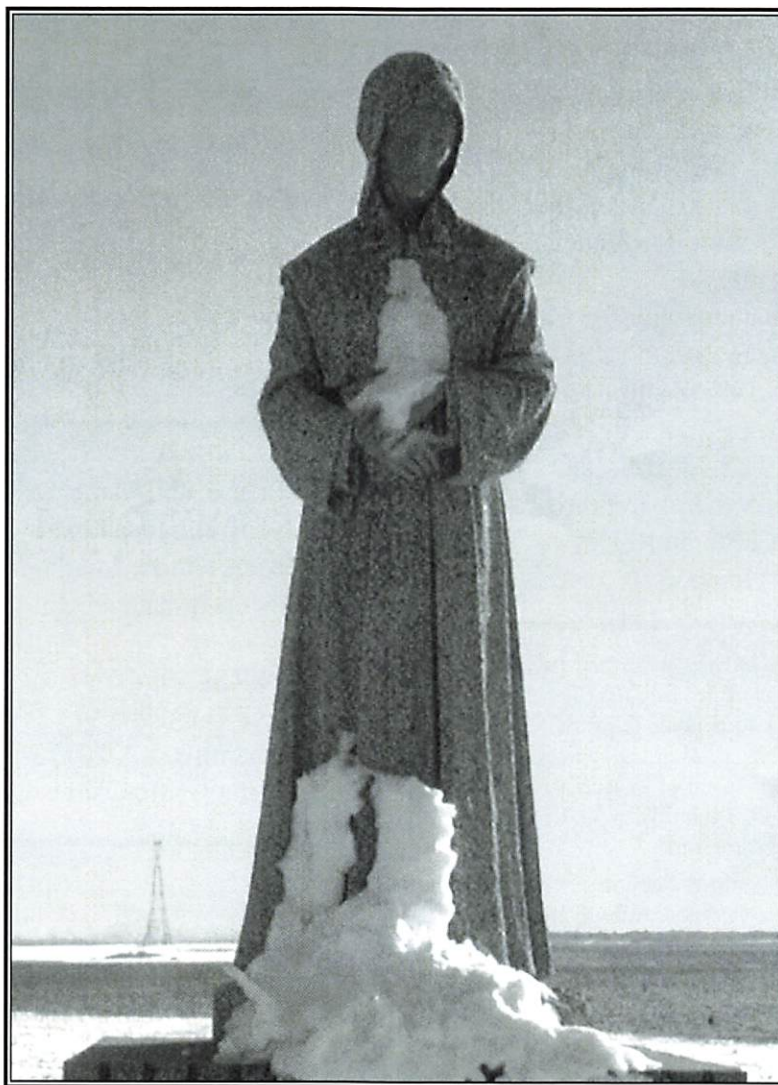


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SENT BY THE KING

**Newsletter of La Société des filles du roi
et soldats du Carignan, Inc.**



*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 are
evident in the strength of their descendants.*

Volume X, Issue 1

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La Société des filles du roi et soldats du Carignan, Inc.

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On the Cover...

MOTHER OF UNIVERSAL CHARITY

Marie-Marguerite d'Youville (1701-71) was born near Varennes, Québec, and founded the Sisters of Charity of Montréal, known as the Grey Nuns, in 1737. She became the first native-born Canadian saint in 1990. This statue of Mother d'Youville stands across the road from the Basilica of Ste-Anne de Varennes, on the banks of the St. Lawrence River.

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BE A MEMBER GET A MEMBER

By Bill Kane, F365

As with many other genealogical societies, our membership is largely made up of 60 year olds, 70 year olds and older members. As a result, we unfortunately lose a few every year and the only way we can grow and prosper is to add new and especially younger members. We "older types" don't handle computers quite the way our younger generations do. We manage to get along quite well but we know we could do better. Specifically, how might we improve and grow as an organization?

Our Website: We are planning to make our society better and we have begun work towards that goal. First, we need to update our web-site and keep it updated and active. We also need to update our various lists. We nearly have ready a new list of the Filles du roi and the members of the Carignan-Salières Regiment. After we have checked these lists for additions, deletions or errors, they will appear on the web site. The lists will continually be updated as we certify new names to add to them.

This is a time consuming job but we usually find a few names that somehow missed our last scrutiny. Peter Gagné, with some wonderful research, came up with quite a few names that until recently were not known or were questioned as members of the regiment. His articles appeared in our newsletter this past year. Bill Kane added a list of Carignan members that married filles du roi. All of us were surprised at the size of this list. His articles also appeared in our newsletter this past year. That list will also be posted on the web site.

What else needs to be on the web site? We need your input and help. Let us know if you have any ideas. We would love to find someone with great computer skills to volunteer as a web master.

Our Newsletter: Consideration is being given to a column in the newsletter on queries from the membership. If you have questions on any ancestors and you would like to find out more about them you should write in with any question you might have relating to any fille or soldat. We will try to answer the queries that come in and if we can't, we will open them up to the general membership in the column. In the past we highlighted a fille du roi or a soldat in the newsletter and we plan to do so every issue.

If you would like us to honor one of your ancestors, send us the name and some facts about them that we might include. We are continually looking for good articles to publish in the newsletter. If you are a writer or have seen an article in another publication that we can reprint, let us know. We will contact that author and publication for permission.

Membership: Most importantly, we need new members. If you have any friends that have an interest in genealogy and can trace their ancestry back to either of our groups, encourage them to join. More than that, help them in tracing their line back to one or more filles du roi or soldats du Carignan. We are here to help you and them to find their ancestors and let them know how to certify them. Those searching or who have no direct ancestor may join as Associate Members for as little as \$10 annual dues, which includes the newsletter. For information e-mail us at info@fillesduroi.org

REMEMBER: BE A MEMBER, GET A MEMBER.

Bassetts and Barons - Their Venture To A New Land

By Dorothy Hauschild, member #F-375

Author's note: This article has been submitted based upon my research of the history of the Bassett and Baron families who settled in Ludlow, Massachusetts in about 1880. It was previously published in *The American Elm*.

When Carignan soldier Jean Besset dit Brisetout and his bride, fille du roi Anne Seigneur, established their homestead outside of Fort Chambly in New France in the mid-seventeenth century, their main focus in life was to farm the land they were deeded and to raise their family of nine children in the Catholic faith. Given the obstacles they faced, such as high infant mortality rates, inclement weather, raids by the Iroquois and other hostile tribes, this was no easy accomplishment. And yet seven of the nine children survived, most of them marrying and establishing families of their own. This hardy pioneer spirit has survived and thrived over the succeeding generations, fostering a solid work ethic and devotion to family and church.

However, the impact of their homeland's weakened economy during the early years of the nineteenth century created a stressful environment for Canada's large farming population. It became harder to feed large families, resulting in the oldest children moving off the farms in search of jobs and a better life. Word was sent by friends and families who had already moved away that jobs were available in the United States, especially in the Northeast.

When the Civil War's "boom" production period ended in the United States many investors, entrepreneurs and manufacturers began looking for new avenues in which to re-build their fortunes. Massachusetts provided an abundance of natural resources, primarily water power and land to be developed for the new technologies created by the Industrial Revolution. Water power was needed to

run steam engines and generators, and canals were needed to import and export products. Land was purchased adjacent to the canals where factories were built to house the latest manufacturing equipment. Due to a slow influx of the immigrant population to work in the new factories it became evident to the manufacturers that a recruitment strategy would be needed on a large scale basis if they were to achieve maximum production.

The mill owners hired agents who traveled to Canada and Europe in search of people willing to immigrate into areas such as Ludlow, Chicopee and Holyoke, Massachusetts. The Canadian farming society became a target, the agents touting a better life and more money by working in the mills than could be had in struggling on the farm; i.e. the proverbial "streets are paved in gold." However, it does not appear that my ancestors were recruits, at least not directly. "Word of mouth" and letters from friends and family who were already at work in the mills might have played a role in my family's emigration from two locations in New York State: Champlain and Mooers.

My great-great grandfather Roman Baron, his wife Rosalie Belanger, their children and Roman's mother Mary Therrien had been living in Mooers, New York from about 1860, having emigrated from Canada. According to the U.S. Federal Census of 1870 in New York State for Clinton County, Roman and his mother Mary Therrien had worked in a lumber mill that made wood shingles. By 1880, according to Donald Barron, our family historian, the family had moved out of Mooers and established itself in what was then called Jenksville, Massachusetts in housing that was provided by the mill owners. Roman and the older children obtained jobs in the mill, operating machinery that converted jute into twine, a crude string used for packaging and for the backing of rugs.

My great-grandmother Melvina Rose Baron, the oldest child of Roman and Rosalie, met her future husband, Horace Charles Bassett while working in

the mill. Horace's father, John Bessette, his wife Sophia Lamontagne and several of his sisters and brothers had moved to the area from Champlain, New York. John was listed on the U.S. Federal Census of 1870 (New York State, Clinton County) as a sailor – he probably served on the St. Lawrence or Lake Champlain on one of the barges. John and several of his older children obtained jobs and worked in the mill as laborers.

Once the immigrants had settled in, they became involved in the most important community facility - the church. Each ethnic group, including the French-Canadians (as they came to be known) had their own priest and parish. The first French-Canadian parish was St. Aloysius in Indian Orchard, established across the Chicopee River that separated the factories in the area. As the French-Canadian population grew, a new Catholic church was established in Ludlow, several streets away from the factory where both the Barons and Bassetts worked. The wives, mothers and children of working families contributed their time to building up the parish, including sewing the vestments and maintaining the rectory. Part of their volunteer time was spent in helping new immigrants who moved into the area in finding shelter, providing food and resources to find jobs.

My great-great-grandmother Rosalie Baron was a parishioner who devoted much of her time and energy to the newly-established parish of St. John the Baptist in Ludlow, as did her daughter Melvina. Melvina sewed many of the First Communion dresses for the young daughters of the parishioners who might otherwise not have been able to afford such a luxury. Great-great grandmother Sophia started a milliner's shop, operating out of her attic, and also provided meals to hungry indigents who came to her door.

The Bessette family eventually chose to "Americanize" their name by changing it to "Bassett" in an effort to blend in with their neighborhood, as did many other families of Canadian, Polish, Russian and Greek nationalities. Thus the parish, civil and census records often reflected a

variation from the original surnames. This change, according to Donald Barron, our family historian, made life easier for the family to acclimate itself into the community. Most families, however, in maintaining their traditions, spoke their native language at home. The children learned to speak English in school, thereby creating a valuable resource for their elders who could not (or would not) speak English when dealing with outside sources. Another tradition is the observance of holy days, or holidays. The church provided a source of comfort and safety in the new environment for immigrants in need of reassurance and stability.

It became evident that the philanthropic efforts of the mill owners needed to be channeled into providing schools and a hospital for their "operatives." It was to the owners' advantage to set up community centers and foster civic organizations to keep their workers motivated. These operatives worked fifty-four hour work weeks, under potentially hazardous conditions due to the many kinds of machinery involved and the environmental stresses such as sweltering heat in the summer and bitter cold winters. It was management's responsibility to oversee production and interact with the workers to maintain a stable working environment.

My great-grandfather Horace Bassett became a foreman at the turn of the century and was respected and well-known in several civic organizations in Ludlow. He eventually built his own home about a mile away from the Ludlow mill and after many years retired from his position.

References:

The French Canadian Heritage in New England;
Gerard J. Brault
The White and the Gold, Thomas B. Costain
A History of Ludlow, Massachusetts, 1774-1974;
Herbert L. McChesney

Note: Our French-Canadian Immigrant Ancestors

By Beverly Sherman, member #F-128

My reading of French-Canadian history has taught me that many French Canadians migrated south from the province of Quebec to work in the cotton mills of New England to earn wages. This occurred during the late 19th and early 20th centuries when the authorities and Church were losing control of the French-Canadian people. At that time, French Canada operated as a barter society. Few earned actual money. Most wanted to earn real money in the United States and then return to their homes in Canada to buy land.

When they did return to Quebec with money and told their stories of how they had received it, more of their friends and family also migrated south to work in the mills. In some places in Quebec, the Church tried to stop the southward migration. The emigrants then quietly left at night when everyone was sleeping, instead of leaving in the daylight when they could be seen. The railroads helped in their journey south.

The machinery in the cotton and woolen mills was so noisy it was useless to even try to speak, so a sign language was used. For those with no English skills, this worked well. Usually a person with English skills would help the immigrant get the job.

My grandfather, Joseph Dubois, was born in Hemmingford, Quebec in 1870. By 1880 he was living in Williamstown in Western Massachusetts and working in the cotton mills. He continued working in the cotton mills until he was 81. Half of his siblings settled in Northern Berkshire County, mostly in Adams, as did half of my grandmother's siblings. Marie Rose Moreau, my grandmother, was born in St. Jean, Quebec in 1874 and moved with her family to Williamstown in the 1880s, when she too went to work in the mills. Their siblings were born both in Canada and in Williamstown.

They lived in factory housing called the Brick Blocks. It looked like narrow two-storey town-houses made of brick. The DuBois and Moreau families lived next to each other for a time in the Blocks. Both families moved back and forth across the border, pursuing employment. The births of the French Canadian children in Williamstown were not registered at the Town Hall but all were baptized in either St. Raphael's Church or Notre Dame Church in North Adams.

Most of the children ended up with little education since they were put to work in the mills at age 10. By 1900, the minimum age of employment in Massachusetts was twelve years old. Even though only French was spoken in the home, the children quickly picked up English to speak outside the home. English became a unifying factor with all immigrants regardless of their origins.

The mills had three pay scales, one for men, one for women and one for children, with the children receiving the smallest amount. The men always received more money even when both men and women worked the same job, such as the job of weaver.

My Canadian cousins from Quebec would often come to visit my grandparents in Massachusetts, and in turn we would travel to Quebec to visit them. I remember visiting my grandmother's sister and her children and grandchildren in St. Jean in the early 1950s. A few things stand out regarding the differences in how we lived. Most rode bicycles in Quebec. Few had cars. Almost everyone smoked in Quebec, including the kids my age. Unfortunately, most of them died young. All of my father's cousins were busy working. Some had looms in their homes, several had their own businesses, and several worked together at a food concession at a baseball stadium. All were very kind to my brother and me.

The cotton mills certainly changed life in New England by inducing migrations from Europe and Canada. I personally am happy my grandparents

Continued on next page

were risk takers and chose to live in the States. My American cousins and I certainly have had more educational and job opportunities than our cousins had in Quebec. Plus we were not smokers and are all living.



A Tale of Two Families: L'Homme dit Lampe and L'Homme dit Artois

By Emil A. L'Homme, member #F-195

For several years, I have attempted to find a connection between the L'Homme dit Lampe and the L'Homme dit Artois families. With the help of many references, I have found what I believe is the closest connection possible without having lived in the late 1700s and early 1800s. The connection is between two daughters of Jacques Robert and Jeanne Demers married on 25 April 1718 in Boucherville, Quebec, Canada. The explanation will be detailed in the following discussion of each L'Homme family and the Robert family.

Jacques Lampe- Jacques Lampe the son of François Lampe and Anne Passepont was born about 1731-1732 in France. He was a soldier "de la marine" in Monsieur de Lusignan's Company of the French Army. He was stationed at Fort Saint Frederic on Pointe de la Chevelure at the head of Lake Champlain (today Crown Point, N.Y.). The first mention of Jacques Lampe was 5 May 1755 when he acted as godfather along with his future wife, Marie Amable Raymond, at the baptism of Jacques, son of François Delinelle and Catherine Bariseault.

Five days later, on 10 May 1755, Jacques Lampe and Marie Amable Raymond signed their marriage

contract, which had been drawn up by Father Didache Cliché, the Récollet chaplain at the fort. Father Cliché married them on 12 May 1755 at Fort Saint Frédéric. Marie Amable Raymond had been born in Lachine, Quebec, Canada and baptized on 23 September 1734, as the daughter of Charles Raymond and Marguerite Danis. She had come down to Fort Saint Frédéric with her sister Marie Louise and her widowed mother Marguerite.

Church records provide the names of two children born at Fort Saint Frédéric. Marie Lampe was born and baptized 17 February 1758, and Ignace Lampe was born and baptized on 31 May 1759.

On 28 July 1759, before the English onslaught, the Fort Saint Frédéric garrison had retreated to the fort at l'Ile aux Nois, twelve miles south of Saint Jean on the Richelieu River, and then finally to Chambly, whose fort on the Richelieu was more important. The long and arduous journey cost the life of the infant Ignace Lampe, who died on 31 August 1759 and was buried close to the fort at Chambly.

A son, Antoine Lampe, was born on 16 September 1760 and baptized on 20 September at Pointe Olivier, St. Mathias, Rouville, Quebec. Another son, Pierre Joseph, was born on 26 March 1762 and baptized on 27 March at Chambly, Quebec. It is not known when Jacques Lampe left military service.

On 10 July 1771, Pierre Dudegau, co-seigneur of Chambly, granted Jacques Lampe 82 acres of land along the Huron River in Saint Mathias, a few miles from Chambly and abutting the lands of Alix Dumeny, Michel Demarest and Pierre Brunet. In return he was to pay M. Dudegau each year on the 11th of November, the feast of St. Martin, one bushel and seven pots of wheat, in addition to paying 100 pounds in cash.

Not satisfied with this land, five days later he was again in Notary Antoine Grise's office to draw up a new contract exchanging his property of 82 acres

for 90 acres belonging to Louis Benoit dit Livernois, situated between the properties of J. P. Taupier's and Miss de Ramzai. St. Mathias became the ancestral home. Jacques Lampe died on 24 December 1795 and was buried there 25 December 1795.

NOTE: Jacques Lampe is my 4th great grandfather.

Antoine L'Homme dit Lampe- Antoine Lampe was born on 16 September 1760 at Pointe Olivier, St. Mathias, son of Jacques Lampe and Marie Amable Raymond Passe Campagne. On 9 February 1784, at St. Joseph, Chambly, Quebec, Antoine married Marie Angélique Perrault, the daughter of Laurent Perrault and Charlotte Robert. Charlotte Robert is the daughter of Jacques Robert and Jeanne Demers. Antoine's marriage record lists him as Antoine Lampe son of Jacques Lampe and Marie Amable Raimond.

Antoine died on 4 April 1841 and was buried on 6 April 1841 at St. Mathias. His death record lists him as Antoine L'Homme dit Lampe, former farmer.

NOTE: Antoine L'Homme dit Lampe is my great-great-great grandfather.

