

❖ Sent By The King ❖

Premier Issue - December 1994

La société des Filles du Rot et Soldats du Carignan, Inc. is dedicated to the women and men who played a major role in the growth and settlement of New France. Their courage, independence, and self-sacrifice is evident in the strength of their descendants.

The King's Daughters

Prior to 1663 the majority of women who arrived in Canada were married to one of the settlers or were single women who came looking for a husband. These single women were few in number and often paid their own passage to Canada by a contract of indenture. In 1663, when King Louis XIV became concerned with populating the colony, he directed the recruitment of women to be sent to Canada.

Once chosen, the girl was given passage, in addition to clothing and personal necessities. She was also promised a dowry of 50 livres if she married a soldier or habitant, or 100 livres if she married an officer.

At least 770 women arrived between 1663 and 1673. Their distinction of being a King's Daughter is noted by the marriage contract, which showed the dowry from the King.

MEMBERSHIP

FULL - For direct descendants of a King's Daughter and/or a soldier of the Carignan Regiment.

One-time application fee is \$20.00 US, and annual membership dues are \$10.00 US.

ASSOCIATE - For those searching or who have no direct ancestor.

Annual membership dues are \$10.00 US.

Both memberships include semi-annual newsletter publication.



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The Carignan Regiment

The colonization of Canada was hard and difficult. By 1660 the habitants were requesting help from the King to fight the Iroquois Indians.

Although the Carignan Salières Regiment was only one of approximately 51 regular French regiments who played a major role in the settlement of Canada, these 1200 soldiers, headed by Lt. General Alexandre de Prouville-de Tracy, arrived in Quebec beginning in June, 1665 and ending September 1665.

Once arrived, they received orders to set up a series of forts on the Richelieu River to block the savage onslaughts of the Iroquois. During the campaigns, the Carignan Regiment usually included a large number of French-Canadian militia. These men, if known, should be considered members of the regiment, but they are not.

The soldiers of the Carignan Regiment had a choice of staying in Quebec or returning to France after their service. A third voted to leave Quebec, but the promise of land convinced many to stay. Over 400 members of the Carignan Regiment remained in Quebec, although not all founded families.

Future issues of "Sent By The King" will contain the known soldiers who were part of this Regiment.

From the Presidents

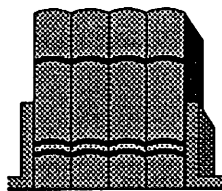
Welcome all. It is so exciting to be part of the birth of a new society, especially one that pays tribute to a group of courageous women, the King's Daughters, and a little known group of brave men, the Carignan Regiment. It is our intention to recognize and honor those incredible people who endured much to create our French Canadian heritage.

We hope to provide an information source for present and future generations, as well as bringing life to a list of names. This can only be accomplished with the help of all of you, the descendants of the King's Daughters and Carignan Regiment Soldiers.

It has taken longer than expected to get the society up and running. We hope you will understand and bear with us during our "growing pains." We would like to ask for your input, ideas, questions, and suggestions. This society is each and everyone of you. So please, if you haven't already done so, fill out your membership application, and send it to David Toupin. If you cannot yet prove your lineage for full membership, you can still join as an associate member, and maybe at a later time become a full member.

So, a heartfelt welcome to all of you. Together we will make "La Société des Filles du Roi et Soldats du Carignan" an organization our ancestors would be proud of.

Sincerely,
Yvonne Weber & Jane Cote



Research Corner

Book Synopsis & Review

By David Toupin

The Good Regiment: The Carignan-Salières Regiment in Canada 1665-1668 by Jack Verney (McGill-Queens University Press, 1991)

A Fresh Look at the Carignan Regiment

The Good Regiment: The Carignan-Salières Regiment in Canada 1665-1668 by Jack Verney is a well-researched work, employing original sources from the period, which takes a critical look at the regiment's activities in and its effect on the colony of New France. It seeks to present an accurate account of events, without the "haze" of idealistic glory in which the Regiment was portrayed, according to author Verney, in earlier versions recounted by Mrs. Sulte, Roy and Malchelosse in their books from the 1920's.

The book makes brief mention of the merger in 1658 of the Carignan Regiment, formed by the House of

Savoy in 1644, and the Salières Regiment, organized by Balthazard during the Thirty-Year War. Military reorganization brought the amalgamated regiment under the direct control of the French Crown, thus joining the most powerful army of the time in Europe.

According to Mr. Verney, the Carignan-Salières Regiment was composed of twenty companies, each having a captain, a lieutenant, an ensign and fifty enlisted men

"...twenty companies of the Carignan-Salières Regiment set out from La Rochelle, France in six ships..."

(including two sergeants, three corporals, five anspeçsades, two drummers, a fife player and a surgeon.) These enlisted infantrymen were volunteers, clothed and fed by their captains from monies provided by King Louis XIV. They were armed (please turn to page 3)

King's Daughters Information Sources

The King's Daughters, Joy Reisinger and Elmer Croteau, (Sparta, WI.: Joy Reisinger 1988.)

Les premiers et les filles du roi à Ville-Marie, Marie-Louise Beaudoin, (Montreal: Soeurs de la Congregation de Notre-Dame, 1971.)

Les filles du roi en Nouvelle-France, Silvio Dumas, (Quebec: La Société Historique de Quebec, 1972.)

The King's Daughters, Our French-Canadian Ancestors, Vol. 1 revised, Thomas J. LaForest, (Palm Harbor, FL: LISI Press, 1993), pp. 5-21.

Filles de Joie or filles du roi, Gustave Lanctôt, (Montreal: Editions du Jour, 1966.)

Les Filles du roi au XVII siècle, Yves Landry (Ottawa: Leméac, 1992)

Stay tuned for other sources and reviews in future issues

Research Corner

A Fresh Look at the Carignan Regiment (con't from page 2)

with the most advanced weapon of the day: the flintlock. Jean-Baptiste Colbert, then Minister of Finance to the King, informed Monsieigneur Laval in March 1664 that the first regiment of French regular troops to set foot in the colony soon would be making its way to New France for the purpose of ending the relentless Iroquois (specifically Mohawk) attacks on the settlers. The author contends that the recent (1663) takeover of the colony's operation by the crown from private interests, more particularly the protection of the fur trade, was the prime motivating factor for this military mission, and not the annual pleas from the colonists for help (which nevertheless appear to have been answered.)

Lieutenant-General Alexandre de Prouville, the 62 year old Marquis de Tracy, as the second highest general in the French army, was to head the expedition. When notified of such in November of 1664, Tracy was in the Antilles with four companies detached from various regiments: the Berthier company from the Allier Regiment; the La Brisandière company (in other sources spelled "La Brisardière") from the Orleans Regiment; the La Durantaye company from the Chambelle Regiment; and the Monteil company from the Poitou Regiment.

(It should be noted here that most of the companies of infantry posted in Canada were named after their captains. By identifying the company in which an ancestor served, one can speculate as to his location at a particular time by learning that of his captain from this book or other sources.)

In the spring, Tracy's troops travelled
(please turn to page 4)

Marie - Madeleine Raclos - Fille du Roi

By Keith Lambert

One of the most interesting stories in my ancestry is that of Nicolas Perrot and his wife Marie-Madeleine Raclos.

Marie-Madeleine was, of course, a King's Daughter. She arrived in the company of her father, Godebon Raclos, and two other sisters; Françoise and Marie (also King's Daughters.) Françoise was the oldest at 18, Marie-Madeleine was perhaps 17 years (she answered that she was 25 years old at the 1681 recording), and Marie 15. Godebon accompanied his daughters on the long voyage to New France probably to assure himself that his daughters were well-settled, and to see that his future sons-in-law would be of good character. They probably arrived in 1671, the year more than 100 King's Daughters arrived in New France.

Marie-Madeleine agreed to marry Nicolas Perrot and a contract was signed on November 11, 1671 (LaRue) at Cap-de-la-Madeleine. Her father was present. She was a jewel, and came with considerable personal belongings. Although we don't know for sure, it's a safe bet to assume she carried the same amount as that of her sisters (Marie brought 1000 livres plus received 100 livres from the King.)

Research reveals that Marie-Madeleine was also due an inheritance from her aunt Colette Raclos. It seems that 10,000 livres was to be divided equally between 5 nieces, (one of whom was Marie-Madeleine.) This was a small fortune, and would under normal circumstances be welcome to both the wife and husband, but in the case of Nicolas Perrot things were always a little different.

Her husband Nicolas was an explorer, and was being pursued by creditors wanting to collect money they invested.

He knew they would seize the money, so he planned to separate their finances, so she could get the money and not worry about it being taken straight away. They hired someone to go to France to get the inheritance for them and upon his return the courier demanded half of the amount as commission. Madeleine attempted to sue him, but one of the creditors discovered what was going on and took Madeleine and Nicolas to court to get the money. They never appeared.

Well, life went on and Nicolas was for the most part out trapping, exploring and trading with the Indians which left Marie-Madeleine alone to raise her family of 11 children.

Marie-Madeleine's problems were only beginning however. On the death of her husband in 1717 she became very depressed. Slowly she slipped away and became mentally ill. Fragments of past memories, both real and imagined came and went for Marie-Madeleine, and her mental health worsened.

The children were faced with making a decision regarding poor Marie-Madeleine. She willed them her belongings and settled in with her daughter, Françoise, who could offer her full time care. She became "like a child," dreaming of far off places and of adventures she wanted to take.

For several years (3 or 4) the children cared for her as she plunged into complete insanity. She died at the age of 74 and was buried 8 July, 1724 in the town of Trois-Rivières.

Although she suffered in the end, she somehow managed to raise 11 children with little help from her husband who was off discovering new territories, and working in the wilderness. Her children obviously cared a great deal
(please turn to page 4)

A Fresh Look at the Carignan Regiment (con't from page 3)

north to Canada to meet up with the Carignan-Salières Regiment. They left the Antilles in two ships: the 800-ton Brèse and the slightly smaller Terron.

Mr. Verney tells us that the twenty companies of the Carignan-Salières Regiment set out from La Rochelle, France in six ships. The 200-ton Dutch ship, the Joyeux Simon, departed with four companies aboard on April 19, 1665 and arrived first in Quebec (City) on June 19, 1665. The Marquis de Tracy and his men arrived next on June 30, 1665. Two royal ships (part of a relatively small French merchant fleet,) the Paix and the Aigle d'Or, set sail May 13, 1665, with the Marquis de Salières and the next eight companies of the Carignan-Salières Regiment on board, and only reached Quebec in the third week of August, clearly after a difficult voyage across the Atlantic.

The Saint-Sebastien and the Justice (also royal ships) departed May 24, 1665 with the remaining eight companies; on board were the new Governor, Daniel de Remy de Courcelle, and the new Intendant of Canada, Jean Talon. After 112 miserable days at sea, these two ships finally arrived in Quebec on September 12th. Author Verney reports that twenty died (probably in the lower decks of the Saint-Sebastien) during the voyage, while 130 were too weak to get ashore on their own upon arrival (of which some 35 may have died.)

In all, some 1200 to 1300 men were dispatched to Canada to fight the Iroquois. The author points out that the regiment's impact on the sparsely populated colony upon arrival is easily imagined: in 1663, the total French population in Canada was only 3035 people, of which 1928 were adults. By 1666, the Carignan-Salières Regiment (which hereafter includes Tracy's four companies) swelled the male population to two-thirds of the total,

though it barely raised the average age (the Canadian average had been 25; that of the troops, 26.)

The officers and soldiers brought plenty of cash (their payroll) into the colony, leading to an end of the barter economy in New France and benefitting the locals. However, the competition brought on by the eventual participation of the troops in the colony's fur trade and trade in consumer goods (which the officers carried with them) was much to the chagrin of the Canadians.

Deployment of the troops took place very soon after their respective, and much applauded, landings in Quebec, writes Mr. Verney, in order to commence building a series of fortifications along the Richelieu River valley southward towards Lake Champlain and Mohawk territory. Also, the immediacy of their departures may have served to relieve crowded conditions created in Quebec by their arrival.

(to be continued in our next issue...)

M.-Madeleine Raclos - Fille du Roi (con't from page 3)

for their mother, and looked after her intently for years under difficult circumstances. While many remember Nicolas Perrot and all he did to expand the boundaries of French Canada, I like to think of his wife, Marie-Madeleine - fille du roi, and all that she did for her family, what she sacrificed, and those children who loved her.

End Notes:

"Memoire sur les Moeurs, Caustumes et Relligion des Sauvages de L'Amerique Septentrionale," Nicolas Perrot, (Montreal, 1973, Éditions Élysée,) p. 301

"Dictionnaire Genealogique des Familles du Quebec," Rene Jette, 1983 (University of Montreal, p. 898.)

"Les filles du roi en Nouvelle-France," Silvio Dumas, p. 54.

"Quelques notes inédites sur Nicolas Perrot et sa Famille," Raymond Douville, 1963, (Cahiers des Dix.)

Etcetera...

ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Board of Directors was held in November. Minutes will be available soon.

PHOTOCOPY FEES

The Board has authorized a 5 cent (per page) fee for photocopies of lineages, original certificates, etc. Contact David Toupin for more information.

ONLY YOU...

Have your special talents that will make this society and newsletter achieve great things (just like your ancestors.) Volunteer today to put your talents to use and help make

La Société des Filles du Roi et Soldats du Carignan an organization to be proud of!!!

