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André Roy *dit* Pacanne: Documentation for Another Son of Pierre Roy and Marguerite 8abanKiK8é

Suzanne Boivin Sommerville, FCHSM Member (s.sommerville@sbcglobal.net)

In 2006, at the Detroit Historical Museum's celebration of the 305th anniversary of the founding of Detroit, I playfully told the dancer who was costumed as Pierre Roy that I had found his long-lost son, André, and that I would be bringing him to the attention of the modern genealogical community. This man acting as "Pierre Roy" was a member of the renowned Madame Cadillac Dancers, under the direction of Harriet Berg, who were performing there that day. I explained that his son André had served an important role as a spy for the French among dissident Miami Indians in 1749-1750 and that his service had been reported by Raymond, the commandant at Fort Miami (now Fort Wayne, Indiana). I'm not sure whether the fictional Pierre Roy believed me, but I was sure then that I was speaking fact. It has taken me a number of years, though, to put into a publishable form the documentation I have found for this previously-unreported son of Pierre Roy and his Miami wife, Marguerite 8abanKiK8é,[1] an important family in the history of the early years of Fort Pontchartrain du Détroit.

I have been able to document André and his family because of the wealth of information in the notarial records and in the colonial correspondence of New France. Until the modern age, when copies of primary records can be ordered by mail, and until internet search engines at the web sites of Library and Archives Canada (ArchiviaNet) and Bibliothèque et Archives nationales du Québec (Pistard) led me to digital copies of records, it would have taken a great deal more time and money than it has to pursue my search for documentation about the Roy family and many other New France families. Because of these advances in technology, I can now say with certainty that Marguerite, Pierre, Marie Louise, Magdeleine, and François Roy, the to-this-point known children of Pierre Roy and his Miami wife, Marguerite 8abanKiK8é, had a brother known as **André Roy *dit* Pacanne.**

No birth or baptism record for André appears to have survived in the registers of Fort Pontchartrain, now Ste. Anne de Détroit, where his siblings were baptized, or in any other known and extant register. So many records have disappeared. I nevertheless began to suspect there was another child born to Pierre and Marguerite while I was researching, in 2003, their daughter Marguerite Roy. That research led to my article, "Marguerite Roy: From Fort Pontchartrain to Québec City."[2] The inquest concerning the death of Marguerite's second husband, Jean Baptiste Dupuis,[3] had mentioned a marriage contract written on the same evening as the church ceremony in Québec City, 19 May 1735. I learned this contract had been

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[1] On the surviving records the "ou" or "8" is actually a Greek *upsilon* [υ] on top of a Greek *omicron* [o], producing a symbol which the Jesuits and others used to represent a sound not found in French, close to French [OU] or English [W] before a vowel. When this symbol was transcribed and printed for publication, no appropriate equivalent was available to the typesetters, so the numeral [8] was chosen to take its place. PRDH transcribes the [8] as [OU]. On the original handwritten documents the symbol often looks somewhat like this Microsoft Word© Wingding 61535 for the Taurus sign of the zodiac, [♉]. My thanks to Jean Quintal for these details and for suggesting I use this Wingding symbol to approximate on a word processor the appearance of the symbol used by the Jesuits.

[2] "Marguerite Roy: From Fort Pontchartrain to Québec City: Daughter of Pierre Roy and Marguerite 8abanKiK8é, Goddaughter of Isabelle Couc / Madame Montour, and Wife of Guillaume Dupont *dit* Leblond, Jean-Baptiste Dupuis, and Jean Robin *dit* Latouche," ***Michigan's Habitant Heritage***, Vol. 24, #4, October 2003, pp. 153-166.

[3] 1735 – Information sur la mort du nommé Jean-Baptiste Dupuy, # 1065, BAnQ-Québec, photocopy. All translations from the French are mine, with punctuation occasionally added for clarity.

written by Notary Pinguet and ordered it from the Archives du Québec. Both "Dupuis" and "Marguerite roy *veuve* dupont" signed it.[4] In the contract, Marguerite stipulated that she possessed, at that time,

> one-fifth of a share in property and a stone house near *La chapelle de bon Secours* in Montréal as her share of inheritance from her father and mother, and also property on *Rue Ste-Famille* on which is a stone house of one story

This latter property, a stone house on *Rue Ste-Famille* in Québec City, legally belonged to Marguerite Roy and her Dupont daughter from her deceased husband, Guillaume Dupont, but the property in Montréal came from her deceased parents; and the inheritance had been divided into five parts, suggesting five surviving Roy children in 1735 or the heirs of any then-deceased children. Under the **Custom of Paris** each legitimate child of a marriage inherited equally, male and female alike, and their surviving children inherited in place of a deceased parent.[5]

The previously documented Roy children listed in Jetté[6] and PRDH,[7] and my transcription of details in their baptismal records in the original registers of Ste. Anne de Détroit, are as follows:

I. 27 April 1704, baptism of ***Marguerite, fille legitime***, legitimate daughter of **Pierre Roy and Marguerite OuabanKiKoué**. Godparents: Henry Belille [*chirurgien*] & Isabelle Coup [Couc]. Godfather signed and the godmother declared she could not sign. Father Delhalle. (FHL 13)[8] [Original,[9] p. 4 or 5; number is hard to read.]

II. 21 April 1706, baptism of ***Pierre, fils legitime***, legitimate son of **Pierre and Marguerite OubanKiKoué**, with Pierre Tichenet and Isabelle Coup (Couc) as godparents. Pierre Tichenet signed. Father Delhalle. (FHL 14) [Original, p. 5 or 6] Note: between this record and the next in May of **1708**, Pierre's and Marguerite's names are not recorded in the register. There is evidence that Pierre, and most probably his wife, were at a newly-established mission to the Miamis called **Saint Antoine de Pades** in the fall of 1707, close to Fort Pontchartrain, for which only a few baptisms were entered into the registers of Ste. Anne **in 1711**. I will return to the Roy family's apparent absence from Fort Pontchartrain for two years.

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[4] 19 May 1735, "Contrat de mariage entre j. B. Dupuy et marguerite Roy," Notary Pinguet, photocopy. Written *at the home* of the future bride. Also signing were "Simon touchet; P C Chauvage; marie marois; Marie anne badeau; [Alexis] brunet; [Louis] Burgouin."

[5] See my article on "The Marriage Contract in New France According to La Coutume de Paris / The Custom of Paris," *Michigan's Habitant Heritage*, 26, no. 3 (July 2005): 135-137. Also at http://fchsm.habitant.org/Journal.html

[6] René Jetté (with the collaboration of PRDH), ***Dictionnaire Généalogique des familles du Québec***, Les Presses de l'Université de Montréal, 1983, hereafter Jetté.

[7] ***Programme de recherche en démographie historique*** (Program of research in historical demography), Gaëtan Morin Éditeur. < http://www.genealogie.umontreal.ca >

[8] *Family History Library* (FHL), Salt Lake City, Utah, microfilm #1026602, a hand-written transcription (copy) of the original, one which has many errors and misreadings. The Drouin transcription, available in the Drouin Collection on Ancestry.com, also has problems. For the Drouin transcription, see Early U.S. French Catholic Church Records (Drouin Collection), 1695-1954 > D > Détroit, Ste-Anne > **1704-1780**.

[9] I have photocopies of each of the records. They may also be read on Ancestry.com / .ca in the Early U.S. French Catholic Church Records (Drouin Collection), 1695-1954, Détroit, Ste-Anne; Autres Registres, 1704-1744. This is the original register to 1744. Marguerite and Pierre, on Image 6; Marie Louise, 1708, Image 24; Magdeleine, Image 31; François, Image 34; Marie Louise, 1717, Image 36.

III. 19 May 1708, baptism of ***Marie Louise***, daughter of **Pierre Roy, *habitant du Détroit*, and Marguerite Oubankik8é,** *Miamise de nation*, ***ses pere et mere en legitime mariage***, her father and mother legitimately married. Godparents: Sr Louis Gastineau, *marchand*, and Marie Dussaut [Marie Renée Tupin *dite* "Dussaut"], *femme de Sr* [Jacques] *Langlois, habitants du fort.* Gastineau signed. Father Deniau. (FHL 42) [Original, p. 38]

IV. 25 May 1710, [Jetté has 1711[10]] baptism of ***Magdelene***, daughter of **Pierre Roy and Marguerite 8banKiK8e,** *8taoise* [*sic*] *de nation* [earlier called Miamise by the same Father Deniau], *ses pere et mere en legitime mariage*, her father and mother legitimately married, born today. Godparents: Paul Guillot, *commis du magasin du Roy*, clerk of the king's store, & Marie Magdeleine Parent. Both signed. Father Deniau. (FHL 55-56) [Original p. 52]

V. 20 April 1713, baptism of ***François***, son of **Pierre Roy and Marie 8abanKik8é,** *ses pere et mere en legitime mariage*, her father and mother legitimately married, born tonight. Godparents: François Roy [Pierre's brother, who gave the child his name] & Marguerite Parent. Father Deniau. (FHL 63) [Original p. 58] **PRDH did not list this child the last time I checked, 5 August 2008.**

3 June 1717, baptism of *Marie Louise*, ***fille naturelle de Pierre Roy***, natural or illegitimate daughter of Pierre Roy. No name given for the mother. Godparents: Baptiste Truto [Trudeau, who often appears in connection with Pierre Roy] & Marie Robert [probably Marie Louise Robert.][11] (FHL 69) [Original p. 63]

Yes, this last record is accurate: "fille naturelle," illegitimate daughter of a Pierre Roy, but not of Marguerite. I am grateful to Gail Moreau-DesHarnais for originally noticing the true reading of this act in 1999.[12] Yet the transcription on the Family History Library microfilm of this record affirms this Marie Louise is Marguerite's illegitimate child, as reported even by Jetté in 1983. Her name is not even mentioned in this entry! Abbé Cyprien Tanguay, the celebrated author of the first French-Canadian genealogical *Dictionnaire*, in seven-volumes,[13] certified the transcription now available on FHL microfilm, but in this case, as in many others that have since been corrected, he (or someone else) not-so-simply guessed, or altered the content of the record, or at least approved the reading that became the standard reference until the registers became available on microfilm. Tanguay records the second Marie Louise as the daughter of both Pierre and Marguerite. But this is a topic for another time, although I will note now that illegitimate children did not automatically inherit from a parent under the Custom of Paris, so it is not likely that the second Marie Louise is one of the five inheritors.

By Marguerite Roy's 19 May 1735 marriage contract, of the five known and legitimate Roy children, **Pierre**, the son baptized 21 April 1706 at the fort of Détroit, had died and had been buried at Montréal in June of 1716, age ten. Present at his burial was his aunt, born Marguerite Roy in 1674. a nun in the Congregation de Nôtre-Dame de Montréal.[14] His mother, Marguerite 8abanKiK8é, was buried at Fort Pontchartrain in the cemetery of Ste Anne on 31 October 1732, after receiving all the sacraments:

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[10] Jetté, p. 856. Corrections have been made to this work, which presents records only to 1730.

[11] Last record in this section signed by Father Pelfresne. The record before this one is dated 6 October 1716 and the one that follows is 1 August 1718, signed by Calvarin, a priest passing through Fort Pontchartrain on his way to Illinois territory.

[12] Gail Moreau-DesHarnais, Personal communication, 1999.

[13] Tanguay lists the second Marie Louise as the child of both Pierre and Marguerite in his Vol. 1, p. 536, but does not identify Pierre's parents. Volume 1 was originally published in 1871 and Volume 7 in 1890, a time span of nineteen years.

[14] PRDH 12037 Pointe-aux-Trembles 1716-06-19. She joined the community at the age of fifteen, taking the name *Soeur de la Conception.* See *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*, Vol. III, pp. 574-75, for this interesting woman. She died in December of 1749.

"Margueritte 8abanquiKouet [*sic*], *femme de Pierre Roy, morte dela picote*," the latter phrase inserted above the line: wife of Pierre Roy, died from smallpox. (Original, p. 231, Drouin Image 128) *Picote* is another name for *la petite vérole*. Pierre Roy's, her husband's, death record is not extant, but he was obviously deceased before his daughter Marguerite's 1735 marriage contract and actually, as will be seen, before December of 1733.

Daughter **Magdeleine** died a few weeks after her mother, on 20 November 1732, *femme de Sieur labutte* (Pierre Chesne's *dit* name is Labutte), after receiving all the sacraments, about 22 or 23 years of age. (Original p. 232, Drouin image 128) No cause for her death is given. **Marie Louise Roy** married Alexis De Ruisseaux (Trottier *dit* Desruisseaux) 6 (*sic*, PRDH. I read *premier* or first of) Jan 1735 at Ste Anne de Détroit (p. 244, Drouin image 134), slightly more than two years after her mother's death in October 1732 and before her sister Marguerite's second marriage. Marie Louise Roy died, apparently in childbirth, as her daughter also died, but not until December, 1735, (p. 255, Drouin image 141), no age given. Marie Louise Roy was thus still alive when her sister Marguerite, in May of 1735, declared being in possession of a one-fifth interest in property inherited from her parents.

Of the five documented children, Pierre (in 1716) and Magdeleine (in 1732) were deceased by 1735, but (1) Magdeleine had a son, Pierre Chesne, who would be entitled to inherit his mother's share,[15] and (2) Marie Louise, was still alive in May of 1735. (3) François and (4) Marguerite were very much alive in 1735, but that adds up to only four shares of inheritance. Who was eligible to receive the fifth share, I asked myself. Are there any documents transacted by Uncle François Roy, brother of Pierre, in connection with this inheritance? He handled many of his brother's legal transactions. It did not take too long to locate a document written on 20 December 1733, in which François Roy, as partner of his brother and guardian of the minor children of **deceased** Pierre Roy and Marguerite "8abankiquay," his wife, along with Joseph Trutteau, assistant guardian, met to divide the real property in Montréal owned by François Roy and the inheritors of Pierre and his wife.[16] Unfortunately, the names of the Roy children are not given on this document, written two years before Marguerite's 1735 marriage contract.

Although the family can be documented at Fort Pontchartrain from 1704 to about 1716, Marguerite and her husband and family were definitely living at St. Philippe, the Miamis mission and village located at what came to be known by 1720 as Poste des Miamis and then Fort Miami, modern-day Fort Wayne, Indiana. If they had not been there, Governor-general Vaudreuil would not have ordered Enseigne Dumont to tell them to leave and to go to Fort Pontchartrain.[17] I can cite several permissions granted after this date to François Roy, brother of Pierre, to take supplies to this Miami post, for example, **1721** August 6, permission granted by *M[onsieur* the governor] *général* to the man named François Roy to leave with a canoe equipped with four men, including him, to go to take to Pierre Roy, his brother, interpreter at the

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[15] Magdeleine's husband petitioned to receive the inheritance due his son. 6 March 1739 – 10 March 1739. See BAnQ, Cote : TL4, S1, D4621

[16] J. B. Adhémar, photocopy from BAnQ. No precise death record appears to survive for Pierre Roy, but it had occurred by 20 December 1733.

[17] As summarized on the National Archives of Canada, **ArchiviaNet**: 3611 Extrait du mémoire de Vaudreuil pour servir d'instruction à l'enseigne Dumont qui s'en va commander au pays des Ouiatanons et à la rivière des Miamis - lettres à remettre à Tonty; les voyageurs munis de congés et les marchandises resteront à Détroit jusqu'à ce qu'on sache si les Miamis et les Ouiatanons quitteront leurs villages ou non; ira avec Reaume au village des Miamis et communiquera à Pierre Roy et aux autres Français l'ordre de quitter ce village et de se retirer à Détroit; demandera à Vinsenne "de le venir joindre" au village des Miamis; tâchera de convaincre les Miamis de s'établir à la rivière Saint-Joseph et les Ouiatanons de s'installer sur le Téatiki. Colonial Archives Item part of: Fonds des Colonies. Série C11A. Correspondance générale; Canada MG 1 - Série C11A Microfilm of original, reel no. F-42, Volume 42 , fol. 158-160v. The full letter refers specifically to Roy's wife, children and possessions and to the other details.

Miami post, the provisions and belongings that he needs.[18] These permissions specifically state François Roy is allowed to take provisions and supplies for his brother and for his brother's family. Note: Pierre is identified as an interpreter, not a trader, and permission is not granted for trade merchandise to be transported. It is true, that Pierre and François Roy entered into a three year agreement with Lieutenant De Noyelle, commandant, at Fort St. Philippe on 24 May **1728** to share profits from the commerce they would conduct at "Fort St. Philippe Village des Miamis."[19]

Marguerite Roy's first marriage to Guillaume Dupont and their marriage contract can be traced to the *pays d'en haut*, the marriage contract dated 17 May 1726.[20] The Church record has not survived. The family was still present at St. Philippe in 1728 for their daughter Magdeleine's marriage and marriage contract, which were written in their home.[21]

It is then obvious that the Roy family lived at St. Philippe, later Fort Miami, near what became known as Kekionga,[22] from at least about 1719 to 1728. Marguerite 8abanKiK8é's first known child was born in 1704. It is more than possible that she gave birth to a child between François in 1713 and 1728,[23] indeed at any time until her death in 1732, depending on her age in 1704. No baptism records survive for Fort

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[18] "1721, août, 06, Permission accordée par M. le général au nommé **François Roy** de partir avec un canot équipé de 4 hommes, lui compris, pour aller porter à **Pierre Roy**, son frère, **interprète au poste des Miamis**, les provisions et effets dont il a besoin." Located at the Canadian Archives Web site with the ArchiviaNet search engine. See also 1722, septembre, 04; 1723, avril, 28; 1724, août, 12. I have copies.

[19] Photocopy of an agreement written on 24 May 1728 by Father Dominique Thaumur at St. Philippe and filed in the papers of J. B. Adhémar on 5 September 1728 by François Roy, who had returned to the mother colony with the first pelleteries to be sold for the profit of the partnership of the two Roy brothers and "DeNoyelle," as he signed it. The contract specifically states no secret commerce would be allowed. De Noyelles would not contribute as much as the two others, and an adjustment was to be made at the end of the contract. Nicolas Joseph Noyelles (de), sieur de Fleurimont, lieutenant in 1721, married Marie-Charlotte Petit (Charles & Marie-Madeleine Gauthier) 8 August 1718 at Montréal. Jetté.

[20] Marguerite Roy's third marriage was to Jean Robin *dit* Latouche in Québec City on 27 April 1739 (PRDH 164922 Québec 1739-04-27 and photocopy of record.) On 21 May 1742, a man named Rageot, *huissier au conseil superieur de quebec*, bailiff or process server, after copying the proceedings for that day, declared he had delivered to the notary Barolet for ***Latouche et sa femme*** a copy of the marriage contract between Guillaume Dupont and Marguerite Roy, dated 17 May 1726, and was charging one *livre* for writing the copy and one *livre*, ten *sols* for transcribing the current day's document. Indexed in Roy, ***Inventaire***, part of #1295, 1742 – "Claude Dupont, voyageur, contre Latouche, journalier", photocopies from BAnQ. Question was raised about the extent to which Marguerite Roy could enjoy the "usufruct," the use of the inherited property, now that her child by Dupont was deceased. When I first cited this record, I asked the archives to locate this contract. They said it had not survived, but it can now be seen at BAnQ, and I now have a copy. See BAnQ, **Cote :** CR301,P1298, 11 mai 1726 [Document insinué [officially recorded] le 30 août 1729]. Father J. C. Guymonneau, missionary to the Miamis, wrote the contract. No other religious records by Father Guymon[n]eau for this mission appear to have survived.

[21] Photocopy of record written 24 May at *St Philippe des Miamis* and deposited 30 July 1728 in the Étude of J. B. Adémar by D. Thaumur, BAnQ. The religious act of 25 May 1728 uniting in holy matrimony **Pierre Chesne** and **Magdelene Roy**. A copy of the official Church marriage record found its way to the Ste. Anne de Detroit register, perhaps carried there by Father Thaumur or by the newly-married couple, Magdeleine and Pierre, where it appears now as a loose sheet, page 204, inserted within the register proper between entries by Frère Bonaventure for 13 June and 24 September 1728. Photocopy.

[22] This place is often referred to as ***Kekionga***, but the name Kekionga did not exist until the Americans began to record a name for it. See Michael McCafferty, ***Native American Place-Names of Indiana***, Urbana and Chicago: University of Indiana Press, 2008, Chapter 5, "Trails to Kekionga," and especially pp. 77-81. McCafferty indicates the word is pronounced (in my rough attempt to represent the sounds) Key-kye-ongay. It means Kikaya's Place, or the place of "Old Man" Anthony Wayne, who built a fort there in 1794. All of McCafferty's explanations of place-name meanings are fascinating excursions into the nature of language.

[23] Eleven years separate my birth from my only brother's. My mother had just turned 42 when I was born.

Miami, and, that I know of, only one 1728 marriage record carried to Ste. Anne de Détroit and the two marriage contracts for the Roy daughters.

Knowing that the Roy family lived at *St Phillippe aux Miamis*, I began to read the colonial correspondence for the years after both Pierre and Marguerite had died. There, in 2005, I discovered a candidate for the one-fifth inheritance, a previously unknown son of Pierre Roy and Marguerite, **André Roy *dit* Pacane**, clearly identified as brother of interpreter François Roy, who had sent his wife, for safety, away from Fort Miami (Fort Wayne, Indiana) to Fort Pontchartrain around 1749. The brothers are specifically identified as the sons of a Frenchman and a Miami whom he had married.

As I mentioned above, PRDH does not list Pierre Roy's son François Roy. Various internet sites maintain he married about 1735 to Barbara Elizabeth (names sometimes interchanged) Dudevoir Lachine. This name can be traced to Denissen's practice of changing all French first names into English versions.[24] The register of Ste. Anne de Détroit records the baptism on 9 October 1736 of Marie Catherine, daughter of **Elisabeth Lachine** and **Francois Roy**, in a legitimate marriage, with godparents Henry Catin, who signed, and Marie Joseph *La Chine*. Three days later *la susditte Marie Catherine ageé de trois jours*, the above named Marie Catherine three days old, was buried. (Father Daniel, p. 262). Where did the legitimate marriage take place? At Fort Miami, for which no records survive? Or in the records of a traveling priest who did not deposit them at a parish?

In 1741, July 23, the daughter of *Laurent* Gamelin and Marie Joseph Dudevoir was baptized, with ***barbe*** [*sic*] *dudevoir, femme de François Roy* as godmother and Jacques Cardinal, who signed, as godfather. The godmother signed *babedudevoir roy. Eustache* Gamelin also signed. (Ste. Anne de Détroit, Father Bonaventure, p. 305)

In 1749, January 27, Pierre St. Cosme and Marie Anne Lootman Barrois had their daughter Genevieve Catherine baptized. Godfather was Carignan, *commercant* [trader], and godmother was *la femme de* François Roy, who signed the record ***lisabelle duvoir*** [?] (Father Bonaventure, p. 33 of Vol. 2) On the next page, on 6 March 1749, serving as godmother was **Elisabeth** Lachine *femme de Pierre Roy* [*sic*, a momentary lapse by Father Bonaventure referring to François Roy's father, Pierre, instead of François?]. She signed *lisabelle*. The signatures are identical.[25] There may be entries I have missed in the years after

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[24] Denissen, Rev. Fr. Christian, ***Genealogy of the French Families of the Detroit River Region, 1701-1936***, Detroit Society for Genealogical Research, 1987 revision, Vol. 2, p. 1109.

[25] On PRDH, this appears to be the Family # 13128 [Couple]

of CLAUDE DUDEVOIR LACHINE
Father : CLAUDE DUDEVOIR LACHINE
Mother : MARIE ANGELIQUE DUCHARME FONTAINE
and BARBE ELISABETH CARDINAL
Father : JACQUES CARDINAL
Mother : LOUISE LARRIVEE DELISLE
f 1720-03-21 **1763-08-23** BARBE [This is a rather late-in-life marriage, 43 at her wedding. She is my candidate for the wife of François, at times perhaps using her mother's name, Elisabeth. The 1763 marriage can be seen at Early U.S. French Catholic Church Records (Drouin Collection), 1695-1954 > F > Fort Vincennes; Mission de St-Francois-Xavier > 1741-1786. Image 308. Only her parents' names are given for **Barbe.**]
MONTRÉAL **FORT VINCENNES** [Family] MICHEL MARIE DISY MONPLAISIR
f 1721-06-14 before
1741-07-23 **MARIE JOSEPHE** [Barbe's sister]
MONTRÉAL [Family] **LAURENT EUSTACHE** GAMELIN CHATEAUVIEUX [Present at Fort Pontchartrain]
f 1724-08-24 1756-11-23 ANNE JEANNE
MONTRÉAL **FORT VINCENNES** [Family] JEAN BAPTISTE FRANCOIS RACINE STEMARIE
m 1725-09-13 1725-09-28 CLAUDE
MONTRÉAL MONTRÉAL
m 1728-01-14 1728-01-15 CLAUDE
MONTRÉAL MONTRÉAL
f 1732-10-17 1751-07-13 MARIE GENEVIEVE MARGUERITE CHARLOTTE

1736, but this section of the Detroit register is particularly hard to read. What can be established from the ones I have cited is that a woman named Dudevoir *dite* Lachine, who apparently changed her first name from Elisabeth to Barbe (not Barbara) and then back to Elisabeth (*lisabelle*) is undoubtedly the wife of François Roy, and that she was at Fort Pontchartrain in 1736, 1741, and 1749.

Then in October of 2005, I responded to an allegation[26] to which I was directed by the Metisgen RootsWeb List,[27] that Margaret Ouabankikoué was the sister of the Miami named Cold Foot / *Le Pied Froid.* As the web site with this "fact" had basically no documentation, and serious errors, including giving Pierre Roy the elder the wife and children of the younger Pierre Roy, his brother, husband of **Angélique Faye** (Lafaye, Lafayette), I could not take the allegation seriously without documentation and without asking whether others could support the identification.