Jean Pierre L'Homme dit Artois- Jean Pierre L'Homme dit Artois was born and baptized on 29 Jun 1729 at Arras (Ste. Croix, Pas de Calais, France), the son of Alexandre L'Homme and Hélène D'Hercourt or Delcourt. Jean Pierre's parents were married on 12 Jan 1723 at Arras (Ste. Croix). The first mention of Jean Pierre in Canada was in 1755 as a soldier of the d'Aubrespy company, Bearn Regiment, in Montcalm's Army.

Jean Pierre was married on 18 April 1757 at Boucherville, Chambly, Quebec to Jeanne Robert, the daughter of Jacques Robert and Jeanne Demers. Jean Pierre and Jeanne had four children. Jean Pierre died on 28 Nov 1801 and was buried on 30 Nov 1801 at St. Mathias. Jeanne died on 22 Jun and was buried on 23 Jun 1803 at St. Mathias.

NOTE: There is no direct relationship between Jean Pierre L'Homme dit Artois and me.

Antoine L'Homme dit Artois- Antoine L'Homme dit Artois was born on 29 Sep 1761 at St Mathias Rouville Quebec the son of Jean Pierre L'Homme dit Artois and Jeanne Robert, who was the daughter of Jacques Robert and Jeanne Demers. On 8 Oct 1792 at St. Antoine de Pade, Longueuil, Quebec, Antoine was married to Desanges Lajeunesse, the daughter of Jean Baptiste Lajeunesse and Marie Charlotte Bray Labonte Baril.

NOTE: He is my 4th cousin 7 times removed.

Jacques Robert- Jacques Robert was born and baptized on 15 March 1694 at Boucherville, Chambly, Quebec. He was the son of Louis Lafontaine Robert and Marie Bourgerie. On 25 April 1718 at Boucherville, Jacques was married to Jeanne Demers, the daughter of Etienne Demers and Jeanne Marie Menard.

Jacques died on 21 Aug and was buried on 22 Aug 1775 at Chambly. His wife Jeanne died and was buried on 1 June 1786 at St. Mathias in Rouville.

Jacques and Jeanne had 13 children. Of concern to this article are the following two daughters:

Jeanne Robert, who was born and baptized on 14 September 1727 at Chambly; her first marriage was on 3 May 1745 at Chambly with Pierre Desrochers Bertrand, and her second marriage was on 18 April 1757 at Boucherville with Jean Pierre L'Homme dit Artois. She died 22 June and was buried on 23 June 1803 at St. Mathias.

NOTE: Jeanne Robert is my third cousin eight times removed.

Charlotte Robert, who was born and baptized on 15 June 1733 at Chambly; her first marriage was on 2 Oct 1758 at Boucherville with Jean Baptiste Choquet, and her second marriage was on 4 Aug 1761 at Chambly with Laurent Perrault. Charlotte died 7 December and was buried on 9 December

1816 at Chambly. Her husband Laurent died on 12 March and was buried on 14 March 1804 at Chambly.

NOTE: Charlotte Robert and her husband Laurent Perrault are my 4th great grandparents.

Discussion

There are family relationships between the two Robert sisters and the L'Homme dit Lampe and L'Homme dit Artois families, and both families lived in the St. Mathias, Rouville area. The assumption is being made at this time that these relationships are probably the reason that the Lampe family members started to use the L'Homme family name.

Sources:

- 1 "La population des forts français d'Amérique (XVIIIe siècle)," by Marthe Faribault Beauregard.
2. PRDH (Programme de recherche en démographie historique).
3. LDS (Mormon) microfilm records for births/marriages/burials.
4. Research information by Reverend Leo Lomme, p.m.e.

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Queries and Answers

By Bill Kane, F# 365

Editor's Note: Please send your queries and research comments for answer and publication to dave@fillesduroi.org (or to our snail mail address).

We have received a query and comments from Louis Le Gendre of Chatham, New Jersey. Mr. Le Gendre provided us with sufficient information and questions concerning his ancestors to enable us to answer his questions and also include an article on this important brother and sister who arrived and settled in New France in the mid-17th century.

Query 1: My ancestors are Marie Charlotte Potier and her brother Jean Baptiste Potier. Your records show Jean Baptiste under two different names in your lists, i.e. "du Buisson" and "de Poitiers," while his actual name was Potier. Can you explain?

Answer: The surname may have been Potier in France before the family arrived in North America, but names tended to change in New France, sometimes as often as a new record was registered. In the records on the PRDH website from the 1660s, the family name was listed as "de Poitiers" for Marie Charlotte's first marriage and for Jean Baptiste's confirmation and marriage. On later records the name is listed as "de Poitiers" or "Potiers." The key would be to obtain a copy of an actual record signed by one of these ancestors and determine how they signed their name (they were both literate).

It is said that often the notary or priest who actually wrote the record transcribed the people's names as he heard them and not necessarily as they previously had been spelled. The names of many French-Canadian family members changed over the years, sometimes several times, whether intentionally or simply because they could not read or write and relied on others to write their names. In addition, many ancestors adopted or were given nicknames, or used alternate given names to avoid confusion with a sibling of the same name, or began using a given name as a surname. As a result, descendants of these early settlers may find several variations of the surnames and given names of their ancestors.

"du Buisson" was Jean Baptiste's "dit name," or

nickname, given to him in the army. During the first month of training, soldiers were given “dit names” to distinguish them. These “dit names” may have noted a personal characteristic or trait or may have reflected where they were from. In Jean Baptiste’s case, the du Buisson came from his father, Pierre Charles de Poitiers, sieur du Buisson, which was his title. These “dit names” were used almost exclusively during their military service, and this practice has made it difficult to discover the soldier’s real name in some cases.

Query 2: Marie Charlotte Potier, came to New France in 1660 and married Joseph Hébert in that year. She was an orphan and she doesn’t appear on your list of Fille du roi.

Answer: Marie Charlotte arrived before King Louis XIV initiated his program of sponsoring the emigration of mostly young marriageable women, known later as the “filles du roi,” to New France and contributing to their dowry (usually 50 livres). In fact, King Louis XIV did not assume full power as king until 1662. Therefore, even though Marie Charlotte was orphaned and came to New France to get married, she wasn’t a fille du roi.

After the death of her first husband, Joseph Hébert, a descendant of early settler Louis Hébert, died Marie Charlotte married a second time to Simon Lefebvre. Mr. Lefebvre was not actually a member of the Carignan-Salières Regiment, but he was very involved with the Regiment as an aide to the Marquis de Tracy and was known as de Tracy’s “maître d’hôtel” (see below).

Family History of Marie Charlotte Potier and Jean Baptiste Potier (de Poitiers)

Marie Charlotte Potier, born 1641, and her brother Jean Baptiste born 1646, were the children of Pierre Charles Potier, sieur du Buisson and Hélène de Belleau. The family came from Saint-Martin d’Annecour, diocese of Amiens, Picardy. Their mother died the same year Jean Baptiste was born, probably in child birth. The children became orphaned when their father, Pierre Charles Potier,

sieur du Buisson, a captain in the French Army, was mortally wounded during the siege of Arras in Northern France in 1654.

After their fathers’ tragic death, they were taken in by their mother’s brother, François de Belleau. He arranged for Charlotte to go to Quebec where she met and married Joseph Hébert in 1660. Jean Baptiste joined the Carignan Salières Regiment and went to Quebec with his unit in 1665.

Their Lives in New France: Jean Baptiste Potier

Jacques de Chambly was a neighbor to the de Belleau family in France, and therefore it is no surprise that Jean Baptiste Potier joined Chambly’s company in the Carignan Salières Regiment. The company was ordered to La Rochelle to board the ships that would take them to Quebec. As part of his initiation into the regiment, he was given the “dit name” of du Buisson. This would be his main name during his years of service.

On 19 April 1665 Jean Baptiste along with the Chambly and three other companies boarded the Le Vieux Siméon for the voyage to Quebec. Exactly two months later on 19 June they arrived in Quebec harbor. Their captain was given the order to take his men to a place on the Richelieu River to build one of three forts that would be needed during the expedition against the Iroquois. The town that grew up around this fort would be named Chambly after the Company’s captain.

It was here that Jean Baptiste would spend much of his time during his service in the regiment, finally being discharged in 1668. He was confirmed by Bishop Laval in Chambly on 20 May 1668.

On 6 October 1670 the marriage of Jean Baptiste de Poitiers (the way it is listed in the PRDH) to fille du roi Elisabeth Jossard took place in Quebec. Elisabeth was born about 1652 in Paris, the daughter of Gaspard Jossard and Marie Deschamps. Her parents had died when she left

Paris for New France in 1670 with a dowry worth 800 livres, in addition to the 50 livres she would receive from the king's dowry.

Jean Baptiste took his bride back to Chambly to live for the first year of their marriage. Their first child Marie-Catherine was born about 1671. The next child Marie Marguerite was baptised 10 June 1673 in Sorel. The family then moved to the British colony of New York where Jean Baptiste made a profitable living as a fur trader. Some time about 1674 the next child Jeanne was born, followed by Marie-Angélique, who was born at Flushing on 28 January 1679.

Their first son, Robert was born on Staten Island on 14 December 1682, followed by Guillaume, also at Staten Island, on 25 January 1685. In a statement Jean Baptiste made at the seminary of St. Sulpice in Montreal in 1699, he reported that these four children were baptised by Jesuit missionaries that were in hiding from the British.

The family lived at this time in various locals including Harlem, Flushing, and Staten Island. Jean Baptiste was reported to be a prominent resident of Harlem from 1676 to 1681. It also appears he posed as a Huguenot refugee, probably because Catholics were not welcome in the colony. A historian of the time mentions him as "evidently a person of character, and of standing and influence among the refugees," (Huguenots) "taking much interest in their affairs and rendering them many friendly services." Because he could speak both Dutch and English, he acted as an interpreter while in the N.Y. area and he helped people with their wills and other legal documents.

In the eighties, England and France were at war again. The British became wary of de Poitiers, suspecting that he was actually a papist and French spy. The family moved back to the Albany area. While there, a warrant was issued for de Poitiers, sieur du Buisson whose arrest in Albany County was declared on the grounds that he had carried on a secret correspondence with the French.

In 1689 a force of militia from the New England states and New York was being assembled in the Lake Champlain area for an attack on Montreal. This never took place but the English knew that the French had heard about the plans from their spies in New York. Jean Baptiste was suspected of sending such letters to Canada. Seeing that the warrant was only in Albany County, Jean Baptiste moved his family beyond its borders to Saratoga, New York.

Another fur trader and friend of Jean Baptiste, Pierre Montras, lived there and Jean Baptiste acted as godfather to Pierre's second child, Margaret Montras in 1693 at the Dutch Reformed Church. In 1696 the de Poitiers' last son, Louis, was born and baptised by a Protestant minister. This child was re-baptised in Montreal on 15 November 1699.

Finally, in 1699, Jean Baptiste moved his family back to Montreal where he lived the rest of his life. In spite of his life as a supposed Huguenot in New York the family was very religious as Catholic and one of their daughters even became a nun. It is also reported that Jean Baptiste, in his later years, served as the church organist at Notre Dame in Montreal.

On 27 March 1727, Jean Baptiste de Poitiers, sieur du Buisson died at the age of 82. The next year his wife of 57 years died on 9 November 1728. She was reported to be 78.

Marie Charlotte

After arriving in Quebec in 1660, Marie Charlotte met Joseph Hébert, the grandson of Louis Hébert and Marie Rollet. The Héberts were the first family to settle in New France in 1617. Joseph and Marie Charlotte were married in Quebec on 12 October 1660. At the time Joseph's father Guillaume Hébert had already died and his mother Hélène Deportes had remarried Noël Morin. The wedding register lists Marie Charlotte as de Poitiers. All subsequent records list her name as either de Poitier or Poitier.

Joseph was captured in a raid on a group of young men in 1661 and carried off by the Iroquois. Another captive, who escaped, reported that Joseph was killed by his captors during a drunken orgy. Joseph and Marie Charlotte had one child, also named Joseph, baptised 16 October 1661. Unfortunately he died as a very young boy.

After her husband's death, Marie Charlotte moved in and lived with her mother-in-law, H  l  ne Desportes and her husband N  el Morin.

Meanwhile in 1665, the Carignan Sali  res Regiment arrived in New France. The supreme commander of this group was the Marquis de Tracy, Lieutenant-General of all the French possessions in North and South America. Among his entourage was a 23 year old noble, Simon Lefebvre d'Angers. Lefebvre is listed as ma  tre de h  tel to Tracy. In the French navy that term meant chief steward. This was a very important post, for it meant Lefebvre was responsible for acquiring and maintaining de Tracy's wardrobe for the whole expedition, and also had to ensure that proper supplies were provided for de Tracy's table.

In the 1666 census, Marie Charlotte was listed as still living at the Morin home. The Morins were a part of Quebec society so they were certainly invited to social gatherings at the governor's mansion. The new governor, R  my de Courcelle arrived on the last ship with the final contingent of the regiment in September of 1665, and his wife, who was a distant cousin of Marie Charlotte, arrived the following year. It seems very plausible that Marie Charlotte met the young aide to the Marquis de Tracy at one of these functions.

After the successful campaign against the Iroquois in the autumn of 1666 and the return of de Tracy's entourage to Quebec, Simon Lefebvre asked for Marie Charlotte's hand in marriage. The contract of marriage was signed the afternoon of 10 January 1667 at the Viceroy's residence amid a great celebration. The witnesses to this contract were de Tracy himself, Governor de Courcelle, the new intendant, Jean Talon, along with a host of

Quebec society at that time. The contract indicates that Marie Charlotte brought a dowry of 1,000 livres to the marriage and they agreed to joint ownership of property.

de Tracy must have thought highly of his aide, Simon Lefebvre, because just a week before the contract was signed, he had bought two concessions of land near the Saint-Charles River in the H  bert family's seigneurie. He made a gift of this land to Simon, in recognition of his meritorious service. On top of this, he added 350 livres in gold pistoles for the future groom to use in order to improve his land.

The day after the contract signing, the wedding took place at the parish church of Qu  bec with Germain Morin, N  el's son and the first priest born in Canada, presiding. The couple then went to the Viceroy's house where more festivities were held.

The Marquis de Tracy was in poor health and decided to return to France and he asked Simon to go with him. The dutiful Lefebvre returned to France to care for the Marquis during the crossing. They left Quebec on 28 August 1667 aboard the Saint-Sebastien. His wife Marie Charlotte was pregnant at the time so she stayed behind.

The 1667 census lists the only occupant of Lefebvre's property and house on the Saint Charles River as being Pierre Blanchet, Lefebvre's valet and servant, whom he left to take care of his property while he was in France.

We assume that Marie Charlotte returned to live with the Morins but she is not listed anywhere in the 1667 census, possibly being overlooked by the census taker. Marie Charlotte delivered a son at 3am on 19 October 1667. He was baptised Louis by abbot Morin. The godfather was Louis de Canchy, sieur de Lerole, Lieutenant of the Orl  ans Company of the Carignan Regiment. The godmother was Guillemette H  bert, widow of sieur Couillard and a great aunt of the baby.

Simon returned to Quebec in September of 1668

and the couple lived for a while at their property by the Saint-Charles River. Marie Charlotte should have inherited 1660 livres from her first marriage but the money seems to have gone to Joseph's sister and her husband Guillaume Fournier. By way of compensation, they offered her 11 arpents of land on the Grand Allée. She felt she was cheated and brought suit before the Sovereign Council. The suit was resolved on 14 April 1670 but the agreement didn't make up for the sum she lost in the transaction.

Simon Lefebvre was neither a good businessman nor a good farmer. With debt increasing he sold their Saint-Charles River property for 900 livres and bought land in September of 1675 at Pointe-aux-Trembles for 218 livres. The contract for acquisition of the land mentions that the new property included a house, shed, water heater, ten minots of wheat, some fishing tackle and the right to fish in the river.

It was there that they were listed in the census of 1681 with their six children: Louis 14, Marie 12, Jean 9, François 7, Madeline 4 and Charlotte 2. It is reported that the Lefebvre's owned a gun, three head of cattle and had fifteen arpents of land under cultivation.

After this census, they had two more children Antoine in 1681 and Simon-Alexis in 1685. Money and goods seemed to slip through Simon's hands. In 1704 he had to borrow 700 livres from his son François. In exchange he bequeathed to him all of his furniture, animals and buildings which were worth very little.

Charlotte and Simon lived to a ripe old age, but were completely impoverished. She died first, and was buried in Pointe-aux-Trembles on 9 February 1717, at the age of 76. He joined her on 12 November 1722.

The two youngest boys entered the seminary but the rest of the children all married and did quite well for themselves.

Catherine de Belleau

Jean Baptiste and Marie Charlotte de Poitiers had a cousin who was a fille du roi, so we will also mention her briefly.

Catherine de Belleau was the daughter of François de Belleau and Anne de Breda. The mother of Jean Baptiste and Charlotte was her aunt and Catherine's father was the uncle who took the children in after their father died. Catherine came to Canada as a fille du roi in 1665 and no doubt met her cousin Charlotte de Poitiers, who was then living with Noël Morin and Hélène Desportes, her in-laws. Here Catherine met Jean Baptiste Morin, the son of Noël and Hélène Morin.

On 22 November 1667 Catherine married Jean Baptiste Morin in Quebec. In attendance at the ceremony was Morin's mother and father as well as his two brothers. Among the other guests was Governor de Courcelles.

End notes: The research for this article was based on several sources. We wish to thank Mr. Le Gendre, who provided us with information from his family records.

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Brittany (Bretagne) Land of Legends

By Elaine Smith, #F222

What are legends? Legends are fables and sometimes actual happenings that have been changed or embellished to suit the speaker or writer to make the story more interesting.

Claude Debussy, the great composer and musician, whom we all know from his beautiful piece called "Clair de Lune," had based another composition on one of the legends of Brittany. This was "The Engulfed Cathedral" from the "Legend of the City of Y's." The following is how I remember that legend told to me long ago.

Near Quimper, on the shores of the bay in Brittany, there lived a King who ruled The City of Y's. One day he was in his chapel giving thanks to God upon completion of the strong, high dike that was finally useable. This dike would protect his city from the treacherous sea. There was a silver key that locked the dike. The King gave this silver key to his precious daughter whom he loved dearly. She was to keep it safe for him. Unbeknownst to the King, she had a bad reputation from her many escapades. Her name was Princess Ahes.

