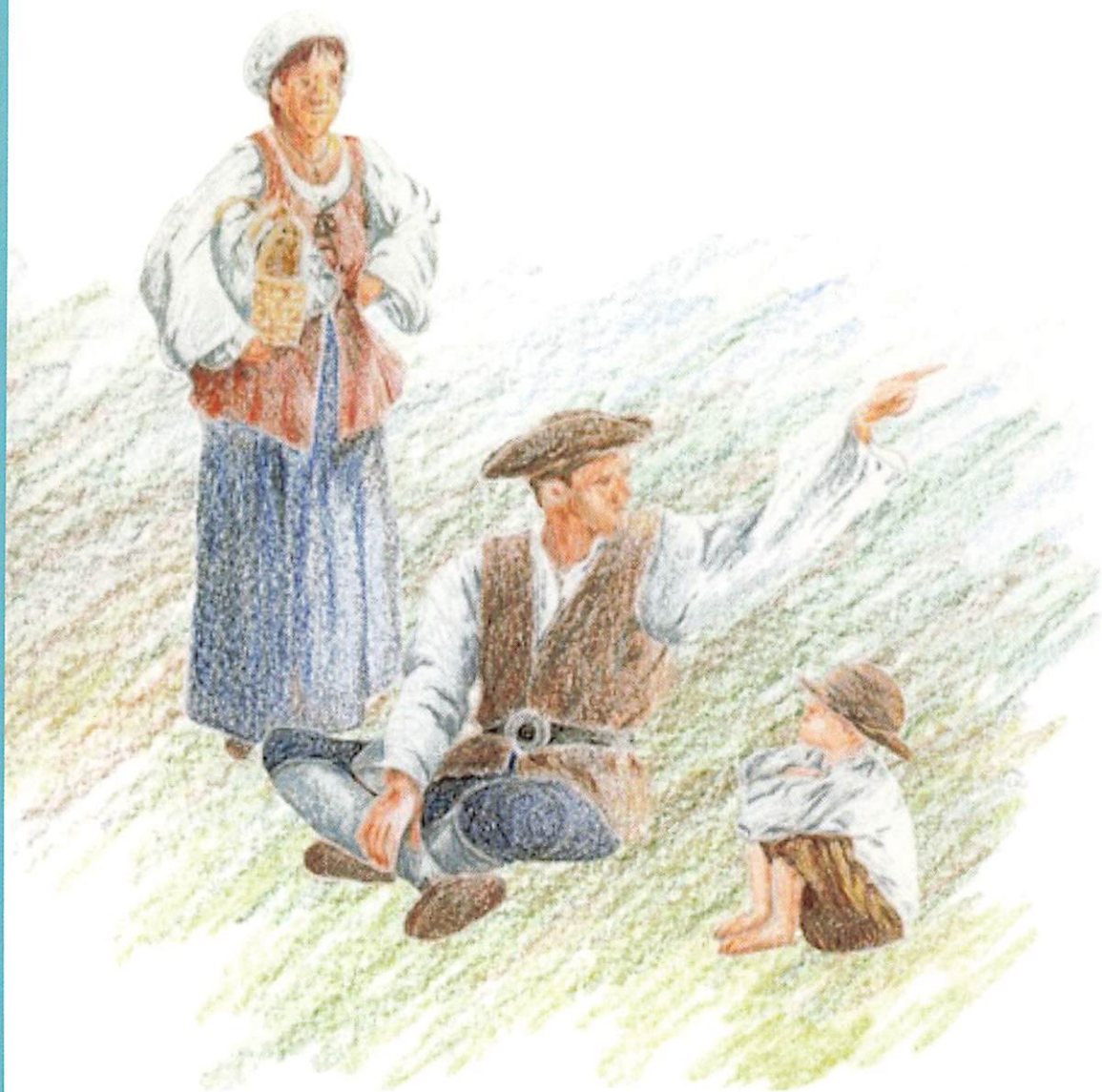


SENT BY THE KING

**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 I

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

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P.O. Box 220144, Chantilly, VA 20153-6144

Website: www.fillesduroi.org

E-mail: dave@fillesduroi.org

President Dave Toupin, #F003

Vice President Elaine Smith, #F222

Treasurer Beverly Sherman, #F128

Genealogy Chair Elaine Smith, #F222

Secretary Rick Hudon, #F394

Applications Beverly Sherman, #F128

Editor Harriet (Breton) Kankash, #H426

Distribution Bill Kane #F365

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P.O. Box 220144

Chantilly, VA 20153-6144

E-mail: dave@fillesduroi.org

On the Cover...