I wrote to RootsWeb's Metisgen List to correct some of the errors on the web site claiming Cold Foot as Marguerite OuabanKiKoué's brother. The thread is entitled "The genealogical tree of Margaret Ouabankikoue." One of my posts is dated

Fri, 21 Oct 2005 21:28:51 EDT

> ... A 22 May 1750 document indicates that a *Sieur* François Roy was an interpreter at Fort Miami (Fort Wayne, Indiana, near the Miami village of Kekionga). He is said to be the king's man, that is, an employee of the French king. On the document he is also said to be "child of the Miami nation," making it possible he is the François Roy born 20, baptized 21 April 1713. He is said to have an interpreter brother named "Pacane." On other documents of the period, "Pacane" is said to be André Roy *dit* Pacane, also an interpreter at times. They are said to have been "brought up here," [Fort Miami] and Pacane is said to be the son of a Miami whom his father had married.
>
> Le Pied Froid is the subject of this 22 May 1750 letter. The writer, Raymond, says: [The Indians] "sent after Pacane... [who] is their [emphasis added] nephew and of their blood, being the son of a Miami whom his father had married." But I do not see a clear identity of Le Pied Froid as the "uncle" of François Roy. It is [also] possible Pacane (André Roy) is nephew by marriage, if he has a Miami wife who is a niece of Le Pied Froid. Richard White in his *The Middle Ground*,[28] says that among the Algonquins, "the social unit with which a man lived was made up of his wife's relatives rather than his own." Then again, the term "nephew" sometimes had specific meanings unrelated to blood relationship among the Indians, since there were many adoptions of non-genetic individuals.
>
> If André is a child of Pierre Roy and Marguerite Ouabankikoué, his baptism record has obviously not survived.
>
> The same 1750 document says François Roy is about to take his wife and his cattle to Detroit, because "No one wishes to remain here to have his throat cut."
>
> You can read a translation of the letter at
> http://www.gbl.indiana.edu/archives/miamis9/M49-50_28a.html

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STE-ANNE-DE-DÉTROIT STE-ANNE-DE-DÉTROIT [Family] CHARLES BONNEAU [This family can also be found at Vincennes.] © PRDH www.genealogy.umontreal.ca

[26] http://www.borgonfamily.com/family/archambault/tree/index/241.html

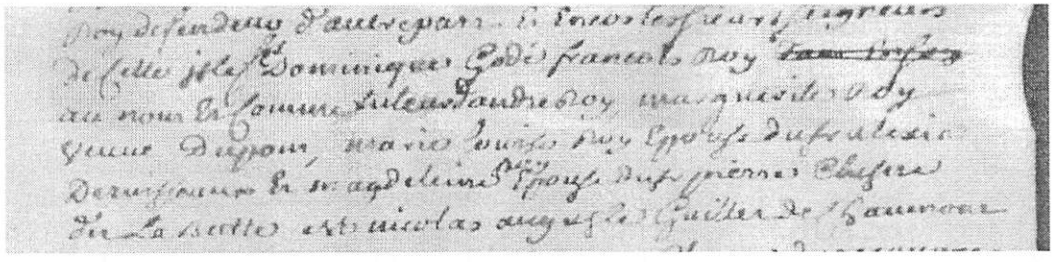
[27] See the archives of the list for October of 2005: http://archiver.rootsweb.ancestry.com/th/index/METISGEN/

[28] Richard White, ***The Middle Ground, Indians, Empires, and Republics in the Great Lakes Region, 1650-1815***, Cambridge University Press, 1991, 1996 paperback reprint.

I have also seen the letter in the original French on the National Archives of Canada[29] through the search engine ArchiviaNet. Sometimes translations have problems and this one is no exception.

And that is where my research became stalled near the end of 2005 because of family and other obligations.

Having recently found the time to continue, I am delighted to report the existence of a document that fully and clearly identifies the names of the inheritors of the Pierre Roy estate, although the transcriber for the Bibliotheque et Archives du Québec (BAnQ) summary of the act, ironically, omitted André Roy's name, so this act cannot be found when searching for André with Pistard, a search engine on the site![30] I found it through a search using the name of François Roy. The document involves Charles Nolan Lamarque, plaintiff (*demandeur*), and **François** Roy, *voyageur dans les pays d'en haut*, defendant (*défendeur*). This is more likely the younger François Roy, because at this time his uncle François Roy is known as a merchant), and also **André** Roy, *défendeur* (who is not mentioned in the summary), for a seizure of property because of unpaid debts, 21 January 1746 – April 1747.[31] On image 52 of the document, TL4,S1,D5196: 06M_TL4S1_D5196_0005, viewable on the web site, the children and inheritors of Pierre Roy are given as **André**; **Marguerite**, [called *veuve* Dupont in the summary], **Marie Louise**, [in the summary, *épouse de* Alexis Trottier DesRuisseaux], and **Magdeleine Roy**, [in the summary, *épouse de* Pierre Chesne *dit* Labutte], and their brother **François** Roy. Jean Baptiste Forestier, who was present at Fort Pontchartrain for many years, was cited as *prête-nom*, or front man, which I understand as meaning that his name was used for transactions that really involved others.



I will not, at this time, summarize the most interesting details on the 53 pages of this and other documents I have located.[32] My intent for this part of the article has been to establish without any doubt the existence of André *dit* Pacanne, son of Pierre Roy and Marguerite 8abanKiK8é, but there is more to be said, especially about the possible relationship between André *dit* Pacanne and the Miami Chief Pacan / Pakan / Pacane documented in the 1760s to early 1800s, and his sister, Takumwah, also known in at least one contemporary reference as Marie Louisa.

To be continued.

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[29] Now Library and Archives Canada. For the Archvianet search engine, see Private Archives and Colonial Records, http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/archivianet/020112_e.html

[30] http://pistard.banq.qc.ca/unite_chercheurs/recherche_simple?p_anqsid=200808032029592147&P_rech_type=A

[31] Cote: TL4,S1,D5196, Centre : Montréal, Procès entre Charles Nolan Lamarque, négociant, demandeur, et François Roy, voyageur dans les pays d'en haut, défendeur, pour une saisie sur dettes . - 21 janvier 1746 - avril 1747 - 23 document(s) textuel(s), [53 images]. See also Cote : TL4,S1,D5297, Centre : Montréal, Procès entre François Roy, voyageur, Charlotte Lemire, veuve de François Auger, et Pierre Hubert dit Lacroix, demandeurs, et André Roy, fils de Pierre, défendeur, pour une saisie d'une part d'héritage . - 26 avril 1747.

[32] To use the wealth of information at BAnQ, go to http://www.banq.qc.ca/portal/dt/accueil.jsp?bnq_langue=en, click on Pistard, click on *Recherche avancée*, enter name(s) or words in the box marked *Mot(s) ou expression(s)*, click the *Rechercher* button, and marvel at what the BAnQ has created! Thank you to all involved in its creation.

St. Michael Cemetery Tombstone Readings, Pinconning, Bay County, Michigan
Part XXV

Myrtle H. Pletos, Eva A. McPherson, FCHSM members

Continued from ***Michigan's Habitant Heritage***, April 2008, Vol. 29, #2, pp. 69-70

Courier	Kenneth V		1915 – 1998
	Wanda		1919 –
Earll	Irv.	"How Do"	1909 – 1990
	Mae	"Lefer Go"	1914 –
Lapan	Richard	father	Mar. 16, 1900 – Sept. 27, 1981
	Stella Melise	mother	1907 – 1964
Lapan	Roy R.		Apr. 6, 1929 –
	Betty J.		Oct. 24, 1928 – July 18, 2001
Bishop	Michael A.		1957 – 1975
Vanwert	Bernard		1900 – 1979
	Evelyn		1903 – 1978
Salois	Carl		1926 – 1986
	Victoria		1929 –
Ernsberger	Michelle A.	(mother – daughter)	Nov. 30, 1955 – Sept. 30, 1989
Kinsey	Eileen		1919 – 1982
Ernsberger	Chad E.	(son)	Dec. 2, 1972 – June 11, 1980
Sellek	Rick D.		1951 –
	Shirley		1953 –
Sellek	Andrew D.	(Andy)	1980 – 1982
Biskner	John		1949 – 2000

Section C – Row 4

Ouillette	James G.		1917 –
	Mary T.		1918 – 1993
Ouillette	Joseph F.	son	1938 – 1958
Saha	Louis		1901 – 1963
	Bertha		1910 – 1992
Tavrakes	Andrew		1892 – 1964
	Mary		1901 – 1983

Lalonde	Eugene		1883 – 1966
	Florence		1889 – 1982
Gibson	Robert J.	Mich. AG 3 US Navy	Jan. 29, 1939 – Feb. 8, 1968
Friend	Fredrick		Aug. 14, 1934 – June 4, 1972
Kapanke	Arthur		1899 – 1972
	Elfrieda		1912 –
Tvardick	Edward E.	Mich. Cpl. US Army WWII	Nov. 15, 1916 – June 6, 1972
Markiewicz	Frank M.	father	1919 – 1986
	Doris A.	mother	1927 – 1999
Wisniewski	Stella	(Melise)	1907 – 1964
	Phyllis		1909 –
Lauzon	Clarence	father	1899 – 1975
	Francis	son	1937 – 1982
Biskner	Carl	Tec 4 US Army WWII	1916 – 1977
Biskner	Wilma G.	Beloved wife & mother	1926 – 1988
Ellery	Joseph E.		1921 – 1979
	Dorothy V.		1926 –
Burbo	Arthur J. Sr.	US Navy Third Class Mate WWII	Aug. 1, 1917 – Feb. 13, 1980
	Mary Helen		1923 – 1982

Section C Row 5 South to North

Foco	Lawrence		1907 – 1966
	Patricia		1913 – 1993
Pingot	Amelia E.		1922 – 1983
	"your loving sons"		
Piotrowski	Roxanne K.	Our loving daughter	1961 – 1981
Rohlf	Francis D.		May 22, 1923 – Aug. 6, 1982
	M. Alice		June 4, 1931 –
Compeau	Lawrence C.		1904 – 1982
	Lucille E.		1910 – 1999
	When you face the light, the shadow falls behind		
Hycki	Walter		1916 – 1983
	Mildred		1921 – 1998

Genow	Sheree		1955 –
	Walter "Rick"		1952 – 1983
Holbrook	William Y.		Jan 29, 1903 – Sept. 15, 1976
	Rose J.		Apr. 11, 1906 – Feb. 12, 1995
Haden	Robert M. Sr		1902 – 1983
	Dorothy C.		1902 – 1984

Section C Row 6 South to North

Crandell	George		1889 – 1959
	Malvina		1898 – 1979
Brancheau	Fred J.		1881 – 1960
	Celia E.		1889 – 1979
Eilf	Joseph		1909 – 1971
	Nancy		1920 – 1981
	Richard	son	1940 – 1964
Staley	William A. Sr.		1886 – 1965
Wodek	Edward A.		1914 – 1968
	Marie S.		1915 – 1998
Thibodeau	Leo P.	Pvt. US Army WWII	Feb. 20, 1897 – Dec. 6, 1971
	Daisy L.		1907 – 1995
Holbrook	Megan Jo		Aug. 14, 1984 – Dec. 30, 1993
Ruppel	Melissa M.		Feb. 1, 1985 – Dec. 30, 1993
Langenban	Wm. R.		1905 – 1974
	Marguerite T.		1905 – 1975
Przepiora	Walter S.	MI PFC US Army WWII PH	July 2, 1918 – Jan. 15, 1973
	Frances F.		1924 –
Tester	Daniel S.		1904 – 1982
	Edna E.		1904 – 1976
Tompkins	Dana A.	Lt. Jg. US Navy Korea	1922 – 1976
Nowland	Dayton A.	Tec. 4 US Army WWII	1913 – 1979
Ososki	Joseph J.		d – Nov. 9, 1929
	Joan		d – May 28, 1932
Teusch	Robert H.		Jan. 24, 1941 –
	Helen C.		Dec. 26, 1945 –
	married April 3, 1971		

Droptiny	Andrew	MMC Navy Korea	Aug. 3, 1927 – Mar. 3, 2004
	Dorothy A.	wife & mother	June 27, 1934 – July 31, 1980
Scribner	Harry		1887 – 1960
Nadeau	Walter J.	(Walt)	May 26, 1894 – Nov. 28, 1963
	Mich. Pfc. US Army WWI		
	Evangeline	(Eva)	1896 – 1977
Verellen	John B.	Pvt. US Army WWII	Oct. 29, 1911 – Apr. 22, 1968
Smith	Francis M.		1909 – 1968
	Maria H.		1907 – 1988
Gibson	Edmond C.		1911 – 1994
	Adaline M.		1916 –
Laponsey	Frank W.	Together forever	1908 – 1975
	Normine		1913 –
Ratkos	Mary Ann	Dear wife and mother	Jan. 27, 1915 – May 15, 1964
Riley	Gene A.		1929 – 1981
	Lila Marie		1929 –
Dubey	Vernon A.		1916 –
	Edith		1923 – 1997
	Married Feb. 8, 1941		
Skowron	Carl J.	Sgt. US Air Force	Dec. 16, 1957 – Aug. 3, 1985
Skowron	Wesley J.		May 28, 1919 –
	Viola M.		Nov. 12, 1921 –
Gromaski	Dorothy A.	daughter	Feb. 5 – Feb. 6, 1930
Bennett	Michael J.		1917 - 1985
	Beatrice H.		1918 – 2000
Schaefer	Joseph P.		1936 –
	Lovelle S.		1940 – 1988
Bennett	James L.	In God's care	1930 –
	Dolores		1931 – 1992
Walter	Chris	(wooden cross)	Feb. 1910 – May 2000

To be continued.

Confirmations: Notre-Dame-de-Montréal 16, 23 and 30 May 1666
Transcribed by Gail Moreau-DesHarnais, FCHSM member (gfmoreau1@aol.com)

Transcriber's notes: These confirmations are found on FHL film #1311432, item #14 and also on the indicated PRDH Online certificates. The names are transcribed as found on the film and have not been standardized, as they are on PRDH Online. Names followed by an asterisk [*] are not shown in the ***Dictionnaire Jetté*** [***DJ***] as having been confirmed. [Note from Suzanne Sommerville - Jetté may have omitted recording some confirmations because he used these references, sometimes, to establish the first presence of an individual in New France. If a person was documented before the confirmation took place, he used the earlier date.] A double asterisk [**] indicates the name could not be found in ***DJ***. Family names in parentheses are as shown in ***DJ***. Transcriber's comments are in brackets. If an individual was the ancestor of a person who was in Détroit between 1701 and 1710, that information is also given. References are cited at the end of the lists.

Laurent de Meslé ** [A Lameslée, in the Company of Maximy, from the 1668 list of those soldiers who chose to remain in Canada (Langlois, pp. 18, 376).]
André hunault * [Aunault on PRDH]
Leonard Magnan **
Jaques le Moyne *
Pierre Chantreau (Chantereau)
Pierre preud'homme * (Prudhomme)
Michel du Gué * [Sidrac-Michel Dugué, sieur de Boisbriant, arrived 12 September 1665 on board *le Saint-Sébastien*, captain of the Company of Dugué in the Chambellé regiment and then became part of the Regiment de Carignan-Salière; father of **Pierre Dugué, sieur de Boisbriand,** a lieutenant, who was in the first convoy to Détroit on 24 July 1701 (DJ, p. 379; MPHC, pp. 107, 109, 202; Langlois, p. 309).]
Nicolas Barbier *
Gilbert de Bonneau **
Matthieu Faye * [Mathieu Faye *dit* Lafayette arrived at Québec 12 September 1665 on board le *Saint-Sébastien* in the Company of Varenne (Langlois, p. 326).]
Francois Bau *
Pierre Godefroy * [See below, p. 169, under André Bieville.]
Paul Chesneau **
Jaques Vigor * (Viger / Vigor *dit* Galop)
Louys d'ailleboust *
Julien Talua *
Jean des Carries * (Descaries *dit* Le Houx)
[PRDH #403606]

Jean Gris * [See below, p. 169, under Estienne Benet.]
Nicolas Gannier* (Gagné / Gasnier) [Garnier on PRDH]
J. B. Nicolas Perrot ** [Jean Baptiste Nicolas Perrot on PRDH; see below under André Bieville.]
Alexis Büet [Father of **René Buet,** who was hired 30 May 1705 to go to Détroit; father of **Marie Buet,** wife of **Jean Baptiste Gros *dit* Laviolette,** who was hired to go to Détroit on 6 September 1708 (DJ, pp. 183, 184; RAPQ, pp. 210, 212).]
Charles de Boussigny ** [Charles Boussiny, sieur de Montéro, arrived at Québec on 12 September 1665 on board le *Saint-Sébastien* in the company of La Varenne. He returned to France in the fall of 1667 (Langlois, p. 242).]
Louis Juillet *
Claude Cesire (Cécire)
Pierre Tabau (Tabault or Thabault) [Arrived 20 August 1665 on board la *Paix*, a soldier in the Company of Contrecoeur in the Carignan Regiment; father of **Pierre Tabault,** hired to go to Détroit 3 October 1709, and **Jean** (Jacques) **Tabault,** hired to go to Détroit on 30 May 1705. Pierre

Tabault was married twice: (1) **Catherine Brunet**, sister of **François Brunet *dit* Bourbonnais**, hired to go to Détroit on 30 May 1705, and **Cunégonde Cardinal**, daughter of **Jacques Cardinal**, hired to go to Détroit on 13 October 1707, and sister of **Jacques Cardinal**, hired to go to Détroit on 28 July 1704 and also on 13 October 1707 with his father and brother-in-law, **Jacques Hubert *dit* Lacroix** (DJ, pp. 180, 197, 1062; RAPQ, p. 210; MNR, Vol. 2, pp. 457,543; Langlois, p. 476; http://naviresnouvellefrance.iquebec.com gives the date of 20 August 1665 for the arrival of la *Paix*).]

Jean Roy [Possibly **Jean Roy**, married in Marans, France to **Françoise Bouet**, who after his death, married **Alexis Buet** and was the mother of **Marie** and **René Buet** (above). If this is the same Jean Roy, he was the father of **Jeanne Françoise Roy** who married **Pierre Tabault** (above) and mother of **Pierre** and **Jean Tabault** who were at Détroit before 1710. This Jean Roy was also the father of **Louis Roy**, who was hired to go to Détroit on 30 May 1705 (Jetté, pp. 183, 1017; **RAPQ**, p. 210). A second possibility is **Jean Roy *dit* Lapensée**, who arrived 18 August 1665 on board l'*Aigle d'Or*, a soldier in the Company of Lafredière in the Carignan Regiment. He married **Jeanne Richecourt *dite* Malteau**. Their daughter, **Marie *dite* Françoise**, married **Louis Roy** (above). A third **Jean Roy** was a servant of the Sulpicians in 1667 and married **Marie Demers** (see below, Marie Dumets) in 1672 (DJ, pp. 1017, 1019; PRDH #96701; Langlois, p. 458).]

Catherine Messier * [Daughter of **Michel Messier *dit* St-Michel**, who was hired 10 July 1703 and 28 July 1704 to go to Détroit, and sister of **Jean Michel Messier, sieur de Saint-Michel**, who was hired to go to Détroit on 16 July 1702 (DJ, p. 802).]

Jean Senecal (Senécal) [Father of **Joseph Senécal** who, 20 March 1707, bought the property of **Marie Le Page**, at Détroit, and on 10 April 1707, at Ste. Anne de Détroit, was godfather to Catherine, daughter of two *Iroquois du Sault*. Jean Senécal was also the father of **Anne Senécal** who married **Joseph Bazinet**, hired to go to Détroit on 25 April 1707, and godfather to Joseph, son of Hurons, on 26 July 1707 at Ste. Anne de Détroit (DJ, pp. 1043; MPHC, p. 378; Ste. Anne de Détroit; MNR, Vol. 2, p. 435).]

Martial Boucher **

Nicolas Villeneau * [Arrived 18 June 1665 on board le *Cat* (http://naviresnouvellefrance.iquebec.com).]

Jaques Charrier (Charrier *dit* Lafontaine)

René pannetier **

Jean Chevalier ** [A Jean Chevalier received *le scapulaire du Mont-Carmel* at Québec on 25 September 1665 (Langlois, p. 276).]

Catherine Millet*

[PRDH #403607]

Jeanne Gervaise *

Agnés Tessier * [Married **Guillaume Richard *dit* Lafleur**. Agnès was the mother of four sons who were hired to go to Détroit before 1710: **Pierre Richard**, in the first convoy on 24 July 1701; **Guillaume Richard**, hired to go to Détroit on 16 July 1702; **Claude Richard**, on 9 April 1707, was given permission to go to Détroit to help his brother (unnamed); and **Jean Richard**, granted land at Détroit on 10 March 1707. Jean, an interpreter, married Marie Anne You on 15 August 1718 at Montréal. Marie Anne was the daughter of **Pierre You** and **Élisabeth, a Miami**. In 1722, Jean Richard, an interpreter and blacksmith at *Ouyatanons*, was given permission to take his sick wife back to her own *pays*, with the hope that she could recover her health. (DJ, pp. 982, 1066, 1136; MPHC, p. 374; MNR, Vol. 2. p. 416; *Congés et permis enregistrés à Montréal*, 3 septembre 1722).]

Anthoine Trillebois ** [Received the *Scapulaire du Mont-Carmel* at Québec 21 September 1665 (Langlois, p. 483).]

Marie Anne goguet *

Francoise Janot * [Married **Antoine Bazinet *dit* Tourblanche**. Françoise was the mother of **Pierre Bazinet,** who was granted land within the fort at Détroit on 20 March 1708; **Joseph Bazinet** (see above); **Anne Bazinet,** who married **Pierre Beauchamp,** hired on 30 May 1705 to go to Détroit; **Marie *dite* Catherine Bazinet,** who married **Jacques Beauchamp,** hired on 30 May 1705 to go to Détroit (DJ, pp. 59, 60; MPHC, p. 378).]

Marie duMets * (Demers / Dumets)

Susanne Beaujan * (Beaujean) [Sister of **René Beaujean,** who was hired to go to Détroit on 28 July 1704 (DJ, p. 69; RAPQ, p. 209).]

Jeanne Guiberge* [Married **Pierre Cabazier**. Mother of **Marie Madeleine Cabazier,** who married **Gilles Chauvin,** hired to go to Détroit on 7 June 1706 with **Louis Normand *dit* La Brière,** his associate; **Charles Cabazier,** who was hired to go to Détroit on 13 June 1707 (DJ, p. 188; RAPQ, p. 211; MNR, Vol 2, pp. 384, 441-443).]

Marguerite Lozon * (Lauzon / Lauson)[Married **Étienne Forestier**. Mother of **Catherine Forestier,** who married **Gabriel Baudreau**. The Baudreau couple stopped in Détroit for the birth of their daughter, **Marie Louise,** 24 November 1708, on their way to Mobile. Marguerite was also the mother of **Marie Marthe Forestier,** who married **François Chalut / Charlu *dit* Chanteloup,** a soldier in the Company of Leverrier. The Chalut family was in Détroit when their son, **Pierre,** was born 3 May 1709 (DJ, pp. 55, 218, 427, 664).]

Elizabeth Hubert * [Married **Antoine Renaud *dit* Desmoulins**. Mother of **Marguerite Renaud,** who married **Charles Cusson,** hired to go in the first convoy to Détroit on 24 July 1701 (DJ, pp. 296, 976).]

Anne leBert * (Leber / Lebert) [Married (1) **Antoine Barrois**; (2) **Jean Baptiste Lotman**. Their son, **François Lotman *dit* Barrois,** married **Marie Anne Sauvage.** Their daughter, **Marie Françoise Lotman,** was the wife of **Robert Navarre,** Detroit's first royal notary. (DJ, pp. 53, 670, 744; *Michigan's Habitant Heritage*, April 2008, Vol. 29, #2, pp. 75-76).]

Marguerite Celle * [Married **Joseph Cartier *dit* Larose**. Mother of **Barbe Cartier,** who married **Paul Charles Dazé,** hired to go to Détroit in the first convoy on 24 July 1701 and on 16 July 1702; **Joseph Cartier *dit* Larose,** who went to Détroit in the first convoy on 24 July 1701 and was also hired on 16 July 1702 to go there (DJ, pp. 205, 212).]

Marie le Duc *

Jeanne hunault *

Francoise des Roches * (Desroches)

Franc. Jeanne le Moyne **

Adrien Quevillon (Quévillon / Couvillon)

[PRDH 403608]

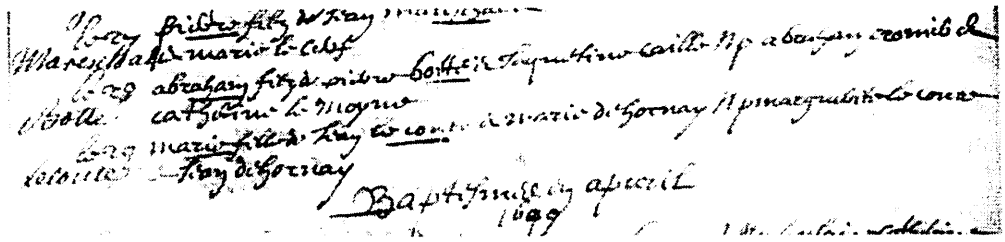
Adrien de la forge * (Laforge)

Charles Taillandier ** [Charles **Taillandier**, from Varigny in Nivernais, was present at the abjuration of **Jean Harcouet**, from Marennes, on 19 September 1665 at Québec. Charles Taillandier, sieur de la Brosse, arrived 12 September 1665 on board le *Saint-Sébastien*, a soldier in the Company of La Varenne. He was a witness to the marriage contract (notary: Basset) of **Gilbert Guillemin *dit* Saint-Villard** and **Marie Demers** on 22 January 1668 (PRDH #404002; Langlois, p. 477).]

Jeanne Besnard (Bénard) [Married **Pierre Gadois** 20 April 1665 at Montréal; arrived 25 May 1664 at Québec (DJ, p. 447).]