One day her maid asked her what the problem was since she couldn't sit still. Her response was that the devil has pushed her to do a dreadful thing—something she could never tell her father, the King. She had opened the gates of the dike and the sea would soon flood the city. The maid said that she had better pray for a miracle to happen.

A miracle indeed happened. Saint Guenole, Patron Saint of Brittany, warned the King and sounded the alarm as the danger approached the city. The people were running frantically in all directions away from the sea. The King wanted to save his daughter. He found her and had her get up behind him on his horse. They were galloping behind all the people. The sea was gaining on them and his

precious Princess fell off the horse. The King could not stop his steed no matter how hard he tried. Princess Ahes was swallowed by the sea and the good king was saved by Saint Guenole.

On a clear morning, when the sea is calm, the Cathedral of Y's, which sleeps beneath the waves, emerges. The bells ring and the priests can be heard chanting "Domenus Vobiscum".

Editor's Note: Elaine Smith heard this story as a child from her p  p  re, or grandfather, who spoke only broken English. Although she no longer recalls the King's name or where the City of Y's was located, she does clearly remember his mention of the town of Quimper and its proximity to the sea. A 90 year old relative told her of his belief that the story had been taught to her grandfather by nuns in Montreal whose mother house was in Brest, in Brittany. The same Order had taught in the Springfield-Agawam-Holyoke area, where Elaine's father had attended school. Elaine still has a lovely wooden box that had been filled with chocolates, given to her when she was 9 years old by a nun from Brest.



Fille du Roi Mathurine Graton and Soldat Pierre Toupin dit Lapierre

By Elaine Smith #F222

Editor's Note: This is the first in what we hope will be a series of brief vignettes submitted by members to highlight an ancestor who is Carignan soldier and/or fille du roi. In this example, we have both!

Mathurine Graton was born in about 1648 in

Aubigny, a town a little southwest of LaRoche-Sur-Yon, Diocese of Luçon, in Poitou, France. She was the daughter of royal notary of the seigneurie of Aubigny, Pierre Graton, and of his wife Marie Boucher. After the deaths of her parents, Mathurine left for New France at about age 22 in 1670. Her brother Claude and his wife, Marguerite and their children, Hélène and René Graton also made the voyage to New France.

On 30 September 1670, Mathurine married Pierre Toupin dit Lapierre. Notary Vachon had drawn up the marriage contract on 03 September 1670 which they were unable to sign.

Pierre Toupin dit Lapierre was a farmer. He was born in about 1626 in Rouffiac, ar. and diocese of Angoulême, in Angoumois (Charente), France, the son of Guillaume Toupin and Jeanne Arnault. He arrived in New France on 30 June 1665, a soldier in the Brisardière Company, detached from the Orléans Regiment. Pierre was confirmed 01 May 1666 at Quebec. (On 10 December 1668, a concession of land) was granted to Pierre Toupin dit Lapierre by Joseph Giffard. The Census of 1681 showed Pierre as 55 years of age, his wife Mathurine Graton as 33 years old, and their children as follows: Thérèse, age 10, Pierre, age 8, René, age 5, and Louise, age 2, along with Pierre, a domestique, age 13. They were listed as having 2 guns, 9 cattle, and about 30 acres of developed land.

Here is a list of the children of Pierre and Mathurine:

(1) Thérèse-n-21-09-1671; baptized 23-09-1671 Quebec; married Jean Craponne 26-04-1689 at Beauport; Thérèse died after 17-12-1696 at Beauport.

(2) Pierre; born 19-12-1673; baptized 24-12-1673; engagé à l'ouest 27-05-1701; died in Beauport 28-05-1710.

(3) René; born about 1676; married 14-02-1708 in Beauport to Geneviève Langlois, daughter of Noël

Langlois and Geneviève Parent. René died 14-11-1758 at Beauport.

(4) Louise-Renée; born 29-01; baptized 01-02-1680 at Beauport; married Jacques Barbel 05-11-1698 at Beauport. Louise-Renée was buried 27-01-1703 id.

(5) Ignace; born 15-03-1684; baptized 18-03-1684 at Beauport; married Marie-Elisabeth Duprac, daughter of Jean-Robert and Marguerite Vachon, 25-11-1709 at Beauport.

(6) Marie-Anne; born 28-03-1686; baptized 29-03-1686 at Beauport; died and buried 29-05-1686 id.

(7) Jean-Baptiste; born 19-10-1688; baptized 20-10-1688 at Beauport; married 02-04-1719 at Champlain to Thérèse Caron, daughter of Jean and Thérèse de Billy. Jean-Baptiste died 20-09-1763 at Cap-de-la-Madeleine.

Pierre Toupin dit Lapierre died 28 January 1703 and was buried the same day. He was probably a victim of the smallpox epidemic that year. Mathurine married Vincent Brunet on 22 July 1710 at Beauport. They did not have any children. Mathurine Graton died 05-02-1728 and was buried the next day at Beauport.

Sources: PRDH, Jetté, and Gagné



Carignan: What's in a Name?

By Peter Gagné, Honorary Member

The Carignan-Salières Regiment is a group with near-legendary status among French-Canadian descendants. Anyone who has done French Canadian genealogy research has heard of the Carignan-Salières Regiment and finding an ancestor who was a member of the regiment is a

badge of honor for a genealogist. However, Salières is often overlooked, and the regiment is known to many simply as the Carignan Regiment. This name alone has come to identify the regiment, but what do we really know about the name Carignan? What are its origins, who bore this name in the time of New France and where do those who bear this name today come from?

Let us first take a look at the man who bore the name Carignan – the one after whom the regiment is named, along with his co-commander Salières. After exploring the origins of this name and the most famous person in the time of New France to bear it, we will then take a look at the origins of the name Carignan in New France and modern-day Québec. The results of both studies will prove to be fairly surprising.

Carignan: A Prince and a Place

The Carignan-Salières Regiment takes its name from the Prince de Carignan and the Marquis de Salières. But who exactly was this Prince de Carignan and where does the name come from?

The man who bore the title Prince de Carignan was named Thomas-François de Carignan. As the noble prefix “de” implies, he was “from” Carignan. However, that is not entirely correct. The name was not originally Carignan, but Carignano. The origins of the commander whose name has become synonymous with the military in New France are not in France at all, but in Italy – more specifically in the principality of Carignano, the Piedmont section of this country, near Turin. A town still bears the name Carignano to this day. The prince was a member of a branch of the noble de Savoie family, named after the Savoie (Savoy) region that straddled present-day France and Italy.

Thomas-François de Carignano was born in 1596, the fifth son of Charles-Emmanuel I. He fought in Spain from 1635 to 1638, then became a lieu-

tenant general in the French army and commanded the French troops in Italy in 1642. After this service, he was raised to the rank of “grand master of France” in 1644 by Cardinal Mazarin and raised an infantry regiment that bore the name of Carignano. At the time, it was said that the regiment was made up of “a thousand men raised this year in the Savoie region by the Prince de Carignan.”¹ This regiment was originally not part of the regular troops of France, but rather an auxiliary regiment that fought in Italy. When the cost of maintaining it became too much for the Prince de Carignano, he turned it over to the full control of France and the name was Gallicized to Carignan.

After peace was concluded with Spain in 1659, there was a consolidation of troops in the French army and the Carignan Regiment was combined with the Balthazar Regiment. Not long after this consolidation, Monsieur de Balthazar retired in 1660 and was replaced by Henri de Chastelard, Marquis de Salières. The regiment was then known as the Carignan-Salières Regiment, though the Prince de Carignan’s company had precedence over that of the Marquis de Salières and was known as the *compagnie colonelle*, loosely translated as “the colonel’s company.” However, the ageing prince was only an honorary colonel and effective command was held by the Marquis de Salières. That is why there is both the “La Colonelle” Company (instead of the Carignan Company) and the Salières Company in the regiment.

Thomas-François de Carignan did not accompany his troops to New France, although he remained honorary or titular colonel until his death in Turin in 1666. At that time, the regiment passed into the hands of Prince Eugène-Maurice de Carignan, Count of Soissons, who died in 1673. The Marquis de Lignerac replaced him at the head of the regiment, which subsequently became known as the Perche Regiment, after one of the provinces of France. The Carignan Regiment was no longer. There exists a town named Carignan in present-day Québec, which bears the prince’s name in

¹ Benjamin Sulte, “Le Régiment de Carignan,” *Mémoires de la Société Royale du Canada*, 1902, p. 29

honor of the contribution of the Carignan-Salières Regiment to populating the region. Located near Chambly in the Richelieu Valley, it was originally (1855) known as the parish of Saint-Joseph-de-Chambly and was incorporated as the town of Carignan in 1965.

Carignan: A Nickname or “dit” Name

Since Carignan is a family name still found in the population of Québec today, it may be surprising to know that the Jetté, Tanguay and other genealogical dictionaries list no one who settled in New France with the name Carignan. Not one immigrant with this family name ever came to New France, including the Prince de Carignan or any of his descendants. However, three early settlers of Québec bear the “dit” name Carignan.

Since there are three early settlers of Québec with the “dit” name Carignan, the first assumption would be that these men are former soldiers of the Carignan regiment, and their identity as soldiers of the regiment stuck with them to the point that they were given the nickname Carignan. However, this would be a false assumption. None of the soldiers in the 20 companies of the Carignan-Salières regiment and four affiliated companies bear the nickname “dit Carignan” and the three men in question are not affiliated with the regiment. How, then, did they get this nickname? Let’s look at a short biography of each of the three men in question and try to find out where the nickname came from for each of them.

Bénard or Besnard dit Carignan, Joseph

A merchant-voyageur, Joseph Bénard dit Carignan was born 27 December 1662 and baptized two days later in Trois-Rivières, the second of six children of René Bénard dit Bourjoly and Marie Sédilot.

Joseph’s parents were married 2 February 1661 in Trois-Rivières, after a marriage contract drawn up 22 January that year by notary Ameau. René Bénard was born about 1629 in Villiers-Charlemagne (arrondissement of Château-Gontier,

diocese of Angers), Anjou and is the son of merchant Jean Bénard and Madeleine Maillard. He enlisted to come to New France at La Flèche, Anjou on 7 April 1653 and arrived at Montréal on 16 November 1653, as part of the Grande Recrue. At the time of his marriage in 1661, René Bénard was a corporal in the Trois-Rivières militia. Marie Sédilot was born about 1627 in Gif-sur-Yvette (arrondissement of Palaiseau, archdiocese of Paris), the daughter of Louis Sédilot and Marie Challe. She was previously (1640) married to Bertrand Fafard dit Laframboise, with whom she had five children.

On 25 October 1689, Joseph Bénard married Marguerite Faye in Laprairie. Notary Adhémar drew up their marriage contract that same day. Marguerite was baptized 21 March 1674 in Laprairie, the second of ten children of Mathieu Faye and Marguerite-Françoise Moreau, who were married 30 September 1670 in Montréal. Joseph and Marguerite had 12 children together.

Daughter Marie-Josèphe was born about 1690, followed by Marguerite dite Angélique, baptized 17 June 1696 in Laprairie. The remaining children were born at Boucherville, where Joseph bought a house from Pierre Boucher (le Jeune) on 9 August 1698. All Joseph’s remaining children were baptized on the same day they were born, beginning with son Joseph on 19 November 1698. Jean-Baptiste was baptized 1 March 1701, followed by Françoise (14 March 1702), François (30 March 1703), Marie-Anne (3 August 1704) and Charlotte (16 April 1706). Catherine was born and baptized at Boucherville on 28 May 1707, followed by Augustin (5 January 1710) and André, who was baptized 30 November 1711 and buried 8 June 1712. Simon, born and baptized 26 January 1714 died on 2 March of the same year and was buried the next day at Boucherville.

Joseph Bénard dit Carignan was active in the fur trade, first as a trader, then as an engageur Ouest, enlisting men in the fur trade. On 8 May 1690, he enlisted with a certain Monsieur Boisron del to go on a fur trading expedition to the land of the

Illinois. Six years later, he entered into a partnership with Louis Hubert dit Lacroix and Jacques Godé to trade furs in the land of the Outaouais. Lastly, on 21 March 1715 he enlisted Louis Daunay for a trading voyage to Detroit. He also acted as seigneurial prosecutor of Boucherville in 1702 and was a militia lieutenant in 1717, becoming captain by 1726.

Marguerite Faye died 15 June 1721 at Boucherville, where she was buried the next day. Joseph Bénard dit Carignan died on 15 February 1735 and was buried the next day in Boucherville. An inventory of his estate was drawn up 18 February 1735 by notary Louiseau. Sons Jean-Baptiste and Joseph carried on the dit name Carignan. But how did Joseph, their father, get this nickname?

The first recorded mention of Joseph using the dit name Carignan was at the baptism of his niece Françoise Fafard on 27 October 1685 in Trois-Rivières. How he came to use it is not certain, since he was not a soldier in the regiment, nor was his father. Archange Godbout believes that it may be in honor of the priest Flavien de Saint-Pons, supposedly known as the Abbé de Carignan, who baptized Joseph's little brother Maurice. However, this nickname is not found in Jetté.

However, there seems to be a better explanation – two, in fact. Even though neither Joseph nor his father was in the regiment, there was a Mathurin Bénard dit Lajeunesse in the La Durantaye Company of the Carignan-Salières Regiment. He was from the town of Villiers-Charlemagne in Anjou, like Joseph's father René Bénard dit Bourjoly. It is entirely possible, even probable, that Mathurin and René Bénard were related, possibly as uncle and nephew. However, there is another connection to the Carignan Regiment that may explain Joseph's nickname. His wife was the daughter of Mathieu Faye dit LaFayette of the La Varenne Company of the Carignan-Salières Regiment. There are several cases of dit names being "inherited" from the wife or mother's side of the family, and this may be one of them.

Bourbeau dit Carignan, Louis

A shipbuilder and master construction worker, Louis Bourbeau was baptized 26 January 1693 in Champlain, the eighth of 12 children of Pierre Bourbeau or Bourbaud dit Lacourse and Anne Bénard. He was the second of their sons to bear the name Louis. The first, born 24 February 1681 and baptized the next day in Cap-de-la-Madeleine, died and was buried 9 March of that same year.

His parents were married at ages 28 and 14, after entering into a marriage contract drawn up by notary Cusson at Cap-de-la-Madeleine on 21 October 1676. Pierre Bourbeau was baptized 22 August 1648 in the parish of Notre-Dame-de-Cogne in La Rochelle, Aunis, the son of carpenter Élie Bourbeau and Marie Noiron. He was active in the fur trade, having sold beaver to explorer Louis Jolliet in 1673 and led a trading party to the English colonies in 1680-81. Anne Bénard was born and baptized 24 November 1661 in Trois-Rivières, the first of six children of René Bénard dit Bourjoly and Marie Sédilot. She is therefore the sister of Joseph Bénard dit Carignan, above.

On 8 August 1717, Louis Bourbeau married Marguerite Boissel in Québec City. Notary Dubreuil drew up their marriage contract earlier that same day. Marguerite was baptized 27 December 1696 in Montmagny, the second of nine children of Claude Boissel and Marguerite Morin, who were married about 1693 at Île Percée or Mont-Louis. Claude Boissel was baptized 6 May 1671 in Québec City, the first of eight children of Noël Boissel and Marie Morin, who were married 23 July 1669 in Québec City. Marguerite Morin was born about 1677 in Acadia, the daughter of Pierre Morin dit Boucher and Marie Martin, who were married about 1661 in Port-Royal.

Louis and Marguerite had seven children together. Daughter Marguerite was born and baptized 9 August 1718 in Québec City, followed by Louis-Joseph on 19 March 1720. Daughter Louise was baptized 28 May 1723, followed by François (19 August 1724) and Angélique-Michelle (9 November 1725). Sadly, daughter Louise died 17

October 1726 and was buried two days later This sad event was followed by the baptism of Marie-Anne on 28 March 1727 and that of Anne-Josèphe on 27 April 1728.

Marguerite Boissel died 3 December 1730 and was buried the next day in Québec City. On 11 May 1732, Louis married Marie-Anne Gagnon, widow of Louis Roy dit Chatellereau, in Québec City. After her death, he married Marie-Charlotte de Rainville on 25 October 1745 in Québec City. His third wife is the daughter of Jean de Rainville and Marguerite LaVallée and was previously (1719) married to Jean-Baptiste Lefebvre. On 11 May 1756, Louis was named king's armorer at His Majesty's storehouses in Québec City. Louis Bourbeau dit Carignan was buried 28 October 1762 in Québec City.

Louis is the only one of the four sons of Pierre Bourbeau dit Lacourse and Anne Bénard to bear the dit name Carignan. Of his two brothers named Pierre, one was Pierre Bourbeau dit Lacourse, like his father, and the other was known as Pierre Bourbeau dit Verville. The fourth brother was Joseph Bourbeau dit Beauchêne. The fact that Louis' mother was the sister of Joseph Bénard dit Carignan may have lead to his adopting this nickname as well. It is also interesting to note that in 1689, Louis' father Pierre Bourbeau was named tutor of the minor children of René Bénard dit Bourjoly and Marie Sédilot, that is to say his wife's siblings. Although Joseph Bénard dit Carignan was already married by then, this close link between the Bénard and Bourbeau families may also explain how the same nickname was used by members of the two families.

Duclos dit Carignan, François

François Duclos dit Carignan was born about 1675 in either Cap-de-la-Madeleine or Batiscan, the fifth of eight children of François Duclos and fille à marier Jeanne Cerisier. His parents entered into a marriage contract drawn up 26 November 1665 by notary LaTouche at Cap-de-la-Madeleine. The family can be found at Cap-de-la-Madeleine during the 1666 and 1667 census, but had moved

to Batiscan by the 1681 census.

François Duclos the elder was baptized 12 March 1627 in Manerbe (arrondissement and diocese of Lisieux), Normandy, the son of Charles Duclos and Madeleine Boutart or Bouffard. Jeanne Cerisier, daughter of Jacques Cerisier and Marie de LaLande, was from the city of Amboise (arrondissement and archdiocese of Tours), Touraine. She arrived in Québec City on 24 July 1663 as the servant of Louis Rouer de Villeray, who was a judge and first councilor of the Conseil Souverain, as well as being secretary to Governor Jean de Lauson.

