868; Lieutenant, 27 Dec 1868; (When he became an officer he received the number 171)
7338 Tashereau, Charles (Louis & Rosalie l'Heureux)	11 March 1868 Office employee	b. 20 Dec 1845, Ste-Marie de la Bauce; r. Montreal	Died at the Military hospital, Santo Spirito, at Rome, 29 Aug 1869
7634 Tassé, Emmanuel (Louis & Marie)	3 June 1868 Office employee	b. 20 Feb 1856 or 1850, Trois Rivières; r. Ottawa	Released by ministerial order, 17 March 1870
10823 Tessier, Philippe (Louis & Denise)	8 Sept 1870 Employee	b. 16 Apr 1852, Ste-Anne de la Péraide; r. same	
487 Testard de Montigny, Benjamin (Casimir & Marthe Marie Godon)	15 Jan 1861 Avocat	b. 26 Aug 1838, Terrebonne; r. Montreal	Enlisted for 6 months, reenlisted following it; released at the end of his engagement, 17 Aug 1862
6982 Têtu, Alphonse (Vital & Virginie)	6 Feb 1868 Student	b. 12 May 1845, Québec; r. same	Corporal 2 nd class, 16 Sept 1868; Sergeant 2 nd class, 26 Aug 1869; released at the end of his engagement, 3 March 1870
9295 Têtu, Emile (Charles & Elise)	21 Oct 1869 Stenographer	b. 25 July 1847, Rivière Ouelle; r. same	
7275 Têtu, Jean (Nazarène & Virginie Jachi or Louise Jache)	11 March 1868 Owner	b. 27 Dec 1849, Notre Dame de Trois Pistoles; r. same	1 st class Zouave, 6 Jan 1870; released at the end of his engagement, 17 March 1870
7631 Thérien, Hilarione (Léon & Félicite)	3 June 1868 Coach or carriage maker	b. 22 July 1844, Rivière du Loup or Montreal; r. Montreal	1 st class Zouave, 1 Dec 1868; Corporal 2 nd class, 1 July 1869; released at the end of his engagement, 9 June 1870
9279 Thievierge, Cyrille (Basile & Claire)	21 Oct 1869 Mechanic	b. 8 June 1851, Montreal; r. same	
7725 Thomas, Sidney (Richard & Marie)	20 June 1868 Student	b. 24 Feb 1848, Berthier; r. same	1 st class Zouave, 26 Nov 1868; lost this rank 6 Nov 1869 following a decision of the Conseil de Discipline, the 27 Oct 1869 for habitual bad conduct
For Tilly see D'Tilly			
7313 Touissaint, Francois Xavier (Francois & Marguerite)	11 March 1868 Student	b. 24 Jan 1847, Ile d'Orleans; r. same	Corporal 2 nd class, 11 Jan 1869; released at the end of his engagement, 14 Apr 1870

7214 Trudelle, Charles (Jean-Baptiste & Elizabeth)	11 March 1868 Sailor	b. 21 Dec 1843, Québec; r. same	Corporal, 1 Jan 1869; Sergeant 2 nd class, 21 June 1869; released at the end of his engagement, 17 March 1870
9231 Valois, Georges (Pierre & Eléonore)	21 Oct 1869 Student	b. 3 Oct 1851, Ste-Scholastique; r. same	
8604 Valois, Louis (Pierre & Dométhilde)	10 Apr 1869 Notary	b. 23 June 1841, L'Isle du Pas; r. Maskinonge	Released by ministerial order, 16 Dec 1869
7236 Vallée, Charles (Prudent & Henriette Cassault)	11 March 1868 Pharmacy student	b. 18 Oct 1848, St-Roch; r. same	Reenlisted for 6 months, 11 March 1870; Corporal 2 nd class, 26 March 1870; Quartermaster sergeant 2 nd class 1 Sept 1870
7737 Vandandaigne- Gadbois, André (Isaac & Marguerite)	20 June 1868 Student	b. 2 Nov 1849, St-Hilaire; r. same	1 st class Zouave, 26 Nov 1868; released at the end of his engagement, 23 June 1870
7245 Varin, Eugène (Joseph & Marie Dugal)	11 March 1868 Student	b. 5 Jan 1848 or 1841, Jensbonne; r. same	Corporal 2 nd class, 11 Feb 1870; reenlisted for 6 months, 1 Apr 1870
7424 Verrault, Jules (Edouard & Elisabeth)	3 Apr 1868 Land owner	b. 21 Aug 1848, Québec; r. same	Released by ministerial order, 10 Sept 1868
7237 Villeneuve, Léon Gilbert (Gédéon & Marie Fras)	11 March 1868 Owner	b. 17 Apr 1847, La Chonnai; r. same	Corporal 2 nd class, 21 Feb 1869; released at the end of his engagement, 17 March 1870
7741 Violetti, Fernand (Fernand & Maximilienne)	20 June 1868 Student	b. 7 Oct 1850, St-Antoine; r. Ely	1 st class Zouave, 26 March 1870; reenlisted for 6 months, 20 June 1870
7636 Vincent, Joseph (Olivier & Lucie)	3 June 1868 Factory owner	b. 17 March 1850, Toronto; r. Ottawa	1 st class Zouave, 26 Feb 1870; released at the end of his engagement 9 June 1870
7274 Vohl, Cyprien (Benjamin & Euphrasie)	11 March 1868 Optician	b. 3 May 1844, l'Ancienne Lorette or Notre Dame de Trois Pistoles; r. L'ancienne Lorette	Corporal 2 nd class, 16 May 1869; released at the end of his engagement, 17 March 1870
7842 Watters, Edmond (Daniel & Marie Anne)	16 July 1868 Photographer	b. 28 Dec 1833, Québec; r. St-Augustin	1 st class Zouave, 21 March 1869; Corporal 2 nd class, 16 Dec 1869