Jean Coeur **

Abraham Botté * (Botté / Sorakoua) [**Abraham Botté**, son of Pierre Botté and Jacqueline Caille, was baptized 28 March 1649 at St-Jacques in Dieppe. His godfather was Abraham Cromi...(*sic*).



Family History Library microfilm #1218219, St-Jacques, Dieppe (Seine-Maritime), France.

Abraham was in the 1666 Montréal census as a 17-year-old cordonnier (shoemaker). On 14 October 1689, at the mission de la montagne de Montréal, he married **Marie Aouendéa, Onontagué**. They were the parents of four known children: **Jacques, Jeanne, Jean Baptiste** and **Simon**. **Jacques Botte Kartowani** was buried at Oka on 25 May 1770 at the age of 85. He was *un bon guerrier, bon chef des trois bandes, bon Chrétien* (a good warrior, good chief of three bands, a good Christian). **Simon Botté** married **Catherine Sennonsiic Tsionnoye** before 31 December 1723 in an unknown location in Québec. Their daughter **Hélène** married **Louis Héry Duplanty Kirouabe** 21 February 1746 at Oka. In turn, their daughter, **Marie Cécile, Héry,** married **Jean Baptiste Lalonde** on 20 February 1764 at Oka. They were the parents of four known children who survived and married into the **Sabourin, Goulet, Leroux St-Denis** and **Dubois Laviolette** families of l'Île-Perrot and Ste-Anne-de-Bellevue. (DJ, p.132 –The father's name is stated as Abraham but, in reality, the father was Pierre and the godfather was Abraham; the godmother was Catherine LeMoyne ; PRDH #95835, 415897, #136197, #24913, #41259).]

Pierre Richard ** [Received the *Scapulaire du Mont-Carmel* at Québec 24 September 1665 (Langlois, p. 453).]

Jacques leBlanc * (Leblanc)

Pierre L'escuyer (Lécuyer / Lescuyer) [Father of **Jean Baptiste** and **Paul Lescuyer** who, with **Jacques Miville**, were hired by **Cadillac** on 29 May 1706, to deliver to Détroit, via Fort Frontenac, *dix bêtes à cornes et trois chevaux* (ten bulls and three horses)(DJ, p. 681; MNR, Vol. 2, pp. 381-383).]

Jean Mardor

Gabriel fourniau ** [Gabriel **Fourneau** received the *Scapulaire du Mont-Carmel* on 15 September 1665. There was also a Gabriel **Fournier *dit* Laverdure** who arrived 12 September 1665 on board le *Saint-Sébastien* in the Company of La Varenne. Gabriel Fournier most likely returned to France in 1668 (Langlois, pp. 338-339).]

Francois lavillate **

Jean Bertin [Arrived 18 June 1665 on board le *Cat* (ships' lists).]

Francois Moreau [See below, p. 169, under André Bieville and Estienne Benet.]

Jean le Compte [See below, p. 169, under André Bieville and Estienne Benet. A Jean Leconte arrived 14 September 1665 on board la *Justice* as a soldier in the Company of Captain Saint-Ours (Langlois, p. 388).]

Francois de la Roche **

René dardene * [Father of **Toussaint Dardenne,** who was hired to go to Détroit on 28 May 1702 and 28 July 1704 (DJ, p. 308).]

Antoine Pigeon ** [Antoine **Pigean** arrived at Québec on 12 September 1665 on board le *Saint-Sébastien*, a soldier in the Company of La Varenne (Langlois, p. 436).]

[PRDH #403609]

Gaspard Bideleux * (Bidelet / Videlet) [See below, p. 169, under Estienne Benet.]

Jean Ferry

Louys Typhon **

Louys Auger *

Adrian St. Aubin *
Jean legras
Francois Robin *
Nicolas Pot
François de La chenard **
Francois Josse ** [Received the *Scapulaire du Mont-Carmel* at Québec 19 July 1665 (Langlois, p. 368).]
Pierre Dardene [Jetté, p. 307, says confirmed May 1664 at Montréal]
André Bieville ** [Beville, age 30, was listed as a servant in the home of **Gabriel Souart**, Sulpicien priest, in Montréal in the 1667 census. Also, listed in the same census under Souart were: **Pierre Rebours, Jean Lecomte, Nicolas Perrot, Jean Roy, François Moreau, Jean Sorillet, Étienne Benet, Abraham Boutet, Pierre Godefroy, Jean Gris**. André Beville, age 30, from the parish of St-Martin-de-Duas, archdiocese of Rouen, was buried at Montréal on 21 May 1670 (PRDH #96701,#48913).]
Estienne Benet ** [Étienne Benette, age 30, was listed as a servant with **Jean Gris, Pierre Rebourg, Gaspard Videlet, Jean Sorillet, Abraham Botté, François Moreau,** and **Jean Leconte** in the 1666 census at Montréal. He was also listed in the 1667 census at Montréal (PRDH #95835, #96701).]
Jean depoictiers ** [A Jean Baptiste (de) Poitiers *dit* Dubuisson arrived at Québec 19 June 1665 on board le *Vieux Siméon* as a soldier in the Company of Captain Chambly (Langlois, p. 439).]
Jean sorillet * [Souillet on PRDH; see above under Estienne Benet.]
René Fezeret * [Frezeret on PRDH]
Guillaume Richard [A **Guillaume Richard *dit* Lafleur** confirmed 24 August 1664 (DJ, p. 982). A Another Guillaume Richard *dit* Lafleur arrived 12 September 1665 on board le *Saint-Sébastien* in the Company of La Varenne (Langlois, p. 452).]
[PRDH # 403610]

Julien delaguerche **
Jean Boulin * [Jean Boulin *dit* Léveillé arrived at Québec 18 August 1665 on board l'*Aigle d'or* in the Company of Colonel Salière (Langlois, p. 241).]
Pierre Rebour * (Rebours) [See above under André Bieville and Estienne Benet.]
Pierre Elbert ** [Pierre Elbert, from St-Martin-de-Ré, was hired on 1 April 1665, in La Rochelle, by Pierre Gaigneur, a merchant from La Rochelle, for three years at 75 *livres* per year, with 30 *livres* given in advance (PRDH #403134) Arrived 18 June 1665 on board le *Cat* which had departed La Rochelle on 27 April 1665 (ships' list).]
Casar Provin /Prouin **
Charles Estamin
Jaques Pillereau * (Pillereau *dit* l'Isle-d'Or) [Arrived 18 August 1665, on board l'*Aigle d'or*, a soldier in the Company ofSalières in the Carignan Regiment (Langlois, p. 437).]
Nicolas Bouvier **
Guillaume Cresson **
François Chognon (Chagnon *dit* Larose) [Married **Catherine Charron**, daughter of **Pierre Charron** and **Catherine Pillat** (DJ, p. 215).]
guillaume le Clerc [A Guillaume Leclerc was confirmed 11 May 1668 at Montréal (DJ, p. 675).]
Patrice Kavin, Irlandais **
Nicolas duMets * (Demers / Dumets) [Father of **Maximilien Demers**, hired to go to Détroit on 10 July 1703 (DJ, pp. 325- 326).]
henry Jarry *
helene Picoté *
Francoise Picoté * [Hélène and Françoise Picoté were the sisters of **François Marie Picoté de Belestre** and **Marie Anne Picoté**. Marie Anne married **Alphonse de Tonty**. **(DJ**, p. 915) Marie Anne was brought to Détroit in the fall of 1701 with **Marie Thérèse Guyon**, Cadillac's wife, under the

care of her brother, François Marie Picoté. François Marie was the father of **François Marie Picoté**, last French commander at Détroit.]

Anne Charbonneau *

[PRDH # 403611]

Jean Lorion *

Pierre Mardor **

Pierre de Maphé ** [Pierre Mafay *dit* Lafrise, first sergeant in the Company of Salière, arrived 18 August 1665 on board l'*Aigle d'or*. Was present at the marriage contract of Bernard Delpesches and Marguerite Jourdain on 23 November 1667 and was present at their marriage two days later (Langlois, p. 400).]

François Roussel **

Jean Magnan * [Jean Magnan *dit* Lespérance arrived at Québec on 12 September 1665 on board le *Saint-Sébastien* in the Company of La Varenne. He was the father of Antoine Magnan *dit* Lespérance who was signed to go to Détroit on 26 September 1702; grandfather of Marie Anne Magnan who married François Picoté de Belestre, last commandant of Détroit (Langlois, p. 401; PRDH #12798).]

Michel hasté *

Jean Moreau [Several Jean Moreaus (Jetté, p. 829).]

Bernard Delpeche * (Delpêche *dit* Bélair) [Bernard Delpesche *dit* Bélair arrived at Québec 18 August 1665 on board l'*Aigle d'or* in the Company of Salière (Langlois). However, according to the ships' list, Bernard arrived in the Company of LaFredière on that same date. Bernard was the father of **François Delpêche,** who was hired on 17 May 1710 to go to Détroit (DJ, p. 324; Langlois, p. 293; MNR, Vol. 2, pp. 556-557).]

Gilber aucler ** [Gilbert Auclert received *le scapulaire du Mont-Carmel* at Québec on 20 September 1665 (Langlois, p. 210).]

Pierre Lespine (Lépine *dit* Laviolette)

Jean Chavena **

Thomas Chartan (Chartrand) [Father of **Jeanne Chartrand,** second wife of **Paul Charles Dazé** (see above under Marguerite Celle (DJ, p. 237).]

Pierre Garel ** [Pierre Garel, *sieur* de Delorme, arrived at Québec 12 September 1665 on board le *Saint-Sébastien*, in the Company of Dugué. He received *le scapulaire du Mont-Carmel* at Québec on 24 September 1665 (Langlois, pp. 343, 512).]

Robert Hoxman **

Jean Cardinau * [Possibly **Jean Cardinal,** son of **Simon Cardinal** (DJ, p. 197).]

Pierre Perthuis (Perthuis *dit* Lalime) [Arrived 18 August 1665 on board l'*Aigle d'Or*, a soldier in the Company of Salière in the Carignan Regiment. Father of **Marie Perthuis,** who married **Vital Caron,** hired to go to Détroit on 2 April 1707 (DJ, pp. 200, 902; MNR, Vol. 2, p. 415; Langlois, p. 432).]

Eustache Prevost * [Eustache Prévost *dit* Lafleur arrived 18 August 1665 on board l'*Aigle d'or* in the Company of Lamotte (Langlois, p. 444).]

[PRDH # 403612]

Blaise blondel ** [Blaise Blondel received *le scapulaire du Mont-Carmel* at Québec on 25 September 1665 (Langlois, p. 234).]

Jean Ibert **

Pierre poupardeau

Michel Brouillé * (Brouillet *dit* Laviolette) [Arrived 19 June 1665 on board le *Vieux Siméon*, a soldier in the Company of Petit. Father of **Jean Brouillet *dit* Laviolette,** who was hired to go to Détroit on 4 May 1705 in a contract by Chambalon in Québec City (DJ, p. 177; Langlois, pp. 248-249).]

Philippes Catonnat **

Jean Bricot * (Bricault *dit* Lamarche) [Arrived 12 September 1665 on board le *Saint-Sébastien* as a soldier in the Company of Dugué in the Carignan Regiment (Langlois, p. 247).]

Noel Laurence * [According to Jetté, Noël Laurence arrived 18 June 1665 as a soldier in the Company of LaFouille (DJ, p. 661). According to Verney, there was a Noël Laurarée *dit* L'orange in the Company of La Fouille (Verney, p. 164). Langlois does not think he was in the Carignan Regiment (Langlois, p. 118.]

Mathurin Gaultier * (Gauthier) [Father of **Marie Louise Gauthier,** who married **Jean Casse *dit* St-Aubin.** The family was in Détroit by 2 May 1709 when their third child, **Pierre,** was born (DJ, pp. 207, 476). The family remained in Détroit and founded one of the "first" families of the Détroit River Region, today known by the family name of **St. Aubin.**]

Elizabeth Charly *

Denys vualby ** [Denis **Valby** arrived at Québec 18 August 1665 on board l'*Aigle d'or* in the Company of Lafredière. He was still in Québec on 12 October 1668 when he was mentioned in an act by the notary Becquet. Valby was a valet to a lieutenant, sieur de Flotte (Langlois, p. 487).]

[PRDH # 403613]

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Angelina Jolie's French-Canadian Ancestry: Part III

Diane Wolford Sheppard (bluecolumbine@comcast.net)

Continued from ***Michigan's Habitant Heritage***, April 2008, pp. 71-74; July 2008, pp. 113-119

Generation Eleven

1024 & 1025 Jean Bertrand married Marguerite Tessier 10 September 1685 in Charlesbourg, QC. [Jetté, p. 95]

1026 & 1027 Mathurin Meunier married Marie Madeleine Meneux 22 November 1684 in Ste-Famille, Île-d'Orléans, QC. [Jetté, p. 805]

1028 & 1029 Unknown.

1030 & 1031 Jean Dubreuil married Marguerite Gauthier 06 August 1686 in Ste-Famille, Île-d'Orléans, QC. [Jetté, p. 371]

1032 & 1033 Nicolas Claude Lizot married Marie Madeleine Mignier 18 January 1701 in Rivière-Ouelle, QC. [Jetté, p. 738]

1034 & 1035 Jean Miville married Marie Madeleine Dubé 13 May 1691 in Rivière-Ouelle, QC. [Jetté, p. 819]

1036 & 1037 Jean Mignault married Marie Boucher 07 November 1689 in Château-Richer, QC. [Jetté, p. 911]

1038 & 1039 Pierre Soucy married Élisabeth Ursule Fouquereau 13 January 1699 in Rivière-Ouelle, QC. [Jetté, p. 1055]

1040 & 1041 Nicolas Chaput married Angélique Gauthier 19 April 1689 in Pointe-aux-Trembles, QC. [Jetté, p. 225]

1042 & 1043 Joseph Loisel married Jeanne Langlois 07 April 1682 in Pointe-aux-Trembles, QC. [Jetté, p. 740]
1044 & 1045 Toussaint Beaudry married Françoise Archambault 20 November 1697 in Montréal, Québec, QC. [Jetté, p. 67]
1046 & 1047 Guillaume Payet *dit* Saint-Amour married Geneviève Ménard 11 January 1700 in Pointe-aux-Trembles, QC. [Jetté, pp. 884-885]
1048 & 1049 Honoré Martel married Marguerite Lamirault 26 November 1668 in Québec, QC. [Jetté, p. 776]
1050 & 1051 Nicolas Groinier married Marie Bouet 07 December 1676 in Québec, QC. [Jetté, p. 530]
1052 & 1053 Thomas Goulet married Marie Marguerite Louise Pancatelin 25 October 1683 in L'Ange-Gardien, QC. [Jetté, p. 519]
1054 & 1055 Claude Ducongé / Descongés *dit* Lafortune married Agnès Tessier 21 November 1692 in Pointe-aux-Trembles, QC. [Jetté, p. 375]
1056 & 1057 Urbain Jetté married Catherine Charles 26 October 1659 in Montréal, QC. [Jetté, p. 598]
1058 & 1059 Joseph Chevalier married Françoise Marthe Barton 07 October 1670 in Montréal, QC. [Jetté, p. 246]
1060 & 1061 Étienne Bouchard married Marguerite Boissel 06 August 1657 in Québec, QC. [Jetté, p. 133]
1062 & 1063 Léonard Leblanc married Marie Riton 23 August 1650 in Beauport, QC. [Jetté, p. 671]
1064 & 1065 Jean Gervaise married Anne Archambault 03 February 1654 in Montréal, QC. [Jetté, p. 492]
1066 & 1067 Pierre Pigeon married Jeanne Godard 20 November 1662 in Montréal, QC. [Jetté, p. 916]
1068 & 1069 Étienne Trudeau married Adrienne Barbier 10 January 1667 in Montréal, QC. Jetté, p. 1095]
1070 & 1071 Jean Bte Ménard married Marguerite Étienne 14 October 1681 in Boucherville, QC. [Jetté, p. 795]
1072 & 1073 Unknown.
1074 & 1075 Unknown.
1076 & 1077 Antoine Coutu married Marguerite Patou in France. [Jetté, p. 287]
1078 & 1079 Pierre Lesiège married Marguerite de Laplace circa 1672 in Lavaltrie, QC. [Jetté, p. 722]
1080 & 1081 Mathurin Brault married Catherine Gibaut in France. [Jetté, p. 167]
1082 & 1083 Pierre Lesiège married Marguerite de Laplace circa 1672 in Lavaltrie, QC. [Jetté, p. 722]
1084 & 1085 Noël Laurence married Élisabeth Bertault 06 November 1673 in Trois-Rivières, QC. [Jetté, p. 661]
1086 & 1087 Abraham Jean Magneron *dit* Lajeunesse married Catherine Delpêche (Contract: Fleuricourt between 2 September and 29 December 1688). [Jetté, p. 751]
1088 & 1089 François Perrault married Marie Sirot in France. [Jetté, p. 898]
1090 & 1091 Godebon Raclos married Marie Viennot in France. [Jetté, p. 898]
1092 & 1093 Jacques Goulet married Marguerite Mulier 21 November 1645 in St Pierre de LaPoterie, France. [Jetté, p. 518]
1094 & 1095 Charles Rancin married Françoise Conflans 11 October 1667 in Québec, QC. [Jetté, p. 964]
1096 & 1097 Jacques Rivet married Marie Dieuray in France. [Jetté, p. 990]
1098 & 1099 Jean Cusson married Marie Foubert 16 September 1656 in Trois-Rivières, QC. [Jetté, p. 296]
1100 & 1101 Honoré Langlois *dit* Lachapelle *et* Croustille married Marie Pontonnier 05 December 1661 in Montréal, QC. [Jetté, p. 645]
1102 & 1103 Mathurin Gauthier married Nicole Philippeau circa 1671 in Île Ste. Thérèse, QC. [Jetté, p. 476]
1104 - 1107 Unknown.
1108 & 1109 Mégny Émery married Marguerite Pasquau in France. [Jetté, p. 403]
1110 & 1111 Jacques Devault married Louise Folure in France. [Jetté, p. 403]
1112 & 1113 Antoine Cassé married Françoise Pilois 14 October 1665 in Château-Richer, QC. [Jetté, p. 206]
1114 & 1115 Isaac Paquet married Élisabeth Meunier 30 June 1670 in Château-Richer, QC. [Jetté, p. 868]
1116 & 1117 Laurent Archambault married Catherine Marchand 07 January 1660 in Montréal, QC. [Jetté, p. 17]
1118 & 1119 Jean Aubuchon *dit* Lespérance married Marguerite Sédilot 19 September 1654 in Trois-Rivières, QC. [Jetté, p. 28]
1120 & 1121 Pierre Lévesque married Marie Croiset circa 10 August 1677 (contract: Roy-Châtellerault). [Jetté, p. 733]
1122 & 1123 Pierre Morand married Marie Madeleine Grimard circa 23 November 1677 (Contract: Adhémar). [Jetté, p. 827]
1124 & 1125 Maurice Rivet married Marie Cusson circa 07 January 1671 (Contract: Ameau). [Jetté, p. 990]
1126 & 1127 Paul Desmarais married Marie Tétreau 14 October 1681 in Champlain, QC. [Jetté, p. 343]
1128 & 1129 Pierre Payet married Louise Tessier 23 November 1671 in Montréal, QC. [Jetté, p. 884]

1130 & 1131 François Beaudoin married Anne Grenet 12 June 1702 in St-François-de-Sales-Île-Jésus, QC. [Jetté, p. 64]

1132 & 1133 Pierre Hunault *dit* Deschamps married Catherine Beauchamp 04 December 1686 in Pointe-aux-Trembles, QC. [Jetté, p. 580]

1134 & 1135 Georges Marion dit Lafontaine married Marie Madeleine Demers circa 12 November 1693 (Contract: François Genaple). [Jetté, p. 772]

1136 & 1137 Antoine Chaput married Clotilde Reber in France. [Jetté, p. 225]

1138 & 1139 Mathurin Gauthier married Nicole Philippeau circa 1671 in Île Ste. Thérèse, QC. [Jetté, p. 476]

1140 & 1141 Louis Loisel married Marguerite Charlot 13 January 1648 in Montréal, QC. [Jetté, p. 740]

1142 & 1143 Honoré Langlois married Marie Pontonnier 05 December 1661 in Montréal, QC. [Jetté, p. 645]

1144 & 1145 Laurent Archambault married Catherine Marchand 07 January 1660 in Montréal, QC. [Jetté, p. 17]

1146 & 1147 Jean Baptiste Lefebvre *dit* Saint-Jean married Cunégonde Gervaise 14 January 1676 in Montréal, QC. [Jetté, p. 687]

1148 & 1149 Roch Thouin married Denise Colin 17 November 1673 in Boucherville, Québec. [Jetté, p. 1080]

1150 & 1151 Jean Beaudoin married Charlotte Chauvin 27 November 1663 in Montréal, QC.[Jetté, p. 63]

1152 – 1159 Unknown.

1160 & 1161 Pierre Richard married Françoise Miville 06 November 1680 in Cap-St-Ignace, QC. [Jetté, p. 982]

1162 & 1163 Nicolas Gamache married Élisabeth Ursule Cloutier 09 November 1676 in Château-Richer, QC. [Jetté, p. 460]

1164 & 1165 Pierre Boucher *dit* Pitoche married Marie Anne Saint-Denis 04 April 1663 in Château-Richer, QC. [Jetté, p. 137]

1166 & 1167 Pierre Dancosse married Marie Madeleine Bouchard circa 1679 in QC. [Jetté, p. 302]

1168 & 1169 Pierre Maufay married Marie Duval 31 May 1654 in Québec, QC. [Jetté, p. 790]

1170 & 1171 Michel Desorcy married Françoise Hubou 17 October 1662 in Québec, QC. [Jetté, p. 345]

1172 & 1173 Charles Danet married Marie Deshayes circa 1664 in Paris, France. [Jetté, p. 304]

1174 & 1175 Guillaume Brassard married Catherine Louvet 15 February 1672 in Québec, QC. [Jetté, p. 164]

1176 & 1177 Jacques Berthiaume married Catherine Bonhomme circa 05 November 1667 (Contract: Becquet). [Jetté, p. 93]

1178 & 1179 Pierre Girard married Suzanne Lavoie circa 11 August 1669 (Contract: Rabusson). [Jetté, p. 499]

1180 & 1181 Louis Samson married Marthe Ragot 26 February 1664 in Québec, QC. [Jetté, pp. 1032, 1033]

1182 & 1183 Jean Larue married Jacqueline Pain 20 November 1663 in Québec, QC. [Jetté, p. 658]

1184 & 1185 Louis Durand married Madeleine Malvande in France [Jetté, p. Jetté, p. 394]

1186 & 1187 Antoine Arendanki married Jeanne Otrihouandit, from the *pays des Hurons*. [Jetté, p. 394]

1188 & 1189 Gilles Michel married Barbe Émard circa 1644 in La Rochelle, France. [Jetté, p. 808]

1190 & 1191 Jean Cauchon married Madeleine Miville 20 November 1652 in Québec, QC. [Jetté, p. 209]

1192 & 1193 François Boucher married Florence Gareman 03 September 1641 in Québec, QC. [Jetté, p. 138]

1194 & 1195 François Pelletier *dit* Antaya married Marguerite Madeleine Morisseau 26 September 1661 in Sillery, QC. [Jetté, p. 888]

1196 & 1197 Laurent Migneron married Marie Guillaume circa 11 May 1675 (Contract: Vachon). [Jetté, p. 811]

1198 & 1199 Antoine Pépin married Marie Teste 24 November 1659 in Québec, QC. [Jetté, p. 894]

1200 & 1201 Philippe Destroismaisons *dit* Picard married Martine Crosnier 18 November 1669 in L'Ange-Gardien, QC. [Jetté, p. 350]

1202 & 1203 Jean Daniau married Marie Louise Michaud 10 September 1670 in Québec, QC. [Jetté, p. 304]

1204 & 1205 Thomas Rousseau married Madeleine Olivier 05 October 1667 in Québec, QC. [Jetté, p. 1012]

1206 & 1207 François Thibault married Élisabeth Agnès Lefebvre 14 October 1670 in Beaupré, QC. [Jetté, p. 1074]

1208 & 1209 Joachim Martin married Anne Charlotte Petit 16 June 1669 in Québec, QC. [Jetté, p. 778]

1210 & 1211 François Autin married Marie Boucher 21 June 1688 in Rivière-Ouelle, QC. [Jetté, pp. 34-35]

1212 & 1213 Noël Pelletier married Madeleine Mignault circa 21 October 1674 (Contract:Fillion). [Jetté, p. 888]

1214 & 1215 François Xavier Pinel *dit* LaFrance married Louise Constantineau 24 November 1687 in Neuville, QC. [Jetté, p. 921]

1216 & 1217 Antoine Fortier married Marie Madeleine Cadieux circa 21 November 1677 (Contract: Fillion). [Jetté, p. 429]

1218 & 1219 Emery Blouin married Marie Carreau 30 November 1669 in Château-Richer, QC. [Jetté, p. 117]

1220 & 1221 François Noël married Nicole Legrand 22 October 1669 in Québec, QC. [Jetté, p. 850]