DON'T WAIT...!!

To complete your lineage research before becoming a Société member! For \$10.00 US funds you can enjoy Associate member benefits while you are completing your research for full membership.



From The Editor - We Need You!

Do you share our interest in these fascinating ancestors? If so, we need your stories. During the next few issues we will be publishing a list of Carignan Regiment Soldiers and King's Daughters.

Through my own lengthy genealogical research, my family tree has bloomed into the thousands, and is still growing. Only recently (within a year or two) have I identified dozens of King's Daughters and Carignan Regiment Soldiers in those lineages, who stem only from my father who was of French Canadian descent. I was completely oblivious to their existence. If I can identify that many on only one side of my family, then surely many of you have similar hidden treasures in your family's past.

We're looking for interesting stories, letters, and new research projects being undertaken in France, Canada or the U.S. We want to pursue and enlighten our readers as to what life must have been like during those times when the entire colony consisted of but a few thousand rugged individuals.

We plan to set up research teams to investigate and document the lives of some of the King's Daughters and Carignan Soldiers, primarily to provide information to our members, but also to uncover little-known facts and correct errors in research.

You are the ones with the information we need. Don't assume that others have already uncovered it, or expect that story has been told. What good is amassing volumes of research that merely sits on a shelf somewhere?

I'll give an example:

I once posted a story based on my direct-line ancestor, Eustache Lambert on the GENIE service. While assisting

a beginner researching the Lambert surname, I just kind of threw it out there. I must have received E-mail for 3 months from people requesting reposts and supplemental articles!!

My first mistake was holding off for years before telling the story to someone. I just assumed it was of no particular interest. (It had to do with Eustache Lambert who was a 'donne' or lay assistant to the Jesuit Fathers at their mission to the Indians at Fort Sainte-Marie in Ontario in 1648.) I heard from researchers who had ancestors at the same fort, from people interested in the Jesuits, and others interested in the Indian tribes of the times.

"...You are the ones with the information. Don't assume that others have already uncovered it, or that the story has been told..."

My second mistake was assuming that surely, it had been told and re-told before. I didn't want to bore anyone. My information came after writing to the Chamber of Commerce for a history of the area and the re-created fort they've built there now. Since it was so easy to write or call, I assumed that

everyone interested had probably done the same. NOT! Don't make the same mistakes I did. We need your support!

If you have suggestions on what we can do to improve this newsletter or ideas for subjects we've proposed, please write to me. I'd be very interested to hear from you. We welcome all comments, pro and con.

You can write or E-mail me at the following address:

Keith Lambert
917 Chancellor St. SW
Leesburg, VA 22075

Fax: 703 771-8769

Online: KeithL5@aol.com

Or, you can send letters and ideas to any member of the Society.

Many thanks!!

Keith Lambert - Editor

Return the coupon below to receive Soci   application

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Return coupon to :
Michelle Kolbe
6210 W. Desert Hills Dr.
Glendale, AZ 85304-2512



Can We Talk?	Consider Placing Your Advertisement	New Members!
<p>If you're still looking for that elusive King's Daughter or Carignan Regiment Soldier story, or would like to contact others researching the same names, why not try sending your queries here to <i>Sent By The King</i>. We will post queries for any member who wishes to use the service here in this newsletter for free. Our only request is that you please try to limit the number of different queries to three. That way everyone will have the chance to post some names.</p>	<p>Do you want your advertisement to be seen by Genealogical Researchers? Do you have a service or a product you want to advertise?</p> <p>Contact Keith Lambert for more details.</p>	<p>Gilman & Rachel Abar - Benicia, CA Robert Allard - San Dimas, CA Catherine Bondy - Romeo, MI Sunny L. Branch - Longview, TX Charles Danis, Jr. - Longmeadow, MA Raymond Deschenes - Cincinnati, OH Roger E. Durand - Burnsville, MN Marguerite Fontaine - Fair Oaks, CA Janet Ginley - Mesa, AZ Patricia Godette - Hot Springs, AR Wallis Grant - Dearborn, MI Anne Johnson - Kettering, OH Anne LeBlanc Barillas - Pasadena, CA Bette Locke - Modesto, CA Douglas Miller - Saugus, CA Ralph Odette - Columbus, OH Joyce Quenneville Lower - Birmingham, MI Edmond Rapin - Troy, NY Susan Scheffer - Tomball, TX Sally Schloegel - Fountain Hills, AZ Beverly Sherman - Fairfax, VA George Sopp - Woodland Hills, CA Joan Soullier - Cheboygan, MI Danny Stevens - Bremerton, WA Jean Ford Stewart - Cedar Rapids, IA Patricia Zabriskie - Knoxville, TN</p>

Sent By The King

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Inside This Issue

Marie-Madeleine Raclos

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Newsletter of La Société des Filles du Roi et Soldats du Carignan, Inc.

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who played a major role in the growth and settlement of New France.
Their courage, independence, and self-sacrifice
is evident in the strength of their descendants.*

SENT BY THE KING is published twice a year. It is the newsletter of La Société des Filles du Roi et Soldats du Carignan, Inc., a not-for-profit corporation in the State of New York, a tax-exempt charitable organization registered with the IRS and the NYS Dept. of Education, with offices at 9 Croydon Drive, Merrick NY 11566. To contact the editor, write Bev Sherman. For membership applications contact Michelle Kolbe. For questions regarding proof of lineage, our document library and database, and financial statements, contact Dave Toupin, Treasurer and Genealogy Chair. See other columns on this page for addresses and information on Société membership. Everyone is welcome to join.



ADVERTISEMENTS Do you want your advertisement to be seen by genealogical researchers? Do you have a service or a product you want to advertise? Contact Bev Sherman for more details.

QUERY POSTING Looking for an elusive fille or soldat or others researching the same names? Each member is eligible to post three queries per newsletter.

PHOTOCOPY FEES The fee for photocopies of lineages, original certificates, etc. is 5¢ per page. Contact Dave Toupin for more information.

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SENT BY THE KING

Newsletter of La Société des Filles du Roi et Soldats du Carignan, Inc.

Volume II, Issue 2

Fall/Winter 1995

La Société des Filles du Roi et Soldats du Carignan, Inc. is dedicated to the women and men who played a major role in the growth and settlement of New France. Their courage, independence, and self-sacrifice is evident in the strength of their descendants.

Élisabeth Prévost Defends King's Program

The following is a letter published in the Boreal Express in 1672.

Submitted by George A. Sopp

Mr. Editor,

A friend from Paris has sent me excerpts of French poems wherein are stereotyped the character of the young women who emigrated to New-France. How shocked I was to see that many Parisians considered us women of ill repute! A few years ago the Sieur de Saint-Amant, whom I do not have the dishonor of knowing, wrote a short poem containing as many lies as rhymes:

*"Farewell, panderers and
wenches*

*Shortly, you and your
protectors*

Will be from France banished

To go plant colonies

*Somewhere in a distant
Canada..."*

I have only been in New-France since last year. I came over with a group of one hundred and fifty young women. I can assure you that women of ill repute would hardly accept the rigorous lifestyle we contend with here.

That France ships out women

of ill repute to the French Antilles is certainly true; but the authorities of New-France have never accepted this kind of traffic.

Having in front of me the words of Pierre Boucher, former governor of Trois-Rivières, I cannot resist the temptation of reading them to you:

"It is not true that these kinds of girls come here. Those who speak of our women in this fashion are under a great misapprehension and they have mistaken the Islands of Saint-Christophe and Martinique for New-France; if some have come here, we have not recognized them as such. Before they were allowed to board ship for passage to New France, some member of their family or a friend had to vouch for their good character. If perchance some girls did arrive here and were so identified or if they misbehaved while aboard ship on their way here, they were returned to France."

I hope, Mr. Editor, that your newspaper will do its best to silence these malicious wagging tongues who are giving New-France a reputation she does not deserve.

Yours, Élisabeth Prévost

Villemarie, 1672

Editor's Note:

It must be remembered that no printing took place in Canada until after the British conquest in 1760. All publications were printed in France and shipped to the colony. Also, Villemarie was the early name for Montréal.

Élisabeth Prévost was a Fille du roi from the parish of St-Nicolas in the archdiocese of Rouen, in Normandy, France. The daughter of the late Adrien Prévost and Marie LeBlond, she was born about 1646, and arrived in New France in 1671. Élisabeth married Jean François Foucault on November 14, 1671 in Québec. The marriage contract was entered into before notary Becquet on November 8, 1671. Élisabeth brought 300 livres of property into the marriage plus a royal dowry of 50 livres.

Her sister, Marguerite, was also a fille du roi and arrived in Canada prior to Élisabeth. Marguerite married Martin Poisson in 1669. Élisabeth was laid to rest on January 4, 1722 in Trois-Rivières, where she and Jean François had settled.

Their children were: 1. Denis, born 1672, who married Catherine Pelletier in 1697; 2. Élisabeth, born 1674, who died prior to the 1681 census; 3. Gabrielle, born about 1677, who married René Lefebvre in 1700; 4. Françoise, born 1679, who married Jean François Lemire in 1701; 5. Jean Baptiste, born 1682, who married Marguerite Bergeron in 1708.

References

René Jetté, *Dictionnaire des familles du Québec*, 1983.

Yves Landry, *Les Filles du roi au xvii^{ème} siècle*, 1992.

From the President

How time flies when you're having fun!! We are now in our second year and I'm pleased to say we continue to grow at a steady rate. With your continued help and interest each year will be better than the last.

Dues for 1996 are now due. The membership year runs from November 1st to October 31st of each year. Members joining after September 1st are given membership for the following year.

Encourage your friends and relatives who procrastinate about joining as full members because they haven't finished working on their lineage to become Associate Members as they continue to research—who knows something in the newsletter may be the key they need to finish!!

Another benefit for the full members is that any direct relative of yours may join on your membership for a reduced amount of \$10 application fee and \$10 dues.

The 1995 Annual Meeting will be held commencing October 20, 1995 via e-mail and the internet. All members are invited to attend but only full members have the right to vote. This will be a new and exciting experience for all of us. If you would like to "attend," please let me or Dave Toupin know before October 19, 1995.

The meeting will be somewhat closed in the sense that there will not be the opportunity for real discussion. You are encouraged to contact any officer at any time with matters you would like to discuss. We look forward to learning your ideas and opinions on the direction of our group. Join in on-line if you can or write me.

We are also in need of a publicity chairman. If you would like to volunteer your time and energy getting the word out about La Société des Filles du Roi et Soldats du Carignan, please contact one of the directors.

Yvonne Weber

From the Editor

This issue highlights three couples--Nicolas Audet & Madeleine Després, Louis Bolduc & Elisabeth Hubert, and Pierre Morin & Catherine Lemesle.

Taking advantage of the Society's new policy on discounted fees for close relatives of members, I gave my niece, Karen, a gift membership to the Society, connecting her to my certified "Audet" lineage. It was easy to do. I sent Treasurer Dave Toupin a \$20 check (\$10 off the regular fee), along with copies of birth certificates for both my niece and my brother (linking her to my line).

Member Roger LeBrun asked if we knew anything about his ancestor, Louis Bolduc. Roger had just submitted his documentation for certification of his Bolduc-Hubert line. Finding bits and pieces in several books, I learned more of the early history of Quebec in the process. I enjoyed the search, and hope you do too. Roger's Bolduc line will be published in the next issue.

Another member, Ray Deschenes, recently received certification of his Morin- Lemesle line. At the time, he mentioned having a copy of his grandfather Morin's diary. His mother had translated the original French entries a few years back plus had inserted information she remembered

her father telling her. The opening chapter of the diary with an intriguing description of his early home is published in this issue.

Ray Deschenes also told me about the homepage of the University of Montreal. It has several topics on French Canadian genealogy. I also discovered the homepage of the Library of Congress which has an interesting exhibit on French Culture.

This newsletter will be as good as you help us make it. Please let us hear from you—what you enjoy, what you dislike; what you want to see in future issues.

Finally, the agenda of the upcoming Annual Meeting of the Society (commencing October 20th) is listed in this issue. Look forward to "seeing" you then.

Beu Sherman



"The stoutest were chosen first, during the course of brief visits in the house borrowed for this purpose by Mme de la Peltrie. It is better that they are beefy in order to withstand the harshness of the climate, so they say..." Anne Hébert, referring to the selection process used by the future spouses of the Filles du roi.

The Puzzle of Nicolas Audet dit LaPointe

Was he a Carignan soldier?

When looking over the roll of the Carignan-Salières Regiment, an entry appears for "Nicolas Audet dit Lapointe" in the Monteil Company (1). This soldier is said to have arrived in 1665 with the Regiment, and settled in Canada in 1668 after leaving the infantry.

René Jetté's *Dictionnaire* lists only one Nicolas Audet dit Lapointe (2), along with his children, and only one other Lapointe (3), who was a laborer and aged 27 in Beaupré at the 1666 census. Is the Nicolas Audet listed in Jetté, the same person as that on the Regiment's roll?