Kathryn Kane honored her ancestors, Carignan soldier Antoine Leblanc and his wife, fille du roi Élisabeth Roy, by depicting them relaxing on their land on the Île d'Orléans with their oldest son, Joseph.

Used with permission of Kathryn Kane.

Naming Names: Identifying the Soldiers of the Carignan Regiment

by Peter Gagné, honorary member

What seems like a long time ago now, Bill Kane contacted me regarding the list posted on the Society's web site of Carignan-Salières regiment soldiers who settled in Canada. Could I help him revise the list? Sure. I had a database with the names of all the Carignan soldiers who have been completely or partially identified, including those who settled in Canada after the regiment was demobilized in 1668. I had compiled this database while doing my masters' thesis on the settlement of the regiment in New France. In order to know *where* the former soldiers settled, I first had to know *who* these soldiers were that settled.

However, figuring out who was a soldier in the Carignan regiment and if these men did indeed settle in Canada at the end of their service is not as easy as it sounds. Those who have done some reading on the regiment will of course point out the book The Good Regiment by Jack Verney. A good overview of the regiment (and the only one in English), this book includes a list of Carignan soldiers by company and notes which ones settled in Canada in 1668. This is the list that is largely reproduced on the Society's web site and which Bill Kane asked me to verify.

However, in order to explain how I went about making the additions, deletions and modifications to the Society's list, I'll first have to explain the work done so far in identifying the members of the regiment and how I came up with my database of Carignan soldiers.

On a Roll

What Verney published is essentially a revised and corrected version of a document entitled *Rolle des soldats du Régiment de Carignan-Salière qui se sont faits habitants de Canada en 1668* [sic]. This "Roll of the soldiers of the Carignan-Salières regiment who became settlers in Canada in 1668" is the only existing list of soldiers that dates from their own time. The original document is kept at the *Centre d'Archives Outre-Mer* (Overseas Archive Center) in Aix-en-Provence, France.¹ The nine-page document has also been scanned and is available online on the *New France, New Horizons* web site (Canada-France Archives).²

Authors Régis Roy and Gérard Malchelosse note that the roll was probably drawn up in the Fall of 1667, before the regiment began returning to France. Because of this fact, the roll has the drawback that it may not include only the soldiers who settled in Canada, but also those who returned to France the following year. Roy and Malchelosse point out another drawback to the roll, which is that "all these names, with a few exceptions, are nicknames or *noms de guerre*."³

The first person to seriously take a look at the soldiers of the Carignan Regiment in our time was Benjamin Sulte, who presented a paper entitled *Le Régiment de Carignan* to the *Société Royale du Canada* in 1902. However, even though Sulte shed some light on the history of the regiment as lived by its soldiers, he still did not put the focus on identifying them individually. He opted instead for the officers, the second part of his study being "a biographical revue of the officers of this elite corps."⁴ Historian Aegidius Fauteux points out that with this study, "Monsieur Sulte never claimed to have completely lifted the veil of

¹ Reference number: COL D2C 47 fol. 45-49v°.

² Home page : http://www.archivescanadafrance.org/english/accueil_en.html

Roll : http://www.chAMPLAIN2004.org/html/11/03_e.html

³ Régis ROY et Gérard MALCHELOSSE, *Le Régiment de Carignan: son organisation et son expédition au Canada, 1665-1668*, p. 82.

⁴ Gérard Malchelosse, in the introduction to SULTE, *op.cit.*, p.6.

mystery surrounding the Carignan regiment [...] Up until now, we have only been interested in the leaders, the officers...But in the end, how much more interesting are the common soldiers.”⁵

In 1922, a version of the original roll was presented as a paper to the *Société Royale du Canada* by François-Joseph Audet.⁶ Seven years later, in 1929, A.-Léo Leymarie of Paris compiled another version of the roll, adding first and last names and whether the soldier died in New France (with date) or became a settler in 1668. A journalist and professor of natural history, Leymarie’s methods and sources are unknown, however, so the reliability of his list can not be determined. A copy of the Leymarie list is kept at Library and Archives Canada in Ottawa. It largely resembles the list presented in *The Good Regiment*.