1222 & 1223 Michel Gosselin married Marie Miville circa 12 November 1684 (Contract: Duquet). [Jetté, p. 515]
1224 & 1225 Nicolas Barabé married Michelle Ouinville circa 21 October 1668 (Contract: Ameau). [Jetté, p. 43]
1226 & 1227 Pierre Bouvier married Catherine Ballié 24 November 1667 in Québec, QC. [Jetté, p. 160]
1228 & 1229 Pierre Lamy married Rénée Suard 15 April 1680 in Cap-St-Ignace, QC. [Jetté, p. 641]
1230 & 1231 Pierre Blais married Anne Perrault 12 October 1669 in Ste-Famille, Île-Orléans, QC. [Jetté, p. 112]
1232 & 1233 Florent Carpentier married Marie Gerlet/Guerlet in France. [Jetté, p. 202]
1234 & 1235 Pierre Bonnefoy married Marie Andrieu in France. [Jetté, p. 2]
1236 & 1237 Jean Béland married Geneviève Gandin circa 18 July 1677 (Contract: Bequet). [Jetté, p. 75]
1238 & 1239 Julien Constantineau married Marie Langlois circa 1657 in St-Martin, Île de Ré, France. [Jetté, p. 267]
1240 & 1241 Jean Gélinas married Françoise Charmesnil circa 17 October 1667 (Contract: LaTouche). [Jetté, p. 483]
1242 & 1243 Gabriel Benoît *dit* Laforest married Marie Anne Guédon circa 26 October 1665 (Contract: LaTouche). [Jetté, p. 82]
1244 & 1245 Charles Lesieur, *sieur* de Lapierre, married Françoise Lafond circa 11 October 1671 (Contract: Cusson). [Jetté, p. 722]
1246 & 1247 Julien Rivard married Élisabeth Thunay 03 February 1682 in Champlain, QC. [Jetté, p. 988]
1248 – 1263 Unknown.
1264 & 1265 Antoine Bisson married Ursule Tru circa 24 May 1671 (Contract: Duquet). [Jetté, p. 107]
1266 & 1267 Jean Beaudet married Marie Grandin 23 September 1670 in Québec, QC. [Jetté, p. 62]
1268 & 1269 Louis Pinard married Marie Madeleine Hertel 29 October 1658 in Trois-Rivières, QC. [Jetté, p. 918]
1270 & 1271 François Renou *dit* Lachapelle married Marguerite Crevier 21 August 1683 Boucherville, QC. [Jetté, p. 979; PRDH #99560; www.ancestry.ca: Boucherville, 1679-1684, image 18 of 24]
1272 & 1273 Pierre Panneton married Louise Joseph 18 January 1656 in Ste-Madeleine, Renaison, Loire, France. [Fichier Origine #280060, submitted by Jean Lépine, accessed 9 August 2008]
1274 & 1275 Sébastien Doison *dit* Larose *et* Lacroix married Marguerite Maréchal *dite* Dubois 02 November 1669 in Ste-Famille, Île-d'Orléans, QC. [Jetté, p. 355]
1276 & 1277 Pierre Gouin married Marie Bounaude in France. [Jetté, p. 518]
1278 & 1279 Jean de Rainville married Élisabeth LaGuéripière 26 October 1671 in Québec, QC. [Jetté, p. 962]
1280 & 1281 Jean Leduc married Jeanne Desobrie in France. [Jetté, p. 683]
1282 & 1283 Noël Faucheux married Jacqueline Trion in France. [Jetté, p. 683]
1284 & 1285 Jacques Gaudry married Charlotte Chevalier before 08 December 1621 in Feings, Mortagne, Sées, Perche (Orne) France. [Jetté, p. 472]
1286 & 1287 Vincent Poirier married Françoise Pinguet 08 February 1655 in Québec, QC. [Jetté, p. 930]
1288 & 1289 Pierre Vallée married Madeleine Dumesnil in France. [Jetté, p. 1109]
1290 & 1291 Jacques Martin married Marie Lemaistre / Bounau in France. [Jetté, p. 1109]
1292 & 1293 René Gendras married Catherine Blain in France. [Jetté, p. 484]
1294 & 1295 François Charpentier married Marie Gateau in France. [Jetté, p. 484]
1296 & 1297 Jean Biguet married Nicole Levier in France. [Jetté, p. 102]
1298 & 1299 René Dubois *dit* Brisebois married Anne Julienne Dumont 25 November 1665 in Québec, QC. [Jetté, p. 366]
1300 & 1301 Philippe Vaillant married Jacquette Héritière in France. [Jetté, p. 1107]
1302 & 1303 Noël Faucheux married Jacqueline Trion in France. [Jetté, p. 683]
1304 & 1305 Pierre Guillet married Jeanne Saint-Père circa 1648 in Trois-Rivières, QC. [Jetté, p. 543]
1306 & 1307 Jean Baptiste Trottier married Geneviève Lafond circa 24 June 1667 (Contract: Ameau). [Jetté, p. 1092]
1308 & 1309 Michel Roy married Françoise Aubé 08 October 1668 in Québec, QC. [Jetté, p. 1018]
1310 & 1311 Jean Janvier married Dorothée Dubois 22 January 1680 in Québec, QC. [Jetté, p. 593]
1312 – 1319 Unknown.
1320 & 1321 René Gendras married Catherine Blain in France. [Jetté, p. 484]
1322 & 1323 François Charpentier married Marie Gateau in France. [Jetté, p. 484]
1324 & 1325 Jean Lariou married Catherine Brusquet in France. [Jetté, p. 655]

1326 & 1327 Pierre Mongeau married Louise Dubois ca 1645 in Dompierre-sur-Mer, France. [Jetté, p. 823]
1328 – 1331 Unknown.
1332 & 1333 Claude Sauvageau married Jeanne Legendre circa 03 December 1669 (Contract: Cusson). [Jetté, p. 1037]
1334 & 1335 Massé Martin married Marie Thérèse David circa 1678 in Bécancour, QC. [Jetté, p. 779]
1336 – 1339 Unknown.
1340 & 1341 Antoine Tifault married Marguerite Moreau in France. [Jetté, p. 1082]
1342 & 1343 Antoine Lécuyer married Anne Rabady circa 1672 in Batiscan, QC. [Jetté, p. 681]
1344 & 1345 Thomas Tessier married Élisabeth Poirier in France. [Jetté, p. 1067]
1346 & 1347 David Létourneau married Jeanne Baril circa 1653 in St-Germain-le-Marencennes, diocese of La Rochelle, Aunis (Charente-Maritime), France. [Jetté, p. 727]
1348 & 1349 Mathurin Langevin married Marguerite Mahay October 1627 in St-Germain-d`Arcé, France. [Jetté, p. 644]
1350 & 1351 Antoine Martin married Denise Sevestre 18 June 1646 in Québec, QC. [Jetté, p. 778]
1352 & 1353 Antoine Guibault married Marie Motel in France. [Jetté, p. 539]
1354 & 1355 Pierre Lefebvre married Michelle Jovet in France. [Jetté, p. 539]
1356 & 1357 René Maillot married Jeanne Catherine Berger / Prigèle in France. [Jetté, p. 754]
1358 & 1359 Simon Chapacou married Marie Picaud circa 1653 in the diocese of Saintes, Saintonge (Charente-Maritime), France. [Jetté, p. 222]
1360 & 1361 Louis Baillargeon married Marthe Fovier in France. [Jetté, p. 40]
1362 & 1363 Louis Guillebourdeau married Marie Maguin in France. [Jetté, p. 40]
1364 & 1365 Jean Crépeau married Suzanne Faumoleau in France. [Jetté, p. 290]
1366 & 1367 Martin Laverdure married Jacqueline Leliot in France. [Jetté, p. 291]
1368 – 1371 Unknown.
1372 & 1373 Antoine Hébert married Jeanne Roy in France. [Jetté, p. 562]
1374 & 1375 Pierre Galet married Louise Serre in France. [Jetté, p. 562]
1376 – 1379 Unknown.
1380 & 1381 Claude Poulin married Jeanne Mercier 08 August 1639 in Québec, QC. [Jetté, p. 939]
1382 & 1383 Jean Baret married Jeanne Bitouset 24 November 1661 in Château-Richer, QC. [Jetté, p. 48]
1384 & 1385 Pierre Thibodeau married Jeanne Thériault circa 1660 in Acadie. [White, Vol. 2, p. 1508]
1386 & 1387 Emmanuel Hébert married Andrée Brun circa 1678 in Acadie. [White, Vol. 1, p. 806]
1388 & 1389 Thomas Cormier married Marie Madeleine Girouard circa 1668 in Acadie. [White, Vol. 1, p. 401]
1390 & 1391 Jacques Leblanc married Catherine Hébert circa 1673 in Acadie. [White, Vol. 2, p. 985]
1392 – 1403 Unknown.
1404 & 1405 Léonard Pampalon married Blanche Girardon in France. [Jetté, p. 866]
1406 & 1407 Étienne Bouchard married Marguerite Boissel 06 August 1657 in Québec, QC. [Jetté, p. 133].
1408 – 1415 Unknown.
1416 & 1417 René Gendras married Catherine Blain in France. [Jetté, p. 484]
1418 & 1419 François Charpentier married Marie Gateau in France. [Jetté, p. 484]
1420 & 1421 Jean Lariou married Catherine Brusquet in France. [Jetté, p. 655]
1422 & 1423 Pierre Mongeau married Louise Dubois ca 1645 in Dompierre-sur-Mer, France. [Jetté, p. 823]
1424 & 1425 Gilles Lévesque married Mathurine Thibault 7 April 1735 in St-Pierre, Doué-la-Fontaine (Maine-et-Loire), France. [Fichier Origine, #242573, submitted by Denis Beauregard, accessed 9 August 2008]
1426 & 1427 Pierre Croiset married Marie Brouade 14 August 1650 in St-Pierre-de-Sales, Marennes (Charente-Maritime), France. [Fichier Origine, #241077, submitted by Jean-François Paboul and IFGH; Christian Siguret, accessed 9 August 2008]
1428 & 1429 Jacques Morand married Marie Jorché in France. [Jetté, p. 827]
1430 & 1431 Jean Grimard married Christine Reynier circa 25 November 1661 (Contract: Herlin). [Jetté, p. 529]
1432 – 1435 Unknown.
1436 & 1437 Antoine Tifault married Marguerite Moreau in France. [Jetté, p. 1082]
1438 & 1439 Antoine Lécuyer married Anne Rabady circa 1672 in Batiscan, QC. [Jetté, p. 681]
1440 & 1441 Jean Leduc married Jeanne Desobrie in France. [Jetté, p. 683]
1442 & 1443 Noël Faucheux married Jacqueline Trion in France. [Jetté, p. 683]

1444 & 1445 Jacques Gaudry married Charlotte Chevalier before 08 December 1621 in Feings, Mortagne, Sées, Perche (Orne) France. [Jetté, p. 472]
1446 & 1447 Vincent Poirier married Françoise Pinguet 08 February 1655 in Québec, QC. [Jetté, p. 930]
1448 & 1449 Pierre Vallée married Madeleine Dumesnil in France. [Jetté, p. 1109]
1450 & 1451 Jacques Martin married Marie Lemaistre / Bounau in France. [Jetté, p. 1109]
1452 & 1453 René Gendras married Catherine Blain in France. [Jetté, p. 484]
1454 & 1455 François Charpentier married Marie Gateau in France. [Jetté, p. 484]
1456 & 1457 Jean Laquerre *dit* Rencontre married Marie Croiset circa 29 August 1671 (Contract: Larue) [Jetté, p. 652]
1458 & 1459 Jean Picard married Anne Gauthier 12 October 1673 in Québec, QC. [Jetté, p. 911]
1460 & 1461 Jean Baril married Marie Guillet circa 1674 in Batiscan, QC. [Jetté, p. 50]
1462 & 1463 René Blanchet married Marie Sédilot circa 21 September 1670 (Contract: Cusson). [Jetté, p. 114]
1464 & 1465 Michel Roy married Françoise Aubé 08 October 1668 in Québec, QC. [Jetté, p. 1018]
1466 & 1467 Jean Janvier married Dorothée Dubois 22 January 1680 in Québec, QC. [Jetté, p. 593]
1468 & 1469 Unknown.
1470 & 1471 François Duclos married Geneviève Cerisier circa 26 November 1665 (Contract: Latouche). [Jetté, p. 375]
1472 & 1473 Gilles Bacon married Marie Tavernier 02 May 1647 in Québec, QC. [Jetté, p. 39]
1474 & 1475 Louis Guimond married Jeanne Bitouset 11 February 1653 in Québec, QC. [Jetté, p. 546]
1476 & 1477 Zacharie Cloutier married Madeleine Émard 04 April 1648 in St Barthélémi, La Rochelle, Aunis (Charente Maritime), France. [Jetté, p. 259]
1478 & 1479 Guillaume Thibault married Marie Madeleine François 11 January 1655 in Québec, QC. [Jetté, p. 1074]
1480 & 1481 Pierre Rancourt married Jeanne Claude de Boisandré circa 1650 in Caen, France. [Jetté, p. 964]
1482 & 1483 Pierre Parent married Jeanne Badeau 09 February 1654 in Québec, QC. [Jetté, p. 875]
1484 & 1485 Jacques Poulin married Marie Laviolette in France.[Jetté, p. 938]
1486 & 1487 Robert Paré married Françoise Lehoux 20 October 1653 in Québec, QC. [Jetté, p. 873]
1488 & 1489 Mathurin Gagnon married Françoise Godeau 30 September 1647 in Québec, QC. [Jetté, p. 454]
1490 & 1491 Charles Cloutier married Louise Morin 20 April 1659 in Québec, QC. [Jetté, p. 259]
1492 & 1493 Hubert Simon married Marie Marthe Vié 27 November 1659 in Québec, QC. [Jetté, p. 1050]
1494 & 1495 Robert Drouin married Marie Chapelier 29 November 1649 in Québec, QC. [Jetté, p. 362]
1496 & 1497 Pierre Malboeuf married Marguerite Terrien in France. [Jetté, p. 758]
1498 & 1499 Philippe Destroismaisons *dit* Picard married Martine Crosnier 18 November 1669 in L'Ange-Gardien, QC. [Jetté, p. 350]
1500 & 1501 Louis Gagné married Marie Michel circa 1638 in Vieux-Bellême or Igé, France. [Jetté, p. 448]
1502 & 1503 Antoine Pépin married Marie Teste 24 November 1659 in Québec, QC. [Jetté, p. 892]
1504 – 1507 Unknown.
1508 & 1509 Charles Duclos married Madeleine Boutart in France. [Jetté, p. 374]
1510 & 1511 Jacques Cerisier married Marie de Lalande in France. [Jetté, p. 374]
1512 & 1513 Jules Trottier married Catherine Loiseau circa 1625, in Igé, France. [Jetté, p. 1091]
1514 & 1515 Pierre Lefebvre married Jeanne Auneau circa 1646 in Trois-Rivières, QC. [Jetté, p. 686]
1516 & 1517 Vincent Gouin married Charlotte Gauthier in France. [Jetté, p. 518]
1518 & 1519 Étienne Vien married Marie Denot de LaMartinière circa 1638 in Marennes, France. [Jetté, p. 1125]
1520 & 1521 Jean Leduc married Jeanne Desobrie in France. [Jetté, p. 683]
1522 & 1523 Noël Faucheux married Jacqueline Trion in France. [Jetté, p. 683]
1524 & 1525 Jacques Gaudry married Charlotte Chevalier before 08 December 1621 in Feings, Mortagne, Sées, Perche (Orne) France. [Jetté, p. 472]
1526 & 1527 Vincent Poirier married Françoise Pinguet 08 February 1655 in Québec, QC. [Jetté, p. 930]
1528 & 1529 Pierre Vallée married Madeleine Dumesnil in France. [Jetté, p. 1109]
1530 & 1531 Jacques Martin married Marie Lemaistre / Bounau in France. [Jetté, p. 1109]
1532 & 1533 René Gendras married Catherine Blain in France. [Jetté, p. 484]
1534 & 1535 François Charpentier married Marie Gateau in France. [Jetté, p. 484]

To be continued.

Faux sauniers, prisonniers et fils de famille en Nouvelle-France au XVIII[e] siècle: Conclusion[1]
(Salt Smugglers, Prisoners and Sons of Gentlemen in New France in the 18th Century)
Article from ***Les Cahiers des Dix***, Vol. 9 (1944), pp. 161-197
Gérard Malchelosse
Translated by FCHSM member, Jean Dodenhoff, with permission from ***Les Cahiers des Dix***

Salt Smugglers at Ile Royale: This study would be incomplete if we neglected to speak about the *faux sauniers* [salt smugglers] who were received at Ile Royale in the same time period. For the *faux sauniers* of Ile Royale, the causes of exile were the same as for those in Canada and the methods of exportation identical. The results of this penal immigration, moreover, were like the others, as we are going to see.

After the abandonment of their country to Great Britain, in 1713, the Acadians were not eager to return, as the Treaty of Utrecht allowed, to Ile Royale [Cape Breton Island], which Louis XIV had retained along with Ile Saint-Jean (Prince Edward Island) and other small islands of the St. Lawrence. It was proposed that Acadians populate Ile Royale, still almost deserted and which had been fortified to protect the entrance of the St. Lawrence River. Although solicited since 1713 by the French emissaries, both ecclesiastical and military, who sought to attract them there, very few Acadians, we have said, decided to go to Cape Breton, country of rocks, destitute of nourishing meadows and of hospitable villages. It was then acknowledged that *faux sauniers* would be sent to Ile Royale. As well as aiding in colonization, these last on occasion would become, like the Acadians previously, a complement to the Louisbourg garrison.

The first envoy dates apparently from 1736. On the 15th of May that year, the president of the Council of Marine wrote to the MM de Saint-Ovide de Brouillan, governor, and Le Normant de Mézy, pay commissioner, that to remedy the absence of farm workers, he would send 94 *faux sauniers* to Ile Royale.[2] On the 21st of the following June, writing to M. Orry, the minister said that "twenty of the *faux sauniers* destined for Canada and Ile Royale were attacked by scabies, scurvy, and other sicknesses, and that they had to be disembarked, and that the four put in the hospital at Rochefort escaped at night in dressing gowns."

On the 6th of April 1737, the president of the Council of Marine advised MM de Brouillan and Le Normant that he would send some *faux sauniers* to work at the establishment of M. de la Boularderie at Ile Royale. Writing to them again, on the 13th of the following May, he added that of the 35 *faux sauniers* condemned the preceding 16th of April, to go pass the rest of their days at Ile Royale, six could be employed on the concession of Sieur Roma on the east side of Ile Saint-Jean.[3]

The king's order to send these *faux sauniers* to Ile Royale carried the date of the 1st of May 1737. On the 6th, Louis XV wrote to MM de Brouillan and Le Normant to request them to give to M. de la Galissonnière, captain of l'*Héros*, the discharge of 24 *faux sauniers* (in place of 35?) that he would deliver to them.[4]

On the 28th of the following October, MM de Brouillan and Le Normant responded to him. They wrote that the 24 *faux sauniers* who arrived at Louisbourg seemed to be individuals who could help. As there was a scarcity of people for jobs, they requested that some be sent every year. "There can be found among them, they noted, some good subjects who might afterwards establish themselves in the colony."[5] The future proved that they were mistaken.

The situation in which Canada and Ile Royale found themselves in 1738 regarding the scarcity of grains persuaded the Council of Marine that it was not appropriate to send the *faux sauniers* there.[6] On the 21st of October, M. de Bourville, lieutenant of the king and then interim governor in the absence of M. de Brouillan, wrote the following: "Regarding what you have the grace to indicate to us, *Monseigneur*, we beseech you to give the orders so that next year 60 *faux sauniers* will be sent to us. These people are of a great help in the colony and it is not even possible to do without them."

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[1] Editor's note: Thank you to Suzanne Boivin Sommerville for refining the translation of this series of articles.
[2] Archives du Canada, Série B. Vol. 64, p. 488.
[3] Archives du Canada, Série B. Vol. 65, pp. 444, 480.
[4] Archives du Canada, Série B. Vol. 65, p. 467.
[5] Archives du Canada, Série C. II Ile Royale, Vol. 19, p. 29.
[6] Archives du Canada, Série B. Vol. 67, p. 50; Vol. 68, p. 247.

On the 3rd of April 1739, an order of the king provided for the departure of *faux sauniers* for Ile Royale. On the 22nd of the following June, the president of the council informed MM. de Forant, governor, and Bigot[7] that "it is in view of aiding the *habitants* that the king has sent some *faux sauniers*, and as they have been found useful, he will send others this year. They will be free to negotiate with the *habitants* with regard to their salaries, and they could equally take service with the troops."

On the 30th of October 1740, MM. de Bourville and Bigot wrote the following letter from Louisbourg: "M. de Surin delivered 34 *faux sauniers* to us, although according to the list which was included in your letter of the 19th of last April, he was supposed to have delivered 61 to us.[8] The illnesses that have prevailed among them were the cause, from what he told us, for having obliged us to leave them on land and, in addition, some have escaped prisons. We have, *Monseigneur*, distributed these 34 to the habitants who work at the cultivation of the earth, having followed thereupon your intention; we have sent to Ile St-Jean those who will be very useful there. We beseech you, Sir, to give an order next year for as large a number because it would be possible for us to take sixty of them. We will monitor them as best we can so that none leave the colony and supposing that there might be some reasons to dismiss them, we would have the honor to hand them over to you..."[9]

In order to favor agriculture, those prisoners who had been laborers were preferred. In spite of all the care that taken to send only good subjects who could be useful to the colony if they wished, it happened that the *faux sauniers* were not satisfied at either Cape Breton or Ile St-Jean, and that they never acclimated there. Most of those who had been placed with the *habitants* found a way to go to New England by the merchant ships of Boston and of Portland which went to Ile Royale and Ile St-Jean every summer in large numbers.

A regulation of the king "for preventing the escape of the *faux sauniers* and of the contrabandists sent to Ile Royale" remained unenforceable [*lettre morte*]. Mutinees followed desertions. The authorities of Louisbourg complained frequently about the *faux sauniers* who caused some disorder there and who, by their bad conduct, "could not be placed with the *habitants*, who were disgusted with them and who no longer wished to keep them."[10]

On the 10th of October 1741, MM. Prévost Du Quesnel, the new governor, and Bigot requested permission to return to France, without awaiting orders, the *faux sauniers* who, by their conduct and their infirmities, could not be placed with individuals and who, in this manner, found themselves a burden to the king. "One of these who had been sent last year, they said, had been placed at his arrival in the hospital where he will pass perhaps the rest of his days. The number of *faux sauniers* sent last year was not sufficient to distribute to all the *habitants* to whom they had been promised. We seek to place 60 of them this year. But, as the result of the disorder caused by the *faux sauniers* who were returned to France, we entreat that none be any longer sent, the *habitants* having cautioned us that they would no longer take them and most of those who had been sent (received!) having passed to the English."[11]

On the 13th of October 1741, M. Du Quesnel sent back to France two *faux sauniers* named **Joseph D'Hyver**, aged 25 years, from Besançon, parish of Saint-Pierre, and **Joseph Verrier**, aged 45 years, from Le Havre, having arrived this same year on board *le Profond*. These two men corrupted all the *faux sauniers* at Louisbourg and induced them to go over to the English. M. Du Quesnel stopped them in the woods by a detachment of soldiers whom he had launched in their pursuit. He beseeched the king to no longer send prisoners of any sort.

On the 18th of June 1742, the king informed MM. Du Quesnel and Bigot that the next ship would leave without the 30 *faux sauniers* who had been destined for Ile Royale. He [the king] asked to be told if it would be useful to send others.

On the 14th of October, MM. Du Quesnel and Bigot responded to the king: "We have seen with pleasure, they said, that the 30 *faux sauniers* who were to go by the king's cargo ship, *le Profond*, had not yet arrived at Rochefort at the established time to go aboard there. All the *habitants* have informed us that they will not accept them, being very

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[7] François Bigot, the future intendant of New France, was then pay commissioner at Ile Royale. Archives du Canada, Série B. Vol. 68, p. 31.
[8] Archives du Canada, Série B. Vol. 71, p. 2.
[9] Archives du Canada, Série C. II Ile Royale, Vol. 22, p. 71.
[10] Archives du Canada, Série C. II Ile Royale, Vol. 23, p. 39.
[11] Archives du Canada, Série C. II Ile Royale, Vol. 23, p. 5.

displeased with those that have been previously sent, which obliges us to request that you send no more of them to the colony."[12]

The president of the Council of Marine responded in his turn to MM. Du Quesnel and Bigot: "It is surprising, said he, that the *habitants* of Ile Royale and Ile Saint-Jean have so little desire to profit from the help of the *faux sauniers*; in Canada and in Louisiana, the advantages that these shipments procure are appreciated vigorously, and the *faux sauniers,* in themselves taking land, have become useful and often prosperous colonists. The king will send no more of them for the present, but he hopes that you will dissuade the *habitants* to abandon their prejudice on that account."[13]

Governor Du Quesnel was tenacious, and with reason. His attitude toward the *faux sauniers* and the contrabandists did not change. On the 25th of October 1743, he wrote to the king: "We have the honor to inform you that the *habitants* of Ile Royale and those of Ile St-Jean have too much dislike to avail themselves of the *faux sauniers* that you send, and that the *habitants* of Canada and *Louisiane*, in contrast, vigorously desire to have them and they are satisfied with them. The usage that one can make of *faux sauniers* in these two colonies is different from those of Ile Royale. They are used [in Canada and *Louisiane*] to work the fields, to which most are accustomed. At the end of a fixed time, they are granted some of it [land] and they become masters of servants that they had been; instead, those who are for the most part employed by the *habitants* of Ile Royale to search all year for wood, which is far away, which means an extremely rugged trade, others become fishermen, which is not to their taste, and after three years, when they are free to work for themselves, they cannot make a living, considering the unforgiving soil and climate."[14]

The complaints against the *faux sauniers* deported to Ile Royale were apparently well founded. They seemed to have obtained the effect that was desired. Whether or not this was the case, the War of the Austrian Succession with Great Britain, in 1744-1748, inevitably had to suspend the sending of prisoners, to both Canada and to Ile Royale.

On the 17th of June 1745, Louisbourg fell into the hands of the English troops commanded by Pepperell and Warren. The Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, signed on the 18th of October 1748, brought an end to the war. Cape Breton remained with France.

The following year, they tried vigorously to restore the system of penal colonization to Canada and Cape Breton. A small sending of nine *faux sauniers* in 1749,[15] for New France, and probably one other, in 1751, for Ile Royale,[16] were achieved, but these were the last. The Seven Years' War, declared in 1754, stopped the resumption of the immigration. The Treaty of Paris, in 1763, sealed forever the destiny of New France.