Jetté has found that Nicolas Audet was confirmed in Québec on March 23, 1664, over a year prior to the Regiment's arrival in New France (4). Could this be a rare recording of a Canadian habitant as a Carignan soldier? Also, LaForest has noted that there is a record of Nicolas working on a farm owned by Bishop Laval at Saint-Joachim at the time of the 1666 census (5). Is this the individual that Jetté has cited as a laborer named "Lapointe", a different person than Nicolas Audet? Apparently, this farm worker was also a porter at the Bishop's château in 1668 (6). But a Carignan soldier would have served in the infantry from 1665 until 1668!

The mystery continues to this day. A Nicolas Audet dit Lapointe did marry fille du roi Madeleine Després on 15 September 1670 at Sainte-Famille. They entered into a marriage contract before notary Romain Becquet (2). The contract noted that the bride was sponsored by Anne Gagné and Elisabeth Étienne, who were responsible for many of the fille du roi at that time (5). Madeleine had arrived that year from France at age 17, and brought property to the marriage worth 200 livres in addition to the dowry from the King valued at 50 livres (7). They settled in the house that Nicolas had built on the Ile d'Orléans (5).

Nicolas was born about 1641 in St-Pierre-de-Maille, Montmorillon, Poitiers, in Poitou. He was the son of Innocent and his wife, Vincente Riene. Madeleine was

also an educated girl, born to François and Madeleine Legrand about 1653 (7).

The couple did well in the colony. Nicolas' original concession of land from Bishop Laval (assuming that this is the same person), grew from three arpents to a land holding of fifteen arpents in 1681, and eventually seventy-five arpents by the time of the inventory after his death on December 9, 1700 (5). Madeleine was buried next to him in the cemetery in St-Jean on December 19, 1712, after "three days of illness" (2, 7).

Nicolas and Madeleine were the proud parents of twelve children. Ten went on to marry in the colony while two died in infancy (2). Here is a listing of the children (2):

1. Nicolas, b. 1671, d. before 1681.
2. Nicolas, b. 1672, d. before 1681.
3. Pierre, b. 1674, d. 1715, m. 1698 Marie Dumas.
4. Jean Baptiste, b. 1675, d. 1728, m. 1708 Marie Louise Godbout.
5. Madeleine, b. 1677, m. 1697 Jean Pouliot.
6. Joseph, b. about 1678, m. 1703 Jeanne Pouliot.
7. Nicolas, b. 1680, m. 1697 Marie Louise Chabot.
8. Marie, b. 1682, m. 1702 Maurice Crepeau.
9. François, b. 1684, m. 1709 Marguerite Bernard.
10. Marguerite, b. 1686, m. 1722 Louis Emery.
11. Innocent, b. 1689, m. 1710 Geneviève Lemelin.
12. Joachim, b. about 1691, m. 1716 Louise Roberge.

References

1. Jack Verney, *The Good Regiment*, 1991; p. 175.
2. René Jetté, *Dictionnaire généalogique des familles du Québec*, 1983; p. 30.
3. Ibid., p. 650.
4. Ibid., p. 30.
5. Thomas Laforest, *Our French-Canadian Ancestors*, Volume I, pp. 23-29.
6. Ibid, p. 24.
7. Yves Landry, *Les Filles du roi au xvii^e siècle*, 1992; p. 306.

"His Majesty has resolved to send a good regiment of infantry to Canada at the end of this year, or in the month of February next, in order to destroy these barbarians [the Iroquois] completely." Jean-Baptiste Colbert, Minister of Finance, March 18, 1664 (in a letter to Bishop de Laval regarding the impending voyage of the Carignan Regiment).

Member Lineages

*** Nicolas Audet dit LaPointe, b. about 1639, d. 9-Dec-1700,
m. 15-Sep-1670, Madeleine Després, b. about 1656, d. 18-Dec-1712.**

- . * Pierre Audet, b. about 1674, d. 14-May-1715, m. 3-Feb-1698,
Marie Dumas, b. 28-Oct-1680, d. 14-May-1715.
- . . * Marie Madeleine Audet, b. 13-Mar-1702, m. 11-Feb-1726,
Pierre Therrien, b. 31-Oct-1699.
- . . . * Pierre Noel Therrien, m. 14-Apr-1755, Marie Marthe Destroismaisons.
- * Suzanne Therrien, m. 16-Feb-1789, Jacques Audet.
- * Suzanne Audet, m. 29-Sep-1806, Jacques Boudreau.
- * Edmund Boudreau, b. 1829, d. 1909, m. 8-Aug-1853,
Hermine Potvin, b. 1835, d. 1898.
- * Malvina Boudreau, b. Jul-1854, d. 1905, m. 18-Feb-1873,
Jules Moreau, b. May-1851, d. 1911.
- * Marie Rose Moreau, b. 2-Jan-1874, d. 22-Jun-1947, m. 7-Jun-1892,
Joseph DuBois, b. 8-Dec-1870, d. 4-Jun-1951.
- * Josephat Arthur DuBois, b. 22-Dec-1904, d. 4-Apr-1981, m. 2-Jan-1934,
Irene Evelyn Kleiner, b. 19-Jan-1912.
- * Joseph Jay DuBois, b. 27-Jan-1942, m. 21-Aug-1965,
Joan Marie Brodalski, b. 17-Jul-1941.
- * Karen Suzanne DuBois, b. 18-Apr-1969, m. 29-May-1993,
Patrick Kelly, b. 24-Aug-1968.

- . * Joseph Audet dit LaPointe, b. about 1678, d. about 1733, m. 5-Nov-1703,
Jeanne Pouliot, b. 7-Oct-1678, d. 1759.
- . . * Marie Jeanne Audet dit LaPointe, m. 1731, Ignace François Moreau, b. 1700.
- . . . * Jean Moreau, m. 12-Jan-1761, m Louise Brodeur.
- * Raphael Moreau, m. 20-Jan-1794, Marguerite Tremblay.
- * Raphael Moreau, m. 21-Jul-1840, Domitilde Normandin.
- * Jules Moreau, b. May 1851, d. 1911, m. 18-Feb-1873,
Malvina Boudreau, b. Jul-1854, d. 1905.
- * (Continued under Pierre Audet).

- . * Innocent (dit LaPointe) Audet, b. about 1689, m. 12-Nov-1710,
Geneviève Lemelin, b. 1694.
- . . * Joseph Audet, m. 9-Nov-1744, Marie Suzanne Artault, b. 18-Mar-1725.
- . . . * Jacques Audet, m. 16-Feb-1789, Suzanne Therrien.
- * (Continued under Pierre Audet).

"When the expedition against the Iroquois is over, the king wishes that the said Sieur Talon invite the soldiers of the Carignan Regiment, as well as those of the four infantry companies that first went to America under the command of the Sieur de Tracy, to remain in the country by giving them a small gratuity, in the name of His Majesty, to provide them with more of the means needed to establish themselves there." Royal Memorandum of King Louis XIV to Jean Talon, 27-Mar-1665.

Louis Bolduc & Élisabeth Hubert

Editor: There are many interesting stories among our ancestors, the filles du roi and the veterans of the Carignan-Salières Regiment, but few exemplify the meteoric rise and fall of Louis Bolduc and his wife, Élisabeth Hubert.

Louis Bolduc was a soldier in the Grandfontaine Company of the Carignan Regiment, led by Captain Hector d'Andigne de Grandfontaine. He had enlisted at age 17, being listed on the roll of the Regiment variously as "Boulduc" or "Bosleduc." The Grandfontaine Company sailed from Dieppe on May 13, 1665 in a 400 ton caravel.

The troops arrived in Québec on August 18, 1665. The Grandfontaine Company was among the companies ordered to the Richelieu River valley to stop the Iroquois from using the river in their attempts to attack Montréal and Trois-Rivières. The men built Fort Ste-Thérèse on the riverbank and then a road to connect it with Fort St-Louis, prior to returning to Québec for the winter.

Nearly two years later, in the port of Dieppe, on June 17, 1667, 16 year old Élisabeth Hubert was one of 20 young women who took the bold step of signing a notarized document formally protesting the conditions that she and her fellow "Filles du roi" were subjected to by the Compagnie des Indes Occidentales. This was the outfit transporting the pupils of the King through France and overseas to Canada. Only 14 of these women eventually made it to Québec.

Louis Bolduc had been born about 1649 to apothecary shopkeeper, Pierre Bolduc, and Gillette Pijart. The family lived on Rue Saint-Jacques in Paris. Young Louis was literate, and had a distinguished family. Two of his mother's brothers were Jesuit priests in Canada. Pierre and Claude Pijart arrived in the colony in 1635 and 1637, respectively. His brother, Simon was a pharmacist to the Queen of Spain. He was later a Judicial Magistrate in Paris and the proud holder of several titles of nobility.

Élisabeth was born about 1651 to Claude Hubert and Isabelle Fontaine. They lived in the St-Gervais parish in Paris. Claude had been a procurator to the Parliament of Paris, and was deceased upon her emigration to New France. Élisabeth was literate and was described as "une fille de qualité." She may have been related to another fille du roi, Anne Thirement, daughter of Jacques Thirement and Marie Hubert of Paris. Although no proof to such link has been discovered, the two women were part of each

other's lives in New France. Anne signed her marriage contract in Élisabeth's house after the arriving in Québec three years after Élisabeth. Anne also served as godmother to two of Élisabeth's children while Élisabeth was the godmother to one of Anne's children.

In 1668, Louis elected to stay in Canada upon his discharge from the Regiment. On August 8, 1668, 20 year old Louis signed a marriage contract with 17 year old Élisabeth before notary Lecomte. The bride brought a dowry of 400 livres in the form of "furniture, clothing, rings and jewels." The Lieutenant-Governor, the Chevalier de Grandfontaine and Jean Talon, the administrator of the colony were among the group of witnesses present. They were married in a church in Québec on August 20, 1668.

Not long after, on October 7, 1669, Louis bought a farm from Jacques Bédard in Charlesbourg for 800 livres. It consisted of 40 arpents of land and was located between the lands of Jacques Galemeau and Michel Chrétien. He then proceeded to mortgage the property and borrow money from several different people. The farm was sold on August 26, 1674, to Jean Delquel dit LeBrèche for 850 livres in favor of a move to the "city."

Louis and Élisabeth proceeded to lease a house in the lower town of Québec. The following year, they leased a house in the upper town. Notary Rageot referred to Louis in this contract as a "Bourgeois de cette ville." This title, given him the previous year by official act, admitted him to the middle class of the colony.

Further honors soon followed. On August 16, 1676, Louis was appointed Counsellor and Procurator of the "Prévôté de Québec" by order of the King, under the rule of Governor General Frontenac. He was charged with the investigation of civil and criminal matters before the Sovereign Council of the colony, along with the Lieutenant Governor and the registrar, and drew a handsome annual salary of 300 livres. This was certainly a choice position of prestige and power in the colonial society!

But unfortunately Louis' devotion to the scheming Frontenac, including his role as an informant to the Governor regarding the activities of the Council, resulted in his downfall. When Frontenac returned to France, Louis lost the protection of his powerful ally. The Council members began to attack Louis in order to seek revenge against the vindictive, absent Governor.

On April 30, 1681, Louis was suspended from his duties by the Sovereign Council. At that time, the census recorded

Continued on page 6

Louis Bolduc & Elisabeth Hubert (cont'd from page 5)

Louis as being 32 years of age, living with his wife and six children in Québec, along with his 2 cows and a firearm. However by 1684, though only after Frontenac's return to Québec, Louis Bolduc was restored to his position of power. Finally, on June 4, 1686, the King officially terminated Louis' appointment as Procurator.

Perhaps anticipating the end, Élisabeth had voyaged back to France the previous year. Defeated, Louis joined her in 1686. There is no record of when or where either Louis or Élisabeth died. It is believed that Élisabeth died before November 7, 1701 at St-Joachim parish, and that Louis died between February 2, 1700 and November 7, 1701 in Paris. However, their children remained in New France where they and their descendants thrived. Their children were:

1. Louis, b. 1669, m. 1697 Louise Caron.
2. Marie-Anne, b. 1670, (1) m. 1690 Jean Marsolet, (2) m. 1716 Jean Prémont.
3. Louis, b. 1672 (a twin), d. before the 1681 census.
4. Jacques, b. 1672 (a twin), m. 1701 Marie-Anne Racine.
5. René, b. 1674, (1) m. 1700 Marie-Anne Gravel, (2) m.

On-Line Research

One of the joys of having a computer is the ability to access bulletin boards and databases, and to contact interest groups to research ancestors. Much information is out there, and it's simply a matter of discovering how to get to it.

Last month, this newsletter published the URL for S.A.D., the Society of Acadian Descendants, founded by member Peter Berlo. In this issue, two additional URLs are discussed.

Member Ray Deschenes informs us of a site for Quebec genealogy, which can be read in French or English.

<http://www.UMontreal.ca:80/>

This URL is the homepage of the University of Montreal. It provides easy access to other homepages, providing maps, old photographs of Montreal and Quebec City, as well as tourist information and addresses of sites of interest. The list of genealogical books is particularly good with helpful comments on most entries.

The database known as "Le Parchemin", located under the heading for Quebec genealogy for the period 1608-1765, displays a summary of all notarized acts for that era. It is

- 1711 Louise Sénard, (3) m. 1717 Marguerite Malboeuf.
 6. Marie-Ursule, b. 1675, m. (1) 1692 Henri Brault, (2) m. 1700 Jean Drapeau, (3) m. Richard Tailleur.
 7. Louise, b. 1677, d. after 1681 census.