On 11 February 1710, François Duclos dit Carignan married Marie-Charlotte Duteau in Champlain. Notary Normandin drew up their marriage contract six days later. Marie-Charlotte was born and baptized on 3 February 1687 in Champlain, the eighth of thirteen children of Charles Duteau and Jeanne Rivard. Her parents were married at Champlain in a marriage contract drawn up 22 April 1669 by notary LaTouche. Charles Duteau was baptized 22 December 1641 in the Protestant Church of La Rochelle, the son of Pierre Duteau and second wife Jeanne Perrin. He enlisted to go to New France on 16 April 1658 at La Rochelle. Jeanne Rivard was baptized 24 August 1656 in Trois-Rivières the daughter of Nicolas Rivard and fille à marier Catherine de Saint-Père.

François and Marie-Charlotte had eight children. Charles-François was baptized 19 November 1710 at Champlain, followed by Marie-Charlotte, born and baptized 28 January 1712 at Batiscan. The remaining children were all baptized at Batiscan. Nicolas-Joseph was baptized 27 April 1714, followed by son Alexis (21 June 1716), Pierre (12 July 1717) and another Alexis (11 May 1719). The baptism of a second Alexis may indicate that the first child by this name had died by the time of the second one's birth. Son Claude was baptized 6 February 1721, followed by Marie-Madeleine on 26 April 1723.

François enlisted as a fur trader on 2 June 1717 and was a militia lieutenant at Batiscan in 1718. It is not known when he or Marie-Charlotte Duteau died. It is also a mystery how François came to be given the nickname Carignan. Unlike the other two men who bore this nickname, he has no apparent family relationships to a soldier in the Carignan-Salières Regiment. There is a curious link to one of the other men in our list, however. François and Marie-Charlotte's son Pierre, who married Marie-Anne Lafond in 1747, was known as Pierre Duclos dit Bourbeau. There appears to be, therefore, a link with the family of Louis Bourbeau dit Carignan. Also, Pierre's son Joseph-Louis, who married Marguerite Guillet in 1777, was known as Joseph-Louis Duclos dit Carignan. Further research will be needed to determine if the Duclos family indeed has a link to the Bourbeau family or if they have a link to a soldier in the Carignan regiment.

Editor's Note: Peter Gagne's article was printed in Vol. 12, No. 3 (Summer 2006) of the *Connecticut Maple Leaf*, the journal of the French-Canadian Genealogical Society of Connecticut.

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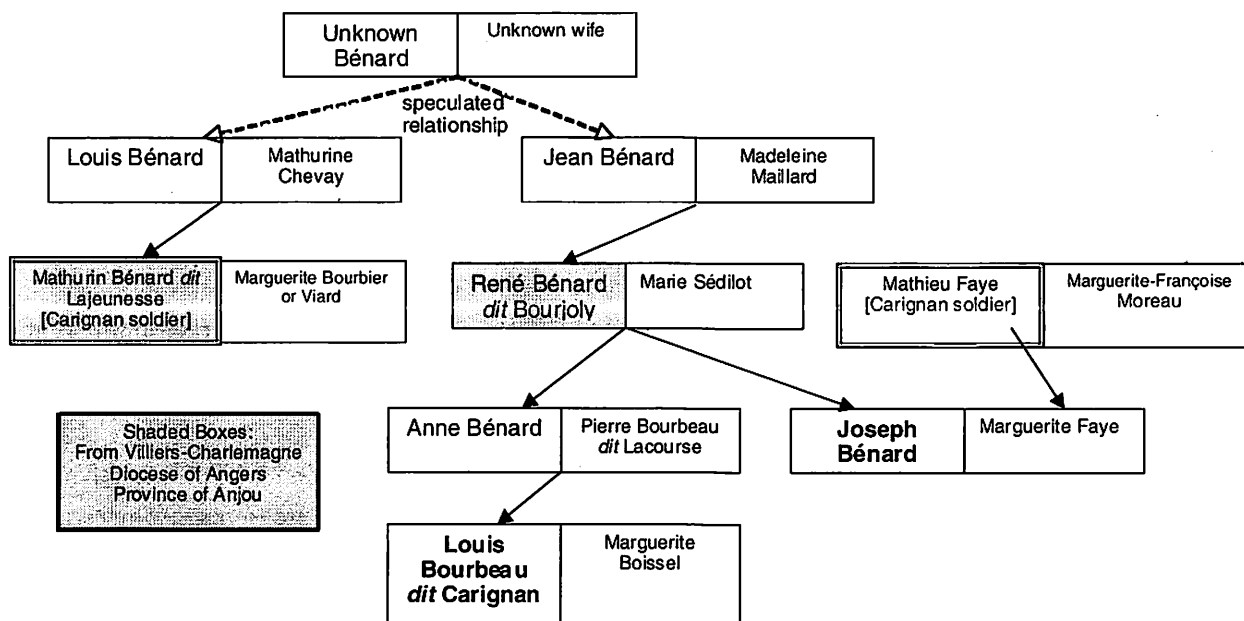
Web site

Topos sur le Web, Noms et lieux du Québec.
<http://www.toponymie.gouv.qc.ca/topos.asp>

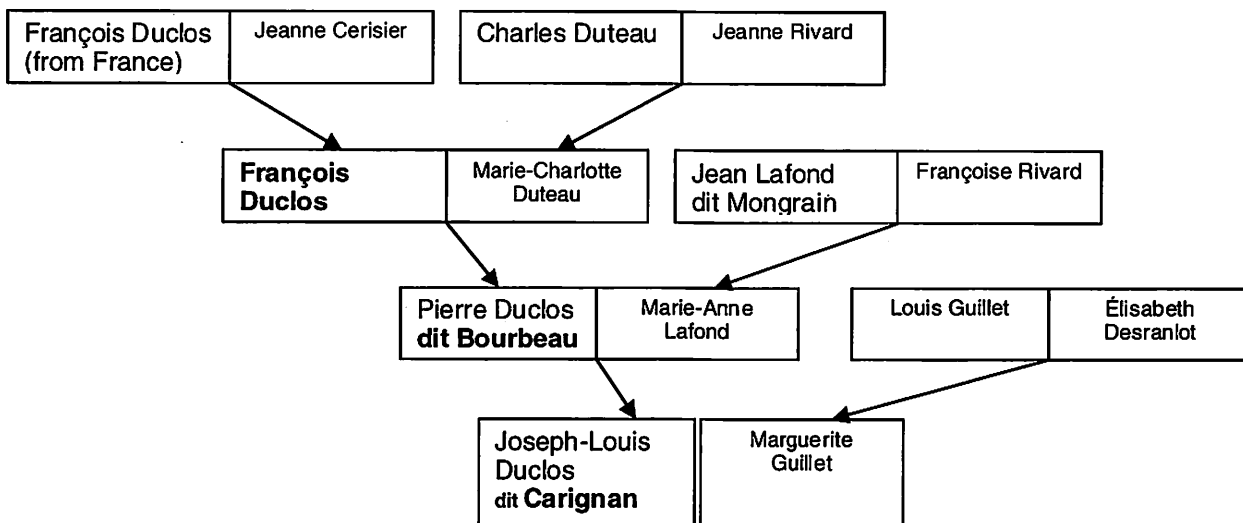
See page 19 for diagrams.



Family Relationships Between the Carignan Nickname and Carignan Soldiers



Duclos dit Carignan and Duclos dit Bourbeau



Article Review - "Correction of Catherine Baillon's Ancestry" Michigan's Habitant Heritage, Volume 28 #2 April 2007

By Loraine DiCerbo, #F400

Many individuals with French Canadian ancestry are familiar with some of the noble family lines of fille du roi Catherine Baillon, in particular the two Grimaldi lines from which she descends. The Table d'ascendance de Catherine Baillon (12 générations) by René Jetté, John Patrick DuLong, Roland-Yves Gagné, Gail F. Moreau, and Joseph A. Dubé, describes the Grimaldi ancestral lines of Catherine Baillon in great detail. While the Grimaldi of Beuil family line remains accurate, the Grimaldi of Antibes family line needs correction. This current article addresses those corrections.

Catherine Baillon descends from Rainier Lascaris (9th generation), Count of Vintimille, who was married in about 1400-1403 to Madeline Grimaldi, the daughter of Luc Grimaldi and Yolande Grimaldi. Luc and his brother, Marc, were the sons of Antoine Grimaldi and Catherine Doria. The Table d'ascendance de Catherine Baillon (12 générations) initially described Antoine's father as Rainier I Grimaldi, based on three main observations: 1. The descendants of Antoine held possession of the same seigneuries originally possessed by Rainier I Grimaldi; 2. Many documents have been found indicating that Charles I, son of Rainier I, had a brother named Antoine and that they were both co-seigneurs of Monaco; and 3. When Claudine Grimaldi, descendant of Charles I, and Lambert Grimaldi, descendant of Antoine, married in 1465, it was noted that they were related in the fourth to the fifth degree of consanguinity, which would have been consistent if Charles I and Antoine were brothers. Furthermore, many French genealogical sources have also listed Antoine and Charles I as brothers and sons of Rainier I Grimaldi and

Marguerite Ruffo.

Despite these reasonable observations, a more thorough analysis has indicated that Charles I and Antoine were not brothers, but that they were cousins. This fascinating article examines the details and explains the findings based on a study of the transcribed original documents involving the Grimaldis. For further details on this updated research, please consult Michigan's Habitant Heritage, Volume 28 #2, the April 2007 issue.

Michigan's Habitant Heritage is the publication of the French Canadian Heritage Society of Michigan. Copies of its journal can be purchased for \$6.25 individually, or you can purchase an annual subscription for \$25 and receive four quarterly issues and free research requests. Members are also encouraged to submit articles for publication. For further details, please see this organization's website at: <http://fchsm.habitant.org>



New Online Resource for French-Canadian Genealogy

A recent article (March 18, 2007) by Jonathan Montpetit for the Canadian Press outlined a joint venture between family history website Ancestry.ca and the Université de Montréal to provide online access to the Drouin collection. The collection, created by Gabriel Drouin in the 1930s, contains nearly 12 million records from 1621 to the 1940s tracking French-Canadians from Quebec, Ontario, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and various New England states.

This new online index to the Drouin collection will provide images of primary documents along with a user-friendly interface. Mr. Montpetit interviewed Bertrand Desjardins, a senior researcher in

the Université de Montréal's demography department, who indicated that his department will receive \$40,000 per year over the next five years in exchange for its expertise interpreting the collection's documents. Mr. Desjardins said that with this funding, the university could afford to index the collection.

The indexing will provide a valuable tool to genealogists who are researching their French-Canadian ancestry in Quebec and beyond. In addition, it will allow researchers to study early Quebec history in more detail.



The Non-Combatants with the Carignan-Salières Regiment

By Bill Kane, F365

Unsung, unseen, unnamed and unknown, but nevertheless they were there and most likely we will never know who they were, what they did, or if they stayed in New France or returned to their homeland. The Marquis de Tracy brought six valets to Quebec with him. He also had 20 aides and they each had one or two valets. The valets were all personal servants to Tracy and his aides.

Some of the company commanders of the Carignan-Salières regiment who were rich enough, also brought a servant or servants with them. Those who did not do so usually appointed one of their soldiers to be in effect their valet or servant.

Unfortunately, these thirty or more servants who traveled to New France with the Carignan-Salières regiment are not mentioned in any record and if they are listed at all in historical documents, they are only listed as "servant." In the 1666 census in

New France, none of the Carignan soldiers are listed nor are their servants. It was felt that many of them would be going back to France and therefore they should not be counted in the census. Some of these servants in the Carignan ranks may have stayed and become citizens of the Colony but we will never know.

A case in point: I have an ancestor, Pierre Blanchet, who firsts shows up in the 1667 census and is listed as a servant to Simon Lefebvre. Therefore, in all documents that I have seen, and stories by other historians and genealogists, it was always assumed that he came to New France as an indebted servant around 1667. I came to doubt this as I did more research to find out exactly when he did arrive and how.

First, we know that he was a servant to Simon Lefebvre and, if he became his servant in 1667, his service, which usually would have lasted for three years, wouldn't have been up until 1670. But, in fact, he left Lefebvre's service in 1668. Also, the 1667 census places him in the house owned by Lefebvre, but he is listed as the only person occupying that address. Where was Lefebvre if he was not living in his own house? Who is Lefebvre and when did he come to Quebec?

Further research showed that he was an aide to the Marquis de Tracy and that he accompanied Tracy, arriving in Quebec in August 1665 with a valet (personal servant). Also, the record shows that Lefebvre was a maître de hôtel which, on first glance, indicates that he was a head waiter, highly improbable for a noble aide to the great Marquis. However, in the Navy, a maître de hôtel is, instead, the chief steward. Therefore his duties required him to see that the Marquis was provided with proper food, not only for himself but for all those eating at his table.

He also would have been in charge of seeing that the Marquis was provided with proper clothing and equipment. For this, he needed his own servant to help in this task. It is only mentioned that he had an unnamed servant. Most likely that

servant was Pierre Blanchet, who is named in a record for the first time in the 1667 census.

Also, where was Lefebvre when the census was taken in 1667? The Marquis de Tracy left Quebec before the census was taken to return to France and he asked Lefebvre to return with him. As a dutiful aide he did so, leaving his home and land, which was given to him by the Marquis, in the care of Pierre Blanchet, his servant. When he returned the next year, he released Pierre Blanchet from his service, and Blanchet went on to marry a great granddaughter of Louis Hebert. To date, this is the only one of this group of servants for whom I have found evidence that indicates that he stayed in the colony. However, likely there must be more.

These servants accompanied the troops on the march to attack the Iroquois. It was their task to carry their master's heavy equipment, to keep their clothing clean and dry, and to see to their needs, including food and supplies. Pierre Blanchet, being the servant to the chief steward, must have had very responsible and almost impossible duties to see that the Marquis was supplied with proper food of his liking.

He also probably had responsibility for showing the Marquis' servants (yes, all six of them) how to take care of the Marquis' needs. He and Lefebvre must have done a decent job under difficult circumstances because it is reported that the Marquis suffered from the gout on the march. I wonder where they obtained the rich food the Marquis would have wanted.

These men worked as hard or harder than the soldiers on the long trek to the Iroquois villages and back. They had to look out for not only themselves, but also for the nobles who had employed them. If any of them stayed in Canada and raised families, we don't know and may never know. Who knows, someday you may find an ancestor who was part of this group, like I believe I did.

Sources:

1. Parkman Francis, France and England in North

America, pg. 1230

2. Charlotte de Poitiers is recorded in the 1666 census as the widow of Joseph Hebert and was living at the home of Noël Morin. Noël's wife was Charlotte's mother-in-law.

3. William Kane, Pierre Blanchet: When did he come to New France; Issue #98, Volume 29, Number, 4, 2003, pg. 133. The Genealogist, Journal of the American Canadian Genealogical Society; Manchester, NH.

Other sources consulted:

The Jesuit Relations for 1665; Laforest, Thomas J., "Our French Canadian Ancestors"; Chapter 21, "Simon Lefebvre d'Angers"; and Chapter 6, "Pierre Blanchet". Census of Canada for 1666 and 1667; Google; "Simon Lefebvre", and "Marquis de Tracy."



A Soldier and a Fille-du-Roi

By Elaine Smith, #F222

On 12 December 1639, Jean Gazaille and his wife, Aubine Reynier, brought their baby boy to the church in Sarrazac, which is in the Dordogne, France, to be baptized. He was named Jean after his godfather, Jean Gazaille. His godmother was Valery Paturaud.

Baby Jean's mother was from the village of LaPeyssie in the canton of Lanouaille, in the arrondissement of Nontron, Dordogne.

Growing up and reaching his twenties, Jean decided to join the Carignan-Salières Regiment. He was enrolled in the Contrecoeur Company. Jean Gazaille dit Saint-Germain left France in 1665 and arrived in Quebec in August of that year. On the 31st of August he was confirmed at Quebec City.

Several years later, on 01 October 1668 Jean signed a marriage contract with a fille du roi named Jeanne Touzé. The notary who witnessed their signing was Duquet. The signing took place in Quebec City, where the couple was married a week later on October the 8th.

Jeanne Touzé was born in about 1644 in Saint-Pierre Parish, Dreux, Diocese of Chartres, Ile-de-France. Jeanne was the daughter of Jean Touzé and his wife Jeanne, whose last name is unknown. When her father had died in 1668, Jeanne, who was about 24 years of age, had left for Canada.

Jean Gazaille dit Saint-Germain and his wife Jeanne Touzé had the following children:

- (1) Jeanne, born about 1671; married 1685 to Pierre Dextra
- (2) Marie-Marthe, born 28 December 1675 in Contrecoeur; married 1694 to Gilles Bourgault
- (3) Barbe, born 08 March 1678 in Sorel; died after the 1681 census;
- (4) Jean-François, born about 1680; married in 1711 to Catherine Brunet
- (5) Jean, birth date unknown, buried 09 January 1730 in Contrecoeur

Jean Gazaille dit Saint-Germain died between 10 November 1689 and 15 September 1694. Jeanne Touzé died between 15 February 1711 and 03 July 1726. Both died at Contrecoeur, Verchères, Quebec.

Sources:

MSGCE, Vol. 55, #232, summer 2002

Jetté, René, Dictionnaire généalogique des familles du Québec, p. 482

Gagné, Peter, Kings Daughters and Founding Mothers, pp. 540 and 541

Before the King's Daughters: The Filles à Marier, 1634-1662.

by Peter Gagné

Book review by Bill Kane, F365

This book covers the single girls who voyaged to New France before King Louis XIV's filles du roi program started. These young women came to Canada either on their own or sponsored by a relative. Included in this important book are biographies of 262 "marriageable girls" along with an historical introduction explaining the early immigration of women to Canada. If your ancestor came, as a single woman, to New France prior to 1663, this publication could provide helpful information.

What's in Your Library?

By Dave Toupin, #F003

Although there are now many great resources available for research online, I am still an advocate for owning a library of good old-fashioned books. Some of our members have wonderful collections of parish repertories (marriage or other records from a parish); others own hard-to-find genealogical or historical books.

If you would like to provide me with a list of your collection of books on French-Canadian genealogy and history, and you are willing to be contacted on occasion for information, we could compile a central listing of members' resources and email addresses, and publish it in the newsletter. Then, if a member is looking for information from that particular parish or book, that person could contact you for that research assistance.

I look forward to hearing from you!

Dave Toupin
dave@fillesduroi.org

Corrections to the List of Soldiers of the Carignan-Salières Regiment Who Married a Fille du Roi

By Bill Kane, F365

Here are some corrections to the list of the soldats du régiment Carignan-Salières who married Filles du Roi that was published in our newsletter, Volume VIII, Issue 2.