Conclusion. What can be concluded from this? Canada was not, in truth, a penal colony. The attempt of France to make Canada a colony of this kind was stopped at the beginning by the protests of *habitants* and of religious and civil leaders who wished neither prisoners nor libertines. The *faux sauniers* alone were accepted in Canada. There came so few, of the three categories, that their presence here was not able to influence customs a great deal. Besides, the libertines and the undisciplined were uncomfortable in this country with its relatively severe way of life. Many found ways to give the slip to the representatives of the king and returned to Europe by way of the English colonies. Others returned to their homes by legitimate means; either they were repatriated immediately or after abatement of their punishment. A very small number of *faux sauniers* and contrabandists – one hundred at the most – put down roots in Canada. They became, on this continent of liberty, honest colonists and their posterity does not have to beashamed of them. The French environment had made them contemptuous of the salt tax law; the new environment of Canada made them men respectful of moral and social laws, founders of families, artisans of the soil.

Gérard Malchelosse
[Handwritten Signature in Cursive]

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[12] Archives du Canada, Série C. II Ile Royale, Vol. 24, p. 22.
[13] Archives du Canada, Série B, Vol. 76, p. 5.
[14] Archives du Canada, Série C. II Ile Royale, Vol. 25, p. 16.
[15] Archives du Canada, Série C. II Vol. 93, p. 108.
[16] The 19th of March 1750, the president of the Council of Marine wrote to MM. Des Herbiers and Prévost: "The *faux sauniers* that you requested will be sent next year.

Les faux-sauniers Sent to Canada for the Rest of Their Days, 25 April 1730[1]

Gail Moreau-DesHarnais (gfmoreau1@aol.com), FCHSM member

Jacob Vignol, from Prison de St-Martin, Paris
Nicolas Milotte, from Prison de St-Martin, Paris
Joseph Garnier, from Prison de St-Martin, Paris

Louis Desdart, from Prison du Grand-Chastelet, Paris
Jean Baptiste Voralise, from Prison du Grand-Chastelet, Paris
Joseph Soufflet, from Prison du Grand-Chastelet, Paris

Quentin Bouchenet, from Prison du Fort-L'Evesque[2]
Étienne Mareschal, from Prison du Fort-L'Evesque[3]
Pierre Philippe Druay, from Prison du Fort-L'Evesque
    Pierre Dru was at a witness at the marriage of **Louis Godin**, from Marayne, diocese of Mans, and **Angélique Coutan**, on 3 May 1734 at Québec.[4]
Jacques François Cordier, from Prison du Fort-L'Evesque
Pierre Joseph Coulons, from Prison du Fort-L'Evesque
Nicolas Pernet, from Prison du Fort-L'Evesque
Claude Quinot, from Prison du Fort-L'Evesque
Pierre Bourgeois, from Prison du Fort-L'Evesque

Jean Guiton Testais, from Prison d'Angers

Joseph Caron, from Prison de Saumur
Pierre Caron, from Prison de Saumur

René Lelièvre, from Cour Grenetière de Thouars
François Ade, from Cour Grenetière de Thouars
    François Hade, from the parish of Mambrole (*sic*), diocese of Angers, married **Marie Louise Albert** on 15 August 1741 at Pointe-de-Lévy (Lauzon).[5]
Louis Porcher Poirier, from Cour Grenetière de Thouars
Jean Suiveau, from Cour Grenetière de Thouars
Philippe Boudier Caradin, from Cour Grenetière de Thouars
Louis Babin Polet, from Cour Grenetière de Thouars
André Roux, from Cour Grenetière de Thouars
Louis Crechet, from Cour Grenetière de Thouars
Jean Faliquant, from Cour Grenetière de Thouars

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[1] PRDH #402030.
[2] Quentin Bouchenet is also on the list of *faux-sauniers* for 27 March 1731 (PRDH #402034).
[3] Étienne Mareschal is also on the list of *faux-sauniers* for 27 March 1731 (PRDH #402034).
[4] PRDH #164716.
[5] PRDH #131431. *"Détenu à la Tour Grenetière de Thouars, faux saunier, navire le Héros, transféré dans la colonie du Canada" (Ordre du Roy pour le transport fait à Fontainebleau.)* **Marie Louise Albert** was a descendant of **Jean Cadieux** and **Marie Bourdon**. Jean Cadieux was hired to go to Détroit on 28 July 1704. Marie Bourdon was the sister of **Pierre Bourdon** who was hired to go to Détroit on 15 June 1706.

Twelve Notable 20th Century Descendants of Louis Hébert and Marie Rolet[1],[2]

By FCHSM member Diane Wolford Sheppard bluecolumbine@comcast.net

Louis Hébert m. Marie Rolet before 24 July 1602 in Paris, France
↕
Guillaume Hébert m. Hélène Desportes 1 Oct. 1634 in Québec, QC
↕
Françoise Hébert m. Guillaume Fournier 20 Nov. 1651 in Québec, QC
↕
Marie Anne Fournier m. Pierre Blanchet 17 Feb. 1670 in Québec, QC
↕

JB Blanchet m. Geneviève Gagné 6 April 1712 in Berthier-en-Bas, QC	Guillaume Blanchet m. Anne Gagné 9 Nov. 1705 in La-Durantaye, QC	Louis Blanchet m. Angélique Joly 12 July 1723 in Berthier-en-Bas, QC
↕	↕	↕
Fr. Blanchet m. Claire Fournier 15 Oct. 1736 in Montmagny, QC	Frse. Blanchet m. Louis Fortin 26 Oct. 1730 in Cap-St-Ignace, QC	Louise Blanchet m. Jos. Couture 10 Nov. 1749 in St-Pierre-Rivère-du-Sud, QC
↕	↕	↕
Françoise Blanchet m. Fr. Boulay 11 Nov. 1776 in Montmagny, QC	Fr. Fortin m. Louise Dandurand 4 Nov. 1766 in St-Pierre-Rivère-du-Sud, QC	Jos. Couture m. Marie Laverdière 27 Nov. 1780 in St-Vallier, QC
↕	↕	↕
Élisabeth Boulay m. Fr. Chesnel 22 Nov. 1803 in Cap-St-Ignace, QC	Geneviève Fortin m. Jos. Fortin 6 Oct. 1794 in Cap-St-Ignace, QC	Barbe Couture m. Jos. Morissette 11 Feb. 1805 in St-Vallier, QC
↕	↕	↕
Julie Chesnel m. Joseph Dion 5 Feb. 1833 in Rimouski, QC	François Fortin m. Victoire Blier 27 Oct. 1840 in St-Roch, QC	Ed. Morissette m. Marine Boulet 17 Feb. 1839 in St-François-Rivière-du-Sud, QC
↕	↕	↕
Jos. Dion m. Marcelline Létourneau 25 February 1867 in Ste-Anne-de-Monts, QC	Nazaire Fortin m. Emilie Daniel 7 Jan. 1865 in St-Michel, QC	Jos. Morissette m. Marie Mercier 9 April 1882 in Natashquan, QC
↕	↕	↕
Adelard Dion m. Esther Lévesque 20 Oct. 1893 in Ste-Anne-de-Monts, QC	Guillaume Fortin m. Louise Demers 4 Mar. 1895 in Aus Gres, Arenac Cty, MI	Jos. Morissette m. Noella McConnell 18 Mar. 1911 in North Bay, ON
↕	↕	↕
Charles Dion m. Ernestine Barriault 25 Apr. 1922 in St-Edouard-des-Mechins, QC	Elise Fortin m. Willard Fortin 23 Nov. 1929 in Bay City, MI	Alan Morissette m Lucille Hunault 29 June 1946 in Ottawa, ON
↕	↕	↕
Adhemar Dion m Thérèse Tanguay 20 June 1945 in St-Zephirin, QC	Madonna Fortin m. Silvio Ciccone 2 Jul. 1955 in Bay City, MI	Alan Morissette m. Georgia Feuerstein
↕	↕	↕
Celine Marie Claudette Dion Singer	**Madonna Louise Veronica Ciccone** Singer	**Alanis Nadine Morissette** Musician

[1] *Patriotes* Étienne Chartier, Achille Morin, Pierre Hector Morin, François Marie Thomas de Lorimier and Louis Coursol were also descendants. Editor's note: Rolet and Rollet are the two variations for Marie Rolet's name.

[2] All of the individuals named in these charts can be found in my database at Rootsweb with sources for the relationships. See: http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=DESC&db=wolfordsheppard&id=I017372

Louis Hébert m. Marie Rolet before 24 July 1602 in Paris, France

↕

Guillaume Hébert m. Hélène Desportes 1 Oct. 1634 in Québec, QC

↕

Françoise Hébert m. Guillaume Fournier 20 Nov. 1651 in Québec, QC

↕

Marie Anne Fournier m. Pierre Blanchet 17 Feb. 1670 in Québec, QC

↕

Madeleine Blanchet m. Charles Destroismaisons 27 May 1709 in Montmagny, QC

↕

Madeleine Destroismaisons m. JB. Rousseau circa 17 Nov. 1737 (contract: Michon)

↕

Reine Rousseau m. Louis Lasante 29 Sept. 1766 in St-Pierre-Rivière-du-Sud, QC

↕

Pierre Lasante m. Josephte Fréchet 6 Oct. 1801 in St-Nicolas, QC

↕

Marguerite Lasante m. Fr. Boucher 21 January 1831 in Tilly, QC

↕

Rosalie Boucher m. Charles Dionne 30 January 1866 in Tilly, QC

↕

Joseph Dionne m Alice Hamel 10 July 1895 in Chicoutimi, QC

↕

Dianne Dionne m. Dominique Lévesque 4 Oct. 1920 in Rivière-du-Loup, QC

↕

Joseph René Lévesque
Premier of Québec

Jacquette Fournier m. Jean Prou 5 June 1673 in Québec, QC

↕

Angélique Prou m. J. Fr. Thibault 12 Nov. 1705 in Montmagny, QC

↕

J. Fr. Thibault m. Claire Pierrejean 29 Oct. 1738 in L'Islet, QC

↕

Claire Thibault m. JB. Leclerc 23 Feb. 1757 in L'Islet, QC

↕

Madeleine Leclerc m Jos. Chouinard 4 Aug. 1788 in St-Jean-Port-Joli, QC

↕

Marcelline Chouinard m. Fr. Kerouac 24 Oct. 1815 in St-Jean-Port-Joli, QC

↕

Edouard Kerouac m. Severine Malefant 29 Feb. 1848 in St-Roch-des-Aulnaies, QC

↕

J.B. Kerouac m. Clémentine Bernier 19 July 1869 in St-Pascal, QC

↕

Leo Kerouac m. Gabrielle Lévesque 15 Oct. 1915 in Nashua, NH

↕

Jack Kerouac
Author

Simon Fournier m. Anne Rousseau 12 Nov. 1691 in St-Pierre, IO, QC

↕

Geneviève Fournier m. Pierre Gagné circa 13 Oct. 1715 (contract: Michon)

↕

Alexis Gagné m Catherine Boucher 25 Nov. 1743 in Berthier-en-Bas, QC

↕

Antoine Gagné m. Josephte Deniau 10 July 1780 in St-Pierre-Rivère-du-Sud, QC

↕

Antoine Gagné m. Angélique Coiteux 4 Feb. 1805 In St-Hyacinthe, QC

↕

Jean Gagné m. Marie Decelles 13 June 1859 in St-Césaire, QC

↕

Rose Gagné m. Octave Bombardier 8 Jan. 1883 in St-Césaire, QC

↕

Alfred Bombardier m. Anna Gravel 19 June 1906 in Valcourt, QC

↕

Joseph Armand Bombardier
Founder of Bombardier

Louis Hébert m. Marie Rolet before 24 July 1602 in Paris, France

↕

Guillaume Hébert m. Hélène Desportes 1 Oct. 1634 in Québec, QC

↕

Françoise Hébert m. Guillaume Fournier 20 Nov. 1651 in Québec, QC

↕

Frse. Fournier m. Jacques Boulay
21 Apr. 1686
in Montmagny, QC

↕

J.B. Boulay m. Marie Asselin
29 Oct. 1727
in St-François-IO, QC

↕

Jean Boulay m. Anne Fortier
2 Feb. 1756
in St-François-Rivière-du-Sud, QC

↕

Geneviève Boulay m. Joseph Roy
21 Feb. 1786
in St-François-Rivière-du-Sud, QC

↕

Joseph Roy m. Françoise Pelchat
1 Feb. 1814
in St-François-Rivière-du-Sud, QC

↕

Françoise Roy m. Antoine Bernard
11 Sept. 1838
in St-Charles-Bellechasse, QC

↕

Rose Gonthier m. Dominique
Lamontagne 11 Feb. 1861
in St-Raphael, QC

↕

Marie Lamontagne m Joseph Goulet
11 Sept. 1883
in St-Raphael, QC

↕

Joseph Georges André Goulet m
Jeannette Gauthier
in Massachusets

↕

Robert Gerard Goulet
Singer

↕

Pierre Fournier m. Marie Isabel
24 Nov. 1695
in Montmagny, QC

↕

Charlotte Fournier m. Nicolas
Thibierge 8 Oct. 1725
in Montmagny, QC

↕

Jacques Thibierge m. Claire Morin
31 Jan. 1752
in St-François-Rivière-du-Sud, QC

↕

JB. Thibierge m. Hyppolyte
Daragon 12 Jan. 1778
in Lachine, QC

↕

Frse. Thibierge m. Joseph Trottier
4 Feb. 1811
in Ste-Geneviève-Pierrefonds, QC

↕

Antoine Trottier m. Esther Rouleau
15 Jan. 1839
in St-Polycarpe, QC

↕

Joseph Trottier m. Marcelline
Campeau 24 July 1867
in Ste-Marthe-Vaudreuil, QC

↕

Alexina Trottier m. Ferdinand
Bissonnette 25 June 1889
in St-Zotique, QC

↕

Dorilla Bissonnette m. Ellie Leroux
12 Nov. 1918
in Rivière-Beaudette, QC

↕

Pierrette Leroux m. Jean Guy
Lemieux 13 June 1959
in St-Jean-de-Matha-Montréal, QC

↕

Mario Lemieux
Hockey Player

↕

Guillemette Hébert m. Guillaume
Couillard 26 Aug. 1621
in Québec, QC

↕

Marguerite Couillard m. Jean
Nicolet 7 Oct. 1637
in Québec, QC

↕

Marguerite Nicolet m. JB. Legardeur
11 June 1656
in Québec, QC

↕

J.B. Legardeur m. Marthe Richaume
before 1691

↕

Isabelle Legardeur m. J.B Sicard
before 31 Dec. 1712

↕

Antoine Sicard m. Barbe Madeleine
Barbe 1 Dec. 1736
in Rivière-des-Prairies, QC

↕

Alexis Antoine Sicard m. Thérèse
Gelly 5 Oct. 1778
in Verchères, QC

↕

Louise Sicard m. Louis Chebroux
1 Mar. 1810
in Joliette, QC

↕

Angélique Cherbroux m. Pierre
Beaudry 11 Nov. 1845
in Joliette, QC

↕

Marguerite Beaudry m. Charles
Gagné 9 Sept. 1879
in Joliette, QC

↕

Arthur Gagné m. Valentine
Durocher 14 Aug. 1911 in
ND de Perpétual Secours, Montréal

↕

Gérard Gagné m. Dolores Millette
29 Sept. 1951 in
St-JB-de-la-Salle, Montréal, QC

↕

Richard Gagné m. Carole Roux
20 July 1974 in Deschaillons, QC

↕

Éric Gagné - Cy Young Pitcher

Louis Hébert m. Marie Rolet before 24 July 1602 in Paris, France

↕

Guillemette Hébert m. Guillaume Couillard 26 Aug. 1621 in Québec, QC

↕

Élisabeth Couillard m. Jean Guyon 27 Nov. 1645 in Québec, QC

↕

Joseph Guyon m. Geneviève Cloutier
29 Jan. 1674 in Château-Richer, QC

↕

Madeleine Guyon m. Antoine
Goulet 19 Feb. 1692
in L'Ange-Gardien, QC

↕

Madeleine Goulet m. Fr. Sarrazin
2 May 1713
in L'Ange-Gardien, QC

↕

Fr. Sarrazin m. Marguerite Benoît
3 May 1742
in Verchères, QC

↕

Louise Sarrazin m. Fr. Charbonneau
7 Jan. 1771
in St-Eustache, QC

↕

Fr. Charbonneau m. Pelagie
Sylvestre 14 Jan. 1799
in Ste-Thérèse, QC

↕

Antoine Charbonneau m. Louise
Lagarde 7 Jan. 1823
in St-Eustache, QC

↕

Zoë Charbonneau m. Eusebe
Brisbois 11 Nov. 1851
In St-Timothée, QC

↕

Moïse Brisbois m. Esther Firmin

↕

Eliza Brisbois m. James Morrison
28 Mar. 1900
in Nipissing, ON

↕

George Bertram Morrison
m. Eileen Pierce

↕

Sharon Morrison m Clar. Edwards
1964 in Carson, Sudbury, ON

↕

Shania Twain, Entertainer

↕

Joseph Guyon m. Élisabeth Guillet
3 Mar. 1710
in Batiscan, QC

↕

Josèphe Guyon m. Michel Coursol
25 May 1739
Verchères, QC

↕

Charlotte Coursol m. Ephraim Jones
24 March 1779
in Christ Church, Montréal, QC

↕

Sophia Jones m. John Stuart
21 Jan. 1803
in Kingston, ON

↕

Mary Stuart m. Allan Napier McNab
29 Sept. 1831

↕

Sophia McNab m. William Coutts
Keppel 15 Nov. 1855
In Hamilton, ON

↕

George Keppel m.
Alice Frederica Edmonstone
1 Jun. 1891 in England

↕

Sonia Rosemary Keppel m. Roland
Calvert Cubitt 16 Nov. 1920
Wellington Barracks, England

↕

Rosalind Maud Cubitt m.
Bruce Middleton Hope Shand 2 Jan
1946 in St Paul's, Knightsbridge

↕

Camilla Rosemary Shand
m. Charles Prince of Wales
9 Apr. 2005 in Windsor, England

↕

Catherine Guyon m. Denis
Belleperche 21 May 1682
in Cap-St-Ignace, QC

↕

Pierre Belleperche m. Anne
Campeau 20 Mar. 1734
in Ste. Anne's, Détroit, MI

↕

Jeanne Belleperche m. Joseph Pillet
13 Nov. 1752
in Ste. Anne's, Détroit, MI

↕

Jeanne Pilet m. Joseph Charles
Godet 19 Feb. 1775
in Assumption, Sandwich, ON

↕

Catherine Godet m. James
McDougall 9 Jan. 1821
in Assumption, Sandwich, ON

↕

Mary Anne Frances McDougall m.
Antoine Martin 22 Jun. 1841
in Assumption, Sandwich, ON

↕

Delia Martin m. Daniel Murray
6 Apr. 1882
in Detroit, MI

↕

Delia Murray m. Edwin John
Howell, Jr. 1918
in Chicago, IL

↕

Dorothy Emma Howell m. Hugh
Ellsworth Rodham 1942
in Illinois

↕

Hillary Diane Rodham
Former First Lady &
US Senator from NY

Twelve Notable Descendants of Louis Hébert and Marie Rolet – Their Ties to Detroit or Michigan

Celine Marie Claudette Dion is a descendant of Françoise Dandonneau and François Gagné who were in Detroit during its first ten years, as well as Maurice Ménard and Madeleine Couc who were in Michilimackinac as early as about 1692.

Madonna Louise Veronica Ciccone is a descendant of Pierre Beauchamp, Jean Mathieu, Antoine Pinard and Paul Tessier who were in Detroit during its first ten years.

Alanis Nadine Morissette is a descendant of Julien Aubert, André Bombardier and Marguerite Demers, Jean Baptiste Favreau, Pierre Hunault, Prudent Robert, and Jean Baptiste Vanier who were in Detroit during its first ten years, as well as Maurice Ménard and Madeleine Couc who were in Michilimackinac as early as about 1692.

Joseph René Lévesque is a descendant of Henri Germain and Pierre Gingras who were in Detroit during its first ten years.

Jack Kerouac is a descendant of Joseph Parent, one of the triplet siblings of Joseph Parent who signed a contract to come to Detroit on 10 October 1710.

Joseph Armand Bombardier is a descendant of André Bombardier and Marguerite Demers, Michel Ignace Dizy, Ignace Lemay, François Marie Trottier and Michel Viau who were in Detroit during its first ten years.

Robert Gerard Goulet is a descendant of Pierre Benoît, Gabriel Giard, Jean Pepin and Antoine Pinard who were in Detroit during its first ten years.

Mario Lemieux is a descendant of Pierre Bazinet, Jacques Beauchamp, René Beaujean, George Brault, Michel Brébant, Jean François Brunet, Jean Brunion/Brignon, Jean Cadieux, Pierre Cardinal, Vital Caron, Joseph Charbonneau, Paul Charles Daze, Jean Fafard and Marguerite Couc, François Gariepy, Jean Baptiste Gendras, Pierre Hubert, Pierre Hunault, Guillaume Laberge, Pierre Lecomte, Pierre Leduc, Pierre Léger and Jeanne Boillard, René Mallet, François Marquet and Louise Galarneau, Jean Quesnel, Nicolas Robillard, Pierre Tabault, Jean Turcot, Jean Baptiste Valade and Pierre Verdon who were in Detroit during its first ten years.

Éric Gagné is a descendant of Pierre Bazinet, Vital Caron, Paul Charles Daze, Antoine Lécuyer, Ignace Lemay, Paul Hotesse/Otis, Jean Quesnel and Edmond Roy who were in Detroit during its first ten years. He is also a descendant of Jean Nicolet, who, in 1634, traveled to the area of present day Green Bay, Wisconsin through Lakes Huron and Michigan on an exploratory mission to find the "China Sea" and to establish peace with the Native Americans.

Shania Twain is a descendant of François Benoît and Joseph Charbonneau who were in Detroit during its first ten years.

Camilla Shand is a descendant of Jules Trottier and Catherine Loiseau, the ancestors of Joseph, François Marie, Julien, Alexis and Paul Trottier who in Detroit during its first ten years

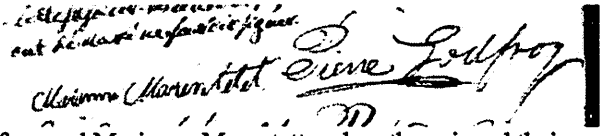
Hillary Rodham Clinton is a descendant of Jacques Campeau and Jeanne Cécile Catin, Michel Campeau and Jeanne Massé, Jacques Godé, Pierre Robert and Angélique Ptolomée and Michel Viau who were in Detroit during its first ten years.

Veterans of the War of 1812 Buried in Mt. Elliott Cemetery, Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan: Part VI: Pierre [Peter] Godfroy [Godefroy] 1797 - 1848

Allan R. Treppa (allan_treppa@sbcglobal.net)

Continued from ***Michigan's Habitant Heritage*** ***(MHH)***: July 2007, pp. 143 -148; October 2007, p. 190; January 2008, pp. 28-34; April 2008, pp. 95-96; July 2008, pp. 139-141.

Pierre Godfroy, the son of Gabriel Godfroy and Marie Thérèse Bondy, was born and baptized 15 June 1797 at Détroit.[1] On 20 November 1822, he married Marianne Marentette at Assumption Church in Sandwich (present-day Windsor, Ontario). The daughter of Dominique Godet *dit* Marentette and Marie Louise Archange Navarre, Marianne was born and baptized 8 April 1800 at Sandwich.[2]



Signatures of Pierre Godfroy and Marianne Marentette when they signed their marriage act at Assumption Sandwich, 20 November 1822.[3]

Pierre and his wife were the parents of seven children, five of whom survived until adulthood.[4] Marianne Godfroy died 19 November 1878 and was buried in Mt. Elliott Cemetery, "New Grounds," Section B Lot 15.[5] Her death notice from the ***Detroit Free Press*** 20 November 1878 reads as follows:

"Died.

> GODFROY – On the 19th inst., in the 79th year of her age, Madame MARIANNE NAVARRE MARANTETTE GODFROY, relict of the late Pierre Godfroy. Funeral from her late residence, 123 Congress street east, on Friday, the 22d, inst., at 9:30 a.m. and, from SS. Peter and Paul's Cathedral at 10 a.m. The customary prayers for the dead will be said on Tuesday and Wednesday evening."

During the War of 1812, Pierre Godfroy served as a private in Capt. Whitmore Knaggs' Co., Col. Gabriel Godfroy's 1st Regt. Michigan Militia. He served from 2 July – 16 August 1812 when his regiment surrendered at Detroit.[6]

Pierre Godefroy died on 21 May 1848 and was buried in Mt. Elliott Cemetery, "New Grounds," Section B Lot 15.[7] His death notice in the ***Detroit Free Press*** 22 May 1848 reads as follows:

"DIED.

> At his late residence in Springwells, on Sunday the 21st inst., after a lingering illness, Peter Godfroy esq., in the 51st year of his age. The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday the 22d inst., at 10 A. M. from his late residence."

To be continued.

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[1] Detroit Public Library, Burton Historical Collection (BHC) microfilm #1252, reel #2.

[2] www.ancestry.ca Quebec Vital Records, Early US French Catholic Church Records (Drouin Collection), 1695-1954, Detroit, Assumption Sandwich, 1781-1808, image 211 of 323.

[3] www.ancestry.ca Quebec Vital Records, Detroit, Assumption Sandwich, 1820-1838, image 40 of 411.

[4] Rev. Christian Denissen, ***Genealogy of the French Families of the Detroit River Region 1701-1936, Revision,*** (Detroit Society for Genealogical Research: Detroit, 1987), Vol. I, p. 536.

[5] Mt. Elliott Cemetery Record of Interments – Location of Graves.