Louis' distinguished ancestry:

1. Louis Bolduc, b. 1648, d. about 1701, m. 20-Aug-1668 Élisabeth Hubert, b. 1651.
2. Pierre Bolduc, b. 1622, d. 14-May-1670, m. 27-Dec-1639 Gilette Pijart.
3. Gilette Pijart, b. 1624.
4. Loys Baulduc, m. Aug, 1595 Françoise LeBrun.
5. Françoise LeBrun.
8. Simon Boulduc, b. about 1545, m. Jacqueline Debonnaire.
9. Jacqueline Debonnaire.
16. Lambert Baulduc, b. about 1520.

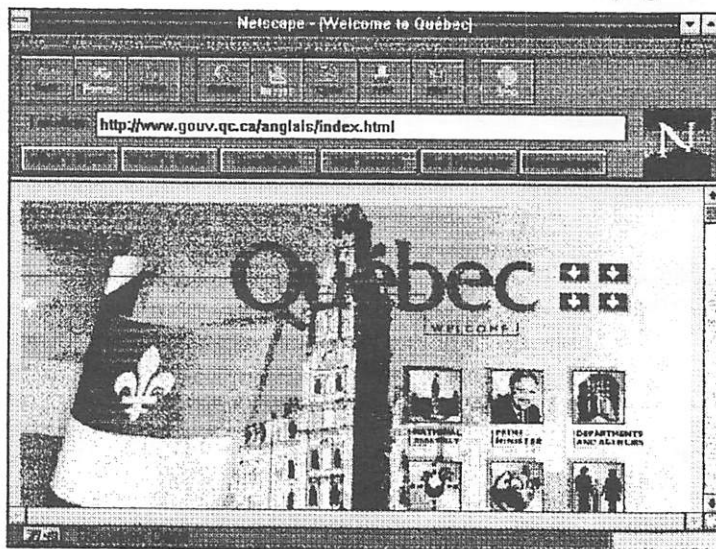
References

1. Silvio Dumas, *Les Filles du roi en Nouvelle-France*, p. 259
2. René Jetté, *Dictionnaire généalogique des familles du Québec des origines à 1730*, 1983, pp. 124, 886, 916.
3. Thomas J. LaForest, *Our French-Canadian Ancestors*, Volume II, 1990, pp. 27-35.
4. Landry, *Les Filles du roi au xvii^{ème} siècle*, 1992, p. 326.

available at several sites including the University of Montréal and several libraries. If any of you have accessed this database on-line, please share how you did it with the membership.

For those who are not familiar with Canadian history, the option entitled "The History of Quebec in a Few Paragraphs" is a good start for beginners. On one printed page are the highlights of European history in Quebec from 1534 to the present day. The Quebec flag appears on most pages (see below). The view of the older section of Quebec City (shown on the next page) is but one of

continued on page 10



Pierre Morin & Catherine Lemesle

Fille du roi Catherine Lemesle was born about 1646 in St-Pierre-du-Chatel, Rouen, Normandy. Her parents were the late Jean and Marguerite Renard. Jean was of the bourgeois class and a merchant. Catherine arrived in Canada in 1671. Catherine died before 1721 in Quebec.

On June 13, 1672, she married Pierre Morin in Québec. As was the custom, they appeared before notary Gilles Rageot on June 4, 1672, and entered into a marriage contract. The contract states that she brought property worth 50 livres into the marriage, along with a dowry from the King valued at 50 livres.

Pierre Morin was one of several men with the Morin name arriving and settling in New France. Pierre was the son of the late Jacques and late Hilaire Guéry from St-Étienne de Brillouet, Fontenay-le-Comte, Luçon, Poitou. He was confirmed in Quebec on April 8, 1670. He was 56 years old when he died on December 12, 1706 at the

Hôtel-Dieu in Québec.

Pierre and Catherine produced eight children:

1. Marie Anne, b. 1673, m. 1691 Guillaume Deguise.
2. Jean, b. 1676, d. 1687.
3. Pierre, b. about 1677.
4. Louise, b. 1678, m. 1699 Jacques Payan, (marriage contract annuled in 1695 with Léonard Charron).
5. Joseph, b. 1682, m. 1704 Marie Anne Brideau.
6. Jeanne, b. 1685, m. 1711, Jean LeGris.
7. Marie Madeleine, b. 1687, d. 1689.
8. Pierre Jean, b. 1690, m. 1721, Marie Louise Bezeau.

References

1. Silvio Dumas, *Les Filles du roi en Nouvelle-France*, 1972, p. 281.
2. René Jetté, *Dictionnaire Généalogique des familles du Québec des origines à 1730*, 1983, pp. 834-6.
3. Yves Landry, *Les Filles du roi au xvii^eème siècle*, 1972, p. 339.

Member Lineages

*** Pierre Morin, b. about 1650, d. 12-Dec-1706, m. 13-Jun-1672, Catherine Lemesle, b. about 1646, d. after 1721.**

- * Pierre Jean Morin, b. 17-Oct-1690, m. 29-Jun-1721, Marie Louise Bezeau, d. 1742.
- * Pierre Marie Morin, b. 5-Oct-1723, m. 14-Feb-1763, Thérèse Robert dit St-Amand.
- * Joseph Morin, b. 15-Feb-1764, m. 2-Feb-1795, Marie Louise Belisle.
- * Joseph Morin, b. Aug 1802, m. 12-Dec-1822, Eulaie Paquin.
- * Joseph Olivier Morin, b. Aug 1824, m. 9-Feb-1847, Marie Hortense Nault.
- * Charles Napoleon Morin, b. 9-Jul-1849, d. 4-Jul-1922, m. 15-Feb-1887, Marie Victoria Schiller, b. 11-May-1859, d. 17-Nov-1916.
- * Clara Leona Morin, b. 24-Feb-1891, d. 24-Jul-1973, m. 15-Nov-1915, Alexandre Eugene Deschenes, b. Apr 26 1890, d. Feb 26 1971.
- * Raymond Joseph Deschenes, b. 6-May-1922, m. 30-Oct-1943, Dorice Marie Anderson, b. Apr 09 1921.

Wanted: Publicity Chairman

The Société is growing and needs someone to take over the responsibility of publicizing our group to the world.
Please contact one of the officers if you are interested in helping.

From the Diary of Charles Napoleon Morin *as submitted by Raymond J. Deschenes*

I was born in Deschambault in the province of Quebec in Canada on July 9, 1849. I was the oldest of fourteen children, and was given the name of Charles Napoleon Morin in baptism.

My father, Joseph Oliver Morin married my mother, Hortense Nault, February 9, 1847. He was a farmer as had been the long line of Morins before him.

This farm was located at the foot of a hill about one-fourth of a mile outside the town of Deschambault. The house was located where there was a good view of the St. Lawrence River which flowed about a quarter of a mile away.

The house which I was born in had originally been a fort built by the English during the wars between the French and the English.

The house was built of field stones with walls three feet thick. The cellar had been built for an ammunition cache and had four rooms with walls of stone six feet thick connected to each other by heavy wooden doors. Ammunition and gun powder were stored in here and used to fire on the enemy ships sailing the St. Lawrence below the hill. This house commanded an unobstructed view of the river. A ship sailing past was an easy target to fire at.

As children, we unearthed many cannon balls about six inches in diameter embedded in the ground around the house.

Nevertheless, this building which was later to be my home stood all these years. My father had inherited it from his father which was a tradition of the early French settlers of Canada. The oldest son of the next generation always became the next in line to become the possessor of this father's estate.

The beams in the original part of the house which supported the ceiling were twelve inches square and about thirty feet long. This room was about 18 feet across and this served as a kitchen, dining room, and living room. An immense fireplace was on the north side of the room but when I was a child it had been boarded up. A wood burning cooking and heating stove had replaced the fireplace, being more modern and giving better facilities, especially for cooking.

Four bedrooms had been added on the south side of the house. On the north west side had been built a wood

shed, granary, barn, chicken house, and at the very rear, a pig sty. We could step out of our back kitchen door and without stepping outside attend to all our chores on a farm. These buildings all had outside doors, too. There was a central runway connecting all these buildings with a long roof covering them all.

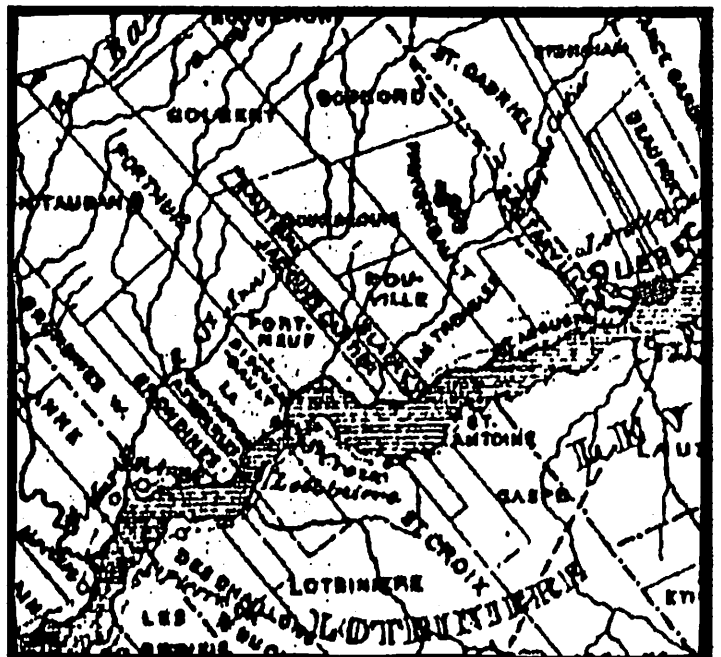
I stayed home until I was sixteen years old, being the oldest of the fourteen children and helping my father on the farm. I had quit school when I was twelve years old in order to do this and knew nothing but farm work.

My ambition was to become a carpenter and eventually an architect because I was interested in building and the drawing of plans. My father sent me to a man by the name of Joseph Proulx, a carpenter, to learn the trade. After working with him for seven weeks and without wages, he sent me home saying I had no aptitude for this kind of work. This was the year 1865.

In 1866, my mother's uncle by the name of Louis Nault signed a contract to build two houses at St. Albans some distance from Deschambault. I worked three months with this outfit and then returned home once more.

On September 22, 1866, I obtained permission from my father to go to Montreal to look for work.

Editor's Note: The diary will be continued in later issues.



From Maclear & Co.'s Canadian Almanac for the Year 1856, p. 6

Benefits of Full Membership in the Société

The benefits of Full Membership in La Société des Filles du roi et soldats du Carignan, Inc. include the receipt of a certificate of lineage suitable for framing, naming your qualifying ancestor, and possession of full voting rights in the Société. And as all members do, you will have access to the collection of copies of original records and the database of lineages, and receive the bi-annual newsletter.

You can obtain Full Membership in La Société des Filles du roi et soldats du Carignan by the preparation and submission of a lineage connecting you directly to an ancestor who was either a Fille du roi or a soldier of the Carignan-Salières Regiment (including the four Companies that accompanied the Marquis de Tracy). You also must include supporting documentation with your application.

Many applicants ask about the nature of this documentation. To support your application for Full Membership, a copy of one or more records or other documents must be attached, proving the connection from one generation to the previous generation. This source document could be a copy of an original record, such as a marriage record or certificate, a marriage contract, a baptismal or birth certificate, a death or burial record, or other records such as immigration, military, notarial or census records, etc.

Or, it could be an entry in a secondary source, such as a parish repertory of one of the above records, or the works of René, Jetté, Msgr. Tanguay, Drouin, Loiselle, etc. The work of another researcher is generally not sufficient. We encourage the use of original records, in order to increase reliability and for the benefit of our collection of records.

The best source for the confirmation of one generation's

connection to the previous generation, is the marriage record of a French-Canadian in Quebec. In most cases, this record will list the names of the parents of the bride and groom, including maiden names for the women.

In addition, your original ancestor in Canada must be certified to be a Fille du roi or a veteran of the Carignan Regiment. Currently, the source books being employed for this purpose are Yves Landry's "Les Filles du roi au xvii^e siècle" (1992) and Jack Verney's roll of the regiment in "The Good Regiment" (1991), which represent the latest research on the subject. "The King's Daughters" (1988) by Reisinger and Courteau may also be used, but Landry's publication will be employed to resolve any conflict.

The requirement of documentation is not meant to question your lineage. Rather, it ensures the integrity of our certification process, and permits us to maintain our status as a heritage society.

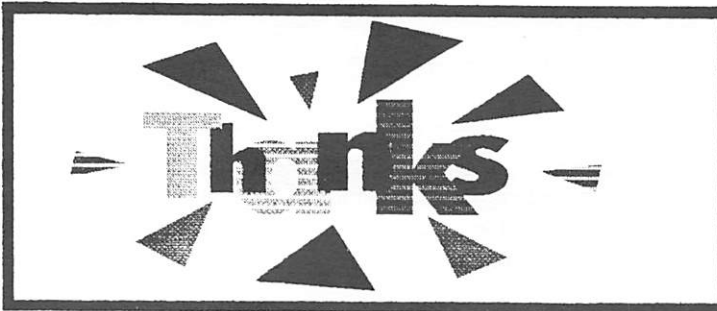
If you need any assistance in your work, or if you have any question regarding this process, please contact the Société's Genealogy Committee Chairperson, David Toupin, either at 9 Croydon Drive, Merrick, NY 11566-2303, or at wvbx90a@prodigy.com.