It was Régis Roy and Gérard Malchelosse who finally focused attention on identifying the Carignan soldiers in their 1925 study *Le Régiment de Carignan: son organisation et son expédition au Canada, 1665-1668*. They sought to continue Sulte’s work and dissipate a little more of the mystery surrounding the regiment by identifying its common soldiers. Even if “they have not said the last word on this famous regiment that holds a special place in our glorious history,” writes Fauteux in his introduction to Roy and Malchelosse’s book, “they have greatly reduced the aura of mystery surrounding it.”⁸ Although Roy and Malchelosse used information found in notarized documents, parish registers and “other similar sources [that] contained useful information”⁹ in an attempt to put a name to each nickname, their list is little more than the 1668 roll with the baptismal name of each soldier added to his nickname, when possible, with passing references to the Tanguay genealogical

dictionary, notarized documents and other sources where complementary information can be found.

After 1925, no published works sought to further identify the soldiers of the Carignan regiment until 1991, when Jack Verney published his well-known book, *The Good Regiment*.

Verney introduces his list of soldiers by acknowledging that “Unfortunately, no complete roll has come to light so far, and this one... is nothing more than a consolidation of the available information and, therefore, is far from comprehensive.”¹⁰ He also points out that there is no source that gives the total strength of the regiment on its arrival in 1665, nor the number of soldiers who returned to France in 1668. Verney compiled his list from the original 1667 roll, to which he added information from other sources, including the Tanguay genealogical dictionary, the Dictionary of Canadian Biography, François Audet’s 1922 version of the original roll and Léo Leymarie’s 1929 version of the roll. Verney’s list not only includes the soldiers who remained in Canada in 1668, but also those who returned to France as well as those who were killed in Canada. He unfortunately gives very little complementary information, which is usually limited to notes such as “settled in Canada in 1668.”

The next source to contribute to the identification of the Carignan regiment was *La Population du Canada en 1666: Recensement Reconstitué* (1995), by Marcel Trudel. Not focused solely on the regiment, this work was an attempt to give an account of the population of Canada at that moment by “reconstituting” the census taken that year by compiling mentions of individuals in various notarized documents (including land grants), parish registers and other religious acts

⁵ ROY et MALCHELOSSE, *op. cit.*, p. 9.

⁶ François-Joseph Audet, “Le Régiment de Carignan,” *Mémoires de la Société royale du Canada*, no. 16 (1922), p. 129-141.

⁷ Fonds A-Léo Lemarie, MG30-D56, volume 5, file 6.

⁸ ROY et MALCHELOSSE, *op. cit.*, p. 9.

⁹ ROY et MALCHELOSSE, *op. cit.*, p. 82 & 84.

¹⁰ VERNEY, *op. cit.*, p. 145.

(baptisms, marriages, funerals, confirmations, etc.). The reason why he had to historically “re-do” this census is because it suffers from severe omissions and may have missed up to a quarter of the population of the colony.

Censuses of New France were carried out for the entire colony in 1666, 1667¹¹ and 1681. However, the Carignan soldiers are not enumerated in the first two censuses.¹² Trudel fills in this gap by providing a list of soldiers and officers in his work, dedicating an entire section to the regiment. His list includes the “officers and soldiers of the troops that arrived in 1665 and who were in Canada in the Spring of 1666.”¹³ Like the original roll, it therefore does not list only those who settled in Canada after 1668. Trudel identifies the soldiers not only by their name, but also with detailed complementary information, such as their place of origin, company, rank, age and other information, also noting which soldiers are identified as *habitants* on the 1668 roll.

In 2001, Georges-Robert Gareau published *Le Régiment de Carignan, 1665-1668: Essai d'Identification des Soldats*. Gareau based his study in large part on the work of Roy and Malchelosse and can therefore be considered the revised and corrected version of their list of soldiers. What Gareau added was research into lists of individuals who were confirmed or who took the scapular – two religious ceremonies that were performed *en masse* for the regiment’s soldiers.¹⁴ His presence on one of these lists along with known soldiers could indicate that a given individual may also have been a soldier. Gareau includes various complementary information – marriages, land transactions, notarized documents – to help confirm or reject an identity.