[6] Le Roy Barnett and Roger Rosentreter. ***Michigan's Early Military Forces: A Roster and History of Troops Activated Prior to the American Civil War.*** Wayne State University Press: Detroit, Michigan, 2003, p. 110; "Index to the War of 1812 Michigan Muster Rolls" by John Gibson, ***Michigan's Habitant Heritage,*** Vol. 16, # 2, April 1995, p. 41; ***Index to the Compiled Service Records of Volunteer Soldiers Who Served During the War of 1812,*** National Archives Microfilm Publications, Burton Historical Collection (BHC) microfilm #849, reel 82; ***Muster Rolls for the Territory of Michigan War of 1812,*** BHC (R 74 355.05 658 m), p. 9, no. 24.

[7] Mt. Elliott Cemetery Record of Interments – Location of Graves.

Ste. Anne of Detroit*
Names of Children Who Made Their 1st Communion
18 June 1797

Sharon Kelley and Gail Moreau-DesHarnais, FCHSM Members

Name	Age	Name	Age
Antoine Beaubien	13	Julie Campau	12
Antoine S^{t}. Bernard	14	M. Cath. Chauvin	13
Alexis Dubé	14	Marie Cath. Griffard	12
François Pitre	13	M. Louise Saussier	13
Louis DeSaunier	12	Monique Freton	12-1/2
Louis Duprat	14	Catherine Williams	13
Jacque (*sic*) Thibault	15	Angélique Huyet	13
Jean B^{te}. Saussier	14	Amable Huyet	14
Basile Créqui	13	Therese Meny	14
Jacques Chêne	14	Cath. Duchêne	13
Alexis Labadie	16	Rose Lions	12
Gabriël Godfroy	14	Therese Livernois	14
François Lorin	14	Angelique Dumai	12
Jacque (sic) Parmier	15	Veronique Cadoret	13
Joseph Maurisseau	15	Elisabeth Jons	14
Joseph Catin	13	Marguerite Vernet	13
Jean Lo. Tremblé	14	Amable Sanscrainte	13
Hubert Petit	13	Elisabeth Labadie	13
Joseph Griffard	15	Reine Petit	12
jean B^{t}. Blait	14	Cècile Labadie	13
Nicolas Ballard	12	Julie Jeanette	
J^{h}. Duprat	15	Elisabeth Arine	
Louis Bouvier		Louise Pominvile	12-1/2
Ant. Goulet		Eulalie Gouin	12
Pierre Tremblé		marie Claire Rode	12
j. B. Bellenger	14		

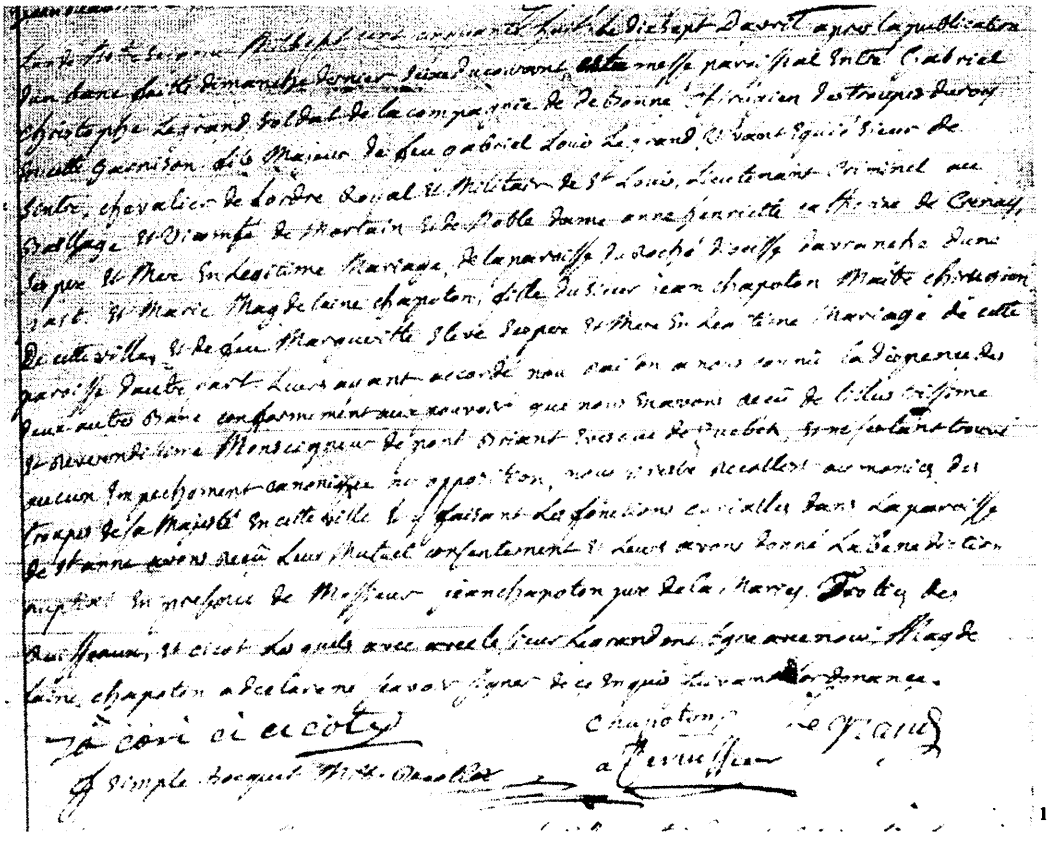
*Extracted from *St. Anne's Church Record Book 1801-1887 Membership, financial records, minutes of Trustees, list of pastors at St. Anne's 1704-1886.* Original owned by St. Anne's Church, microfilmed in 1977, and a copy accessed at the Burton Historical Collection (Burton Historical Collection microfilm #983, reel #1. Thank you to Anna Savvides, Sr. Clerk, Burton Historical Collection, for this information.) In addition, a translation/transcription of these records is to be found in *Livre des Assemblees de la paroisse Ste. Anne*, published in ***Detroit St. Anne's Church Trustees and Index 1796-1887***, p 171, Burton Historical Collection, 74D4 282 S134ta.

French Soldiers Married in Detroit in 1758

Gail Moreau-DesHarnais, FCHSM member (gfmoreau1@aol.com)

From the founding of Détroit on 24 July 1701 to the end of the French Regime, soldiers have constituted an important and integral part of French society in the Detroit River Region. Some of the soldiers, in the course of time, married at Détroit and stayed to begin and / or raise their families in the region. In 1758, 250 years ago, during the French and Indian Wars, five soldiers continued the tradition: **Gabriel Christophe Legrand, Jean Baptiste Billioud *dit* Lespérance et *dit* Patoka, Louis Jadot, Jean Antoine Dony *dit* St. Vincent** and **Jean Baptiste Ravalet *dit* Larose.**

The first of these soldiers to marry at Détroit in 1758 (17 April) was **Gabriel Christophe Legrand**, son of Gabriel Louis Legrand, *sieur* de Sintré, and of Anne Henriette Catherine de Crenay from the parish of Rocher which, in 1794, was attached to Mortain (Manche), diocese of Avranches. Gabriel Legrand, a surgeon in the Company of de Bonne (Louis de Missègle de Bonne), married Marie Magdeleine Chapoton, daughter of Jean Chapoton, master surgeon at Détroit, and Margueritte Steve.



Transcription:

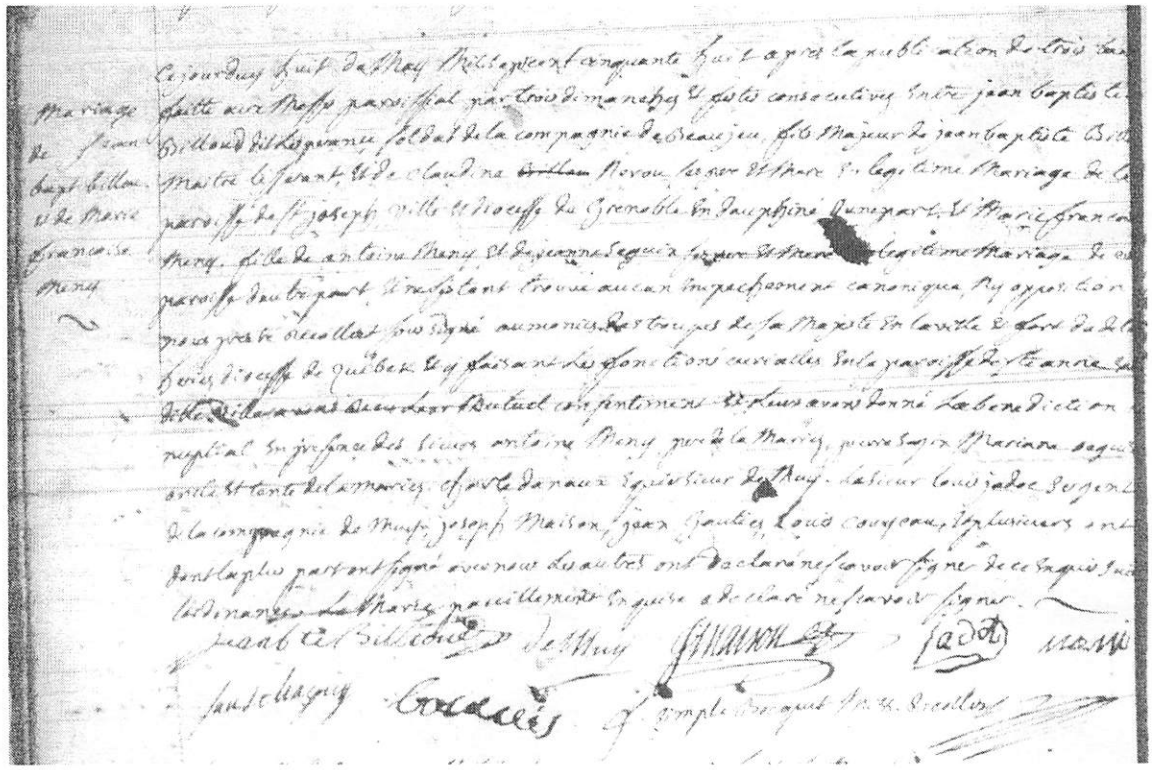
Lan de Notre Seigneur Mil sept cent cinquante huit le dix sept Davril apres la publication d'un bane faitte dimanche dernier seize du courant ... messe paroissial entre Gabriel Christophe Legrand soldat de la compagnie de de Bonne chirugien des troupes du roy En cette garnison fils Majeur de feu gabriel Louis Legrand, Vivant Equié Sieur de Sintré, chevalier de L'ordre Royal Et militaire de S[t] Louis, Lieutenant criminel au Baillage et Vicomté de Mortain Et de Noble dame anne henriette catherine de Crenay, ses pere et Mere En Legitime Mariage, de la paroisse du Roché diocesse davranche dune part. Et Marie Magdelaine chapoton fille du sieur jean chapoton Maître chirugien de cette ville, et de feu Margueritte Steve ses pere et Mere En Legitime Mariage de cette

[1] 1758 marriages records from Ste. Anne de Détroit are found on Microfilm #1252, reel #1, in the Burton Historical Collection of the Detroit Public Library. The records can also be found at www.ancestry.ca.

paroisse dautre part. Leur ayant accordé pour raison à nous connû a dispense des deux autres Bans conformement aux pouvoirs que nous en avons recû de lillustrissime et reverendissime Monseigneur de pont Briant Evesque de Quebek, et ne sestant trouvé aucun Empechement canonique, ny opposition, nous pretre Recollet aumonier des troupes de Sa Majesté En cette ville et y faisant Les fonctions curialles dans la paroisse de S[t] Anne avons recû leur Mutuel consentement Et leurs avons donné La benediction nuptiale en presence de Messieur jean chapoton pere de la Marry, Trotier des Ruisseaux, et cicot Les quels avec avec le sieur Legrand ont signé avec nous; Magde laine chapoton a declare ne scavoir signer de ce Enquis suivant l'ordonnance.

Signed: zacari cicote chapoton Le grand
f. simple Bocquet Miss. Recollet a desruisseux

On 8 May 1758, **Jean Baptiste Billoud *dit* Lespérance**, son of Jean Baptiste Giroud Billoud and Claudine Nerou from the parish of St-Joseph, Grenoble, married Marie Françoise Meny, daughter of Antoine Meny and Jeanne Séguin *dite* Laderoute. Jean Baptiste's father was a master weaver. At the time of his marriage, Jean Baptiste was a soldier in the Company of Beaujeu.[2] By 1762 Jean Baptiste also had the *dit* name of Patoka which indicates he may have been a voyageur or merchant in the Miamis country. His eldest son, Jean-Baptiste, can be traced to Vincennes and St. Louis where he married and had children.



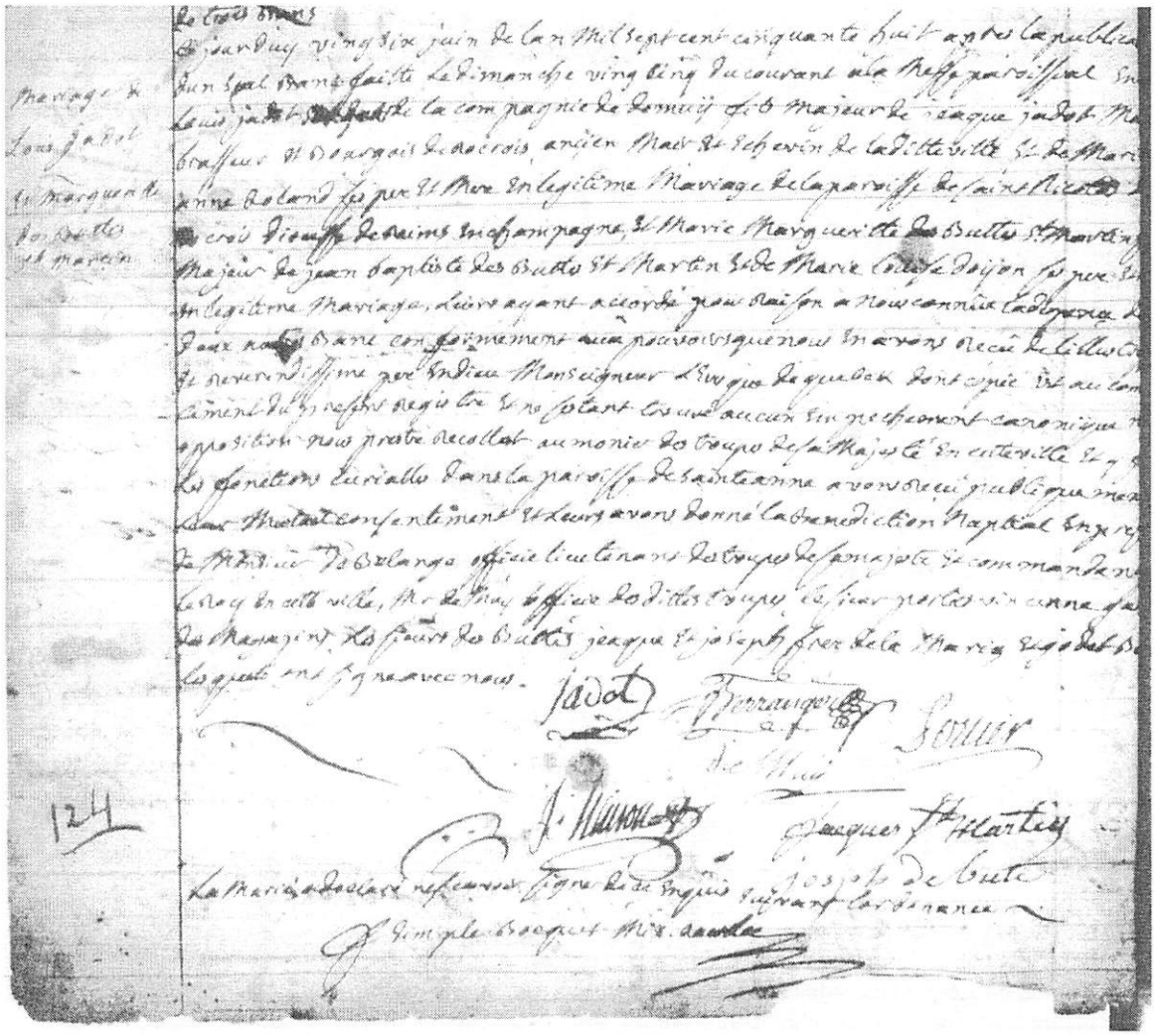
Ce jourduy huit de May Mil sept cent cinquante huit apres la publication de trois bans faitte aux messe paroissial par trois dimanches et fetes consecutives Entre jean baptiste Billoud dit Lesperance soldat de la compagnie de Beaujeu, fils majeur de jean baptiste Billo.. maitre tisserant, et de Claudine ~~Billou~~ Nerou, ses pere Et Mere En legitime mariage de la paroisse de St Joseph, ville et diocesse de Grenoble En dauphiné d'une part, et Marie francoise Meny, fille de Antoine Meny Et de jeanne Seguin ses pere et Mere en legitime Mariage de ce… paroisse dautre part, Et ne sestant trouvé aucun Empechement canonique, Ny opposition nous pretre Recollet Soussigné aumonier des troupes de Sa Majesté En la ville et fort du detr…

[2] At this point it is assumed the Beaujeu in question is Louis Liénard de Beaujeu de Villemonde because his brother, Daniel Hyacinthe Beaujeu, died 9 July 1755 at Ft. Duquesne.

heriez diocesse de quebek Et y faisant Les fonctions curialles En la paroisse de Ste Anne En la ditte ville avons recu Leur Mutuel consentement Et leur avons donné La benediction nuptial En presence des sieurs Antoine Meny, pere de la Marry, Pierre seguin, Marianne Seguin oncle et tante de la marier, charle danaux Equier sieur de Muy, Le sieur Louis jadoc sergent de la compagnie de Muy, joseph maison, jean Gautier, Louis campeau, Et plusieurs ont dont la plus part ont signé avec nous. Les autres ont declaré ne scavoir signé de ce Enquis suiv... lordonance. La Marier pareillement En quise a declaré ne scavoir signer.

Signed: jeanbte Billioud deMuy JMaison jadot meni
Sanschagrin boldceis (*sic*) f. simple Bocquet Miss. Recollet

On 26 June 1758, **Louis Jadot**, son of Jacques Jadot and Marie Anne Roland, from the parish of Saint-Nicolas de Rocrois (present-day Rocroi, Ardennes), diocese of Reims, Champagne, married Marie Marguerite Des Buttes St. Martin, daughter of Jean Baptiste des Buttes St. Martin and Marie Louis Doyon. Louis's father was a master brewer, bourgeois, mayor and alderman. Jadot was a sergeant in the Company of de Muy.



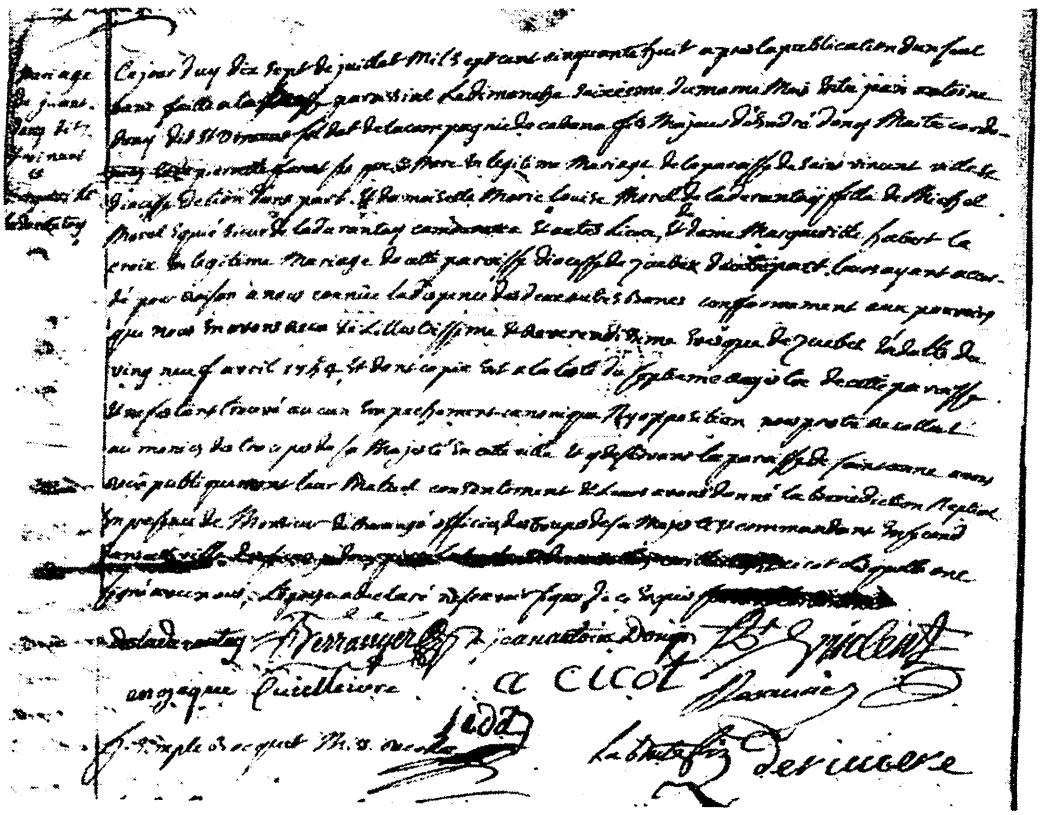
Ce jourduy ving six juin de lan mil sept cent cinquante huit apres la publicat...
dun seul bane faitte Le dimanche ving cinq du courant a la Messe paroissial En...
Louis jadot sergent de la compangie de de muÿ fils majeur de jacque jadot Ma....
brasseur et Bourgois de Rocrois, ancien Mair et Echevin de laditte ville Et de Mari.
anne Roland ses pere Et Mere En legitime Mariage de la paroisse de Saint Nicolas ..
Rocrois diocesse de Reims En champagne, Et Marie Margueritte des Buttes St. Martin f....
Majeur de jean baptiste des Buttes St Martin Et de Marie louise doÿon ses pere Et ....

En legitime Mariage, Leurs ayant accordé pour raison à nous connûe la dispense de.
deux autres bans conformement aux pouvoirs que nous En avons recû de lillustri...
et reverendissime pere En dieu Monseigneur l'Evesque de Quebek, dont copie est au com...
cement du present registre, et ne sestant trouvé aucun empechement canonique, ni
opposition, nous prestre Recollet aumonier des troupes de Sa Majesté En cette ville et y f.....
les fonctions curialles dans la paroisse de sainte anne avons recû publiquement
leur mutuel consentement Et leur avons donné la benediction nuptial en pres...
de Monsieur de Belanga officier lieutenant des troupes de Sa majesté Et commandant p...
le Roy En cette ville, Mr de Muy officier des dittes troupes, le Sieur porlier vincenne ga(rde)
du Magazin, les Sieurs des Buttes jacque Et joseph frere de la Marier Et jadot B..
lesquels ont signe avec nous.

Signed: jadot Berranger Porlier
De Muy
J. Maison Jacques St. Martin
Joseph de bute

La Marié a declare ne scavoir signer de ce Enquis Suivant lordonance.
f. Simple Bocquet Miss. Recollet

On 17 July 1758, **Jean Antoine Dony *dit* St. Vincent**, son of André and Pierrette Forest, from the parish of Saint-Vincent in Lyon, married Marie Louise Morel de la Durantaye, daughter of Michel Morel de la Durantaye and Marguerite Hubert Lacroix. Dony's father was a master cobbler. Dony was in the Company of Cabana.

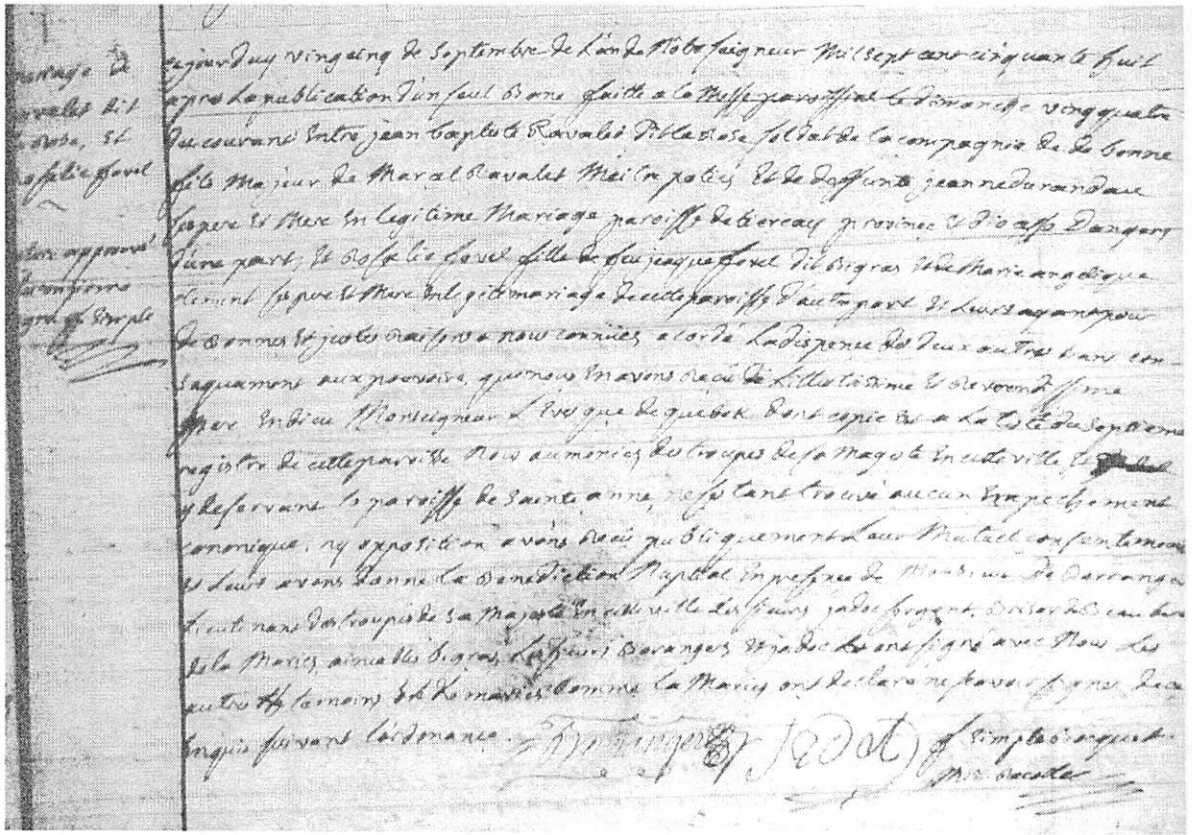


Ce jour'duy dix sept de juillet mil sept cent cinquante huit apres la publication dun seul
bane faitte a la messe paroissial Le dimanche seiziesme du meme mois Entre jean antoine
dony dit St. Vincent soldat de la compagnie de cabana fils majeur d'andré dony Maitre cordo-
nier et de pierette forest ses pere et mere En legitime Mariage de la paroisse de Saint Vincent ville et
diocesse de lion d'une part; Et demoiselle Marie louise Morel de la durantaÿ fille de Michel
Morel Equié Sieur de la durantay camouraska et autres lieux, Et dame Margueritte Hubert la
croix En legitime mariage de cette paroisse diocesse de quebek dautre part et leurs ayant accor-

dé pour raison à nous connûe la dispense des deux autres Bans conformement aux pouvoirs
que nous en avons recû de lillustrissime Et reverendissime Evesque de quebek, en datte du
ving neuf avril 1754, Et dont copie est a la tete du septieme registre de cette paroisse
et ne sestant trouvé aucun Empechement canonique, Ny opposition, nous prestre Recollet
aumonier des troupes de Sa Majesté En cette ville et y desservant la paroisse de Sainte anne avons
recû publiquement leur mutuel consentement Et leur avons donné la benediction nuptial
en presence de Monsieur de Berrangé officier des troupes de Sa Majesté Et commandant En second
dans cette ville, ...cicot lesquels ont
signé avec nous. L'épouse a declaré ne scavoir signer de ce Enquis.