In that issue, we published a list of the members of the Carignan-Salières regiment who had married Filles du Roi. This followed the article "The Carignan Regiment and the Peopling of Canada," that had appeared in Volume VIII Issue 1. The author wishes to add to that list of Carignan soldiers who married King's Daughters.

I would like to thank and credit Peter J Gagné for his research and his article entitled "Jette's Forgotten Regiment." As a result, we can add the following soldiers to the list:

Banlier dit La Perle, Mathurin, m. Denise Anthoine, 1690;
Castineau dit Maison Blanche, Jean, m. Jeanne De Guesnel, 8 November 1671;
Daniau dit Laprise, Jean (Jacques), m. Marie-Louise Michaud, 10 September 1670;
Delisle, Louis, m. Louise Desgranges, 15 October 1669;
Déry dit La Rose, Jacques, m. Marguerite Vitry, 13 October 1669;
Foucher dit La Fouche, Louis, m. Hélène Damours, 6 August 1668;
Fournel dit Belle-Isle, Jacques, m. Louise Madeleine Hubinet, 12 October 1671;
Massault dit Saint-Martin, Jean, m. Anne Michel, after February 1674;
Menard dit St. Onge, Pierre, m. Margurite Deshayes, about 1670;
Meunier dit La Ramée, Rene, m. Margeurite Chapentier, 16 October 1668;
Morin, Charles, m. Marie Michel, 3 November 1667;
Pigeon dit Petit-Jean des Mines, Jacques, m. Jeanne Gruaux, before 25 July 1674;
Poirier dit Langevin, Michel, m. Jeanne Rigaud (Rigault), about 1676.

The above now adds 13 soldiers to the list of those Carignan soldiers who married a Fille du Roi. I hope that as a result, some of you can add at least one new ancestor to your list of Carignan soldiers. I know that I have been able to add three to my list.

Besides these thirteen listed above, Peter Gagné lists another 19 that are not on our Society's list of Carignan soldiers on our website. If the Society agrees, this total of 31 newly listed soldiers soon should be added to the listing on our website.

If anyone has any comments, suggestions or recommendations for additions or subtractions to this list, please let me know by contacting me at wfkane@juno.com



Welcome New Members!

The following members have joined since our last published list of new members:

F413 Dora Ann Riddick, New Hampshire
F414 Joan N. Sullivan, New Hampshire
F415 Mary Elizabeth Frederick, California
F416 Anna Margaret Hall Frederick, Nebraska
P417 Gayle A. Puente, Idaho
F418 Peter R. Lafrance, New Jersey
F419 Danielle Clement Aubin, Quebec
F420 Diane LaRochelle, Texas
F421 Sandra Ward, Texas
F422 Pamela LaRochelle, Texas
F423 Leo J Klosterman, Ontario
F424 Lin M. LaRochelle, California
A425 Madeleine Landry, Florida
H426 Harriet Kankash, Massachusetts

A - Associate Member

F - Full Member (verified lineage)

P - Pending Full Membership (application in review process)

H - Honorary Member

Keep in Touch!

Have you moved? Or changed your address (email or snail mail)?

We depend on you to help us keep in touch with you by sending us your new addresses.

Do you have a new email address? Have a new snail mail address? Changed your name? Please send us your new information so we can ensure that you receive your copy of the newsletter and any other important news or correspondence from us, including notices of our online annual meetings and dues notices.

All members are invited to “attend” and participate in our annual meetings by email each autumn, and full members may cast their votes electronically during these meetings.

Thanks for your continuing support!



Coming in the next issue...

The Soldiers in Our Past by Bill Kane #F365

List of Members' Ancestors, Part 3

New France Significant Events Timeline by Roseanne Bensette #F338

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SENT BY THE KING

**Newsletter of La Société des filles du roi
et soldats du Carignan, Inc.**



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 are evident in the strength of their descendants.

Volume XI, Issue II

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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 New York State Department of Education, with mailing address at P.O. Box 220144, Chantilly, VA 20153-6144, USA, and corporate address in New York.

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PHOTOCOPY FEES The fee for photocopies of lineages, original certificates, etc. is 5¢ per page. Contact Beverly Sherman at info@fillesduroi.org.

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La Société des filles du roi et soldats du Carignan, Inc.

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Please notify the Société if you move or change your e-mail address. Newsletters and e-mail have been returned without a forwarding address. Keep us up-to-date so you'll be up-to-date.

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On the Cover...

Costumed family on the streets of Quebec City, participating in the Festival de la Nouvelle France, Aug. 2008

(photo by Bill Kane, F365)

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING 2008

To all members of La Société des Filles du roi et soldats du Carignan, Inc.:

The annual meeting of La Société des Filles du roi et soldats du Carignan, Inc. will be held by email beginning Monday, November 24, 2008. The series of messages constituting this meeting will be sent over the course of that week, commencing on November 24th.

If you would like to participate in this meeting, please email your request to Dave Toupin at dave@fillesduroi.org or respond when you receive Dave's email notice to you. All members may "attend" via email and participate, but only full members are entitled to vote on resolutions.

If you are unable to attend, we request that you provide your proxy to the President, Dave Toupin, by sending an email with "Proxy" in the subject line and your name in the message section. You are encouraged to provide your proxy, so that a quorum of members is obtained for the meeting.

The Annual Meeting will consist of approving the minutes of the 2007 annual meeting, a membership report, a treasurer's report and approval of an annual budget, and the election of Directors for fiscal 2008-2009. If you wish to be a candidate for Director, please send an email to dave@fillesduroi.org no later than November 17, 2008.

The newly elected Director's Meeting will directly follow the Annual Meeting. At this meeting, the Officers for 2009 will be elected by the Directors. If you wish to be a candidate for President, Vice-President, Treasurer or Secretary, please send an email to dave@fillesduroi.org. The Directors' meeting conducts the general business of the Société. All members are welcome to attend and participate at this meeting, although only Directors are allowed to vote. Your input is welcome and encouraged, and will be used by the Directors in their consideration of the issues to be voted upon. You also may suggest topics to be added as "new business" at either meeting.

If you wish to volunteer to be a Director or an Officer, or to be on one of the committees (newsletter, genealogy, publicity, finance, or correspondence), please notify us by email at dave@fillesduroi.org or by regular mail sent to our P.O. Box in Virginia.

Thank you again for your membership. And thank you to our current Directors, Bev Sherman, Emil L'Homme, Elaine Smith, and Bill Kane, for their volunteer service to our organization.

Dave Toupin, President and Director

La Société des Filles du roi et soldats du Carignan, Inc.

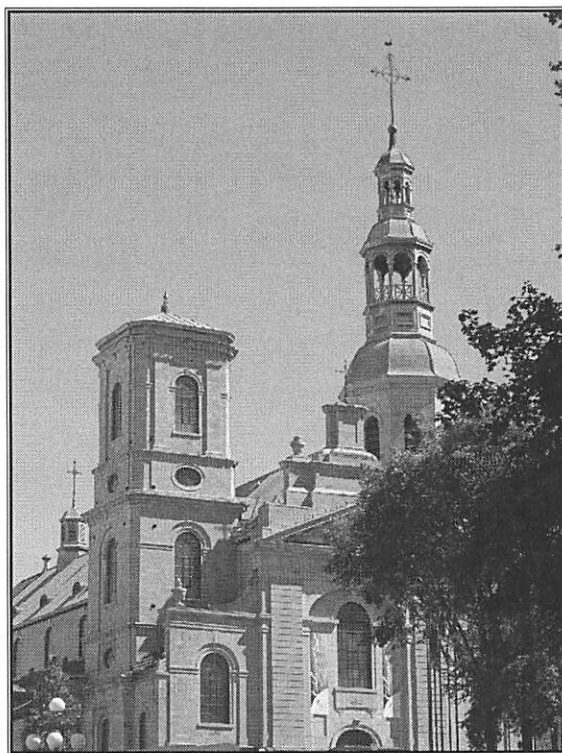
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Julien Bouin dit du Fresne

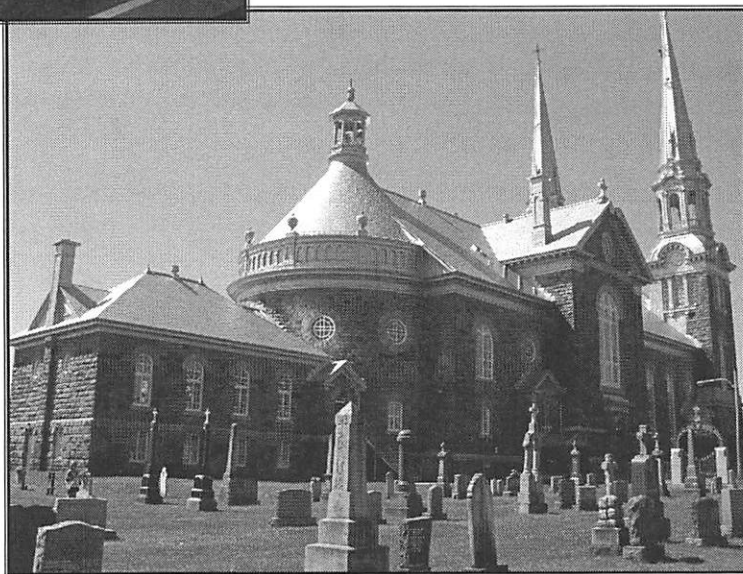
by Jon C. Dufresne, #436

I am a descendent of Julien Bouin dit du Fresne, a soldier with the Carignan-Salières Regiment who arrived in New France in 1665, and his first wife, Marguerite Berrin, a fille du roi. They were married in 1675 in Notre Dame de Québec parish.

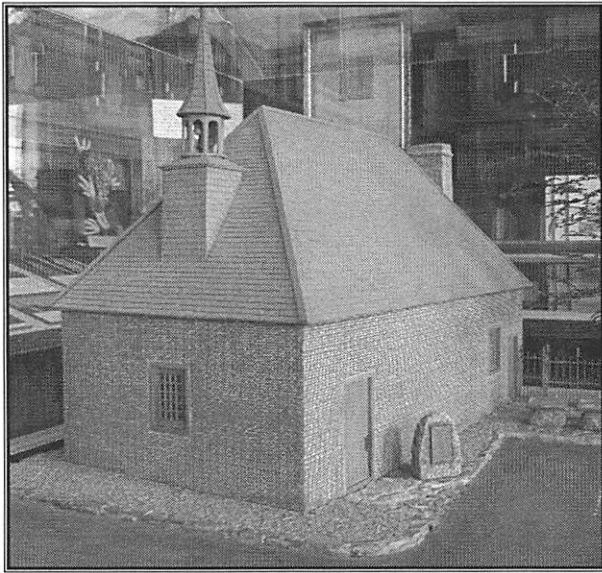


My wife and I traveled to the Ville de Québec in August, 2007, and I had the opportunity to visit both churches. In order

Seven consecutive generations, starting with Julien, were baptized and/or married in either Notre Dame de L'Annonciation in L'Ancienne-Lorette or Notre Dame de Québec between 1675 and 1857. My grandfather, born in 1883, was the first descendant not to be born in Québec. He was born in St. Catharines, Ontario, where his father, Pierre, worked as a ship carpenter. My father, Caryl Dufresne, was the first in our ancestry to be born in the United States. During his 30 years of service in the U.S. Army, he participated in the invasion of North Africa during World War II and served in Korea during the Korean War. He and my mother are buried in Arlington National Cemetery outside Washington, D.C.



to celebrate the history of the church, Notre Dame de L'Annonciation had prepared models of the three churches built on that site. The photographs include the model of the 1675 church, the model of the 1838 church and the current Notre Dame de L'Annonciation church.



The other photograph features the church of Notre Dame de Québec and it was taken in 2007. There was no model of an earlier church at that site.

Our history in French Canada is clearly permeated by the Catholic Church and its places of worship; and while the churches of today don't resemble the early structures, our visit took us to the ground where my ancestors worshiped.



Isaac Paquet (Pasquier) dit LaVallée, Carignan Soldier

By Elaine Smith, #222

On the banks of the Maine River in Poitou (now the Vendée) in France lies a small village with a population of about 2,500 called Montaigu. It is in one of the most rural parts of France, where only one industrial town of any note, LaRoche-sur-Yon, is located. Isaac Paquet (Pasquier) was born in Montaigu in about 1636, in the parish of St. Jean, in the diocese of Luçon.

Iroquois in New France. He left from LaRoche at the end of May, 1665, on the troop ship, L'Aigle-D'Or. They arrived in Quebec on 17 August 1665. Isaac Paquet dit LaVallée was in the LaMotte Company.

On 13 April 1670, Isaac Paquet dit LaVallée signed a marriage contract with Elisabeth Meunier. Notary Vachon oversaw the signing in Château-Richer, in New France. The religious ceremony took place on 30 June 1670 in Ste. Anne-du-Beaupré.

His wife, Elisabeth Meunier was born 17 February 1656 and was baptized on 13 March 1656, in Quebec. Her parents were Mathurin Meunier and Françoise Fafard.

The census of 1681 shows that Isaac was 45 years old at the time, and that his wife, Elisabeth was 25 years old. Their children at the time were Elisabeth, age eleven years, Charles, age nine years, Marguerite, age six years, Antoine, age three years, and François, age one year. According to this census, the family had one gun, seven horned animals, and seven developed arpents of land.

Isaac Paquet died on 17 June 1702 in St. Laurent, on the Ile d'Orléans (I.O.). Elisabeth Meunier died on a date after 17 June 1702, also in St. Laurent.

Here is a more full description of the children of Isaac Paquet and Elisabeth Meunier:

(1) Elisabeth Isabelle Marie Paquet, born on 10 May 1671 at Ste. Famille, I.O.; she died on 08 January 1750 at St. Charles, Bellechasse, New France; she married Pierre Guenet on 07 Feb. 1689 at St. Laurent, I.O. He was the son of Jacques Guenet and Marie De St Los.

(2) Charles Paquet, born on 24 March 1673 at Ste. Famille, I.O.; he died on 12 October 1745 at

Quebec. He married Jeanne Coulombe on 01 February 1694. She was the daughter of Louis Coulombe and Jeanne Marguerite Boucault.

(3) Marguerite Marie Paquet, born on 04 June 1675 at Ste. Famille, I.O., New France; and she died on 16 February 1739 at St. Laurent, I.O., New France. She married Jacques Labrecque on 16 November 1693 at St. Laurent, I.O., New France. Jacques was the son of Jean Labrecque and Jeanne Baillargeon.

(4) Jeanne Paquet, born on 25 February 1677 at Ste. Famille, I.O., New France.

(5) Antoine Paquet, born on 12 May 1678 at Ste. Famille, I.O., New France; he died on 02 June 1721 at St. Laurent, I.O., New France. He married Geneviève Paulet, the daughter of Antoine Paulet and Anne Loignon.

(6) François Paquet, born on 01 April 1680 at St. Laurent, I.O., New France. He died 05 November 1762 at the Hôpital Général-de-Montréal. He had married on 11 June 1703 at St. Laurent, I.O., to Marie Anne Bernard, the daughter of André Bernard and Marie Gitton or Giton.

(7) Marie Françoise Paquet, born on 23 November 1682 at St. Laurent, I.O. She died on 22 February 1731 at Beaumont, New France. She had married on 12 September 1703 to Charles Casse, the son of Antoine Casse and Françoise Pilois.

(8) Marie Angelique Paquet, born on 15 June 1686 at St. Laurent, I.O.; she died on 03 February 1753 at Quebec. She had married 20 August 1703 at Quebec to Denis Deseve dit Poitevin, the son of Denis Deseve and Marie Gerbière.

(9) Marie Paquet, born on 08 February 1688 at St. Laurent, I.O.; she died on 22 February 1688, also at St. Laurent.

(10) Jean Paquet, born on 23 May 1689 at St. Laurent, I.O.; he died on 14 November 1760 at Chambly, New France. He married on 10 April 1714 at St. François, I.O. to Marguerite Marie DeBlois Grégoire, daughter of Joseph Grégoire and Marguerite Rousseau.

(11) Joseph, born before 1691 somewhere in New France (Quebec); he died on 09 July 1715 at Château-Richer, New France. He married on 16 November 1711 at Château-Richer, to Françoise Cloutier, the daughter of Jean Cloutier and Marie Martin.

(12) Paul Paquet, born on 13 August 1693 at St. Laurent, I.O.; he died on 16 August 1693, also at St. Laurent.

(13) Pierre Paquet, born on 18 March 1695 at St. Laurent, I.O.; he died 27 March 1695, also at St. Laurent.

(14) Marie Madeleine Paquet, born on 10 March 1696 at St. Laurent, I.O.; she died 17 November 1748 at Ste. Anne-de-Beaupré, New France; she married Joseph Lessard, the son of Etienne Lessard and Marguerite Sevestre.

Sources:

(a) Jetté's Dictionnaire: pg. 868

(b) PRDH

(c) Tanguay: Vol. 6, pg. 208

(d) Gareau: Le Regiment de Carignan: pg. 90

(e) Laforest



One Regiment, Two Lists

by Peter Gagné, honorary member

In this issue, the Society is publishing two lists that I have helped prepare. Both deal with the Carignan-Salières regiment. The first is a list of soldiers from the regiment who later settled in Canada, whether they left descendants or not. The second is a list of possible, but unconfirmed, soldier-settlers.

Bill Kane, member #F-365, suggested the idea of a revised list of Carignan soldiers who settled in Canada and provided much appreciated assistance in reviewing my revisions to the list and following up with me to ensure completion of this project.

At the risk of going against the advice of my high school English teacher, who told us never to reveal the weaknesses of our work to potential readers in order not to influence their appreciation of it, I can tell you that the list of soldier-settlers is not perfect. Hence, the main reason for the unconfirmed list. But on the advice of a later college professor, I have attempted to achieve excellence, not perfection, with this list.

No list of Carignan soldier-settlers will ever be perfect. Since no contemporary list was made – other than one with only nicknames, made at an unknown date – we can never be sure of the identity of all the members of the regiment. What I have attempted to do is make a better list than the one that was on the Society's web site, and I believe that I have succeeded in that mission, as much in the content as in the form of the list.

For the content, I have attempted to compare the sources at my disposal and to use this combined information to add, delete and correct names and information on the list. I was not able, given the time that I had to work on the list and other constraints, to consult sources such as the PRDH

and Parchemin databases for all potential soldiers. Nor have I been able yet to consult the book *Carignan-Salière, 1665-1668* by Michel Langlois, which will undoubtedly add some information to improve the current list.