However, there is often missing information in Gareau’s entries on each soldier, and his study is

unequally documented. He often leaves out the dates of documents as well as the name of the notary or the place where the document was drawn up. Places of land transactions are given only occasionally, sources (notaries or others) are rarely cited for the other events listed (contracts, etc.) and Gareau regularly confuses marriage contract dates with the ceremony date, even though these two events almost never occurred on the same day. He sometimes even refers to major life events, like the death of Jean Guillet, without giving a date. The identifications and assertions that Gareau makes must therefore be verified before being taken as historical fact.

Verifying the Database

My initial database of soldier-settlers was made by compiling and cross-referencing all the above-mentioned works. I now had a master list of names of *potential* Carignan soldiers who settled in Canada, based on the various versions of and modifications to the 1667 roll. However, given the limitations, omissions and errors of each source mentioned above, the names on my list were still considered unconfirmed at this point in the identification process. It was necessary to verify two things about the men in my database: that they were indeed soldiers of the Carignan-Salières regiment and that they settled in Canada after demobilization. Therefore, the next step in the identification process was to verify each of the names on my list to confirm these two points.

I started my verification with the Jetté genealogical dictionary, which allowed for the confirmation of many identities and the addition of some new names to the list. In addition to giving detailed information for each soldier (origin, marriage, children, death, etc.), Jetté clearly identifies individuals as soldiers of the regiment, even listing their company affiliation.

¹¹ The 1667 census is an attempt to correct the errors and omissions in the previous year’s enumeration.

¹² Hubert CHARBONNEAU et Yolande LAVOIE, “Introduction à la reconstitution de la population du Canada au XVII^e siècle. Étude critique des sources de la période 1665-1668”, *RHAF*, vol. 24, no. 4 (mars 1971), p. 487.

¹³ TRUDEL. *La Population du Canada en 1666*, p. 333.

¹⁴ According to Marie de l’Incarnation (letter of September 30th 1665), 500 took the scapular in Québec City.

However, there are 78 names on my final list that are not identified as Carignan soldiers by Jetté, including 14 who are not included at all in the dictionary.¹⁵ I therefore needed to consult complementary sources, notably the PRDH and *Parchemin* databases, to confirm these 78 men as soldier-settlers.

PRDH stands for *Programme de Recherche en Démographie Historique* (Historical Demography Research Program). Begun in 1966 in the Demography department of the University of Montreal, this research program's aim is to "reconstruct" the population of colonial-era Quebec. They did this by compiling what they refer to as a "computerized population register" – a vast database of all demographical and genealogical information related to each individual present in the territory of Quebec from 1621 to 1799.¹⁶ An individual's file contains the dates and places of his or her birth, marriage and burial, as well as links to other individuals. This religious-based information, taken from the parish registers of the time, was augmented with information from other contemporary sources, such as mentions of the individual's profession, ability to sign his or her name, their place of residence and place of origin, for immigrants.

The *Parchemin* database, produced by the firm Archiv-Histo¹⁷ and available at the National Archives and Library of Quebec, is another useful tool. It collects all notarized acts passed in Quebec between 1635 and 1784. This database is especially useful for those who may have been left out of the religious records for any variety of reasons and can therefore provide valuable information not contained in the religious records. *Parchemin* catalogues marriage contracts, wills, post-mortem inventories, contracts of sale and other notarized documents – all offering complementary sources to the information found in the parish registers.

I also verified my database using the Tanguay genealogical dictionary. While compiling his dictionary, Cyprien Tanguay had access to certain parish registers that have since been lost or destroyed, so it is possible that his work may contain information not found in the Jetté dictionary. However, the Tanguay dictionary also includes a great deal of errors and omissions, and its accuracy is questionable (a volume of corrections, published in 1957 by Joseph-Arthur Leboeuf, notes the errors and omissions). All new information found in this source was therefore verified with other sources.

Lastly, I also used Marcel Trudel's book *Le Terrier du Saint-Laurent en 1674*. This two-volume work is essentially a seigneurie-by-seigneurie listing of property owners for that year. For each parcel of land occupied, it notes the owner's name, date and size of the land grant or purchase and other information, such as previous transactions that led to the present individual owning the land and what happened to the land after 1674. For this source of information, the seigneuries granted to officers of the Carignan regiment were obviously of primary interest, although I also looked at the other seigneuries where known Carignan soldiers settled, even if the seigneur was not a former officer in the regiment. Although not conclusive, the fact of finding an individual settled in a seigneurie largely populated by former Carignan soldiers could be an indication that he, too, was formerly a soldier in the regiment. If such individuals were found, they were then verified with the other sources mentioned above and either confirmed as soldiers, confirmed as not having been a soldier or put in the *Unconfirmed* database.