"Some years after [my first voyage to France in 1658-1659], approximately seventeen Filles du roi arrived [in Montreal], whom I went to fetch at the water's edge, believing that we must open the door of the Virgin Mary's house to all the girls. Our home was small; we made the little house that had been purchased from [André Charly sieur de] Saint-Ange comfortable, and I lived with them; and I was obliged to stay there because this was to form families."

Mother Marguerite Bourgeoys, *Écrits autographes* (1697-1698)

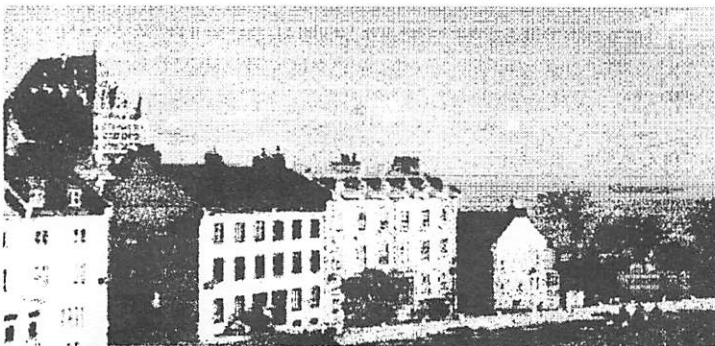
Editor's note: Mother Marguerite Bourgeoys was the founder of the congregation de Notre-Dame de Ville-Marie. The is the first record of the use of the term "Fille du roi" in reference to the women sponsored by King Louis XIV to settle in New France from 1663 to 1673.



THANKS to the many members who have sent in their membership renewal. For those who have yet to do so, now is a good time to mail in your check.

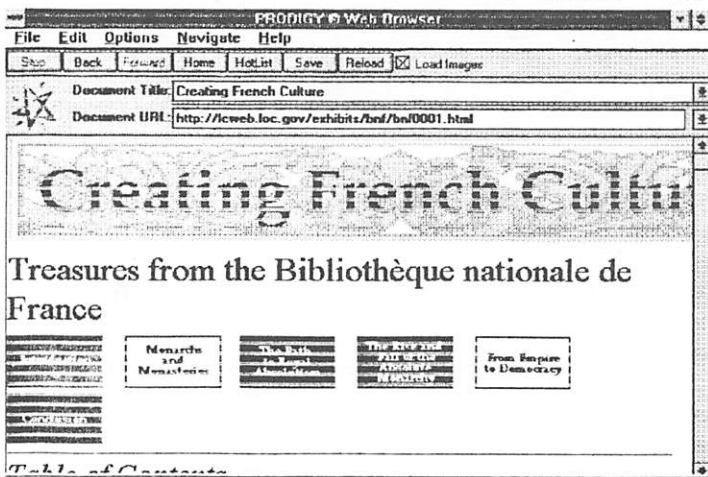
We've had a good year and look forward to an even better year with our newsletter, on-line annual meeting, e-mail, bulletin board discussions, and hopefully our own homepage.

On-Line Research (con'd from page 6)



several Quebec scenes available at this site. The Quebec government has been very active producing attractive and interesting homepages. With this early enthusiasm and know-how, they are sure to get even better.

The pages that you view can be downloaded to a hard drive, a diskette, or printed as you read them. Interesting windows can be converted to .bmp files for later insertion into documents, as was done in this article. The



possibilities are endless, as more and more homepages come online and are updated and improved.

The U.S. Library of Congress also has an great homepage. The Library of Congress has a new exhibit, "Creating French Culture," and has created a special homepage for it. The exhibit in the Jefferson Building includes 200 books, maps, coins and objets d'art, on loan from the Bibliothèque Nationale de France. It covers the period from 800 AD to the era of Charles De Gaulle.

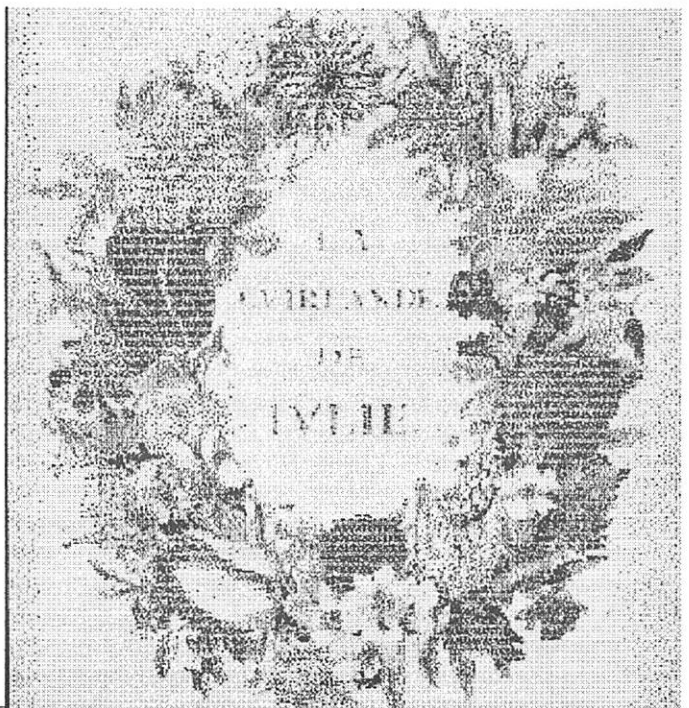
The on-line version offers more than 50 images of these artifacts. *The Washington Post* in its review suggests that this may be a preview of the future of exhibitions of fragile and precious objects. Given the high cost of putting together such exhibits, the news article speculates that in the future they may only be presented on-line or on CD-ROM. The URL of the Library of Congress is:

<http://www.loc.gov>

Once the window opens, click on Exhibits to get to French Culture. The homepage is divided into four time periods: Monarchs and Monasteries; The Path to Royal Absolutism; The Rise and Fall of the Absolute Monarchy; and From Empire to Democracy. A brief history of each era is provided, followed by a description of each art object.

Some of the art is quite colorful, such as the cover of *La Guirlande de Julie* (1641), shown below. Others are a bit fuzzy, such as the *Costumes for Le Ballet royal de la nuit* (1650), used by young King Louis XIV.

If you have found an interesting research site online, please send in the location by snail-mail or e-mail to Bev Sherman, so that it can be shared with the other members.



For Your Comments...

Have you discovered that one of your ancestors, whom you believed to be a King's Daughter based on such sources as Silvio Dumas or Joy Reisinger and Elmer Courtois, has been excluded from that classification by the recent book of Yves Landry entitled, *Les Filles du roi au xvii^e siècle*? Landry, a demographer, has conducted an exhaustive survey of the data from the P.R.D.H., but he has also made certain judgments that have limited his definition of who is a fille du roi, as compared to earlier authors.

In the Spring/Summer 1995 issue of this newsletter, Landry's description of a fille du roi was set forth in the first part of a review of his book: A woman, single or widowed, who arrived in Canada between 1663 and 1673 inclusive, and who is presumed to have benefitted from royal aid in her transport to and/or settlement in New France. This definition appears to be logical and reasonable on its face.

Excluded from this list of the King's Daughters are the following categories of women: a woman born in Canada; a woman who arrived (or is assumed to have arrived) in Canada prior to 1663 or after 1673; a woman who crossed the Atlantic with her husband or who came to the colony as a dependent with a parent who remained in New France (in other words, who is assumed to have been dependent financially upon an individual rather than upon the King). These determinations sometimes must be made by speculation because the record of the event so often cannot be found.

1663 was the first year in which King Louis XIV sponsored the recruitment of women to settle in the colony. Landry notes that the Journal des jésuites indicated that the first ship in 1663 arrived in Quebec from France on June 30th. Thus, women who appear to have arrived in New France prior to that date could not have been part of the program commenced in 1663. Examples of such individuals are Marie Mazouer, Jeanne Morineau, Marguerite Manchon, Anne Vuideau, and Anne Lamarque.

Similarly, some women were excluded because it was assumed that they arrived in the colony after 1673, the final year of the sponsorship. Marguerite Fontaine and Marguerite Anthiaume are persons in this category. Or, some female settlers are said to have arrived with a

parent (Marie-Madeleine Berthelot, Madeleine Dutault), a spouse (Catherine-Marguerite De Lamare, Olive Landry, Elisabeth Languille, Jeanne Lecompte, Isabelle Martin, Madeleine Varenne), or an employer (Jeanne Cerisier), and are not considered filles du roi.

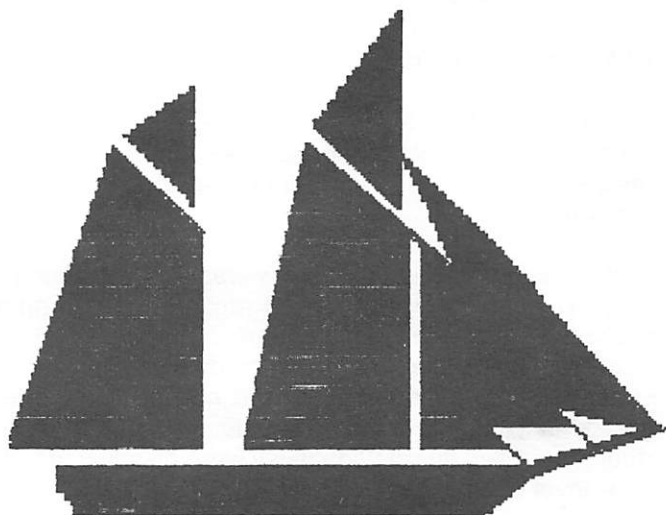
Do you have an example of an ancestor who you believed to be a fille du roi, but would be excluded under Mr. Landry's definition? What are your comments regarding his limitation of who is classified as a fille du roi? Please send your submission to the Editor (by letter or e-mail), including any question that you may have as to whether or not your ancestor is a King's Daughter, or any information of interest on the subject (with its source).

In the final analysis, it seems that whether or not she was a fille du roi, an ancestor who endured the dangerous Atlantic crossing and settled in the harsh New World of the 17th century, deserves our admiration and respect as a courageous individual—a risk taker. Although the careful and precise techniques of research and analysis exemplified in Landry's work are laudable, inclusion or exclusion as a fille du roi was not intended to lessen the honor that should be bestowed on the heroines who survived those difficult times and permitted the future generations to enjoy the bounty of our continent.

Submitted by Dave Toupin

References

1. Silvio Dumas, *Les filles du roi en Nouvelle-France*; 1972.
2. Joy Reisinger and Elmer Courteau, *The King's Daughters*; 1988.
3. Yves Landry, *Les Filles du roi au xvii^e siècle*; 1992.
4. Programme de recherche en démographie historique de l'Université de Montréal.



Book Review and Synopsis: A Treasure Trove of Facts about "Les Filles du roi" Part 2

submitted by Dave Toupin

Editor's Note: In the Spring/Summer 1995 issue of our newsletter, the first part of this review and synopsis of "Les Filles du roi au xvii^{ème} siècle," the 1992 publication by demographer Yves Landry, presented the background on who the King's Daughters were as a group. Next follows additional information on the nature of these wards of the King, as well as Landry's description of their impact on New France: the marriages of the Filles du roi, the families they raised, and the conclusion of their lives in Canada.

It was noted previously that the dowry was an important part of the royal aid that distinguished the Filles du roi from other female immigrants. Landry's research indicates that most dowries were granted between 1669 and 1671 (244 of 250), years when the recruits of Mme Bourdon and Mme Estienne arrive. These King's Daughters were mostly from the Hôpital général de Paris, an orphanage.

Women who arrived with fewer possessions were more likely to receive a royal dowry at marriage. However, social class of origin did not determine the likelihood of a dowry. According to author Landry, the Intendant Jean Talon seemed to equalize the level of wealth among the newlyweds through this practice.

Landry's research reveals that the average age of single Filles du roi on arrival in Canada was 23.9 years; for widows, it was 32.5 years. Only half of these women were between 18 and 25 at immigration. However, 96% of the Filles du roi were between the ages of 16 and 40 upon settlement in New France.

A total of 718 of the Filles du roi were single on arrival; 38 were widows (though Landry believes that many failed to declare their true status for fear of rejection); and 14 were of unknown status.

Another aspect studied by Landry was literacy among the King's Daughters. Using notarial records, he determined that only 24% could sign their name, a rough estimation of literacy. The Filles du roi were on par with average French women in this regard, and had a higher rate of literacy than that of female Canadians (21%). Yet as a group, the Filles du roi undeniably were disadvantaged by a low level of education, contrary to popular belief.

Though subject to error because of ambiguities in the records, Landry found that 56.7% (387 of 683) of Filles du roi who provided information had a deceased father upon immigration; 19% had a deceased mother; and 11.3% were complete orphans. Thus, 64.4% were orphaned of at least one parent. This percentage was an even higher 75% among the women recruited by Mmes Bourdon and Estiennes from Paris in 1669-1671.

Overall, Landry notes that this was a much higher rate of paternal mortality than for the average French woman at the time. The author writes that this would account for the intense poverty of the Filles du roi as a group. (The maternal mortality was likely much higher than appears in the records, because of the method of recording at the time). More orphans received royal dowries at marriage than other King's Daughters.