Signed: de la durantay Berranger jeanantoine Dony St. Vincent
Engique Cuilleriere a cicot Desaunier
jadot
f. Simple Bocquet Miss. Recollet La bute fis deriviere

The last soldier married at Détroit in 1758, on 25 September, was **Jean Baptiste Ravelet *dit* Larose**, in the Company of de Bonne. He was the son of Marcel Ravelet and Jeanne Durandeau from the parish of Tiercé, diocese of Angers (Maine-et-Loire), France. He married Rosalie Bigras, daughter of Jacques Fauvel *dit* Bigras and Marie Angélique Clément. Jean Baptiste's father was a master potter. The family later settled in Vincennes. In 1784 it was noted in their son Louis' marriage act at Vincennes that the parents had gone to New Orleans.

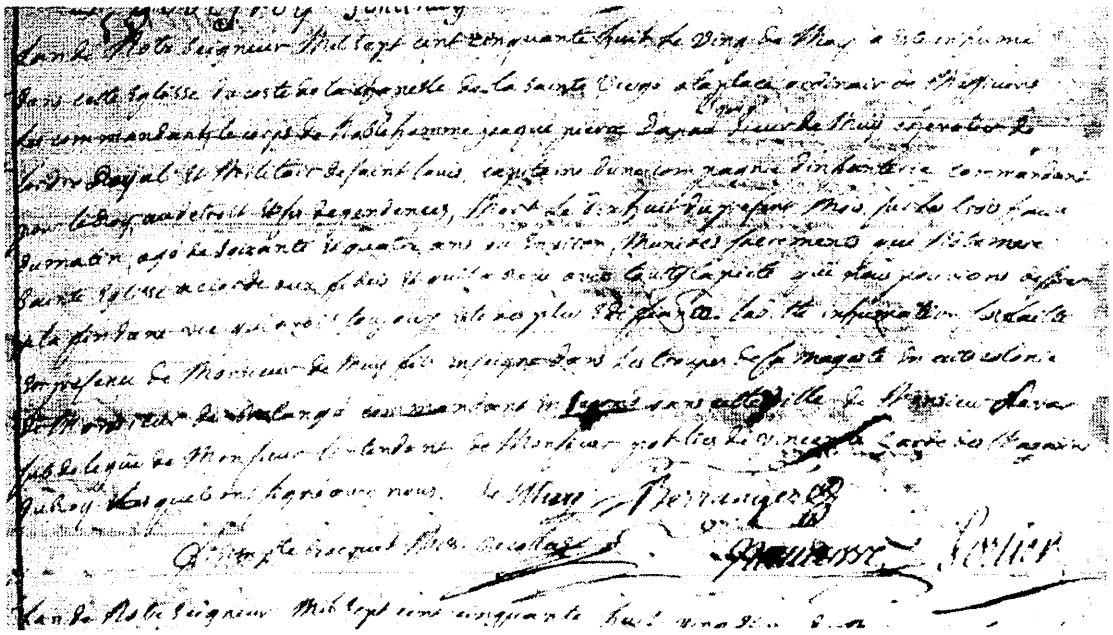


Ce jour duy ving cinq de septembre de l'an de Nôtre Seigneur mil sept cent cinquante huit
apres la publication d'un seul Bane faitte a la messe paroissial le dimanche vint quatre
du courant Entre jean baptiste Ravalet dit la rose soldat de la compagnie de de Bonne
fils majeur de Marcel Ravalet Maitre potier, et de deffunte jeanne durandau
ses pere Et Mere En legitime Mariage paroisse de tiercay province Et diocese Dangers
d'une part; Et Rsalie fovel fille de feu Jacque fovel dit Bigras Et de Marie Angelique
clement ses pere et mere En legitime mariage de cette paroisse d'autre part et leurs ayant pour
de bonnes et justes Raisons a nous connûes acordé La dispense des deux autres bans con-

formement aux pouvoirs que nous en avons Recû de lillustrissime et Reverendissime
pere En dieu Monseigneur L'Evesque de quebek dont copie est a la tete du septieme
registre de cette paroisse Nous aumonier des troupes de Sa Majesté En cette ville Et
y deservant la paroisse de Sainte anne, ne sestant trouvé aucun Empechement
canonique, ny opposition avons recû publiquement leur Mutuel consentement
Et leurs avons donne la benediction Nuptial En presence de Monsieur de Berranger
Lieutenant des troupes de Sa Majesté En cette ville Les sieurs Jadot sergent, Brisar Beaupere
de la Mariée, Aimable Bigras, les sieurs Berangers et jadot ont signé avec Nous, les
autres temoins Et le marié comme la mariée ont declaré ne scavoir signer de ce
Enquis suivant l'ordonance.

Signed: Berranger jadot f. Simple Bocquet
Miss. Recollet

On 20 May (died on the 18th) 1758 **Jean Pierre D'anau, Sieur de Muy,** *commandant pour le Roi au Détroit,* was buried in the church of Sainte Anne in the chapel of the Holy Virgin in the place set aside for the Commandants. He was a *chevalier de l'ordre royal et militaire de Saint Louis,* captain of a company of the Infantry, the commandant for the king at Detroit and its Dependancies. He died at about 64 years of age.



Lan de Notre Seigneur Mil sept cent cinquante huit le ving de May a Esté inhumé
Dans cette Eglisse du coste de la chapelle de la Sainte Vierge a la place ordinaire de Messieurs
Les commandants le corps de Noble homme jacque pierre d'anau Equié Sieur de Muÿ chevalier de
l'ordre Royal et Militaire de Saint Louis, capitaine d'une compagnie d'infanterie commandant
pour le Roy, au detroit Et ses dependences, Mort le dix huit du present Mois sur les trois heures
du matin, agé de soixante et quatre ans ou Environ, Muni des sacrements que Notre mere
Saint Eglisse accorde aux fidels et quil a recû avec toute la piete que nous pouvions desirer
a la fin dune vie qui avoit toujours este de plus edifiante la ditte inhumation se faitte
En presence de Monsieur de Muy fils Enseigne dans les troupes de Sa Majesté En cette colonie
de Monseiur de Belangé commandant En second dans cette ville, de Monsieur Navar
subdelegué de Monsieur lintendant, de Monsieur porlier de vincenne garde des Magasins
du Roy Lesquels ont signé avec nous.

Signed: de Muy Berranger
f. Simple Bocquet Miss. Recollet Navarre Porlier

In addition to having ties to the Detroit River Region, these men and their families also had ties to the Miamis, Vincennes, Ouiatanon and what became Fort Wayne in present-day Indiana.

The Incredible Adventures of the Family Talon

Susan M. Colby, FCHSM member (susancolby45@comcast.net)
With the much-appreciated assistance of Gail F. Moreau-DesHarnais and Gabriel Sheridan

Have you ever come to a dead end researching a Québécois family? All follows in a predictable progression from arrival in New France, to marriage, to a string of little ones every year or two, and then – nothing?? Where did they go? How to follow those tantalizing dangling threads? Gail Moreau-DesHarnais had this experience while researching the May 1, 1666 confirmations in Québec for the April 2008 issue of this journal.[1] **Lucien Talon** was one of those confirmed that day. He appeared again in the 1667 census as a servant of Jean Bourdon in Québec City. Gail followed him to his marriage with **Isabelle Planteau** on 12 October 1671 at Québec. The newlyweds soon started a family: **Marie-Élisabeth**, baptized 10 September 1672 in Québec; **Marie-Madeleine**, 3 November 1673; **Pierre**, 20 March 1676; **Jean-Baptiste**, 26 May 1679. At this time the family was residing at Dombourg but the baptisms were recorded at Québec.[2] The census captured this growing family again in 1681, in Neuville: Lucien Talon, age 35; Elisabeth Planteau, age 35; Marie Talon, age 9; Madeleine Talon, age 8; Pierre Talon, age 5; and Jean Talon, age 2.[3] Son **Lucien Talon** was baptized 24 August 1681 at Neuville. Then there is no record in Québec of any of them or their descendents for thirty-eight years until Madeleine's son, **Pierre Simon *dit* Sanscrainte**, a soldier, married **Charlotte Bouvier** on 10 February 1719 at Charlesbourg![4] Where were they?

When I saw the name Lucien Talon in the April issue, a bell rang. Yes, that is the family my friend Gabriel Sheridan was researching in relation to La Salle's lost colony in Texas and the massacre there that followed La Salle's murder. Gabe's brother, Steve Sheridan, had told some of the tale in the journal,[5] but the amazing details deserve their own story.

The Talon family and The Lost Colony

Piecing the story together from many sources,[6] we see this family of seven returning from France in about May of 1684 with *Sieur* **René Robert Cavelier de La Salle**. He had discovered the mouth of the Mississippi by land in 1682 and now he wanted to return by sea to colonize this important estuary for the French. Although Madame Talon was pregnant with her sixth child, this intrepid pioneer family had resolved to brave the voyage from Quebec to La Rochelle and then, two months later, from La Rochelle to La Salle's new colony. They were one of the few families to accompany La Salle to found Fort Saint-

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[1] Gail Moreau-DesHarnais, "Confirmations: Notre-Dame-de-Québec 1 May 1666," ***Michigan's Habitant Heritage*** (***MHH***), April 2008, Vol. 29, #2, pp. 66-68.

[2] Peter J. Gagné, ***King's Daughters and Founding Mothers: The Filles du Roi, 1663-1673,*** Vol. 2 (Rhode Island: Quintin Publications, 2001), p. 461. See also René Jetté, ***Dictionnaire généalogique des familles du Québec des origines jusqu'à 1730*** (Montréal: Les Presses de l'Université de Montréal, 1983), p. 1061.

[3] PRDH #98316.

[4] Jetté, p. 1052.

[5] Steve Sheridan, "The Tragedy of French-Canadian Voyageur Gabriel Barbier and the Ruin of La Salle", ***MHH***, July 2005, Vol. 26, #3, pp. 124-127.

[6] I mainly summarize here some excellent scholarly research. For details and citations, I recommend that the reader consult Robert S. Weddle *et al.*, eds., ***La Salle, the Mississippi, and The Gulf: Three Primary Documents,*** College Station: Texas A&M University Press, 1987. In particular, see the chapters entitled "The Talon Interrogations: A Rare Perspective" by Robert S. Weddle, p. 209-224, "Voyage to the Mississippi through the Gulf of Mexico" by Ann Linda Bell, p. 225-258, and "Commentaries on the Interrogations" by Mardith K. Schuetz, p. 259-274. Also see Weddle, "La Salle's Survivors," ***Southwestern Historical Quarterly*** Vol. 75, #4, p. 414-33, April 1973. Some genealogical data in Weddle is incorrect or incomplete. He did not verify the marriage information for Lucien and Isabelle. He also had no birth data for Lucien *fils*. Other sources for this article included web sites: http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/TT/fta60.html ; http://www.texasbeyondhistory.net/belle http://www-sal.cs.uiuc.edu/~friedman/genealogy/Talon.htm ; http://www.ccmuseumedres.com/talon.ppt

Louis, and they were most certainly the largest. In July 1684, this party of about three hundred colonists, soldiers, and sailors set sail in four ships (*Belle, Le Joly, L'Aimable* and *Saint-François*). Fortunately, the Talons were not aboard the *Saint-François*, which was captured by Spanish pirates. They were instead on the *L'Aimable* when, somewhere at sea, the new baby was born, the youngest colonist. This boded well for the enterprise, and La Salle himself served as godfather for his namesake **Robert Talon**.

Although the omens had been favorable, a series of tragedies soon followed. They stemmed from the fact that the party had not sailed to the mouth of the Mississippi as planned. Poor maps and possibly La Salle's less-than-expert navigational skills had led them about 400 miles to the west of it, so that in January 1685, they found themselves in Matagorda Bay (between present day Galveston and Corpus Christi, Texas). This territory was then claimed by Spain and inhabited by unknown Indians. La Salle would have to undertake dangerous explorations to try to locate the Mississippi again.

An early disaster occurred when *L'Aimable* ran aground trying to enter the narrow channel into Matagorda Bay, and many supplies needed by the colony were lost. The first personal tragedy for the Talon family, however, would be the death of its patriarch. All we know about Lucien Talon's death was that it occurred before October, 1685 while he was on a march with La Salle and was "lost in the woods".[7] Now Madame Talon knew she had a major challenge ahead as the sole parent of six children, aged from a few months to twelve years. And things only got worse. Her eldest, Marie Elisabeth, would soon die of disease in the winter of 1686. Surely this family would need all the help it could get to survive. Perhaps that is why Madame Talon pressed her case for Robert to be considered the firstborn child of the colony. Traditionally, firstborns in each American colony were given special perquisites, but **Gabriel Barbier** was claiming that privilege for his unborn child, asserting that Robert was not born in the colony but on the way to it. The point seemed moot when **Madame Barbier** miscarried but may have been revived when later she did successfully give birth.

Such squabbles lost resonance with La Salle's murder on March 19, 1687. In January of that year, he had set out in search of his former Fort Saint-Louis on the Illinois River, leaving the new Texan Fort Saint-Louis with its twenty-odd remaining inhabitants in the care of Gabriel Barbier. Many colonists had already perished but, after losing her firstborn to disease, Madame Talon had managed to keep her five remaining children healthy. Among those going off with La Salle that January was Madame Talon's eldest son, Pierre, age ten, who was to be embedded with the Cenis (Hasinai or Tejas) Indians to learn their language and ways. He was staying with them, along with **Father Anastase Douay** and others, since the little colony would need the cooperation and assistance of these Indians to survive. Madame Talon must have wept with fear for her son at the leave-taking described by **Père Zénobe Membré** as the most sorrowful he had ever experienced. She did not realize she was in far greater danger than he. She would soon be lost to a massacre while a series of incredible events would be taking her children's lives on amazing twists and turns in North America and Europe.

The journeys of the orphans

Pierre lost his childhood the day before his eleventh birthday. That was when La Salle was killed by his own men. La Salle's murder had been the last of four carried out by desperate men in the East Texas wilderness. Exactly what transpired is still uncertain. Different witnesses gave different accounts. Henri Joutel described a conspiracy headed by the surgeon, Liotot, that led to the axe murders of three of La Salle's men in a hunting camp. This macabre scene was followed the next day by the shooting of La Salle himself. According to Joutel, La Salle had been lured into an ambush and then shot by Pierre Duhaut. L'Archevêque and Grollet blamed "an English gunner" – James. Young Pierre Talon also

[7] Although Lucien Talon was a carpenter, he is listed here as a soldier. See Henri Joutel, "Relation de Henri Joutel", in Pierre Margry, ed., ***Découvertes et établissements des français dans l'ouest et dans le sud de l'Amérique septentrionale***, III, p. 191.

implicated James, but he related a different scenario in which the younger brother of **Pierre Duhaut**, **Dominique Duhaut**, had killed the others while avenging Pierre Duhaut's death. These blood-thirsty killers put the lad in fear of his own life. He told how he had ridden off with **Liotot**, who was subsequently killed, leaving the boy to escape as fast as his horse could take him.

Meanwhile, at Fort Louis, word of La Salle's assassination had emboldened the Clamcoehs (Kanankawas), and they attacked at Christmastime, 1688. Later Jean-Baptiste Talon, just nine years old at the time, would tell of the horror he witnessed, including the death of his own mother. He and his siblings were spared only through the intervention of the Indian women, who could not bear to see the children slaughtered. They hastily removed Jean-Baptiste and his three siblings, aged four to fifteen, from danger and took them off to live with them.

Pierre remained with the Cenis until 1690, when all but Jean-Baptiste were rescued by the Spanish, whose colonial territory this was. Their rescuers wrote of the grotesque tattoos that covered the children's faces and bodies. The two younger boys, Lucien and Robert, had forgotten their mother tongue altogether. Only Marie-Madeleine could converse with the Spaniards in French.

The children were taken off to Mexico City via San Luis Potosí, arriving by late summer. Within six years, 1684 to 1690, they had gone from French-Québecois to French-Texan to Texas-Indian to Spanish-Mexican. The older children must have retained some memory of France, describing San Luis Potosí as about the size of La Rochelle. Now Pierre, fourteen, Marie-Madeleine, sixteen, Lucien, nine, and Robert, five, would live in the palace of the viceroy, **Gaspar de la Cerda Sandoval y Mendoza, Conde de Galve**, as household servants. Jean-Baptiste would join them there the following year when he was twelve.

For the next few years, the children accustomed themselves to life in this thriving capital city. But the trappings of lush upper class life only masked the unrest of the conquered. On June 8, 1692, the native Indians rioted and burned down the palace. Flashbacks must have terrorized the children as the Count and Countess were forced to escape through a palace window. But order was soon restored, and the children enjoyed kind attentions in the count's home until 1696.

The Interrogations

How do we know all these details? That is the most interesting part of this whole saga. Eventually, the eldest boys would give vital testimony of all these events to the French. But first, they would have some adventures at sea. In 1696, as Conde de Galve's term as viceroy was ending, the three eldest boys, teenagers Pierre, Jean-Baptiste, and Lucien, were pressed into the service of Spain as soldiers in the Armada de Barlovento. They proceeded to Veracruz on the *Santo Cristo,* the admiral's flagship. Meanwhile, the count sailed on to Spain with his wife, **Doña Elvira**, and the two remaining Talon orphans, Marie-Madeleine, age twenty-two, and Robert, age eleven.

But nothing ever transpired uneventfully for the Talons. On January 7, 1697, the *Santo Cristo* was captured by the French warship *Bon* on its approach to Havana. When its French Captain **Patoulet**, of Désaugiers' squadron, learned of the three young Frenchmen aboard, he took them to the Intendant of Saint-Domingue (now Haiti). Rather than rejoice in their repatriation, the boys could only worry about the fate of Madeleine and Robert still on their way to Spain with the count and countess. They wanted to join them there. But the Intendant had other plans for them. They would accompany *Sieur* de **Boissieux**, a marine lieutenant, to France to be debriefed. But first, he would write to Louis Pontchartrain, minister of the marine (and patron of Detroit's Fort Pontchartrain), for instructions.

Meanwhile, the three eldest boys, still detained by the French, remained uncooperative awaiting reassurance that all efforts would be made to reunite them with their siblings, who were all they had left

in the world. A year later, Boissieux relieved them of their status as Spanish soldiers and *presto* Pierre and Jean-Baptiste were now French soldiers in the company of Feugerolle. Lucien, just sixteen, was declared too young for a soldier and was instead placed as a servant at Oléron, an island off Southwest France. We do not hear of him again.

Immediately on receipt of Boissieux' letter, Pontchartrain appreciated the potential intelligence that could be gleaned from the Talons about the Spanish. He drew up questions for Desclouzeaux, Intendant of Brest, to ask the boys. Pontchartrain was particularly interested in information that might assist **Pierre Le Moyne**, *Sieur* d'Iberville, as he planned his voyage to the Gulf of Mexico to complete the expedition begun by La Salle. In fact, Pontchartrain's hope was to have the boys accompany Iberville on his first voyage, but that was not to be. They were, however, later assigned to the company of **Louis Juchereau** de Saint-Denis for Iberville's second voyage to Louisiana. They sailed October 17, 1699 on the *Gironde* and arrived in Biloxi Bay January 8, 1700.

But first, a few words on the extraordinary documents, dated February 14, 1698, that came to be known as "The Talon Interrogations". These papers present the answers to questions posed by Louis Pontchartrain to Pierre and Jean-Baptiste Talon. What follows is a summary of their responses. The boys began by recounting the family's first years in Québec and their subsequent departure for La Rochelle and Paris where they enlisted with La Salle. When *L'Aimable* ran aground in the Baye du St. Esprit (later known to be Matagorda Bay), La Salle realized they had not reached the mouth of the Mississippi, but they could go no further. He sent *Le Joly* back to France and had only *Belle* left. According to the boys, it was not safeguarded well and it too sank, leaving the colony stranded.[8]

The Talon brothers then gave a detailed report of the fauna and flora and described the terrain and the efforts of La Salle to find a suitable site for the fort. He found the territory suitable for settlement with plentiful buffalo (*boeufs sauvages*), deer, roebuck, and smaller game, including turkeys, partridges, parrots, ducks, plovers, doves, woodcocks, small birds, cranes, swans, and birds of prey. The boys also described a remarkable red bird, as well as lions, tigers, bears, and wolves. They mentioned a river (Rivière aux Cannes) with caimans or crocodiles and canes from which the Indians made arrows. Edible plants were abundant, both domesticated and wild. Tobacco was among the cultigens, which included corn, pumpkins, and others which were unknown in Europe. The Indians also raised horses.

Pierre and Jean-Baptiste described these Indians in interesting detail. They found them perfectly attuned to the climate, living long, healthy lives with the help of their bountiful medicinal herbs. In all the time they were with the Indians, they saw no one die of illness. The boys went on with an ethnographic report (of great value to future anthropologists) about the many nations of Indians they encountered. Pierre was most familiar with the Cenis with whom he said he had resided for five or six years (actually just three years). He described them as farmers, about a thousand in number, who were the most gentle and civil of all the nations they met. On La Salle's instructions he had learned their language very well, but said he had forgotten a lot of it in the ten years (actually seven) he was with the Spanish.

Jean-Baptiste and the other children had lived in the land of the Clamcoehs (Karankawas) for over three years, and he described them as foragers who were the most cruel and barbaric of all the tribes. They allowed the children to pray but mimicked and mocked their prayers and reading. The children found them rude and crude and given to drunkenness, but also loving in their care of them.

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[8] *Belle* saw the light again 312 years after she sank. In 1996, the Texas Historical Commission authorized $1.5 million to build a coffer dam facilitating the excavations completed in 1997 by James E. Bruseth. The artifacts are on display at Texas A & M University. See James E. Bruseth and Toni S. Turner, ***From a Watery Grave: The Discovery and Excavation of La Salle's Shipwreck, La Belle***, (College Station: Texas A & M University Press, 2005).

The French inquisitors were, of course, interested in natural resources, especially mines, but the boys knew of no minerals used by the Indians. The Spaniards, on the other hand, had established numerous mines. They also wanted an account of the death of La Salle, and Pierre gave them his recollections. Jean-Baptiste told them of the massacre of twenty to twenty-five colonists at the fort by the Clamcoehs, angry at La Salle for taking their canoes and emboldened by his death. All in the fort had been slaughtered except for Jean-Baptiste, Lucien, Robert, Marie-Madeleine, and a young Parisian named **Eustache Bréman**, said to be a relative of the Talons. The Indian women had tried to save Madame Barbier and her baby as well, but the men would not spare them.

Jean-Baptiste explained that these five surviving French children had been raised with tenderness by these Indian women, who subsequently treated them like their own children. They described how they had been tattooed on the face, hands, arms and elsewhere using thorns, as was the custom. This was very painful, and the tattoos could not be removed despite the many efforts by the Spaniards to do so. The boys were trained to hunt and be warriors and to run so fast that there was no horse they could not follow. They wore no clothes and plunged into the river each morning with the Indians no matter how cold it was. They ate the raw animal flesh but were horrified when presented with human flesh to eat; for it was the custom of the Clamcoehs to eat the flesh of their Indian enemies (but not Frenchmen). Jean-Baptiste once went without eating for three days when only Indian flesh was available to him.

Pierre, raised by the more pacific Cenis rather than the war-loving Clamcoehs, related how he always lived with the chief and would go to war with the Cenis, scalping enemies and dancing with the other warriors. Yet, Pierre found these people very kind, and he was never maltreated by them. On the contrary, he was defended from any unpleasantness directed towards him.

Although Spain claimed this area, no Spaniard had ever penetrated this far into what would become East Texas, but they had formed expeditions to the area in response to rumors of French incursion. Unfortunately, they arrived long after the massacre. Pierre had gotten wind of their approach but had tried to avoid them having heard of their cruelty. The Spaniards did capture him, however, and had Pierre take them to the Cenis village. There the Spaniards left three missionaries, who worked on compiling a Cenis dictionary.