PLAINS OF ABRAHAM

13 September 2009 will be the 250th anniversary of the Battle of the Plains of Abraham, at Quebec City. This was the site of the decisive battle of the Seven Year's War, known as The French and Indian War in U. S. history. The

National Battlefields Commissions hopes to organize a rally of descendants who took part in that battle. The result of this war was that England drove France out of Canada, and the British took political control.

On-Line French-Canadian Genealogy

By Michelle Bray Wilson

Part 2: BMS 2000 Group

Last issue this column explored the renowned on-line French-Canadian database, *Le Programme de recherche en démographie historique*, or PRDH. PRDH provides exhaustive French-Canadian genealogies from the founding of New France through the mid-18th century. But in order to use PRDH, it's necessary to use other sources to work through the 19th and late 18th century to arrive at the era for which records are available. For some time I struggled with on-line research for this time period, relying primarily on Google searches and other's posted trees on Rootsweb and Ancestry. Then a Canadian researcher (half third cousin, once removed) pointed me in the direction of a relatively new site, BMS 2000 Group, at <http://www.bms2000.org>. BMS is for *baptêmes, mariages, et sépultures*, or, baptisms, marriages and burials. This site represents the combined efforts of twenty-two genealogical societies in Canada. It is invaluable for 19th century and late 18th century research not covered by PRDH. BMS 2000 first came on line in December, 2006. Surprisingly, this comprehensive site is not mentioned in the French-Canadian section on Cyndi's List, and is too new to have made it into that essential guidebook, "French Canadian Sources", by Geyh et al. The site is being updated regularly, with the goal of eventually posting transcriptions of all existing records on-line.

The answer to my early 19th century struggles, BMS 2000 already contains 2.8 million baptismal records, nearly 3 million marriage records, and over a million burial records covering the beginning of Nouvelle-France to 1993. Bonanza! Like PRDH, BMS 2000 is a subscription site. Again, the search is free, but access to the detailed records is on a per-hit basis. 200 consultation vouchers is \$20 Canadian, and convenient on-line payment is available. Six tiers of pricing are available, with 10,000 vouchers available for just \$300 – a bargain price of just 3 cents a hit and probably a lifetime supply for most of us. BMS does not provide the type of hyperlinking described for PRDH.

Search Engine

The BMS 2000 search engine requires entry into at least two fields, for example, last name and partial first name, or last name and parish. The search engine will not produce results if the list to be returned exceeds a certain limit. These restrictions make it impossible, for instance, to list all the records in the database for one surname in a single search. Another difference from PRDH is surname standardization. In PRDH, family names are standardized in the individual and family records. For instance, a search on the surname Daze in PRDH will locate the individual record for Marie Barbe Daze dit Queniot, and from this record, her baptismal certificate, transcribed as Dante, can be found. In BMS, it is necessary to look under the name Dante to locate this record. BMS tends to use the names and spellings as they were recorded on the certificates. The quirkiness of name recording in this time period, when many were illiterate, is evident. It is quite common, for example, to find a woman recorded as Isabelle in one of her children's baptisms and Elisabeth in three others. Similarly, a man may be Calixte in four records and Felix in another. So be persistent in your searching. Try looking up baptismal records for a couple under all of the following: the mother's first and last name, the father's first and last name, and each

last name and various parishes in the locality, and each of the children's names, where known. The combined results will give the most complete picture, and will often turn up unexpected results such as second spouses. Results are designed to be easily imported into Excel by right-clicking. Corrections may be submitted. A parish look-up tool is also available. BMS provides tools to locate surname variants and dit names (French surname nicknames). The research takes a little more time than PRDH, but the payoff can be even more rewarding, with serendipitous findings along the way.

Examples

Men's name		Women's name		Date	Location
BRAY	André	CHARBONNEAU	Marie Marcelline	1835	Les Cèdres, Soulang...
BRAY	André	LALONDE	Françoise	1771	Les Cèdres, Soulang...
BRAY	André	SÉGUIN	Thérèse	1776	Vaudreuil, Vaudreui...
BRAY	André	VÉRONNEAU DIT DEN...	Angélique	1797	Les Cèdres, Soulang...