Landry does not agree with the assertion that all King's Daughters immigrated to Canada voluntarily with the only goal to take a husband. Many sought to escape miserable conditions in France. Though most did so voluntarily, at least one instance of coercion existed according to contemporary correspondence cited by the author.

Also, Landry points out that some may have been incited to immigrate by family ties to other immigrants who preceded, accompanied or followed them to Canada. One in ten King's Daughters were related to someone in New France; however, this percentage was low compared to the general French immigrant population, among whom 2 in 3 were related to a Canadian (pre-1700), demonstrating the isolation of the Filles du roi as a group.

At least 32 of the 770 King's Daughters made it to Canada and did not marry, according to Landry's findings. At least 8 of these had the promise of a royal dowry, showing their status as Filles du roi. Landry presumes that the vast majority of these women returned to France, probably the same year they arrived.

Among the remaining 738 by Landry's count, only one died in Canada without marrying after age 50 (compare this to 100 in 1000 Canadian women who never married, or 70 in 1000 French women, at that time). Thus, the author concludes that a very high percentage of the King's Daughters married after their arrival.

Marriageable men outnumbered available women between 6 to 14 times in Canada up to 1670, according to Landry. By 1679, this ratio had decreased to two to one. Landry theorizes that the Filles du roi played a fundamental role in the functioning of the matrimonial marketplace in Canada. 737 King's Daughters married one time; 181 married twice; 35 married 3 times; and two married four times. The last first marriage of a Fille du roi occurred in 1677, only four years after the last

Continued on page 13

Book Review and Synopsis (cont'd from page 12)

contingent arrived in Canada. By 1673, 656 first marriages and 25 second marriages had been recorded among the 737 King's Daughters who married.

Another striking statistic in Landry's research relates to how quickly these women made their choices of a spouse and married after arrival. The average interval between arrival and first marriage in the 1663-1673 period was 4.7 months. From year to year, the average varied from 1 month (1673) to 8.5 months (1667).

With these statistics, Landry proves that the previously reported interval of only a few weeks between arrival and marriage does not represent the average for these women. Nevertheless, Landry shows that 80% were married within 6 months of their immigration. His conclusion: these women obeyed the official and financial pressures exerted upon them to marry quickly.

By comparison, female immigrants to Canada from 1632 to 1656 married on average within one year after their arrival, according to Landry. Filles du roi who arrived between 1669-1671, who were well supervised and often had a royal dowry, tended to find partners sooner (3.6 months) than the other King's Daughters (5.6 months). Landry's study shows that the youngest ones, and those of higher social class origins, took longer to marry than did the other Filles du roi.

Marriages were also connected to the seasons and the Roman Catholic calendar, as noted by the author. Nine out of ten first marriages of Filles du roi occurred during the months of September through November, corresponding to the Canadian norm. Landry demonstrates that this pattern fit into the constraints of the agricultural season and restrictions of the religious calendar in Canada at the time.

Landry also describes how the Filles du roi resided initially at reception centers in Quebec City, at the Hôtel Dieu hospital, and at the houses of the Ursuline nuns and of individuals such as Mme La Peltrie and Anne Gasnier, following their arrival in the colony. Sixty-eight percent of their marriages took place nearby at the church of Notre-Dame-de-Québec or in its chapel. Thus, notes the author, there was an attempt to honor the French tradition of marriage in the wife's parish of residence. Five of six marriages of the King's Daughters were celebrated in urban parishes; only 15% took place on the Ile d'Orléans and Côte de Beaupré, 14% in the Montreal area, and 3% in Trois-Rivières and Champlain.

The husbands of these wards of the King had been residing in the colony for an average of 4 years. The author notes that this sign of stability (in a transient population) was important to the Fille du roi, who often

asked of a prospective husband whether he had an established home.

However, Landry describes how the King's Daughters dispersed throughout the colony after marriage, with few (10%) settling where they had just married in Quebec City. More than half of the couples settled in a different parish within a radius of 40 km or more from Quebec City, including the Ile d'Orléans. The areas around Montreal and Trois-Rivières attracted 26% and 12% of the newlyweds, respectively. But only 16% of the Filles du roi founded their new homes in the major cities of the colony, whereas 83% had had urban marriages.

The first official act in the nuptial process for the Filles du roi was an oral promise of marriage called a declaration of "fiançailles" (fiances). At least 65% of the King's Daughters did so; perhaps as high as 92% of those in Quebec. It served to reinforce the fragile link between betrothed in their brief relationship, according to Landry.

Next came the marriage contract. Though not a necessity, 82% of the Filles du roi entered into one with their husbands for their first marriages (most did so prior to the religious ceremony), as opposed to only 65% of couples during the earlier 1632-1662 period. King's Daughters had marriage contracts in only 62% of their second marriages, closer to the colonial norm. Why such a high percentage for their first marriages? Landry speculates that a desire to confirm the choice so quickly made, and to provide as much opportunity to become acquainted as possible, likely provoked this trend.

The King's wards also distinguished themselves regarding themselves in the observation of the Church rules regarding the three weeks of publication of the banns prior to marriage. This requirement was waived in just less than one of every two marriages for the Filles du roi, as compared to one in four marriages prior to 1663.

Not all contemplated marriages took place. Fifteen percent of the King's Daughters who signed first marriage contracts did not marry their intended (highest during 1669-1671), according to Landry, three times the rate for the period 1632-1662 and twice as high as for second marriages for the Filles du roi. And another 13% of these women did not marry following a second try at a first marriage. The author concludes that such data highlights the instability of the pre-nuptial relations of this group. The shorter the period to make the choice, the higher the rate of cancellation.

Most of the husbands in the first marriages of the Filles du roi were born in France (95%). Only 3% were Canadian-born; but then, only 10% of the males in the colony were born there, notes Landry. Yet there was a high degree of cultural mixing in the choice of spouses. For example,

Continued on page 14

Welcome New Members

Peter Berlo, White Horse Beach, MA
 Sylvia Cotton, New Hazelton, BC, Canada
 Kerra Desseau, Underhill, VT
 Raphael Genereux, Riverside, CA
 Robin Jacobson, Sherwood, OR
 Karen Kelly, Louisa VA
 Marjorie Landreville, Hillsboro, OR
 Roger LeBrun, Foxborough, MA
 Bruce Louiselle, McLean, VA
 Violet MacPhee, Norristown, PA
 Barbara Milling, Park Ridge, IL
 Marguerite Pappelardo, Melbourne Beach, FL

Joan Phillips, Woodland Hills, CA
 Linda Porter, Turlock, CA
 Joyce Slate, Lebanon, CT
 J. Jacques Toupin, Yellowknife, NWT, Canada
 Sister Marie-Paule Toupin, Urawa, Japan
 P-M Vaugeois, St-Albert, AB, Canada
 Richard Whiteoak, Eureka, CA
 Charlie Wright, Oklahoma City, OK



Book Review and Synopsis *Cont'd from page 13*

whereas half of the wives were from the region around Paris, only 8% of the husbands hailed from that area (among persons of known origin). Only 18.7% of spouses were from the same region, as compared to a rate of 33% among Canadian couples generally before 1680.

Landry's statistical analysis shows that the choice of a partner was made without much regard to place of origin (whether region of origin, or rural versus urban origin), social class, literacy, or language spoken, in contrast to established trends. It is possible, though not confirmed, that as many as almost half of the couples had difficulty comprehending each other! The author questions his own data on that point, but nevertheless it tells us something of the nature of these matches.

The author examined the difference in ages of the spouses. The average age of a Fille du roi at marriage was 24, and that of the husbands was 28.5. This difference in age was greater than that seen in marriages in France on average, but less than that of Canadian marriages of the period. The King's Daughters of noble origin immigrated and married at an earlier age (average 24.4) as opposed to the others (27.7).

Landry concludes that his data shows the tremendous pressure on the Filles du roi to marry quickly, especially during the 1669-1671 period. He theorizes that these findings highlight the state of anticipation of the population, the dearth of females in Canada, and the predisposition of the King's Daughters to their mission. One could add that the government and religious community in the colony may also have been predisposed to this result.

In all, the author again reveals how important the Filles du

roi were to bringing a balance between the genders in the marriageable population of New France. Without their arrival, Landry notes that the lack of available females would have had a far more disastrous effect on the survival of the French colony than the Iroquois threat.

Certain sections of "Les Filles du roi au xvii^e siècle" are highly technical, containing formulae and pedantic discussion best left for the academic demographers. But in his section on fertility rates among the King's Daughters, Landry points out how his data refutes the claims of Baron Lahontan that many of the Filles du roi had been prostitutes in France. The high level of fertility shown by the Filles du roi excluded the possibility, because prostitutes were shown to suffer low reproductive rates as a result of venereal disease.

The Filles du roi were slightly more prolific in child-bearing than women in France, and slightly less so than Canadian-born women of the time. This causes Landry to conclude that more favorable sanitary and nutritional conditions in the colony resulted in a higher level of health and reproductive capacity among the Filles du roi as they adapted to their surroundings.

The author found that 71% of the children born to the King's wards entered the world between 1670 and 1685. In all, there were a total of 4459 births to Filles du roi from 1664-1702. Baptismal and later records (especially the census of 1681) were used to track these births. Over 100 births per year occurred during 1669-1687 alone. One-third of the first-borns of the Filles du roi were conceived during the period of November through January; in other words, within a very few months of the profusion of autumnal weddings that took place shortly after the arrival of these women in the colony.

To Be Concluded in the Spring/Summer 1996 Issue

The Roll of the Carignan-Salières Regiment Officers and Soldiers

These men are known to have settled in Canada according to Jack Verney, *The Good Regiment*, 1991, with additional information from René Jetté, *Dictionnaire Généalogique des familles du Québec*, 1983.

Companies:

Berthier-1	LaMotte-13
Chambly-2	La Noraye-14
Contrecoeur-3	La Tour-15
Des Portes-4	La Varenne-16
Dugué-5	Loubias-17
Froment-6	Maximy-18
Grandfontaine-7	Monteil-19
La Brisandière-8	Petit-20
La Colonelle-9	Petit-20
La Durantaye-10	Saint-Ours-22
La Fouille-11	Salières-23
La Fredière-12	Saurel-24
HQ: Headquarters staff	

Notes:

The Berthier Co. was detached from the Allier Regiment.

The Des Portes Co. was formerly the Du Prat Co.

The Dugué Co. is sometimes known as the Boisbriand Co.

The La Brisandière Co. was detached from The Orléans Regiment and was also listed as La Brisardière.

The La Durantaye Co. was detached from the Chambellé Regiment.

The Monteil Co. was detached from the Poitou Regiment.

Abbreviations:

Cad.: cadet	Lt.: lieutenant
Capt.: captain	Maj.: major
Corp.: corporal	Sgt.: sergeant
Ens.: ensign	

The Roll (continued from the Spring/Summer 1995 issue):

-L (cont'd) -

Le Chevalier, Étienne (2)
 Le Clerc, François (La Violette), (23)
 Lecomte, Jean (22)
 Le Gros, Antoine (La Violette), (16)
 Le Jeune (La Violette), (1)
 Le Merle, René (18)
 Le Meunier, René (La Ramée), (13)
 Le Niay, Jean (11)
 Lenoir, François (Rolland), (23)
 Le Parisien (2)
 Le Parisien (7)
 Le Parisien (19)

(one of above may be Mathieu Gervais dit Parisien)

Le Petit (La Fontaine), (17)

Le Petit Breton (11)

Le Petit des Lauriers (4)

Le Picart (15)

Le Prince, Jacques (17)

Le Rigueur (17)

Le Roux, François (Le Cardinal), (11)

L'Espérance (5)

L'Espérance (16)

L'Espérance (19)

L'Esveillé (3)

Le Tellier, Jean (La Fortune), (11)

Letendre, Pierre (La Liberté), (24)

Leuradeau (19)

Le Valon (7)

Le Vannois or Lavanois, Jean (La Violette), (24)

Limousin, Hilaire (Beaufort), (12)

L'Irlande (15)

Lozeau, Pierre (La Tour), (17)

Lucas, Toussaint (Lagarde), (4)

Luton, Gilles (Bon Courage), (20)

Lybault, Pierre (La Rosée), (17)

-M-

Magdeleine, Vivier (La Douceur), (3)

Maison Blanche (15)

Maisonseule (11)

Mané, Louis (Sainte-Marie), (16)

Margane de Lavaltrie, Lt. Séraphin (1)

Marigny, André (L'Esveillé), (22)

Martel, Honoré (La Montagne), (1)

Martinet, Jean (Fort Blanche), (15)

Mathias (La Violette), (24)

Menard, Pierre (22)

Mercan, Sgt. Pierre (La Pierre), (2)

Merienne, Jean (La Solaye), (7)

Meunier, Pierre (La Pierre), (22)

Mignier, André (Lagassé or Lagacé), (1)

Moisan, Nicolas (La Palisse or Le Parisien), (12)

Monflet, Jean (Champagne), (16)

Montarras, Pierre (Monturas), (6)

Montreau, Léonard (de) (Francoeur), (6)

Moreau, Jean (Jolicoeur), (16)

Moreau, Martin (La Porte), (24)

Morel, Ens. Paul (de), (13)

Morel de La Durantaye, Capt. Olivier (10)

Morin (2)