Dead, Gone and Unconfirmed

Originally, my database was actually composed of three small databases: a *Settlers* database with men who I was certain (or reasonably certain) were indeed Carignan soldiers and did indeed

¹⁵ These soldiers are the subject of my article "Jetté's Forgotten Regiment," published in volume IX, issue 1 of *Sent by the King*.

¹⁶ <http://www.genealogie.umontreal.ca/en/>

¹⁷ <http://pages.infinit.net/pbenoit/parchmin.htm>

remain in Canada to settle after 1668. The second database is what I call the *Unconfirmed* database. It includes men who may have been Carignan soldiers, but for whom there is no conclusive proof or “preponderance of the evidence” that they were. It also contains men who I know were Carignan soldiers, but who are unconfirmed as having settled in Canada. For most of these men, there is just not any mention of them in the records of the colony at this time, at least in the sources that I have consulted so far. I gave the third database the name French *Partis*, which means “left” or “gone.” It includes soldiers who left the colony in 1668 or who died before then.

The *Unconfirmed* database was created to have a pool of “questionable” soldier-settlers against which uncertain or difficult cases from the *Settlers* database could be verified. It was conceived as a sort of “purgatory” where uncertain identities could be collected before being confirmed or rejected as settled soldiers. It is hoped that by publishing the list of these men on the Society’s web site, along with the list of confirmed soldier-settlers, that members and visitors may be inspired to do further research on them in order to prove that they were or were not Carignan soldiers who settled in Canada.

The following are examples of soldiers in the *Unconfirmed* database: Mathieu Binet was confirmed August 24th 1665 in Québec City with 19 known soldiers and received a land grant in Verchères from seigneur François Jarret de Verchères, ensign of the Contrecoeur Company, but he is only identified as a soldier by Gareau. There is also Pierre Tousignant *dit* Lapointe, who was married the same day as two other soldiers, all three couples having their marriage contract drawn up the same day by the same notary. He, too, is only identified as a soldier by Gareau. Lastly, Jean Chevalier and Pierre Pérusseau, witnesses to the marriage contract of Louis Fortin drawn up October 9th 1672 by notary Bénigne Basset, are identified in this document as soldiers of the Lafreidière Company, like Fortin, but can not be found in any of the other sources consulted.

When creating the *Unconfirmed* and *Partis* databases, I also assumed that some of the soldiers who were supposed to have died or left the colony might have actually remained in Canada. Sure enough, by cross-checking the sources, the following errors from The Good Regiment were revealed: Nicolas de Chasy is said to have left for France in 1668, but he died in what is now Chazy, New York (named after him) in 1666; Pierre Salvaye (Salvail) de Froment is said to have gone to France in 1667 or 1668 and to have died there in 1689, but he was married in Canada about 1673-1674, had six children, and died some time before 1689 in Sorel. Finally, Jean Lafond *dit* La Fontaine, said to have returned to France in 1668, actually died in Boucherville in 1711.

Example of the Identification Process

The case of Michel Potier is a good illustration of the identification process that I followed. Note the changes in name from one source to another.

Jack Verney lists a Michel Potier dit L’Angevin, who he claims settled in Canada in 1668, while Marcel Trudel lists a Michel Potier dit Langevin, identified as an *habitant* who enlisted with the regiment in Canada. This last piece of information served as a lead for further research and seemed to be confirmed by the Jetté dictionary, which revealed a Michel Pothier who was confirmed in Beauport in 1664, one year before the regiment’s arrival. The Tanguay dictionary furnishes additional information in its entry for Michel Pottier, who married a woman named Jeanne Rigault, with whom he had three children: Pierre (baptized in 1676), Étienne (1678) and Paul (1681). I then consulted the PRDH, but did not find any information at all for Michel Potier. This seemed a bit odd.

However, I could still use the PRDH by changing tactic and searching for Potier’s *wife’s* name. Sure enough, there was a Jeanne Rigault, with precise dates for her children’s baptisms, which corresponded with the approximate dates given by Tanguay (Pierre: March 9, 1677; Étienne: March 17, 1679 and Paul: May 8, 1681).