However, I felt that it would be better to at least come up with a version of the list for the Society that would be an improvement on the old version on the web site. If this list is better, it can still be even more so. When I am able to consult Michel Langlois' book or other appropriate sources, I will make the appropriate corrections to the current list.

In the mean time, there is the "unconfirmed" list. As I stated above, these are men who are unconfirmed as being soldier-settlers from the Carignan regiment. That could obviously mean two things: that they are either unconfirmed as having been Carignan soldiers or they are soldiers who are unconfirmed as having settled in Canada. The reason why we have decided to publish this list is to incite members and others to submit documented proof that a man on this list was or was not a Carignan soldier who settled in Canada after 1668. That way, we can all work together to improve the list and share our knowledge about the regiment.

The presentation of the list has been improved, as well, with an easier-to-read format. Gone are the occasional names in bold face, the asterisks and pound signs, the dit names in parentheses and the numbered references to company, which forced you to jump back up to the top of the page to find the name that corresponds to the number. Added to the new list are columns clearly stating "dit" or "de" names, name variations, rank and company. The table format should make for easier reading, as well.

A quick word about a couple of terms used here; "Carignan-Salières regiment" and "Canada." The term "Carignan-Salières regiment" should be

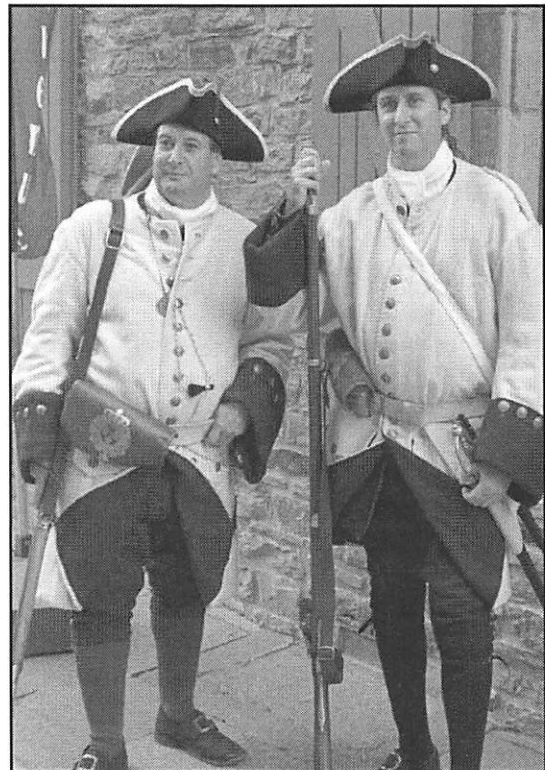
taken to include the 20 companies that formally made up the regiment plus the four companies (Berthier, La Brisandière, La Durantaye and Monteil) that arrived in Canada with the Marquis de Tracy. The reason is simple: while only the first 20 companies can truly be called members of the Carignan-Salières regiment, all 24 companies came over at the same time, with the same mission, under the same command structure and were all demobilized at the same time and given the same benefits and incentives to settle in Canada. As such, we can refer to them as one group, and the easiest way to refer to this group is by the name that identifies the majority.

By “Canada,” we mean the French colony in the Saint Lawrence Valley. The term “New France” encompasses a larger area, and includes the Mississippi Valley/Louisiana and also Acadia. While some soldiers and officers of the Carignan regiment did settle in Acadia, they are not included in the soldier-settler list, because little factual information is known about them or their descendants, for lack of records from this area at that time.

I stated above that the list is not perfect and never will be. However, I believe that what I have compiled is a great improvement over the old list, and I have done my best to make sure that what is included in the list is clear, accurate and supported by the available sources. There are certainly corrections and modifications to be made, most notably in relation to the “unconfirmed” list, and as time goes by the Society will make them and our knowledge of the regiment will be that much richer for it.

Editor’s note: Members undoubtedly will now consult this new list to verify whether their respective ancestors are (still) on the Société’s revised list of Carignan-Salières soldiers who settled in Canada, or whether a previously excluded ancestor is now recognized. If you find

that an ancestor formerly believed to be a soldier is no longer on our list, or that an ancestor who had been left off our earlier list is now recognized as a soldier and qualifies you for certification, please notify us of the details by email or letter.



*Two costumed soldiers, part of the
Festival de la Nouvelle France in Quebec
City, Aug. 2008
(photo by Bill Kane, F365)*



Unconfirmed Soldier-Settlers of the Carignan Regiment

Name	Dit/De	Variations	Rank	Company
Abiron, Pierre	LaRose (LaRoze)	Abirou, Abron	soldier	Loubias
Arnaud, Antoine	Larose	-	soldier	Saint-Ours
Arnaud, Sébastien	Ladouceur	-	soldier	Froment
Aymé, Moïse	-	Aimé	soldier	Unknown
Baron, Nicolas	Lupien or Champagne	-	soldier	Grandfontaine
Barreau, unknown	-	Barrault, Bareau, Bréau	soldier	Monteil
Bazinet, Antoine	Tourblanche	-	soldier	Lamotte
Beaudry, Mathurin	-	Baudry	soldier	Contrecoeur
Beaufort, Jean	-	-	soldier	La Fredière
Beautrefils, Guillaume	LaFleur Beaufretil,	Boufretil	soldier	Contrecoeur
Binet, Mathieu	L'Espérance	-	soldier	La Fredière
Boesme, Jean	Bohémier	Boismé, Bohémier	soldier	La Noraye
Bonneau, Jean	LaGrave	-	soldier	La Noraye
Bossu, Nicolas	LePrince	-	soldier	Loubias
Boucheret, Joseph	LeTau	-	anspessade	Salières
Bousiny, Charles	de Montrès	-	cadet	La Varenne
Bouteau, Gabriel	LaRamée	Boutaux	soldier	Contrecoeur
Brillaud, Jean	LaBonté	-	soldier	La Fredière
Broussy, Christophe	LaFrance	Brucy	soldier	Maximy
Brunet, Pierre	-	-	soldier	Unknown
Cadré, Claude	DuBois	Quadré, Quadry, Cadreu, Cadren	soldier	La Fouille
Canadou, Pierre (?)	-	-	soldier	Des Portes
Chagnon, François	LaRose	-	soldier	La Fredière
Cholet, Renaud	Laliberté	Chollet	soldier	Des Portes
Coeur, Pierre	Jolicoeur	-	soldier	Grandfontaine
Curtaut, Pierre	Mombaron	Curtard, Courteau	soldier	La Fouille
DeCuque, François	-	Couc / François-Dominique	soldier	Lamotte
DeRoy, Jean	-	-	soldier	Lamotte
Desmarés, Charles	-	Desmarais	soldier	Saint-Ours
Desmoignoux, Charles	de Laleu	DesMaignouz, Desmagny	soldier	La Varenne
Desmoulins, Jacques	-	-	soldier	Grandfontaine
Despigerault, Mariat	DesBarreaux	Depygerault, Depijerault	soldier	Loubias
DeVauchaudon, Joseph	-	-	soldier	Unknown
Donet, Jean	LeDragon	Donai, Donay, Daunet, Donnet	soldier	Loubias
Doublet, Jean	De l'Isle	Dontelet	soldier	Petit
Dubois, André	-	Antoine?	soldier	La Fouille
Dubois, Jacques	-	-	soldier	Monteil
Dubuisson, unknown	-	-	soldier	Salières
Duchesne, Charles	LaRivière	-	soldier	La Varenne
Dues, Pierre	LaChapelle	Décès, DeScez, DeSaix	soldier	Contrecoeur
Dufour, unknown	-	-	soldier	Monteil
Dugé, unknown	-	Duge	soldier	Unknown
Dussault, Jean	Baron	Dusseault, DuSceau, Duceau	soldier	La Varenne
DuVemis, unknown	-	-	soldier	Saurel
Énard, Léonard	LaRivière	Aymard, Émart, Esmard	soldier	La Fouille
Faure, René	LaPrairie	-	soldier	Berthier
Fortin, Jean	Monbré (Montbray)	-	soldier	Unknown
Foucher, Jean	-	Fouché	soldier	La Varenne
Foucher, Louis	LaFouche, LaForest	-	soldier	Saint-Ours
Fournier, Gabriel	LaVerdure	-	soldier	La Varenne
Francoeur, Antoine	Brûlé	Brule	soldier	Froment
Galope, Claude	-	Galoppe	surgeon	La Varenne

Name	Dit/De	Variations	Rank	Company
Gardelle, Jean	Saint-Jean	-	soldier	La Fouille
Gourdon, Pierre	LaViolette, Le Jeune	-	soldier	Berthier
Grandfontaine, unknown	-	-	soldier	Chambly
Guibert, René	LaRoséeGuilbert?	-	soldier	Lamotte
Guillot, Guillaume	LaRose	-	soldier	La Tour
Hubert, Tobie	Montauban	Cobie Hébert	soldier	Loubias
Joisneaux, Pierre LaTour	Joinault, Jouineau, Juneau	-	soldier	Loubias
Julien, unknown	-	-	soldier	Maximy
Lacroix, Pierre	-	-	soldier	Grandfontaine
Lagardelette (de), François	César -	Jean César dit LaGardette	soldier	Saint-Ours
Lalande (de), Jacques	Sieur de Gayon	-	soldier	Monteil
LaRoche de Pérat, ???	-	-	soldier	Chambly
LaRosée, François	-	-	soldier	Saint-Ours
Lavallée, unknown	-	-	cadet	Dugué
Laviolette, Mathias	LaViolette	Baraus	soldier	Saurel
LeClerc, François	LaViolette	LeClère	anspessade	Salières
Legore, Jean	Boutebouilly (Bouttebouillir)-	-	soldier	La Fouille
LeMagnan, Jean	LaJauge Magnan, LaGeauge	-	soldier	La Colonelle
LeNiay, Jean	-	-	soldier	Salières
LePetit, unknown	LaFontaine	Petit	soldier	Loubias
Lépinay (de), Jean	-	L'Espinay, de	lieutenant	Unknown
Lesiège, Pierre	LaFontaine	Leliège	soldier	La Tour
Lybault, Pierre	LaRosée (LaRozée)	Lybault, Libaoult	soldier	Loubias
Martre, Bertrand	Laforest LeMartre	-	soldier	Dugué
Maugrain, Claude	LePicard (LePicart)	-	soldier	Unknown
Moussart (de), François	-	DuMoussart, Mouffart	drummer	La Tour
Nepveu, François	Lacroix	-	soldier	La Fouille
Pacquet, Charles	LePicard	Paquet, Pasquier, Le Picarts	soldier	La Tour
Pageot, Pierre	Champagne	Pajot	soldier	La Tour
Perot, Jean	-	Perrault, Perrot	soldier	Saint-Ours
Perret, Pierre	-	-	soldier	Headquarters
Peze, Pierre	LaFaveur	-	soldier	Dugué
Pleau, Simon	LaFleur	Peleau	soldier	Berthier
Prouteau, Claude	LaTouche	Proteau, (Proutot, Pluteau, Rotot?)	soldier	Lamotte
Regnier, Jacques	Sainte-Croix	-	soldier	Dugué
Renault, Jean	Montauban	Renaud, Renaut	soldier	Saint-Ours
Renou, Jean	DesLauriers	-	soldier	La Durantaye
Rousseau, Antoine	LaBonté	-	soldier	La Fredière
Sagean, Jean	-	Sageau, Sageot, Sajot	soldier	Unknown
Sauviot, Jean	LaVergne	-	soldier	La Fredière
Tessier, François	LaVerdure	-	soldier	La Fredière
Thuillier, Crespin	LaTour	-	soldier	Loubias
Tousignant, Pierre	LaPointe	Tousillon	soldier	Monteil
Vallet, Pierre	LaFrance, LaPointe, Desjardins	Valet, Valets	soldier	Saurel
Vermet, Antoine	LeValon & LaForme	LeVallon	soldier	Grandfontaine
Villesiège, Jacques	-	-	soldier	Unknown
Unknown	Beaulieu	-	soldier	La Fouille
Unknown	Belle-Isle	Belle-Île	soldier	Maximy
Unknown	Bonneau	-	soldier	Monteil
Unknown	Champagne	-	soldier	Berthier
Unknown	Champagne	-	soldier	La Noraye
Unknown	Champagne	-	soldier	Unknown
Unknown	DuBoulay	-	soldier	Loubias
Unknown	Duverger	-	soldier	Petit
Unknown	Fayat	-	soldier	La Brisandière

Name	Dit/De	Variations	Rank	Company
Unknown	Haudry	-	soldier	Berthier
Unknown	Jolicoeur	-	soldier	Berthier
Unknown	Jolicoeur	-	soldier	Chambly
Unknown	Jolicoeur	-	soldier	Froment
Unknown	LaBarre	-	soldier	La Fouille
Unknown	LaBerthe	-	soldier	Des Portes
Unknown	LaBerthe	-	soldier	Des Portes
Unknown	LaFleur	-	soldier	Loubias
Unknown	LaFortune	-	soldier	Monteil
Unknown	LaMeslée	-	soldier	Maximy
Unknown	LaMontagne	-	soldier	Loubias
Unknown	LaMusique	-	soldier	La Durantaye
Unknown	Langevin	-	soldier	Unknown
Unknown	LaNoiray	-	tambour	La Fouille
Unknown	LaPensée	-	soldier	Loubias
Unknown	LaRamée	-	soldier	Saint-Ours
Unknown	LaRoye	-	soldier	Loubias
Unknown	LaVaux	-	soldier	Berthier
Unknown	LaVolonté	-	soldier	Grandfontaine
Unknown	LeBreton	-	soldier	La Fredière
Unknown	LeParisien	-	soldier	Chambly
Unknown	LeParisien	-	soldier	Monteil
Unknown	Leuradeau	-	soldier	Monteil
Unknown	Poitevin	-	soldier	Petit
Unknown	Rencontre	-	soldier	Rougemont
Unknown	Saint-André	-	soldier	Saurel
Unknown	Saint-Laurent	Saint-Laurens	soldier	Grandfontaine
Unknown	Salle Brune	-	soldier	La Varenne
Unknown	SansSoucy	-	soldier	La Colonelle
Unknown	SansSoucy	-	soldier	Monteil
Unknown	Tranchemontagne	-	soldier	La Brisandière

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We depend on you to help us keep in touch with you by sending us your new addresses. Without your current regular mail address, we will be unable to send you your copy of the newsletter twice per year. And without your email address, we will be unable to send you an email invitation to participate in and vote in our Annual Meeting.

Do you have a new email address that you would prefer that we use when communicating with

you? Do you have a new regular mail address? Have you changed your name? Please send us your new information so we can ensure that you receive your copy of the newsletter and any other important news or correspondence from us, including notices of our online annual meetings and dues notices.

All members are invited to “attend” and participate in our annual meetings and directors’ meetings by email each autumn, and full members may cast their votes electronically during the annual meetings. Please see our notice of the 2007 Annual Meeting in this issue of the newsletter.

Thanks for your continuing support!

Carignan Regiment Soldiers and Officers who Settled in Canada

<u>Last</u>	<u>First</u>	<u>Dit / De</u>	<u>Variations</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Company</u>
Achin	André	Saint-André	Archin	soldier	Des Portes
Adhémar	Antoine	Saint-Martin	-	soldier	Saurel
Allard	Julien	LaBarre	Halard	soldier	Saurel
Aly	Vincent	LaRosée	Alix	soldier	Rougemont
Amans	Pierre	-	Amand, Amant	surgeon	Des Portes
Arcouët	Jean	LaJeunesse	Arcourt	soldier	Loubias
Arnaud	François	DesMarchais	Arnould, Arnault	soldier	Loubias
Audet	Nicolas	LaPointe	Odet	soldier	Monteil
Audouin	François	LaVerdure	Audoin	soldier	Loubias
Audouin	Pierre	SansSoucy	-	soldier	Loubias
Augrand	Pierre	LaPierre	Augran, Augeron	soldier	Des Portes
Babie	Jacques	de Ranville	Baby, Bavié	sergeant	Saint-Ours
Bacquet	François	LaMontagne	Baquet, Paquet, Desbaupin	soldier	Monteil
Badaillac	Louis	LaPlante	Bavaillac, Saguenon	soldier	Froment
Badel	André	LaMarche	Babel	soldier	Grandfontaine
Balan	Pierre	LaCombe	Ballan, Béland, Balu	soldier	La Brisandière
Balard	Louis	La Tour, d'Ausson	Ballard	soldier	Des Portes
Banliac	François	LaMontagne	Banhiac, Baillac, Banlard, Bainla, Bayard, Bauliard	soldier	La Fouille
Banlier	Mathieu	LaPerle	Bauslnier, Banli, Boneliesse, Lanthier	soldier	Saint-Ours
Barbary	Pierre	GrandMaison	Barbarin	soldier	Contrecoeur
Barbotin	Nicolas	LaTouche	-	soldier	Grandfontaine
Bariteau	Louis	LaMarche	Baribaut, Baritault	soldier	Chambly
Barrois	Antoine-Jean-Baptiste	Bannois	Barroy, Bannois	surgeon	La Varenne
Barsa	André	LaFleur, Le Limousin	Balsac, Balsat, Barzac	soldier	La Fredière
Batanchon	Léonard (Léon)	LaLande	Batanchot, Betanchon, Battanchon	soldier	Saint-Ours
Beaudoin	Antoine	Saint-Antoine	-	soldier	Saint-Ours
Beaugrand	Jean	Champagne	Bougrand, Bougrant, Bougeren, Bougueran	soldier	Saurel
Beaumont	Jean	Bou tefeu, Piquefeu, Piquefer	-	soldier	Froment
Beaune	Jean	LaFranchise	Beaulne, Beaume, Bone	soldier	La Varenne
Bécard	Pierre	de Grandville	Bécart	ensign	Grandfontaine
Bélair	François	-	Belair	soldier	La Fredière
Béland	Laurent or Rolin	LaRivière	Belan, Bellant, Billaud	soldier	Monteil
Belleau	Blaise	LaRose	Bellot, Bezou	soldier	La Tour
Bénard	Mathurin	LaJeunesse	Besnard	soldier	La Durantaye
Benoît	Étienne	LaJeunesse	Benoist, Benet, Benete	soldier	Contrecoeur
Bergevin	Jean	Langevin	Bugeoni, Bregevin, Brèchevin, Berianin	soldier	Grandfontaine
Bernier	Mathurin	LaMarzelle, LeMarcelle	-	soldier	La Fredière
Berté	Jacques	Champagne	Berthé, Bertet, Brot	soldier	Contrecoeur
Berthé (de)	Gabriel	de La Jobardière	Bertet, Berthé de Chailly de La Joubardière	cadet	Unknown
Berthelin	Antoine	Châtellereau, Saint-Jean Chasteller aud	Bethelin	soldier	Dugué