Morin, Pierre (14)

Mouet de Moras, Ens. Pierre (17)

Moulin, Jacques (de), (16)

Moye, Nicolas (Grancé), (24)

-N-

Nepveu, François (La Croix), (11)

Niort de La Noraye, Capt. Louis (de), (14)

-O-

Olivier, Jean (24)

Oly, Vincent (La Rosée), (21)

Continued on page 16

Regiment Carignan, Part 2 *(Cont'd from page 15)*

Orieux, René (La Fleur), (12)

-P-

Paris, Jean (de) (Champagne), (20)

Parrier, Jean (8)

Pasquier, Étienne (13)

Pasquier, Isaac (La Vallée), (13)

Passard, Jacques (Bretonnière), (5)

Pastourel, Claude (La Franchise), (24)

Patissier, Jean-Baptiste (Saint-Amand), (24)

Paviot, Jacques (La Pensée), (11)

Payette, Corp. Pierre (Saint-Amour), (15)

Pécaudy de Contrecoeur, Capt. Antoine (3)

Péladeau, Jean (Saint-Jean), (11)

Perrot, Paul (La Fleur or La Gorce?), (20)

Perthuis, Pierre (La Lime), (23)

Petit, Capt. Louis (20)

Piette, Jean (Trempe La Crouste), (24)

Pigeon, Jacques (Petit Jean des Mines), (22)

Pillerant, Jacques (L'Isle d'Or), (23)

Pinsonneau, Jean-François (La Fleur), (22)

Pion, Nicolas (La Fontaine), (24)

Piot de Langloiserie, Charles-Gaspard (HQ)

Poirier, Jean-Baptiste (La Jeunesse), (2)

Poirrot, Corp. Pierre (La Verdure), (6)

Poitevin (20)

Poitier, Étienne (La Verdure), (5)

Pollet de La Combe-Pocatière, Sgt-Maj. François (HQ)

Potier, Michel (L'Angevin), (15)

Pougnat, François (Beauregard), (3)

Poupart, Lucas (La Fortune), (22)

Poupart, René (La Fleur), (2)

Pourveu, Noël (La Fortune), (7)

Poutre, André (La Vigne), (24)

Prévost, Eustache (La Fleur), (13)

Provost, Elie (La Violette), (17)

Provost, Lt. François (7)

Prunier, Nicolas (Le Picard), (14)

-Q-

Queulin, Pierre (Pierrot), (6)

-R-

Radier, Jean (Du Buisson), (2)

Rambault, Étienne (Rambaux), (6)

Ranbeau, Mathurin (Bourjoly), (18)

Randin, Ens. Hugues (24)

Regnault, Guillaume (9)

Renault, Jean (Montauban), (22)

Rencontre (21)

René, Jean (13)

Renoud, Pierre-André (Locatte), (7)

Richard, Guillaume (Lafleur), (16)

Robert, Louis (La Fontaine or La Pommeraye), (17)

Robin, Jean (La Pointe), (24)

Rognan, Michel (La Roche), (19)

Ronoset, Pierre (Beaucourt), (18)

Roussel, Jean (La Rousselière), (12)

Roussel, Jean (La Tulipe or Montauban), (9)

Rousselot, Nicolas (La Prairie), (14)

Roy, Jean (de), (13)

Roy, Jean (La Pensée), (12)

Roy, Jean (Le Gascon or Petit Jean), (23)

Roy, Michel (Chastelleraud), (14)

-S-

Sagean, Jean (HQ)

Saigneux, Jean (La Framboise), (19)

Saint-Amand (11)

Saint-André (24)

Saint-Antoine (22)

Saint-Denis (9)

Sainte-Croix (5)

Saint-Germain (11)

Saint-Jean, Alexandre (14)

Saint-Laurent (7)

Saint-Ours d'Eschaillons, Capt. Pierre (de), (22)

Salain, Edme (La Cave), (3)

Salle Brune (16)

Saluart, Claude (or Salois ?), (24)

Salver or Salois, Claude (19)

Sansoucy (17)

Sans Soucy (9)

Sans Soucy (19)

Saurel, Capt. Pierre (de), (24)

Sauvageau de Maisonneuve, René (5)

Sire, André (22)

Sorel, René (La Fleur), (19)

Suève, Lt. Edmond (de), (22)

Surprenant, Jacques (Sanssoucy), (3)

-T-

Tetu, Jacques (La Rivière), (11)

Thoery de L'Ormeau, Ens. Roch (5)

Toupin, Pierre (Lapierre), (8)

Tranchemontagne (8)

Tresny, Sgt. Léonard (15)

Trollain, François (Saint-Surin), (14)

Trouillard, Pierre (La Forest), (5)

-V-

Vallet, Pierre (La France), (24)

Vanet, Charles (Le Parisien), (17)

Verrier, Pierre (La Solaye), (17)

Vesin, Bernard (Beausoleil), (23)

Viau, Jacques (L'Espérance), (12)

Vignault, Pierre (18)

Villefroy, Didier (11)

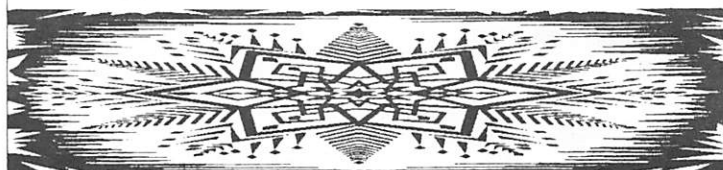
Villeneuve, Mathurin (19)

Vincent, Jean (19)

Volloing, Pierre (L'Espérance), (24)

-X-

Xaintonge (22)

Editor's Note: This concludes the list.

Filles du Roi Part 2

Editor's Note: This list of Filles du roi according to Yves Landry, in his 1992 book, "Les Filles du roi au XVIII^{ème} siècle" is continued from the Spring/Summer 1995 issue.

Key: m.: married (husband's name and date of marriage)
contract: date of marriage contract
arrived: date of arrival in Canada

-C (continued) -

Chemereau, Marguerite
m. Piet, Jean, dit Trempe, 1669 or 1670
Cherfault, Denise
m. Grandry, Thomas, dit Faverolle, Nov. 16, 1665
Chevalier, Françoise
m. Habert, Jacques, Apr. 19, 1668
Chevalier, Jeanne
m. 1: Lecanteur, Guillaume, dit Latour, Oct. 19, 1671
m. 2: Lévesque, Robert, Apr. 22, 1679
m. 3: Deschamps de La Bouteillerie, François, Apr. 5, 1701
Chevalier, Suzanne
m. 1: Foubert, Robert, dit Lacroix, Apr. 14, 1670
m. 2: Maranda, Jean, Feb. 13, 1684
Chevreau, Marie
m. Réaume, René, Oct. 29, 1665
Chiasson, Louise
m. Chapelain, Jacques, Sep. 14, 1666
Chrétien, Madeleine
m. 1: Chicoine, Pierre, Oct. 20, 1670
m. 2: De Piercot, Louis-Odet, Jun. 19, 1702
Chrétien, Marie
m. Perrault, Paul, dit Lagorce, Nov. 4, 1670
Clérice, Catherine
m. Lussier, Jacques, Oct. 12, 1671
Coignard, Marie
m. Germain, Robert, Oct. 29, 1669
Coipel, Marie
m. 1: Fagot, Guillaume, Oct. 21, 1669
m. 2: Renard, Claude, dit Deslauriers, Nov. 22, 1677
Coirier, Perrine
m. Guérin, Clément, 1665 or 1666
Colin, Anne
m. Boissonneau, Vincent, dit Saintonge, Oct. 18, 1669
Colin, Denise
m. 1: Thouin, Roch, Nov. 17, 1673
m. 2: Gloria, Antoine, dit Desrochers, Sep. 19, 1694
Colin, Marie-Rose
m. Deguire, François, dit Larose, 1670
Collet, Jeanne
m. Simon, Grégoire, Dec. 31, 1668
Collet, Marguerite
m. Bissonnet, Jacques, dit Dechaumaux, Nov. 19, 1670
Compagnon, Antoinette
m. Gemy, Jacques, Oct. 8, 1668
Conflans, Françoise

m. Rancin, Charles, Oct. 11, 1667
Cottin, Marie-Catherine, dite D'Arras
(natural child, Jeanne b. 1665)
m. 1: Brunet, Pierre, Feb. 1, 1666
m. 2: Mandin, Pierre, Aug. 20, 1685
Couet, Marie
m. Leclerc, Jean, Nov. 11, 1669
Cousin, Françoise
m. Gaudreau, Charles, Oct. 13, 1665
Couture, Anne
m. Moreau, Jean, dit Lagrange, Nov. 12, 1665
Couturier, Isabelle
m. Chantelou, François, Sep. 15, 1670
Coy, Charlotte
m. 1: Brard, Jean, dit La Reverdra, contract Nov. 12, 1669
m. 2: Brunion, Pierre, dit Lapierre, Apr. 24, 1678
Crépin, Marie
m. Fournier, Jean, 1667
Cretel, Élisabeth
m. Langlois, Nicolas, Oct. 26, 1671
Croiset, Marie
m. 1: Laquerre, Jean, dit Rencontre, contract Aug. 29, 1671
m. 2: Lévesque, Pierre, contract Aug. 10, 1677
Crosnier, Jeanne
m. Magnan, François, Sep. 30, 1669
Crosnier, Martine
m. Destroismaisons, Philippe, dit Picard, Nov. 18, 1669
Curé, Françoise
m. Loiseau, Lucas, contract Dec. 19, 1669
-D-
Dailly, Anne
m. Lesot, Jacques, Oct. 28, 1671
Dain, Marie
m. Marquet, François, 1669
Dallon, Marie
m. 1: Pierre Bissonnet, Oct. 9, 1668
m. 2: Anet, Jacques, before 1693
m. 3: Hublé, Pierre-Guillaume, Apr. 19, 1694
Damané, Denise
m. Houray, René, dit Grandmont, contract Oct. 26, 1665
Damisé, Claude
(natural child, André c. 1676)
m. Perthuis, Pierre, dit Lalime, Dec. 10, 1668
Damois, Marie
m. Faucher, Léonard, dit Saint-Maurice, Oct. 15, 1669
Damois, Hélène
m. 1: Foucher, Louis, dit Laforest, Aug. 6, 1668
m. 2: Lemire, Isaac, Jun. 5, 1686
Dannessé, Esther, dite De Longchamps
m. 1: Couillard, François, dit Lafontaine, Oct. 17, 1668
m. 2: Janson, Pierre, dit Lapalme, Sep. 20, 1688
Danneville, Gabrielle
m. 1: Blanchard, Louis, Jul. 27, 1665
m. 2: De Lagrange, Mathieu, Jun. 12, 1684
m. 3: Bernard, Hilaire, Sieur de La Rivière, Sep. 22, 1712
Continued on page 18

Filles du Roi, Part 2 *(con'd from page 17)*

Daubigny, Marguerite

m. Daveau, Charles, Sep. 19, 1673

De Baillon, Catherine

m. Miville, Jacques, dit Deschenes, Nov. 12, 1669

De Beauregard, Marie

m. 1: Langelier, Sébastien, Nov. 12, 1665

m. 2: Gélinas, Étienne, Oct. 12, 1682

De Belleau, Catherine

m. Morin, Jean-Baptiste, dit Debelleroy, Nov. 22, 1667

De Bérune, Marie

(arrived 1671)

De Bidequin, Marie-Madeleine

m. Bouvet, Jean, dit Lachambre, Oct. 17, 1673

De Boisandré, Catherine

m. Gobelin, Marc-Antoine, dit Cinq-Mars, Oct. 20, 1663

De Boisandré, Jeanne-Claude

m. 1: Lachaise, Louis, Oct. 31, 1667

m. 2: Létourneau, Jean, contract Jan. 15, 1668

De Bonin, Nicole

m. Quatresous, Damien, Oct. 19, 1671

De Brétigny, Marie

m. Leclerc, Denis, dit Lécuyer, Oct. 24, 1667

Debure, Marie

m. 1: Énard, Gilles, Oct. 6, 1665

m. 2: Bernard, Jean, dit Anse, Dec. 27, 1666

Déchard, Jeanne

m. Collet, Jean, dit Le Picard, Feb. 16, 1668

De Charmesnil, Françoise

m. Gélinas, Jean, contract Oct. 17, 1667

De Chevrainville, Claude, dite Lafontaine

m. Brault, Henri, Aug. 12, 1665

De Chevrainville, Marie-Madeleine, dite Lafontaine

m. Lamy, Joseph-Isaac, Oct. 22, 1663

De Coppequesne, Marie-Charlotte

m. 1. Gateau, Jean, Jan. 10, 1667

m. 2. Brault, Jacques, Mar. 1, 1688

De Fontenay, Catherine

(arrived 1667)