However, there was something odd about the information given: the father of these children was not Michel Potier dit Langevin, but Michel Poirier dit Langevin.

With this new name, I consulted the Jetté dictionary a second time. During the first consultation, I had found Michel *Pothier*, the habitant who enlisted with the regiment. However, the second consultation revealed that there was indeed a Michel *Poirier* dit Langevin who married a Jeanne Rigaud and who had children named Pierre, Étienne and Paul, with the same baptismal dates as those given by the PRDH. So I changed *Pothier* to *Poirier* in my database, with the correct information. This proves, as Béatrice Craig writes, that “comparing information on couples almost completely eliminates problems due to homonyms, allows us to reduce the problem of variable first names and raises the accuracy of results.”¹⁸

Conclusion

According to Aegidius Fauteux, Benjamin Sulte opened up “a large fissure in the wall of mystery [surrounding the Carignan regiment], through which others would later pass.”¹⁹ My work in helping to add to the list of Carignan soldiers does not claim to entirely dissipate the mystery of the identification of the Carignan soldiers and their contribution to the colonization of New France, but rather seeks to shed a bit more light on the subject. There is still work to be done.

This article is an overview of the sources and method that I used to compile my database of Carignan soldiers, which I then used to make modifications to the Society’s list. In the next issue, I will provide an account of the additions, deletions and modifications that I made to the list on the Society’s Web site, with a look at some of the more common problems in identifying the Carignan soldiers and other colonists from this period.

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¹⁸ Béatrice CRAIG, “L’étude des mouvements migratoires en Amérique du Nord : sources et méthodes.” Yves Landry, et. al., dir. *Les chemins de la migration en Belgique et au Québec: XVIIe-Xxe siècles*, Beauport, MNH, 1995, p. 23.

¹⁹ Aegidius Fauteux, in the preface to ROY et MALCHELOSSE, *op. cit.*, p. 8.

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OUR CARIGNAN LIST

William Kane #F-365

It has been obvious to our Society for some time that our list of members of the Carignan-Salières Regiment was in need of updating and revision. When I was researching for my article on the members of the regiment who married filles du roi, I noticed errors not only in our list but also in other published lists. Some lists, including ours, listed some members twice, once by their surname and once by their "dit" name, causing one person to appear to be two different people. Some lists included men who definitely were not members of the regiment, and all lists had missed some men who were Carignan soldiers.

After talking to Société president Dave Toupin, I volunteered to see what could be done to revise and update our association's list of Carignan soldiers who had settled in Canada. After conducting some research, I discovered that with the limited resources at my disposal and my lack of knowledge of the French language, I was ill equipped to take on this task. Recalling Peter Gagné's two articles on "Jetté's Forgotten Regiment" and his excellent, well-researched book, "King's Daughters and Founding Mothers," I decided to contact Peter to find out if he could help us.

To my surprise and delight, Peter advised me that he had already done much research into the subject for his masters' thesis. He also offered to

review our association's list, along with his own updated research, to help us create a new, revised list of Carignan soldiers who settled in Canada. In spite of Peter's full-time employment, he spent much of his free time working on developing a revised list for us. It hasn't been easy, but we are now well on our way to publishing not only a list of confirmed members of the Carignan-Salières regiment who settled in Canada, but also a list of unconfirmed members of this group.

The list of unconfirmed members of the regiment includes two types of men: those who are unconfirmed as being soldiers; and known soldiers who are unconfirmed as having settled in New France. The unconfirmed list is included, hopefully to inspire people to submit any reputable information that they may have as proof that the person in question was indeed a soldier, or did, in fact, settle in New France

Another article in this issue of *Sent By the King*, written by Peter Gagné, will explain some of the sources and methods he used in compiling a list of Carignan soldiers. Our next big challenge is working with a volunteer with good computer skills who can take on the task of revising our web site and adding information to it. We will notify you of our progress in our next issue.