Last	First	Dit / De	Variations	Rank	Company
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Berthier	Isaac dit Alexandre	de Bellechasse	-	captain	Berthier
Bertin	Bernard	Languedoc	-	soldier	Contrecoeur
Besset	Jean	Brisetout	Bessède, Becè de. Bessin	soldier	La Tour
Bessière	Antoine	Francheville	Bessières, Besiers	soldier	Monteil
Béthune (de)	Antoine	La Teille	-	soldier	Saurel
Bétourné	Adrien	LaViolette	Biaitournais	soldier	Desportes
Bidet	Jacques	DesRoussets, DeRoussel	Bitet	soldier	Maximy
Bin	René	LaCroix, LeNormand	-	soldier	Petit
Bi ville	François	LePicard, LePicart	-	soldier	Grandfontaine
Blanchon	Étienne	LaRosée (La Rose)	Blanchard	soldier	Berthier
Blet	Jean	Gazaille or Saint-Germain	Bellet dit Gazaille, Gazalle, LaGajaille	soldier	Saint-Ours
Boineau	Raymond	LaChaume, LaChance	Boisneau, Boinneau	soldier	La Fredière
Boissard	Alexandre	Le Prince de Conty	Boissart	soldier	Maximy
Boissonneau	Vincent-Nicolas	Saint-Onge	Saintonge	soldier	Maximy
Bolduc	Louis	-	Bosleduc, Boisleduc, Boulduc, Baulduc	soldier	Grandfontaine
Bonin	Nicolas	Saint-Martin	Bonnn	soldier	Saint-Ours
Bordeleau	Antoine	LaForest, Dampierre	-	soldier	Maximy
Boucher	Bernard	de Roque	LeRoc	ensign	Chambly
Bouin	Julien	DuFresne	Boin	soldier	Saurel
Boulanger	Pierre	Saint-Pierre, LeBoulanger	LeBoulanger	soldier	Loubias
Boulin	Jean	Léveillé, L'Esveillé	Boutin, Poulin	soldier	Salières
Bouteau	Pierre	LaRamée	Boutaut, Boutaux	soldier	Salières
Boutron	François	LeMajor, Brusquet	Boutrou, Boutrole	soldier	La Fredière
Bouvet	Jean	LaChambre, LaChance	Bonnet	surgeon	Saint-Ours
Boyer	Étienne	La Fontaine-Milon	-	soldier	La Fouille
Brard	Jean	LaReverdra, LaVerdure	Bérard, Brac	soldier	La Fouille
Breton	François	LeBreton	LeBreton	soldier	Saurel
Breton	Jean-Baptiste-Guillaume	L'Ardoise	LeBreton	soldier	Saurel
Breton	René	LeBreton	LeBreton	soldier	La Tour
Bricault	Jean(-Jacques)	La Marche	Brisseau	soldier	Dugué
Brin	Jacques	LaPensée	Bron, Boin, LeBrun	soldier	Berthier
Brouillet	Michel	LaViolette	Brouillé, Bruillet	soldier	Petit
Brunion	Pierre	LaPierre, LaFontaine	Brignon, Brugnon	soldier	La Fouille
Bureau	Louis	SansSoucy	Sans souci	soldier	Berthier
Bussière	Jacques	LaVerdure	Bussièrès, Brossier	soldier	Maximy
Buy	Laurent	LaVergne	Bouy, Bouis, Buies, Bony	soldier	Saint-Ours
Cambin	Laurent	LaRivière	-	sergeant	Dugué
Carion	Philippe	Dufresnoy	Carrion	lieutenant	La Motte

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Carsi	François	LaViolette	Carcy, Quercy	soldier	Berthier
Cartier	Joseph or François	LaRose	Quartier	soldier	Loubias
Castineau	Jean	Maison Blanche	Coquineau, Cocquineau	soldier	La Tour
Catelan	Jean	LeCatalan	Catalan, Canteleu	soldier	Berthier
Chamaillard	Jean-Vincent	LaFontaine	-	soldier	La Fredière
Chambly (de)	Jacques	-	-	captain	Chambly
Charbonnier	Louis	Saint-Laurent	Charpentier	soldier	Saint-Ours
Charles	Étienne	LaJeunesse	-	soldier	Monteil
Charron	Jean-Baptiste	LaFerrière	-	soldier	La Fouille
Châtenay	Jean	LaGuigne	Chastenay, Chastenet	soldier	Saint-Ours
Chaudillon	Antoine	-	Chandillon	soldier	Saurel
Cherlot	Jean	DesMoulins	Churlot, Cherbot	soldier	La Fouille
Chevalier	Étienne	-	LeChevalier	soldier	Chambly
Chevrefils	François	LaLime	-	soldier	Saint-Ours
Chiron	Louis	-	du Chiron	soldier	Chambly
Choquet	Nicolas	Champagne	Chouquet	soldier	Salières
Clemenceau	Étienne	LaChesnaye	Clemenseau	soldier	Saurel
Cognac	Claude	LaJeunesse	Coignac	soldier	Saurel
Colin	Mathurin	LaLiberté	Collin	soldier	Saint-Ours
Collet	Jean	LePicard, Bon Courage	-	soldier	Petit
Combette	Antoine	Desjardins	Combeth, Combelle, Comète	soldier	Des Portes
Content	Étienne (André?)	De Buire, Berry	Contant	soldier	Monteil
Coquin	Pierre	LaTournelle, LaTonnelle	Cocquin	soldier	Grandfontaine
Coron	Jean	-	Caron	soldier	Headquarters
Couillard	François	LaFontaine	Couillart	soldier	Berthier
Couillard	Philibert	Rocquebrune	Couilleau	soldier	Contrecoeur
Coulon	Auffray	Mabrian	-	soldier	La Tour
Courtois	Jean	-	-	soldier	Salières
Couturier	Gilles	LaBonté	Cousturier	soldier	Saurel
Daniau	Jacques (Jean)	Daniau	Daneau	soldier	La Fouille
Danville	Michel	Desmoulins	Dauville, Danville-Moulin	soldier	Saint-Ours
Darbois	Jean	LaFleur	Dardois	sergeant	Saurel
Dargan	Gaspard	LeBoesme	Daragon	soldier	Contrecoeur
Daujean	Jean	Sieur de LaNoze (LaNoce)	Domejean, d'Omejean	soldier	Des Portes
Dauvernier	Louis	L'Orange	D'Auvernier, Duvergier, Dauvergné	soldier	Froment
Debord	Léonard	LaJeunesse	Dubord	soldier	Monteil
DeGuire	François	LaRose	Guire	soldier	Saurel
Deguire	Sicaire	LaPrairie	Guire, "Zacharie Hire"	soldier	Contrecoeur
DeLaunay	Jacques	LaVigne, LaCroix	DeLauné, DeLaune	soldier	La Fouille
Delguel	Jean (Joseph)	LaBrèche, LaBresche	Déziel, Delgueil	quarter-master	Headquarters
Delisle	Louis	-	-	soldier	Petit
Delpé	Jean	Pariseau	Delpué, Dalpé, Delpice	soldier	La Fredière
Delpêche	Bernard	Belair	Despesche	soldier	Salières

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Deniger	Bernard	SansSoucy	De Niger, Denigé	soldier	Froment
Denis	Joseph	LeVallon	-	soldier	Contrecoeur
Denis	Louis	LaFontaine (Le Petit LaFontaine)	-	soldier	Loubias
Denison	François-Étienne	-	-	soldier	Salières
Déry	Jacques	LaRose (La Rosée)	Desry, Derys, Desris	soldier	La Colonelle
Desmoulins	Jacques	-	DeMoulin	soldier	La Varenne
Dessureaux	François	LeBourguignon, LaPlante	-	soldier	Monteil
Dextra	Pierre	LaVigne	Dextera, Dextras	soldier	Saint-Ours
Diel	Charles	LePetit Breton	-	soldier	La Fouille
Dominique	Jean	-	-	soldier	Saurel
Dompierre	Charles	Saint-Martin	Dampierre	soldier	Maximy
Dormet	Antoine-François	LaLande	Dormé	soldier	Saint-Ours
Dubord	Julien ou Guillin	LaFontaine	"Guillaume Debort"	soldier	La Fouille
Duchiron	Mathurin	DesLauriers	Duchéron, Luchiron	soldier	La Durantaye
Dufault	Gilles	LeBreton	Dufau, Dufaux, Dufayet	soldier	Saurel
Dufresne	Antoine	Saint-Antoine	-	soldier	La Colonelle
Dugey	Charles	de Rozoy de Manereuil	Goudon Dujay (de Jeu) de Manereuil	ensign	La Fouille
Dugué	Sidrac-Michel	de Boisbriand	Boisbriant	captain	Dugué
Dumas	René	Rencontre	Dumats	soldier	Grandfontaine
Dumont	Julien	LaFleur	-	soldier	Maximy
Dupas	Pierre	du Braché	Brachay	officer	Unknown
Dupré	Antoine	Rocheport	-	soldier	La Tour
Dupré	Antoine	LaBonté	-	soldier	La Fouille
Dupuis	Paul	de Lisloye	Dupuy	ensign	Maximy
Dupuis	Pierre	LaMontagne	LaMontaigne	soldier	Petit
Durand	Pierre	DesMarchais (DesMarchets)	-	soldier	Loubias
Duval	Jean	-	-	soldier	Saint-Ours
Émery	Antoine	Coderre	Aymerit, Hemeri	soldier	Contrecoeur
Énaud	Jacques (Pierre)	Canada	Esnaud, Hinaud	soldier	Saurel
Faguret	Jean	PetitBois	Fagré, Fagret	soldier	La Varenne
Fauconnet	Jean	LaFleur	-	soldier	Berthier
Faure	Moïse	Saint-Vivien	-	soldier	Loubias
Favreau	Pierre	DesLauriers	Favereau, Torrot	soldier	Contrecoeur
Faye	Mathieu	LaFayette	Faille, La Sayette	soldier	La Varenne
Faye	Pierre	Villefagnan	Failly, Fagnan	soldier	La Fouille
Février	Christophe	LaCroix	Febvris	soldier	La Fouille
Flotard	(unknown)	de Lescure	Flottant de l'Escure	lieutenant	Unknown
Forestier	Antoine	-	Fortier	surgeon	Lamotte
Forestier	Étienne	LaFortune	Fortier	soldier	Grandfontaine
Forgues	Jean-Pierre	Monrougeau	Forgue	soldier	La Durantaye
Fortin	Louis	LaGrandeur, Le Grand Louis	-	soldier	La Fredière
Foucher	Louis	LaFouche, LaForest	Fouché	soldier	Saint-Ours

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Fournel	Jacques	Belle-Isle	-	soldier	Berthier
Gaigneur	Jean	LaFramboise	Gagneur, Saigneux	soldier	Monteil
Gauron	Michel	Petit Bois	Goron, Joron	soldier	Berthier
Gauthier	Germain	Saint-Germain	Gaultier	soldier	Saint-Ours
Gauthier	Jacques	l'Orange	Gaultier	soldier	La Fouille
Gauthier	Philippe	de Comp orté	Gaultier	lieu tenant	La Fouille
Gauthier	René	de Varennes	Gaultier	lieu tenant	Loubias
Gazaille	Jean	Saint-Germain	Gazail, Gazoil	corporal	Contrecoeur
Gely	Jean (Jacques)	LaVerdure	Gelly, Jelly	corporal	Monteil
Genest	Jacques	LaBarre	Genais	soldier	La Fredière
Genin	Gilbert	LaMontagne	-	soldier	La Varenne
Gerlaise	Jean-Jacques	Saint-Amand	Jacquet, DeGerlais	soldier	La Fouille
Germaneau	Joachim	-	Germano, Girmano	soldier	La Fouille
Gervais	Mathieu	LeParisien	-	soldier	Grandfontaine
Gibault	Gabriel	Poitevin	Gibaud, Gibaut	soldier	Saurel
Gourdon	Jean-Baptiste	LaChasse	-	soldier	Maximy
Grégoire	Mathurin	-	Gringoire	soldier	Unknown
Grimault	René	-	Grimau	soldier	Monteil
Gros	Antoine	LaViolette	Legros, Grous	soldier	La Varenne
Guérard	Martin (Mathieu)	Gratte-Lard	Guérand, Legrapt	soldier	Maximy
Guillaud	Nicolas	LaChaume	Guillot, Guillaume	soldier	Contrecoeur
Guillemain	Gilbert	DuVillars	Guilleman, Guillaume	surge on	Saint-Ours
Guillemot	Olivier	LeBreton	Clémet	soldier	La Fouille
Guillet	Jean	Saint-Marc	-	soldier	Froment
Guitault	Jacques	JoliCoeur	Guitaut, Guiteau, Guito	sergeant	La Colonelle
Guyon	Paul	LaTremblade	LaTremblade	soldier	La Fouille
Handegrave	Pierre	Champagne	Andegrave, Hengrave	soldier	Desportes
Hébert	Michel	LaVerdure	-	sergeant	Moneil
Herpin	Émery (Henri)	LePoitevin	Arpin, Repin, Pepin	soldier	Saint-Ours
Herpin	Jean-François	Toureaugéau	above + "Joseph Leplein"	soldier	Saint-Ours
Horieux	René	LaFleur	Orieux	soldier	La Fredière
Houssy	Jean	Bellerose, L'Irlande	Houry, Hussy, Housseau	soldier	La Tour
Hudon	Pierre	Beaulieu	-	soldier	Grandfontaine
Huguet	René	Le Tambour	Gugnot, Gugneu	soldier	Maximy
Inard	Paul	Provençal	Inaid, Ignard	soldier	Maximy
Jarret	André	de Beauregard	-	lieu tenant	Contrecoeur
Jarret	François	de Verchères	-	ensign	Contrecoeur
Jean	Louis	LaFontaine	Joan	soldier	Saint-Ours
Joachim	Bernard	LaVerdure	Joussin?	soldier	Des Portes
Joly	Jean	Saint-Denis	Jolly	soldier	La Colonelle
Joncas	Pierre	LaPierre	Jonqua	soldier	La Brisandière
Joubert	Jean	DesFontaines	-	soldier	La Fouille
Julien	Jacques	LeDragon	Jullien	soldier	Loubias
Labbadie (de)	Jacques	-	Labady	sergeant	Loubias
Labbé	Pierre	LaCroix	L'abbé	soldier	Monteil
Lachaise	Louis	Georges d'Amboise (d'Ambroise)	"Martin Beaudry"	soldier	Contrecoeur
Lafond (de)	Jean	Lafontaine	Lafon, Lafont	sergeant	Dugué
Lafond	Jean (Roland ou Laurent ?)	Sieur de Lafontaine	Lafon, LaFons, LaFont	lieutenant	Monteil

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Lafontaine	Jacques	-	-	soldier	La Noraye
Laforge	Maximin	LaForge	Régnier (Renier, Regny) dit Laforge	soldier	Contrecoeur
LaFrenaye	Henri	des Clays	-	officer	Unknown
Lafresnaye, de	Antoine	de Bruc y	La Frenaye	ensign	La Colonelle
LaLonde (de)	Jean	Lespérance	LaLande	soldier	Monteil
LaMarche	Jean	La Marche	-	soldier	Loubias
Lamoureux	Pierre	Saint-Germain	-	soldier	La Fouille
Lancougner	Pierre	Lacroix	L'Ancougner, Lencogné	soldier	Saint-Ours
LaQuerre	Jean(Jacques?)	Renc ontre	-	soldier	La Noraye
Lariou	Jean	LaFontaine, LaFantaisie, Le Gascon	Larion, Laryé	soldier	La Noraye
Laspron	Jean	LaCharité	Lampron, Laperon	soldier	Lafouille
Latouche	Julien	-	LaBouche	soldier	Grandfontaine
Latouche	Roger	-	Delatouche	soldier	Grandfontaine
Laurence	Noël	L'Orange	Lorange	soldier	La Fouille
Laurent	Christophe	Champagne	-	soldier	Chambly
Lauzé	Jean	Matha (Matta)	Lauzet, Lozet, Lauget	soldier	Maximy
Lavallée	Jean	Petit-Jean	-	soldier	Saint-Ours
Lavanois	Jean-Baptiste	LaViolette	LeVannois, Dumanoy	soldier	Saurel
Leblanc	Antoine	Jolicoeur	-	soldier	Maximy
Lecomte	Jean	-	Leconte	soldier	Saint-Ours
Lemerle	René	Merle	-	soldier	Maximy
LeNoir	François	Rolland (Roland)	Noir	soldier	Salières
Lépinay (de)	Jean	-	L'Espinay, de	lieutenant	Unknown
LePrince	Jacques	-	-	soldier	Loubias
Leroux	François	Cardinal	-	soldier	La Fouille
Letendre	Pierre	LaLiberté	Legendre	soldier	Saurel
Limousin	Hilaire	Beaufort	-	soldier	La Fredière
Loubias (de)	Arnoult	de Broisle	Laubia, Loubiac	captain	Loubias
Lozoult	Pierre	LaTour	Lozault, Lozeau, Lozeaux	soldier	Loubias
Lucas	Toussaint	LaGarde	-	soldier	Des Portes
Luton	Gilles	BonVouloiret BonCourage	Lutton, L'utton	soldier	Petit
Magdeleine	Vivien	LaDouceur	Madeleine	soldier	Contrecoeur
Mageau	Louis	MaisonSeule	Majeau, Mongeault	soldier	La Fouille
Magnan	Jean	L'espérance	Magnain	soldier	Dugué
Maillot	René (Armand)	LaViolette	Mailhot	soldier	Des Portes
Marais	Marin	LaBarre	-	soldier	La Fouille
Margane	Séraphin	de Lavaltrie	-	lieutenant	Berthier
Marie	Louis	Sainte-Marie	Mané	soldier	La Varenne
Marigny	André	Léveillé	Matigny / L'esveillé	soldier	Saint-Ours
Marsan	Pierre	LaPierre	Marcan, Mersan, Mexent	sergeant	Chambly
Martel	Honoré	LaMontagne	-	soldier	Berthier
Martinet	Jean	de Fonblanche	Fontblanche	surgeon	La Tour
Massault	Jean	Saint-Martin	Masseaut	soldier	Saint-Ours
Maurel	Paul	de Ste-Hélène	Morel	ensign	Lamotte
Ménard	Gilles	-	Menarde	soldier	Saint-Ours