De Guesnel, Jeanne-Marie

m. Castineau, Jean, Nov. 3, 1671

De Lacour, Marie

m. Roger, Gabriel, Oct. 12, 1669

De Lacroix, Françoise

m. Hubert, René, Nov. 4, 1669

De Lafitte, Apolline

m. Rousselot, Nicolas, dit Laprairie, Oct. 17, 1673

De Laguéripière, Élisabeth

m. De Rainville, Jean, Oct. 26, 1671

De Lahaye, Catherine

m. 1. Guignard, Pierre, Nov. 18, 1669

m. 2. Rageat, Étienne, dit Le Lyonnais, Jun. 25, 1685

m. 3. Cordier, Pierre, Feb. 7, 1689

De Lahaye, Jeanne

m. Chauvin, Philibert, Oct. 25, 1666

De Lahaye, Michelle

m. 1. Pothier, Étienne, Sep. 9, 1670

m. 2. Lair, Étienne, May 5, 1690

Delahogue, Marie-Claude

m. Sédilot, Jean, Nov. 27, 1669

De Lalore, Catherine

m. Badailac, Louis, dit Laplante, 1671 or 1672

De Lamarre, Marie

m. Renaud, Guillaume, Nov. 27, 1668

De La Motte, Diane

(arrived 1671)

De Laplace, Marguerite

m. 1. Lesiège, Pierre, dit Lafontaine, 1671 or 1672

m. 2. Brébant, Pierre, dit Lecompte, Sep. 15, 1696

De Laporte, Marie-Anne

m. 1. Genaple, François, sieur de Bellefonds, Oct. 12, 1665

m. 2. Hubert, René, Nov. 22, 1711

De Larue, Charlotte

m. 1. Lavanois, Jean, Sep. 19, 1673

m. 2. Morin, André, Nov. 26, 1696

Delastre, Adrienne

m. Mortrel, Pierre, Nov. 16, 1665

De La Tour Envoivre, Catherine

(arrived 1671)

Delaunay, Madeleine

m. Guillet, Pierre, dit Lajeunesse, contract Oct. 11, 1670

Delestre, Anne

m. César, François, dit La Gardelette, 1673 or 1674

De Licerace, Suzanne

m. Bisson, Michel, dit St-Côme, Nov. 8, 1663

De Limoges, Marie

m. Laurence, Noël, Nov. 3, 1667

Delorme, Marguerite

m. Chartier, René, Oct. 1, 1669

De Lostelneau, Catherine

m. Denis, Charles, Oct. 18, 1668

De Mangeon, Claude

m. Lesueur, Thomas, dit Lagrandeur, contract Nov. 23, 1664

De Matras, Jeanne-Judith

m. Legardeur, Charles, sieur Devilliers, Dec. 2, 1669

De Mérinne, Jeanne

(arrived 1665)

De Nevelet, Marguerite

m. Bouat, Abraham, Mar. 19, 1670

Denot, Jeanne

m. 1. Robidou, André, Jun. 7, 1667

m. 2. Surprenant, Jacques, dit Sanssoucy, Aug. 16, 1678

Denoyon, Marie

m. Davenne, Charles, Sep. 8, 1670

De Portas, Marie-Angélique

m. Lecompte, Jean, Jan. 30, 1668

De Provinlieu, Marie-Marguerite

m. Houssy, Jean, dit Bellerose et L'Irlande, Oct. 11, 1672

DeQuain, Anne

m. Lareau, François, Oct. 28, 1669

De Roybon D'Alonne, Madeleine

(arrived abt 1671)

continued on page 19

Filles du Roi, Part 2 *(cont'd from page 18)*

- Deschalets, Claude
m. Roy, Siméon, dit Ody, Sep. 3, 1668
- Deschalets, Élisabeth
m. Paris, François, Nov. 26, 1668
- Deschalets, Madeleine
m. Giron, Jean, Sep. 3, 1668
- Deschamps, Anne
m. Boutet, Michel, dit Lépine, Oct. 29, 1669
- Deschamps, Marie (b. abt 1643)
m. Pouillard, Pierre, Oct. 12, 1667
- Deschamps, Marie (b. abt 1647)
m. Verret, Michel, dit Laverdure, Oct. 13, 1669
- Deschamps, Marie (b. abt 1656)
m. Marais, Marin, dit Labarre, 1672
- Deschamps, Marie-Madeleine
(arrived 1670)
- Desenne, Catherine
m. Senécal, Jean, Oct. 15, 1672
- Desfossés, Françoise
m. Bidet, Jacques, dit desroussels, Oct. 18, 1669
- Desgranges, Louise
m. Delisle, Louis, Oct. 15, 1669
- Deshayes, Marguerite
m. Ménard, Pierre, dit Saintonge, 1670 or 1671
- Deshayes, Marie
m. Bétourné, Adrien, dit Laviolette, 1668 or 1669
- Desjardins, Françoise
m. Droissy, Nicolas, Oct. 12, 1665
- Desmarais, Catherine
m. Hileret, François, Oct. 20, 1669
- Desmarais, Étiennette
m. Beaudin, Pierre, Sep. 3, 1669
- Desportes, Françoise
m. Renaud, Pierre, dit Locat, contract Nov. 5, 1669
- Després, Madeleine
m. Audet, Nicolas, dit Lapointe, Sep. 15, 1670
- D'Esquincourt, Anne
m. 1. Damien, Jacques, Oct. 21, 1669
m. 2. Olivier, Maurice, Feb. 10, 1687
- Destouches, Marie-Agnès
m. 1. Dompiere, Charles, dit St-Martin, Oct. 27, 1669
m. 2. Garinet, François, Feb. 7, 1690
- De Valois, Catherine
m. Lainé, Benoît, dit Leboesme, Jan. 26, 1672
- Devault, Marie
m. Émery, Antoine, dit Coderre, 1667 or 1668
- Dodier, Jeanne
m. 1. Joliet, Adrien, sieur de Chansenaye, Jan. 22, 1664
m. 2. Baillargé, Antoine, 1672
m. 3. Normandin, Mathurin, dit Beausoleil, 1674
- Dodin, Anne
m. Moufflet, Jean, dit Champagne, Aug. 19, 1669
- Doigt, Ambroise
m. Magnan, Jacques, Oct. 14, 1669
- Dorange, Barbe
m. Tardif, Jacques, Oct 6, 1669
- Doriant, Simone
m. Hébert, Jean, 1667
- Doribeu, Catherine
m. Genest, Jacques, dit Labarre, 1669 or 1670
- Doucinet, Élisabeth
m. Bédard, Jacques, Oct. 14, 1666
- Drouet, Catherine
m. Chamard, Pierre, Oct. 19, 1671
- Dubicourt, Jeanne
(arrived 1669)
- Dubié, Marie-Françoise
(arrived 1671)
- Dubois, Marie
m. Brouillet, Michel, dit Laviolette, Nov. 3, 1670
- Dubreuil, Isabelle
m. Faure, Bernard, Aug. 26, 1665
- Ducharme, Catherine
m. Roy, Pierre, dit St-Lambert, Jan. 12, 1672
- Duchemin, Marie-Anne
m. Yvelin, Pierre, Sep. 19, 1673
- Duchesne, Barbe
m. Badel, André, dit Lamarche, Oct. 26, 1671
- Ducorps, Jeanne, dite Leduc
m. Massé, Martin, abt 1670
- Ducoudray, Marie
m. Grenet, François, Sep. 15, 1670
- Dufaye, Françoise
m. Pire, Martin, dit Henne, Oct. 15, 1674
- Dufiguier, Hélène
m. Fournier, Jacques, sieur Delaville, Oct. 24, 1663
- Dufossé, Jeanne
m. Doré, Louis, Sep. 1, 1670
- Dufresne, Jeanne
m. Dalleray, Marin, bef. 1666 census
- Dumont, Anne-Julienne
m. Dubois, René, dit Brisebois, Nov. 25, 1665
- Dumont, Barbe
m. 1. Breton, François, contract Nov. 11, 1668
m. 2. Courier, Raymond, dit Bourdelais, Jun. 1, 1702
- Dumontier, Antoinette
m. Martineau, Jacques, Nov. 28, 1669
- Dumortier, Madeleine, dite De Leur
m. Roussel, Timothée, Nov. 22, 1667
- Dupré, Françoise
m. Loubat, Jean, dit Saintonge
- Dupuis, Catherine
m. Martin, Charles, Nov. 28, 1663
- Durand, Catherine
m. Piché, Pierre, dit Lamusette, Nov. 25, 1665
- Durand, Élisabeth
(arrived 1670)
- Durand, Françoise
m. Beaudouin, Jacques, contract Mar. 24, 1671
- Durand, Suzanne
m. Gibault, Gabriel, dit Poitevin, Oct. 30, 1667
- Durosair, Espérance
m. Longueville, Simon, Oct. 9, 1668

To be continued in the Spring/Summer 1996 issue

MINUTES OF THE 1994 ANNUAL MEETING OF LA SOCIÉTÉ DES FILLES DU ROI ET SOLDATS DU CARIGNAN, INC.

Minutes of the Annual Meeting of the Membership by Electronic Media. Meeting held November 1 - November 7, 1994, including Minutes of the subsequent Meeting of the Board of Directors.

FULL MEMBERS PRESENT: Yvonne Weber (Director), Jane Cote (Director), David Toupin (Director), Michelle Kolbe; and by Proxy: Bette Locke, Raymond J. Deschenes, George A. Sopp, Beverly Sherman, Sunny L. Branch, Jean Ford Stewart.

Yvonne Weber, Co-President, presiding.

A quorum being present, both the Annual Meeting of the Membership and the Meeting of the new Board of Directors was held as follows:

I. APPROVAL OF THE BY-LAWS AND INITIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Yvonne Weber moved that the By-Laws of the Corporation and the Initial Resolutions of the Board of Directors be adopted by the membership as presented. David Toupin seconded. Motion carried.

II. ELECTION OF THE DIRECTORS.

Yvonne Weber moved that the following slate of Directors be approved by the membership (with amended format): Yvonne Weber; Jane Cote; Keith Lambert; L. David Toupin. Seconded by David Toupin. Motion carried as amended.

The Board of Directors then voted for the following Officers of the Corporation: Yvonne Weber, President; Jane Cote, 1st Vice-President; 2nd Vice-President, Keith Lambert; L. David Toupin, Treasurer; and Michelle Kolbe, Secretary.

III. FINANCIAL REPORT.

David Toupin distributed the 1994 Financial Report of the Corporation. David Toupin moved to accept the report. Seconded by Yvonne Weber. Motion carried.

IV. MEMBERSHIP REPORT.

Jane Cote distributed the 1994 Membership Report. David Toupin moved to accept the report. Seconded by Yvonne Weber. Motion carried.

V. NEWSLETTER REPORT.

No report was possible due to the work in progress for the

completion of the first issue, and as a result of the absence of the Editor. The Board of Directors proceeded to discuss the status of the newsletter. Michelle Kolbe and Jane Cote were producing the newsletter. Beverly Sherman was appointed to the Newsletter Committee.

VI. COPY FEES.

The Board of Directors discussed fees. Yvonne Weber moved for the adoption of a schedule of fees for photocopying records: 5 cents per page, plus postage; \$5 for each computer diskette, plus postage. Seconded by David Toupin. Motion carried.

VII. PURPOSE OF THE SOCIÉTÉ.

The Board of Directors expressed agreement regarding a Statement of Purpose for the Society: to honor the memory of our ancestors, the Filles du roi and soldiers of the Carignan Regiment, recall the history of French-Canada, and encourage descendants of French-Canadians to take pride in and celebrate their heritage.

VIII. GENEALOGY COMMITTEE.

The Board of Directors discussed the application process. Rod Wilsam and JC Gaulin were recognized for their work.

IX. APPLICATION FORMS.

The Board of Directors discussed the amendment of forms. Yvonne Weber moved for the modification of the forms. Seconded by David Toupin. Motion carried.

X. CHARITABLE STATUS.

David Toupin reported on the status of the application for tax-exempt status with the IRS.

XI. ADJOURNMENT.

David Toupin moved for adjournment of the Annual Meeting and Meeting of the Board of Directors. Seconded by Yvonne Weber. Motion carried.

Respectfully submitted,

MICHELLE KOLBE, Secretary

Editor's Notes: Subsequently, tax- exempt status was granted to the Society by the IRS. Also, Keith Lambert resigned as a Director, and the Board of Directors appointed Michelle Kolbe to fill his position as a Director, and appointed Beverly Sherman to fill his position as 2nd Vice- President and Editor of the Newsletter.

The agenda for the 1995 Annual Meeting
is listed
on the facing inside back cover.

AGENDA FOR ANNUAL MEETING

(Commencing October 20, 1995, via the internet)

1. Welcome all members.
2. Acceptance of minutes as published of the November 1994 Annual Meeting (as shown on page 20).
3. Election of the Directors of the Société
 - a. Yvonne Weber
 - b. Jane Cote
 - c. David Toupin
 - d. Michelle Kolbe
4. Treasurer's Report.
5. Membership Report.
6. Newsletter Report.
7. Old Business and New Business.
8. Adjournment.

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Please sign me up as an Associate Member (newsletter subscription only). Enclosed is my check or money order for \$10.00 (US funds) payable to La Société des Filles du Roi et Soldats du Carignan, Inc.

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FULL MEMBERSHIP—For direct descendants of a King's Daughter and/or a soldier of the Carignan Regiment: one time application and verification fee of US\$20.00 together with documented lineage plus US\$10.00 annual dues. Membership includes bi-annual newsletter, **SENT BY THE KING**, Certificate of Descendancy suitable for framing and full voting rights within the Société.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP—For those searching or who have no direct ancestor: US\$10.00 annual dues. Membership includes bi-annual newsletter, **SENT BY THE KING**.