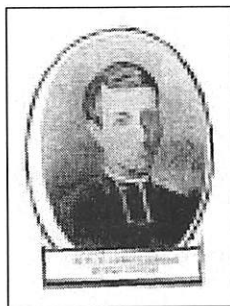
Abbé Pierre René LeBoulanger de Saint Pierre

M. Lucie (Boulanger) Hains – member #F-360

The Abbé René LeBoulanger was born on 2 November 1678 at Cap-de-la-Madeleine, New France. He died on 24 June 1747, at Charlesbourg, at the age of 68. He was the first of ten children born to Pierre LeBoulanger, Sieur de St. Pierre, a soldier of the Lobias company of the

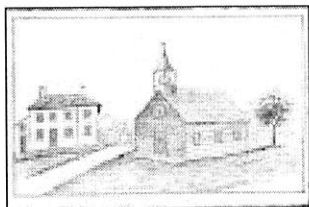
Carignan-Salières regiment, and his wife, Marie-Renée Godefroy de Lintôt.

Records indicate René was baptized at Cap-de-la-Madeleine on the 13th of November 1678 by "F. Xiste LeLac, Recolet Missionnaire, Ind." The godparents were Pierre Robinot, Sieur de Bécancourt, Chevalier and Seigneur of Portneuf, L'Isle Bouchard, and Madame Marie Anne LeNeuf, the wife of Mr. Bécancourt.



1. Rev. Pierre LeBoulanger:
Sketch of Rev. Pierre René LeBoulanger
Comes from page 117 of the
"Charlesbourg" book

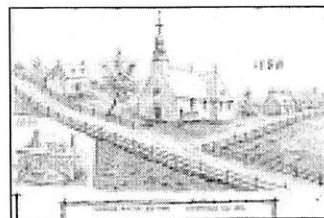
Rev. LeBoulanger was ordained into the priesthood by Msg. François de Laval in Québec on November 6, 1701. He was immediately assigned as the second pastor of the Charlesbourg parish, where Rev. LeBoulanger served until his death on June 29, 1747. As was the custom, his remains were buried in the church.



2. The first church (presbytere) built
in Charlesbourg (1670-1697), along
with the rectory used from 1690 to
1845.
The rectory is the one used by Rev.
LeBoulanger

To his credit, Rev. LeBoulanger finished the interior of the second church soon after his arrival. Additionally, in 1727 he established the

first secular school "de campagne" in the region.



3. The second church built in Charlesbourg in
1696 and demolished in 1835 is the one Rev.
LeBoulanger was assigned to.

I was amazed to find sketches that could accompany this very brief article.

All information for this outline was taken from:

1. Baptismal records obtained from the archives of St. Joseph's Seminary in Cap-de-la-Madeleine, Trois Rivières, Québec, Canada.
2. Publication: "Charlesbourg, Mélanges Historiographiques," by Joseph Trudelle, 1896.



Marie Major and Antoine Roy dit Desjardins – A Fille and a Soldat

By Elaine Smith, member F-222

Marie Major was born in about 1640 in the parish of Saint Thomas-de-Touques, Diocese of Lisieux, in Normandie. She was the daughter of Jean Major (the *receveur* of the barony of Heuqueville-en-Vexin and Aubeuf-en-Vexin) and Marguerite LePelé. After the death of both of her parents, Marie Major left for New France as a *fille du roi*, bringing with her a dowry of 300 livres. On 06 September 1668, notary Lecomte drew up a

marriage contract for Marie Major and Antoine Roy dit Desjardins at Quebec City. Both were not able to sign. The religious ceremony took place 11 September 1668.

Antoine Roy was baptised 23 March 1635 in the church of Saint Jean in Joigny, Archdiocese of Sens, in Bourgogne (Yonne). He was the son of Olivier Roy, a master cooper who had died 06 December 1661 in Joigny, and Catherine Boderge or Bauldard, who had died 20 December 1659, also in Joigny.

From research done in France by Pierre LeClercq,* it was found that Antoine Roy had married in about 1657 to Catherine Byot of Joigny and had 2 sons: Jacques, born in 1658, and Edme, born in 1660. Antoine was working as a cooper at this time. After his parents had died, and it is assumed his wife and children had died (this marriage was never mentioned in New France), Antoine joined the military and was assigned to the Froment Company of the Carignan Regiment. The Regiment left LaRochelle on 19 April 1665 and came ashore at Quebec City on 19 June 1665. The Froment Company was eventually sent to Trois-Rivières in the fall of 1665 until the summer of 1667. After his military term had expired, Antoine decided to stay in Quebec.