Pierre came to trust the Spaniards, revealing to them the whereabouts of his siblings with the Clamcoehs. A happy reunion of Pierre, Marie-Madeleine, Lucien, and Robert soon followed. Unfortunately, Jean-Baptiste and Eustache Bréman were not in the village at the time. They would not be rescued for another year. The Indians were reluctant to let the children go, and the Spaniards wished to remain on good terms with them, so the soldiers agreed to pay one horse for each child. The Indians, however, wanted more for Marie-Madeleine as she was taller and older. They had long admired her, especially as she grew into a lovely young woman. Fortunately, Eustache Bréman had been able to save her honor by scaring them into believing her God would take his revenge on them if they assaulted her. Now confronted with losing her for just one horse, the Indians put up a fight. The Spanish soon prevailed in the ensuing battle, which was followed by a peace made over some tobacco and the payment of just the one horse for her. This wasn't merely a financial transaction, however. Jean-Baptiste reported that the Indians wept bitterly at the loss of the children, especially the younger ones, and mourned for a month afterwards. They were sad to see Jean-Baptiste go too in 1691, the following year, when Domingo Teran de los Rios arrived to take him and Eustache to Mexico City as well.

For the next six or seven years, the children were cherished and well-treated by the Spanish viceroy and his wife in Mexico City. Then the family was split up again with the eldest three boys shipped off as soldiers and Marie-Madeleine and Robert sent to Spain with the viceroy. At the time of the interrogations, Pierre and Jean-Baptiste were still feeling this loss and wanting to reunite with their siblings believed to be in Spain. Did this reunion ever occur? We have no direct evidence of it. If it did occur, it was not until at least 1702.

The ultimate fate of the Talons

It does seem, however, that there must have been intervention in Marie-Madeleine's detention in Spain since she is known to have married **Pierre Simon** in Paris, facial tattoos and all, in 1698 or 1699. Her son, **Pierre Simon II**, was born there in 1699. Did she ever return to Québec? We find no record of her, but we know that her son was in Québec by 1718 as a soldier in the company of Merveille. He was married in Charlesbourg on February 10, 1719 to **Marie Charlotte Bouvier**. (Her family was said to be from St-Paul parish in Paris). And Pierre Simon II was still there in 1722, when his son, **Pierre Simon III**, was born on January 22. There is, however, no record of the family in Québec after this birth.[9] Did they return to France when his enlistment was up? In any case, it is gratifying to know that part of this Talon family, formed in Québec and traveling so far, did eventually return to its roots, if only briefly.

As to the boys, Pierre and Jean-Baptiste Talon were sent to Louisiana on October 17, 1699 to assist in expeditions from Mobile to the Rio Grande in Texas. They accompanied Pierre Le Moyne d'Iberville's expedition from January 8, 1700 to 1702. Their tattoos identified them to the tribes as friends. This, and the fact that the boys recalled much of the Indian languages they had learned, furthered the goals of the expedition. Apparently, the boys had still not learned of Marie-Madeleine's return to France and were still determined to find her since, by special order of Pontchartrain, they were allowed to return to Europe in 1702 to "look for their women".[10]

We learn of Pierre again in 1704 when he (and perhaps Jean-Baptiste as well) is said to have been imprisoned in Portugal. Whatever became of Jean-Baptiste after this is not known, but Pierre surfaces again in 1714-15 as a guide and interpreter for Louis Juchereau de Saint-Denis on his historic explorations across Texas to San Juan Bautista (now Guerrero, Coahuila, Mexico). Robert reappears now as well -- for the first time since his trip to Spain in 1696 as a boy of twelve. Now, as a man of thirty, he accompanies his brother Pierre across Texas. (We encounter a familiar name here. It is to Detroit's founder, *Sieur* **Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac**, now Governor of Louisiana, that Pierre reports with a message from Saint-Denis).

Although we hear nothing of Pierre after 1715, Robert is known to have remained in Mobile where he worked as a carpenter, following in the footsteps of the father he never knew. According to a genealogical website,[11] he married **Jeanne Preau** (Prot, Praux), the daughter of **Jean Preau** and **Anne Prevost**. Two children are well-documented: **Jeanne**, born January 5, 1719 (married **Jean Phillippe La Prairie**, one child), and **Marguerite**, born October 3, 1721 (married an Italian, **Jean-Baptiste Montanari** of Parma, and had seven children). Also listed for Robert Talon and Jeanne Preau are an additional five children: Jean-Baptiste, Hélène, Jean, Anne-Jeanne, and Antoine. Robert died in 1745 or 1746 in Mobile, but we know that his branch still survives. A descendant, **Paul C. Newfield III** of Metairie, Louisiana, visited the excavations of Fort Louis in 2000 after remains, possibly those of his ancestress, Isabelle Planteau Talon, were found.[12]

What a long journey has been documented for this Québecois family, which nearly disappeared without a trace -- from the record Gail found of the 17th century confirmation of Lucien Talon to the 21st century electronic postings of his descendants – an incredible story worth finding and telling. You never know what you'll find at the end of those dangling threads!

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[9] G. Moreau-DesHarnais, "Confirmations: Notre-Dame-de-Québec 1 May 1666", ***MHH***, Apr 2008, Vol. 29, #2, p. 66.

[10] Texas Handbook online at http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/TT/fta60.html

[11] http://www-sal.cs.uiuc.edu/~friedman/genealogy/Talon.htm

[12] http://www.CNN.com "Archaeologists unearth bones at French settlement in Texas", posted November 29, 2000.

Partial 1713 Census of Louisbourg, Ile Royale

Jim Simon (simon2mj@comcast.net), Gail Moreau-DesHarnais (gfmoreau1@aol.com), FCHSM members[1]

This partial 1713 census of Louisbourg can be found at the following site:
http://fortress.uccb.ns.ca/default.htm
It is the official research site for the Fortress of Louisbourg National Historic Site of Canada.

At the site, **click** on English. In the left column, under "Research/Genealogy", **click** on "Genealogy." Then scroll down to: Fortress of Louisbourg Census Materials – Instructions: Type in **1713 census** in the "Search all fields all at once" at the bottom of the form. Then **click** on Submit query.

Each name comes up separately. **Click** on next 1 record to get all 121 names that are listed on this site. **Click** on click on below to see the following record, which includes the source of the information. [2]

Occupations listed in the 1713 Louisbourg census (spelling as it appears):

Inspecteur pour les travaux – inspector of works
Chirurgien major – Surgeon major
Me. (maître) constructeur – master builder
Garde magasin – storekeeper or quartermaster
Armurier – arms maker
Calfat – caulker
Tourneur – turner; artisan who makes items that are round, in wood, ivory, horn, and even metals, such as pipes, knife handles, *etc.*
Cloutier – nail maker
Scieur de long – carpenter of long boards
Forgeron – blacksmith
chandronnier – maker of cauldrons or pots and similar kitchen utensils or of iron or copper (*chaudronnier*)
Cordonnier – shoemaker
Sauetier – cobbler (*savetier*)
Mareschal – care taker of horses (*maréchal*)
Menuisier – joiner; wood finisher for articles that are used in homes, such as doors, furniture, *etc.*
Thuillier- briquetier et faiseur de chaux – tilemaker/brickmaker and lime maker
Maçon – builder in stone, plaster, or brick, mason
Charpentier – carpenter
Tonnelier – cooper, barrel maker
Pilote – pilot
Aumônier - chaplain

In this partial census, there are two men who were at Détroit, at various times: the Recollet priest, **Dominique de la Marche** and **Péan** (Hugues Jacques Péan, sieur de Lavaudière).

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[1] Thank you to Suzanne Sommerville for her help in translating the occupations listed above.

[2] *Resenssement* [*sic*] *general de la quantitée de personnes qui Sont Actuellement au Havre St. Louis, a la ration du Roy, tant venues de France, que de plaisance, Cànàdà, et La Cadie.* G1, Volume 466, Pièce 50, 1713. "This census is an abstract and only a portion of the original has been noted here. For details and accuracy, always consult the microfilm copy of the original. Summary of this census: In 1713, immigration to Louisbourg from France, Plaisance, Canada, and Acadia, would number 285 persons. Of these, 160 would be civilians (116 men + 10 women /wives + 23 children + 11 valets) with 125 being others (9 officers + 83 soldiers + 29 artisans, many of whom were soldiers + 1 Inspector of Works + 1 surgeon + 1 *garde magasin* + 1 *aumonier*)."

1713 Census of Louisbourg, Ile Royale

Officers
Duvivier
Depensens
DeLaperelle
DeCouagne
L'Hermitte
De la Ronde
De la Valliere
De Rouville
Péan

Sergeants
La Brie
La Chaume
La Fontainne
de L' Orme

Cadets
Despiet / Lespiet
La Ronde

Military Personel
La Roque, *inspecteur - travaux*
La Grange, *chirurgien major*
Poirier, *me. constructeur*
Carrerot, *garde magasin*
Thomas, *armurier*

Soldiers
Bacanale
Belle fleure
Belle Roze
Champaigne, *calfat*
Châtillor
DuBois
Des Laweirs / Lauziers
Desmoulin
Destouche
Du Chesne
Du four
du Vale, *tourneur*
Durand
Duvergé, *cloutier*
Franc Coeur, *scieur de long*
Gachet
Jobreteau
Joly bois
La Chapelle, *forgeron*
La Comunne

Soldiers
La Coudre
La Fontaine
La France
La Jeunesse
La Montaigne
La Prairie, *forgeron-chandronnier*
La Ramée
La Roche
La Roche
La Roze
La Roze, *cordonnier*
La Tourmente
La Verdure
Laguerre
Lajoie
Langevin, *sauetier*
Langevin
Laramée, *maçon*
Laterreur
Laviolette
Laviolette
Le Breton
Leoveillé
Lesveillé
Leveillé
L'orange
Loudon
Maria, *mareschal*
Marin
Marmande
Marmande
Matiche a terre
Perigord
Parizien
Passe Partout
Picard
Poitevin, *maçon*
Poitevin
Reveille Metin
Rochefort, *tonnelier*
Salômon, *tonnelier*
Sans Soucy
St. Jean
St. Onge
St. Germain, *menuisier*
St. Jacque
St. Jean, *scieur de long*
St. Martin

Soldiers
St. Paul
St. Pierre, *thuilier-briquetier et faiseur de chaux*
St. Amant
Toulouze
Touranjean
Tranchemontaigne
Versaille
Ville Neuve

Civilians
Mme Cahouet, widow of Acadian + 3 children, I valet
Bertrand, son of *habitant* + 1 valet
1 valet of officer Duvivier
1 valet of officer Depensens
3 valets of officer L' Hermitte
wife, child, 3 valets of officer De la Ronde
wife, 2 children, 1 valet of officer De la Valliere
1 child of officer De Rouville
wife (France), 4 children, from Plaisance of Sgt La Chaume
Courtieau, son of *habitants*
Du Chevalier, son of *habitants*, *pilote*
Brisevent, *charpentier*
Du Puids, *charpentier*
La Roche, *charpentier*
La Fontainne, *tailleur*
Dominique, *taillandier*
La Forge, *forgeron*
Dominique de la Marche, Le Rev. Pere, *aumônier*
Leclers, *charpentier*
Du faux, *taillandier*
Lamontaigne, *maçon*
Jean Marc, *maçon*
Mirande, *habitant* + wife, 5 children
Roger, *habitant*
Laforest, *forgeron*
Arcenaux, son of *habitant*
Boudrot, son of *habitant*
Judithe, daughter of *habitant*
Marianne, daughter of *habitant*
wife,1 child of soldier Destouche

Vote Called for By-Laws Changes

The Board of Directors of the French-Canadian Heritage Society of Michigan has approved for your vote a revision of our Society's By-Laws.

This revision removes all mention of chapters and streamlines the Society's organization. Our experience with chapters since the Society's foundation has been mixed. With limited resources and volunteers—as well as having to follow the requirements of our 501(c)3 charity status with the Internal Revenue Service—we have decided that the most prudent course of action is to eliminate the chapters altogether and concentrate on the services the Society offers to all its members.

We realize that the Board must make a special effort to reinforce that we are a Society for all of Michigan so we plan to hold meetings across the state should local members be willing to host them.

We ask that you please review the final revised draft of the By-Laws found on our web site at http://fchsm.habitant.org/Proposed_Revision_By-Laws.pdf. The text marked in blue will be removed and that in red will be added if the vote is affirmative.

This is an Adobe Acrobat file so you will need the free reader to view it. The free reader is available at Adobe. You will find a link to the reader on our web site.

We will ask you to vote on adopting these revised By-Laws at our regular meeting to be held starting at 10:00 a.m., Saturday, November 8, 2008 at the Mt. Clemens Public Library.

Also, we bring to your attention our revision of the language in the By-Laws to bring it up to current practice:

Announcements

Article 3: Membership, Section 3: [Formerly read] Membership dues: "Annual membership fees shall be due and payable by the end of January." It will now read: **"Annual membership renewal fees shall be due and payable by a postmarked date or be subjected to a late fee; the date and fee to be determined by the Board and published in the Society's journal."** This will accurately reflect Board approved practice since January 2006. See Treasurer's Editorial, January 2006 in *MHH*.

From ***Échos généalogiques***, Été 2008: As part of the celebration of the 175th anniversary of Saint-Jérôme in 2009, the Société de Généalogie des Laurentides will produce a book on the history of about 100 families who had an impact on life there. Ideally, they would like to include 175 families in the book. The area covered will be St-Antoine, Bellefeuille and St-Jérôme. Various themes covered in the book will be: "*les pionniers, les industrielles, les syndicalistes, les jurists et magistrates, les médecins, les prélats, les artistes, les commerçants, les politiciens, les philanthropes.*" For each family chosen, a summary will be given of the family's history and accompanied by a genealogical chart. Family photos are welcome. The approximately 350-page book will be edited by la Société de généalogie des Laurentides. It is hoped the book will be ready for *la fête de La famille* at the beginning of May 2009. For more information, contact Michèle Dubuc, in charge of the project, at midubuc@cgocable.ca

The Société franco-ontarienne d'histoire et de généalogie [branch: La Pionnière du sud-Ouest] has moved from Belle River, Ontario, to their new home in the Senior Centre in Puce, Ontario. The Centre is a one-floor red brick former elementary school on the north side of County Road 22. Their genealogical collection is now housed in two spacious first-floor rooms. The new address is 962 County Road 22,

Puce, Ontario. However, their postal address remains the same: C.P. 1021, Belle River, ON N0R 1A0. The new phone number is 519-727-4273.

21 February 2009 – Grand Rapids, Michigan - "Fête de la Culture Française," a French culture festival at the Urban Institute for Contemporary Arts. "The main objective of this festival is to bring all elements of French Culture under one roof with French cuisine, film, art, performance and last but not least, shopping! The festival aims to provide a forum in which students, educators, Francophiles and people with a general interest in French can have an opportunity to meet one another and share their passion for French." Go to the web site http://www.gvsu.edu/mll/frenchfestival for more information.

22-26 April 2009 – Manchester, New Hampshire – The New England Regional Genealogical Consortium (NERGC) 10th Regional Conference. One of the participating societies is the American-Canadian Genealogical Society. Their speaker will be Sylvie Tremblay who will present Quebec land records and the richness of information that can be found in them. The web site is: www.nergc.org

29-31 May 2009 – OGS Conference 2009, "From the Printed Page to the Digital Age", at Sheridan College, Oakville, Ontario. For more information, go to www.ogs.on.ca/conference

13 September 2009 – 250th Anniversary of the Battle of the Plains of Abraham. Patronymic Descendants Rally, Québec City. See www.ccbn-nbc.gc.ca for more details.

The French-Canadian Heritage Society of Michigan announces the sale of a CD "Detroit 1701 – Québec 2008." The CD was produced as part of Gail Moreau-DesHarnais' presentation at Québec on 27 June 2008 during the XXVIIIe Congrès international des sciences généalogique et héraldique 2008: The Meeting of Two Worlds: Quest or Conquest / La rencontre de deux mondes: quête ou conquête.

Détroit 24 July 1701 – Québec 27 June 2008
Contents

7 June 1710 list of inhabitants
1710 Détroit Census (partial list)
1734 Détroit Land Grants (partial list)
1721 Détroit Land Grants (partial list)
1750 Détroit Census
Edward Cicotte Ledger (partial list)
List of Men with Cadillac, 1701
List of Issues of Michigan's Habitant Heritage
Michigan Bibliography
Speech- "The Inhabitants of Détroit 1701-1763"
Power Point of "The Inhabitants of Détroit 1701-1763"
French-Canadian Genealogy – Sources and Resources: Suzanne Boivin Sommerville

Cost: **$5 plus $2 shipping and handling to US addresses.** Add an additional dollar ($1) for mailing to Canada. Send requests to: FCHSM, P. O. Box 1900, Royal Oak, Michigan 48068-1900.

Noted Elsewhere
Pat Miller, Gail Moreau-DesHarnais, FCHSM members

Le Chaînon (Société franco-ontarienne d'histoire et de généalogie, 2445, boulevard Saint-Laurent, Pièce B151-E, Ottawa (Ontario) Canada K1G 6C3; http://www.francogenealogie.com) Volume 26, numéro 3, Été 2008 – "Parc historique de la Huronie: Sainte-Marie among the / au pays des Hurons" by Karin Taylor. "Au service du roi: Jean-Baptiste Leclerc, maître charpentier" by Paul Leclerc. French text.

Mémoires (Société généalogique canadienne-française, 3440, rue Davidson, Montréal (Québec) H1W 2Z5 Canada; http://www.sgcf.com) Volume 59, numéro 2, cahier 256, été 2008. "Paroisses d'origine de quelques soldats périgourdins" by Hubert Charbonneau; "Étienne Blanchard, un Berrichon devenu Québecois" by Josseline Bourgouin; "Les origines d'Anne Brandon, de Sedan, épouse de Pierre Dagenais" by Roland-Yves Gagné, Nadine Gilbert; "Les tutelles et curatelles: une mine de renseignements" by Estelle Brisson, in collaboration with Marie-ÈveVarin. French text.

L'Ancêtre (Société de généalogie de Québec, C. P. 9066, Succ. Sainte-Foy, Québec (Québec) G1V 4A8 Canada; http://www.sgq.qc.ca) Numéro 284, volume 35, Automne 2008 – "Le Chemin du roy:1re partie" by Claude Le May; "L'immigrant Jean Bellan en Nouvelle-France" by Jean-Louis Béland; "Marguerite Bourgeois et la ville de Sens" by Étienne Meunier; "Les biens fanciers de Jean Leclerc – Marie Blanquet" by Rodrigue Leclerc; "Terre de l'ancêtre Mathurin Tessier Sainte-Anne-de-la-Pérade – Lot 170" by G.-Robert Tessier, with the collaboration of Monique Loranger-Tessier; "Les archives vous parlent de ...les archives judiciaries durant le Régime français" by Rénald Lessard. French text.

American-Canadian Genealogist (American-Canadian Genealogical Society, P. O. Box 6478, Manchester, NH 03108-6478; www.acgs.org) Issues #116 & 117, Vol. 34, Number 2 & 3, 2008 – "Not Zacharie Cloutier and Xainte Dupont Again! French-Canadian Genealogy and Genetics" by Muriel Chabot Normand; "Étoile d'Acadie – A Letter to M. Prevost" translated by C. Melvin Surette.

Le Journal (Center for French Colonial Studies, Inc., History Department CM 321, North Central College, 30 North Brainard Street, Naperville, IL 60540-4690; www.noctrl.edu/cfcs) Vol. 24, #3, Summer 2008 – "Investigations in French Colonial Cahokia at the Jarrot Nordique Site (11S1741)" by Patrick R. Durst; "Sources and Resources" by René Chartrand (pertains to French forts and garrisons).

Le Forum (Le Centre Franco-Américain, Université du Maine, Orono, Maine 04469-5719; www.FrancoMaine.org) Printemps/ Spring, Été/Summer, Vol. 33, #4 – "Ma Grand-Mère Sirois And the Value of a Family Genogram" by Annette Paradis King; "The Canadian Census of 1666" by Denise R. Larson; "François Bélanger et Marie Guyon à Beauport (1634-1641) – Did Griffard grant a farm to François Bélanger?" by Jim Bélanger

L'Estuaire Généalogique (Société de Généalogie et d'Archives de Rimouski, 110, rue de l'Évêché Est, Rimouski (Québec) G5L 1X9, (local L 120) Canada; www.sgar.org) Numéro 107, automne 2008 – "Les mercenaries allemands en Nouvelle-France et au Bas-Canada: étude démogénétique" by Christian Allen Drouin, Pierre Rioux. French text.

Echos généalogiques (http://www.genealogie.org/club/sglaurentides; La Société de généalogie des Laurentides, Bibliothèque Charles E. Garneau, 500 boulevard des Laurentides, Saint-Jérôme, Québec J7Z 4M2 Canada) Vol. XXIV, #2, Été 2008 – "L'immigration des familles dans les Laurentides" by Pierrette Thibault. French text.

Cap-Aux-Diamants (revue.cap-aux-diamants@hst.ulaval.ca;C.P. 26, Haute-Ville, Québec, Québec, Canada G1R 4M8) [La Revue d'histoire du Québec] Québec 400 ans histoire et lieux de mémoire. "Stadaconé lieu de 'Demourance' de Donnacona" by Michel Plourde; "Découvertes majeures aux forts et châteaux Saint-Louis" by Jacques Guimont; "370 ans de soins et de prières: le lieu de mémoire habité des Augustines" by Denis Robitaille; "Québec: le génie du lieu" by Luc Noppen, Lucie K. Morisset, Hassoun Karam; "Le Parc Montmorency: un lieu de pouvoir, un lieu de mémoire" by Jean-François Caron; "Nicolas Marsolet, un des premiers habitants de Québec" by Sylvie Tremblay. French text.

French-Canadian Heritage Society of Michigan

Guidelines for Submitting Articles for Publication

The French-Canadian Heritage Society of Michigan welcomes and encourages voluntary submission of articles by members and nonmembers for publication in its quarterly journal, ***Michigan's Habitant Heritage*** (***MHH***). The Society does not offer payment for such articles, but it does offer an avenue of publication to authors who might not otherwise have an opportunity to see their work in print.

Articles should be typed, double spaced on 8-1/2 x 11 white paper, and sent in a full-sized envelope to ***Michigan's Habitant Heritage***, P. O. Box 1900, Royal Oak, MI 48068-1900 – ATTN: Mrs. Gail Moreau-DesHarnais, editor.

To be considered for publication, an article should contain subject matter deemed, in the opinion of the Editorial Board, as appealing to an audience of people interested in broadening and deepening their knowledge of French-Canadian culture, with special emphasis on genealogy, history, folklore, etc.

Articles are chosen for publication solely at the discretion of the Editorial Board, and may be subject to editing and/or alteration to meet space and editorial requirements. Any proposed changes would be made following consultation with the author(s). The author(s) of all articles must identify themselves by name and should include information (*e.g.*, postal or e-mail address, phone number, etc.) on how to contact them in the event of inquiries.

Authors may submit articles that have been published previously, provided (1) that fact is clearly stated at the time the article is submitted to ***MHH*** and (2) the article is accompanied by written permission from the previous publisher. **MHH will never knowingly publish without permission** anything from another currently copyrighted publication. Permission to reproduce any material from ***MHH*** must be secured in writing from the Editor beforehand.

Articles may be of any length sufficient to cover the subject, from a few paragraphs to articles that may require serialization over several issues of the journal. Subject matter may vary from generally light fare, *e.g.* family anecdotes, humor, etc., to scholarly new original research on topics of historical, genealogical, or general cultural interest.

Articles purporting to contain new or researched material **MUST BE THOROUGHLY DOCUMENTED**, *i.e.*, they must clearly cite and give proper credit to all sources, primary or otherwise, copyrighted or not, consulted in their preparation. These articles should be properly footnoted or referenced.

While the Editorial Staff of ***Michigan's Habitant Heritage*** makes every effort to ensure that the information we print is reliable and accurate, the ultimate responsibility for the content of an article remains solely with the author. Neither the Society nor the Editor assumes any responsibility for errors.

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FCHSM Meetings for 2008

Visit our Society web page: http://habitant.org/fchsm

French-Canadian Heritage Society of Michigan meetings are open to the public. For additional information, call (586) 285-9399, (248) 625-4988, (810) 603-1593 or visit our web site. **If unfavorable weather conditions exist (snow or storms), call one of these three numbers or the Mount Clemens Public Library at 586-469-6200 to check if the meeting has been cancelled.**

Saturday, November 8, 2008 – 10:00 a.m. – Mount Clemens Public Library – "Lighthouse Ghost Stories – Part II" - Speaker, Lori Feret.

FCHSM Meetings for 2009

Saturday, January 10, 2009 – 10:00 a.m. – Mount Clemens Public Library – Get Acquainted Meeting and use the FCHSM library. Bring an item, related to your research, to share.

Saturday, March 14, 2009 – 2:00 p.m. - Burton Historical Collection, Detroit Public Library – "Les Habitants de Détroit 1701-1763" – Gail Moreau-DesHarnais. Joint meeting with the Detroit Society for Genealogical Research. FCHSM members will be able to use the facilities of the Burton Historical Collection at no charge on this date, both before and after the meeting.

If you would like to be reminded of upcoming meetings, please contact Peggy Youngs at peggy.youngs@gmail.com or Suzanne Sommerville at s.sommerville@sbcglobal.net

To receive e-mail announcements from the French-Canadian Heritage Society of Michigan, consider subscribing to the Society's automated e-mail list. You will automatically receive e-mails regarding meetings and possible meeting cancellations. This list also provides subscribers with a forum for research-related discussions as well as other announcements of interest to Society members. Subscribing is easy — just visit http://habitant.org/mailman/listinfo/fchsm_habitant.org and follow the simple instructions on the page.

FCHSM is a 501 (c) (3) charitable organization. Your financial support of the FCHSM is welcomed and donations beyond membership dues are tax deductible.