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Ménard	Pierre	Saintonge	Menarde	soldier	Saint-Ours
Mercier	Bernard	LaFontane	-	soldier	La Tour
Mérienne	Jean	LaSolaye	Mérieu / LaSaulaye	soldier	Grandfontaine
Merlot	André	(Le Petit) LaRamée	Merleau, Merlos	soldier	Contrecoeur
Meunier	Pierre	LaPierre	Musnier, Mesnier	soldier	Saint-Ours
Meunier	René	LaRamée	Meusnier, LeMeunier	soldier	Lamotte
Mignier	André	Lagacé	Migné, Menier	soldier	Berthier
Millouin	Charles	-	Milloix	soldier	La Noraye
Moison	Nicolas	LaPalisse, LeParisien	Moisan, Moisson	soldier	La Fredière
Montarras	Pierre	Marmande	LaFaye, Monture, Mouture	soldier	Froment
Montreau	Léonard	Francoeur	des Montreil, Montreuil	soldier	Froment
Moreau	Jean	Jolicoeur	Mari vau	soldier	La Varenne
Moreau	Martin	LaPorte	-	soldier	Saurel
Morel	Olivier	de La Durantaye	Durantais	capitaine	La Durantaye
Morin	Charles	-	-	soldier	Chambly
Morin	Pierre	-	-	soldier	La Noraye
Mouet	Pierre	de Moras	Mouët	ensign	Loubias
Moufflet	Jean	Champagne	Monflet, Moufflet	soldier	La Varenne
Moyé	Nicolas	Grancé	Meyer	soldier	Saurel
Niort	Louis	de LaNoraye	La Noraie, Naurois	captain	La Noraye
Olivier	Jean(Maurice)	-	Ollivier	soldier	Saurel
Pagési	Jean	Saint-Amant	Pagezis, Pagezy, Pagesy	soldier	La Fouille
Paquet	Étienne	-	Pasquier	soldier	Lamotte
Paquet	Isaac or Étienne	LaVallée	Pasquier, Pasquet, Paquer	soldier	Lamotte
Paris (de)	Jean	Champagne	Deparois	soldier	Petit
Passard	Jacques	LaBretonnière	Passart	soldier	Dugué
Pastorel	Claude	LaFranchise	Pastourel	soldier	Saurel
Patissier	Jean-Baptiste or Pierre	Saint-Amand	Saint-Amant	soldier	Saurel
Paviot	Jacques	LaPensée	-	soldier	La Fouille
Payet	Pierre	Saint-Amour, Le Bonhomme	Payette	corporal	La Tour
Pécaudy	Antoine	de Contrecoeur	-	captain	Contrecoeur
Péladeau	Jean	Saint-Jean	Paladeau, Pelladeau	soldier	La Fouille
Perrault	Paul (Pierre)	Lagorce (Laforge), LaFleur	Perrot, Perraux	soldier	Petit
Perrier	Jean	LaFleur	Parrier	soldier	La Brisandière
Perthuis	Pierre	LaLime	-	soldier	Salières
Petit	Joseph	Bruneau	-	soldier	Loubias
Petit	Louis	-	-	captain	Petit
Piat	Arnould	LaFleur	Piot, Renaud Piat	soldier	Petit
Piet	Jean	Trempe-la-croûte	Piette, Pied	soldier	Saurel
Pigeon	Jacques	Petit Jean des mines	-	soldier	Saint-Ours
Pillereau	Jacques	L'Isle d'Or	Paillereau, Pillerant	soldier	Salières
Pinsonnault	François	LaFleur	Pinsonneau	soldier	Saint-Ours
Pion	Nicolas	LaFontaine	Piion	soldier	Saurel
Place	Étienne	LaFortune	Laplace	soldier	La Fouille
Poignet	François	BeauRegard	Pougnnet	soldier	Contrecoeur
Poirier	Jean(Baptiste)	LaJeunesse	-	soldier	Chambly

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Poirier	Michel	Langevin	Potier, Poirié, Pothier	soldier	La Tour
Poirot	Pierre	LaVerdure	Poinot, Poino, Poincet	corporal	Froment
Poitiers (de)	Jean-Baptiste	du Buisson	Depoictiers	soldier	Chambly
Poitiers	Philippe	LaFontaine	Pothier, Poictiers	soldier	La Fouille
Pollet	François	de La Combe-Pocatière	-	sergeant-major	Headquarters
Pothier	Étienne	LaVerdure	Poitier, Potier, Portyé	soldier	Dugué
Poupard	Luc (Lucas)	LaFortune	Poupart	soldier	Saint-Ours
Poupard	René	LaFleur	Poupart, Poupard	soldier	Chambly
Pouveu	Noël	LaFortune	Pourvue	soldier	Grandfontaine
Poutré	André	LaVigne	Poudret	soldier	Saurel
Prévost	Élie	LaViolette	Provost	soldier	Loubias
Prévost	Eustache	LaFleur	Provost	soldier	La Motte
Provost	François	-	-	lieutenant	Grandfontaine
Prunier	Nicolas	Le (Grand) Picard	Preunier	soldier	La Noraye
Quentin	Pierre	Pierrot	Cantin, Queulin	soldier	Froment
Raimbault	Étienne	-	Raimbaud, Rambault, Rambaux	soldier	Froment
Randin	Hugues	-	-	ensign	Saurel
Ratier	Jean	DuBuisson	Radier	soldier	Chambly
Régeas	Jean	LaPrade, (Pradère, Pradez)	Régeasse, Rigealle, Rigeaule, Rajosse	soldier	Saint-Ours
Renaud	Guillaume	-	Regnaud, Regnault	soldier	La Colonelle
Renaud	Mathurin	Boisjoli	Reneau, Renou, Ranbeau	soldier	Maximy
Renaud	Pierre-André	Locat, Locas, Locatte	Renault	soldier	Grandfontaine
René	Jean	-	-	soldier	La Motte
Richard	Guillaume	LaFleur	-	soldier	La Varenne
Richer	Pierre	LaFlèche	LaFlesche	soldier	Grandfontaine
Robert	Charles	Deslauriers	DuLaurier	soldier	Saint-Ours
Robert	Louis	LaPommeraye, LaFontaine	-	soldier	Loubias
Robin	Jean	LaPointe	-	soldier	Saurel
Rognon	Michel	LaRoche	Rognan, Roignan	soldier	Monteil
Rousseau	Joseph	LaRhétorique	-	soldier	Maximy
Roussel	Jean	LaRousselière	Rouxcelles	soldier	La Fredière
Roussel	Jean	LaTulippe, Mon taub an	-	soldier	La Colonelle
Rousselot	Nicolas	LaPrairie	Roussot	soldier	La Noraye
Rousset	Pierre	Beaucour	Ronoset, Roussel	soldier	Maximy
Roy	Antoine	Desjardins	-	soldier	Froment
Roy	Claude	Jolicoeur	LeRoy	soldier	Saint-Ours
Roy	Jean	LaPensée	LeRoy	soldier	La Fredière
Roy	Jean	Petit-Jean, LeGascon	LeRouy, Le Roy	soldier	Salières
Roy	Michel	Châtellerault	Chastelleraud	soldier	La Noraye
St-Ours (de)	Pierre	d'Échaillon	Destours, Saintour	captain	Saint-Ours
Salain	Aimé (Edme)	La Cave	Salin, Sallé, Sacé	soldier	Contrecoeur
Salois	Claude	-	Saluart, Saluer, Saloy	soldier	Monteil
Salvaye	Pierre	de Froment	Salvail de Trémont	captain	Froment
Sauchet	Pierre	LaRigueur	Saucher, Chauchet	soldier	Loubias
Saurel (de)	Pierre	-	Sorel	captain	Saurel

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Sauvageau	René	Maisonneuve	Sauvageot, Masson	surgeon	Dugué
Sauviot	Jean	LaVergne	Saviot, Soviot, Sauveau	soldier	La Fredière
Séguin	François	LaDéroute	-	soldier	Saint-Ours
Seleurier	Jean	DesLauriers	Celurier, Celeurier	soldier	Des Portes
Sicard	Louis	LaCroix	Sicart	soldier	La Fouille
Siret	René	LaFleur	Ciret, Sorel	soldier	Monteil
Soucy	Jean	LaVigne	Lavigne	soldier	Grandfontaine
Suève (de)	Edmond	-	-	lieutenant	Saint-Ours
Surprenant	Jacques	SansSoucy	Supernant	soldier	Contrecoeur
Tabault	Pierre	(Le Petit) Léveillé	Tabaux, Thabault	soldier	Contrecoeur
Tarieu	Thomas-Xavier	de Lanaudière et de LaPérade	La Nougère	ensign	Saint-Ours
Téchenay	Alexandre	Saint-Jean	Tichené, Tinchenet	soldier	La Noraye
Tellier	Jean	LaFortune	Letellier	soldier	La Fouille
Têtu	Jacques	LaRivière	Testu	soldier	La Fouille
Toupin	Pierre	LaPierre	-	soldier	La Brisandière
Tresny	Léonard	LaVerdure	-	sergeant	La Tour
Trottain	François	Saint-Surin	Trollin	soldier	La Noraye
Trouillard	Pierre	LaForest	Rouillard	soldier	Dugué
Thoéry	Roch	de l'Ormeau	-	ensign	Dugué
Vanet	Charles	LeParisien	-	soldier	Loubias
Verrier	Pierre	LaSolaye	La Saulaye	soldier	Loubias
Vesin	Bernard	Beausoleil	Voisin	soldier	Salières
Viau	Jacques	Lespérance	Vio	soldier	La Fredière
Vignault	Paul (Pierre)	LaVerdure	-	soldier	Maximy
Villefroy	Didier	-	-	soldier	La Fouille
Villeneuve	Mathurin	-	-	soldier	Monteil
Villoin	Pierre	Lespérance	Villoing	soldier	Saurel
Vincent	Jean	-	-	soldier	Monteil
Vinçonneau	Jean	LaForest	Vinsonneau, Huitonneau	soldier	La Fouille

Peter J. Gagné
18 march 2008



*Photo left
Costumed noblemen
and noblewomen on
the streets of Quebec
City, participating in
the Festival de la
Nouvelle France,
Aug. 2008 (photo
by Bill Kane, F365)*

WELCOME NEW MEMBERS!

The following members have joined La Société des Filles du roi et soldats du Carignan since our last published list of new members:

A=Associate member

F=Full member (verified lineage)

P=Pending Full membership (application in review process)

F413	Dora Anne Riddick, NH	F431	Jeannine Dussault Sills, HI
F414	Joan Sullivan, NH	F432	Mary Couming, ME
F415	Mary Elizabeth Frederick, CA	H433	Megan Remillard, CA
F416	Anna Margaret Hall Frederick, NE	H434	Ian Remillard, CA
F417	Gayle Puente, ID	F435	Dorothy desLauriers, CA
F418	Peter Lafrance, NJ	F436	Jon DuFresne, VA
F419	Danielle Clement Aubin, QC	F437	Warren Grady, FL
F420	Diane LaRochelle, TX	F438	Arthur Plante III, NC
F421	Sandra Ward, TX	F439	Michael Plante, FL
F422	Pamela LaRochelle, TX	F440	Hunter Plante, FL
F423	Rev. Leo Klosterman, ON	A441	Brian O'Leary, CT
F424	Lin LaRochelle, CA	A442	Carl Pasternak, MA
A425	Madeleine Landry, FL	A443	Donald LaRiviere, MA
H426	Harriet Kankash, MA	A444	Laverne Aitchison, AZ
A427	Debra Acker, WI	A445	Joyce Fraser, AB
F428	Robert Kane, MA	F446	Sylvia Winters, NV
F429	Jean Mobley, FL	P447	Susan Colby, WA
F430	Rose Marie Johnson, PA	A448	Trudy Cochrane, BC
		F449	William Turpin Ploof, MD
		A450	Lin Onofrio Brinkman, TX
		A451	William Amell, ON
		A452	Mary Berns, AZ
		F453	Yolande Langbehn, MD
		A454	Jacqueline Hebert, TX
		F455	Paulette Tessier, FL
		F456	April Durett, TX
		F457	Robert Morrill, NY
		F458	Armand Senay, MA
		F459	Rev. Laverne Thomas III, LA
		F460	Anne J. Anderson, CA



President's Message

In this issue, we're very pleased and excited to present to you our new, completely revised list of the soldiers of the Carignan-Salières regiment who settled in New France, along with the list of unconfirmed Carignan soldiers. The publication of these two lists, prepared by honorary member Peter Gagné, with the encouragement and support of one of our Directors, Bill Kane, marks the first major revision of our list since I compiled the original one and we published a first installment of it in the 1995 Spring/Summer issue of *Sent By the King* (Volume II, Issue 1), prior to the existence of our website. With the help of our new webmaster, Rick Hudon, we hope to have these lists on our website in the near future, if not by the time you read this message.

Peter Gagné wrote in our last issue (Volume XI, Issue 1) that he drew from the research that he had done for his master's thesis at Laval University in Quebec City in order to prepare these two lists. I highly recommend that you review that article, to put the two lists in context.

As Bill Kane stated in his short essay following Peter's article in Volume XI, Issue 1, we've been aware for some time that our list of Carignan soldiers was in dire need of revision. Although small changes were made to the original over the years, your input and that of visitors to our website had long pointed out its deficiencies. And as both Peter and Bill have written, the list of unconfirmed soldiers challenges all of us to continue our research and to find confirming evidence for our ancestors on that list.

Speaking of historic events, we held our very first informal get-together of members in our 15 year history in Quebec City this past summer during the week of August 5th and the Festival de la Nouvelle France and 400th anniversary celebrations. The following members - some with spouses, with cousins, one with her daughter too, for a total of 20 of us - made the trip and met for

supper at Aux Anciens Canadiens restaurant in the Haute Ville, some venturing from as far away as Hawaii, British Columbia, California, Arizona and Florida: Jeannine Sills, Bill Kane, Bev Sherman, Thomas Stewart, Jean Mobley, Joanne Kane, Bob Kane, Joyce Fraser, Laverne Aitchison, Harriet Kankash and Peter Gagné. Sadly, we missed meeting up with one member, Sylvia Winters, who did make it to Quebec City (sorry Sylvia!).

Represented in this group are a few members from our first year of official existence (1994), as well as a few who joined in the past year. Also, we had three Directors present (including our Treasurer and past newsletter Editor, our newsletter printing/ mailing coordinator, and our President), our current newsletter Editor, our certificate-preparer, and three of our most prolific recent contributing writers for our newsletter. I had the privilege and good fortune to be able to thank them in the presence of a group of members for their volunteer services to our organization. That would be a regular occurrence if we were a local association meeting on a regular basis, but for a group with members spread out over North America, and a few overseas, this was a rare event and a real treat.

So, I take this opportunity to extend our sincere thanks and appreciation to all of the current active SFRSC volunteers: Bev Sherman (Director, Treasurer, Correspondence Secretary and author), Bill Kane (Director, newsletter distribution), Elaine Smith (Director, Vice-President, Genealogy Committee chairperson), Emil L'Homme (Director), Rick Hudon (Recording Secretary and new Webmaster), Harriet Kankash (newsletter Editor), Richard Rossi (Genealogy Committee and application approvals), and Jeannine Sills (certificate preparation). This list does not include past volunteers, for whom we are also very grateful. My apologies for anyone I've forgotten.

I know from your messages that you are also

thankful for our volunteers' efforts on our behalf, and I make sure to pass on your kind regards whenever you send them to me.

After our meal, we witnessed the Parade of the Giants right outside the restaurant, part of the festivities for the Festival de la Nouvelle France. Many costumed celebrants joined in the parade, dressed as nobles and bourgeois of the New France of the 17th and 18th centuries, as well as filles du roi, Carignan and other soldiers, and habitants of that era. Seeing them in these ancient streets, with the backdrop of these old stone buildings, and experiencing their joie de vivre/joyful spirit, took us back to the days of our original ancestor-settlers in New France, and reminded us of the reason we honor them as part of this organization. I encourage you to visit the places of our origins, whether in person or in books, photos and websites, to experience that inspiration and help rededicate ourselves to our mission.

Dave Toupin

Pres.

NOTICE: ONCE AGAIN, IT'S TIME TO PAY YOUR ANNUAL DUES!

If you were a member of the Société prior to September 1, 2008, it is time for you to send us your renewal membership dues of \$15 US funds (by check or money order drawn on a US bank), by mailing it to our P.O. Box in Virginia. Please note that the annual dues amount has increased to \$15 per year (our first increase since our founding in 1994).

If you have a question about your dues or membership status, please send us an email at dave@fillesduroi.org, or a letter by regular mail

to our treasurer, Bev Sherman, at our P.O. Box in Virginia (listed elsewhere in this newsletter).

Payment is due in November 2008.

PLEASE RENEW YOUR DUES NOW. THIS WILL BE YOUR ONLY DUES NOTICE. YOUR SUPPORT IS NEEDED TO ENABLE US TO CONTINUE OUR EFFORT TO HONOR OUR ANCESTORS AND THEIR DESCENDANTS, AND TO PROMOTE HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION.

Thanks!

Dave Toupin, pres.

SFRSC



*Costumed "filles du roi," part of the
Festival de la Nouvelle France in
Quebec City, Aug. 2008.
(photo by Bill Kane, F365)*

La Société des filles du roi et soldats du Carignan, Inc.

Visit us online at: www.fillesduroi.org or info@fillesduroi.org

Membership applications Listing of the King's Daughters Listing of the soldiers in the Carignan Regiment

☐ Please send me an application for membership to La Société des filles du roi et soldats du Carignan, Inc.

☐ Please sign me up as an Associate Member (newsletter subscription only). Enclosed is my check or money order for US \$15 payable to La Société des filles du roi et soldats du Carignan, Inc.

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or go to www.fillesduroi.org for a membership application!

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JOIN TODAY !

FULL MEMBERSHIP

For direct descendants of a King's Daughter and/or a soldier of the Carignan Regiment: Onetime application and verification fee of US \$20 together with documented lineage plus US \$15 annual dues. Membership includes the newsletter *SENT BY THE KING*, a certificate of descendency that is suitable for framing, and full voting rights within the Société.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP

For those searching or who have no direct ancestor: US \$15 annual dues. Membership includes the newsletter *SENT BY THE KING*.

SFRSC

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Don't miss next issue...Member Bill Kane's photo capture of the Festival of New France in Quebec City, August 2008.