Figure 5: Free search on Andre Bray in marriage records in the role of groom, 1650-1850

BMS2000

Marriage Record

BMS2000 v.12		ID : 8114393		Class : 9		Responsible : Longu	
Role	Name	First name	Deceased				
Groom	BRAY	André					
Father	-	-	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Mother	-	-	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Ex-spouse	Lalonde	Françoise					
Bride	SÉGUIN	Thérèse					
Father	Séguin	Jean-Baptiste	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Mother	Lamagdeleine	Josephte	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Ex-spouse	-	-					
Parish	Location	County	Province	Country			
St-Michel	Vaudreuil	Vaudreuil	Quebec	Canada			
Date	Note						
1776-01-04							
You have 45 vouchers left			Retain this record		Correction		Close

Figure 6: Selected Marriage Record. Requires subscription.

Parish	Location	Date	Confession	Diocese
Anglican	Coteau-du-Lac, Soulanges	1829	Protestant	-
Hôtel de ville	Coteau-Station, Soulanges	1940	Civil	-
Presbyterian	Cote-St-Georges, Soulanges	1847	Protestant	-
St-Clet	St-Clet, Soulanges	1851	Catholique	Valleyfield
St-Ignace	Coteau-du-Lac, Soulanges	1833	Catholique	Valleyfield
St-Joseph	Les Cèdres, Soulanges	1752	Catholique	Valleyfield
St-Médard	Coteau-Station, Soulanges	1895	Catholique	Valleyfield
St-Pierre	Pointe-des-Cascades, Soulanges	1946	Catholique	Valleyfield
St-Polycarpe	St-Polycarpe, Soulanges	1819	Catholique	Valleyfield
St-Télesphore	St-Télesphore, Soulanges	1876	Catholique	Valleyfield
St-Zotique	St-Zotique, Soulanges	1852	Catholique	Valleyfield
Ste-Claire-d'Assise	Rivière-Beaudette, Soulanges	1905	Catholique	Valleyfield
Ste-Marie-du-Rosaire	Coteau-Landing, Soulanges	1958	Catholique	Valleyfield

Figure 7: Free search on Soulanges county (Quebec) parishes.

Original Records

BMS 2000 and PRDH provide wonderful transcription tools with advanced searching capabilities. But errors in transcription are always possible and original records should always be consulted. In the concluding segment to this series, we will explore the Drouin Collection at Ancestry, where digital scans of a vast collection of the original parish records are now available. Until then...

LIBRARY ACQUISITIONS

Donations:

(An historical novel), *Soft Gold, A Tale of the Fur Trade* by Jim Reilly, donated by Barb Glassel

Alphosine by Alice Kegley , donated by Wil Brazeau

Ancestry's Guide to Research by Johni Cerny and Arlene Eakle, donated by Marilyn Bourbonnais

The Mysteries of Time Lines by Fran Carter-Walker, donated by Joyce Banachowski

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St. Louis Project Update

Except for records that are missing—baptisms, marriages and burials for 1910-1918—all of the records have been extracted and typed into Excel. The archdiocesan archivist is searching for the missing 1910 to 1918 records.

The job at hand is proof reading. We have 7250 events so far. Jason Pettitt is working on the baptism, marriage and burial reports and is doing the data base for the book.

As soon as the editing is completed, we can proceed to the completion of the book. After the book is completed, the data will be put on line.

COMING UP

9-12 July 2009: Bastille Days will be held at Cathedral Square in Downtown, Milwaukee. Enjoy French food and entertainment and help celebrate your French heritage. FCGW will have a table in the Alliance Francaise tent.

24-26 July 2009, The Great Folle Avoine Fur Trade Rendezvous will be held at Forts Folle Avoine Historical Park, 8500 County Road U, Danbury, Wisconsin. It is sponsored by the Burnett County Historical Society

3-6 September, 2009: Federation of Genealogical Societies Annual Conference, "Passages Through Time," will be held at the Little Rock State-House Convention Center in Little Rock, Arkansas. For information:

www.fgsconference.org/index.php

3 October 2009, the Wisconsin State Genealogical Society Conference will be held at Neenah, Wisconsin.

NEWS NOTES

From *Mémoires de la Société généalogique canadienne-français*, Vol. 30, No.1, Spring 2009: There is an extensive article on Guillaume D'Aoust and his wife Madeleine de la Londe.

From Waukesha County Genealogical Society Newsletter, Vol. 19, No. 3, May 2009: FamilySearch and Ancestry.com are doing a "joint project putting more Canadian censuses on line. FamilySearch will digitize and index the Canadian census records that Ancestry has acquired. Ancestry will provide FamilySearch with indexes and images for the 1851, 1891, 1901 and 1906 censuses." Plans are to have it completed by the end of 2009. It will be available to Ancestry members on their website, and later it will be available to the public on FamilySearch.org.

From *Discovering Family History*, February, 2009: "When Up is Down: Colonial Canada Research," by Beverly Smith is about Upper (Ontario) and Lower (Quebec) Canada and Canada East (Quebec) and Canada West (Ontario)

From *Discovering Family History*, May/June 2009: There is an article by Richard Crooks titled, "Find Your Francophone Ancestors!" It is an excellent article on the use of 17th century French Canadian church records.

Queries are free to members. Please send them to our postal box address.

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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