After their marriage, Antoine Roy dit Desjardins and Marie Major settled at Batiscan where a son, Pierre was born about 1669. As time passed Antoine became more and more heavily in debt. He was not a good businessman. He decided to go to Montreal, which proved to be a bad move. On 10 July 1684 in Lachute, a suburb of Montreal, Julien Talua found Antoine in bed with his wife, Anne Godeby. Julien lost his temper and beat Antoine to death. Julien immediately went to the authorities and gave himself up. Julien was then sentenced to death. Upon appealing this sentence, Julien Talua was granted a new trial. But this new trial never took place, as Julien Talua had disappeared. Anne Godeby was banished from Montreal and ended up residing in the Quebec City area.

Marie Major had the scandal of her husband's adultery and murder to live down, as well as

problems with her husband's creditors. She and her son, Pierre, moved to Quebec City to live, where she died at Hôtel-Dieu on 08 December 1689.

*PRDH: individual certificate for Antoine Roy explains about his 1st marriage.

Sources:

Jetté: Dictionnaire généalogique des familles du Québec, p. 1018

Gareau: Le régiment de Carignan, p. 17

Gagné: Kings Daughters and Founding Mothers, vol. 2, p. 394



The Leger Family

Sister Laurian Lasha, member #F-191

The photo (*next page*) is of my paternal grandfather, Eli Leger, who was born in Ogdensburg NY on February 21, 1850 and died in Northfield MN on Feb. 1, 1933. His son of his second marriage, Emery Lasha, is my father; my father was born on a farm near Red Lake Falls, MN on September 18, 1885 and died in Thief River Falls, MN on November 17, 1951. The story goes that when Grandpa Eli came to northern Minnesota, he did not know how to read or write. So when he said his name was Eli Leger, the authorities spelled it Eli Lasha. As a result, all of his descendants carry the Lasha spelling (including me).

The story of the first Leger in North America is this: "Pierre Leger, born and baptized in the Parish of St. Elienne du Mont, in the city of Paris in 1670, son of Pierre Leger and Marguerite Dandasse, who never came to North America, is the ancestor of over 10,000 Legers now living



scattered through the United States and Canada. He was an officer in the French Navy in the service of the King of France and arrived in Quebec in 1699. On May 15, 1706, he married Jeanne Boilard in Quebec and left the same year with his wife for Detroit, Michigan, with his regiment called the 'DeLamare-Cadillac Regiment.'

The distance from Quebec to Detroit is approximately 800 miles. Needless to say, they traveled by water, up stream, carrying

their canoes and personal effects along the shore along the numerous rapids of the St. Lawrence River, which lasted for months, and living from hunting and fishing as they advanced in their journey. Cadillac Square in Detroit is named after his regiment and later the Cadillac cars."

"While in Detroit they had two daughters, Marie, who died there in infancy and the other also called Marie, who died in the province of Quebec at the age of 103. After two years in Detroit, he came back and settled on a farm in the parish of St. Laurent, a suburb of Montreal, where his six sons were born and baptized in the Notre Dame Church in Montreal. They were Pierre, Nicholas, Paul, Etienne, Charles, Jean Baptiste and Joseph Marie. My family descends from Paul and his Eminence Paul Emile Cardinal Leger descends from Etienne." (from the Leger family history.)

(Editor's Note: Sister Laurian's maternal grandfather, Charles Morin, wrote the diary that was previously published in successive issues of *Sent By the King*).

Book Review: "French Canadian Pioneers from Perche" by Peter J. Gagné

by Beverly Sherman, member #F-128

I ordered the book "French-Canadian Pioneers from Perche" online. After it arrived, I put it with my other French Canadian ancestor books to look at later. Then the New York Times Sunday Travel section had an article on Perche with beautiful color pictures. They called it, "The Last Terroir" with the subtitle, "Le Perche is one of the most bucolic regions of France. A Rural Bastion of medieval farmsteads and passionate artisans with a landscape as beautiful as it is unknown." I immediately found the book and began to read.

"French-Canadian Pioneers from Perche" was copyrighted in 2005 and published by Quintin Publications in Pawtucket RI. It is the first in a series of French-Canadian Pioneer books by Peter Gagné. In addition to the list of pioneers, it also has 24 photographs of the ancestral lands and monuments in Quebec. The pictures tend to be dark and not easy to view. The list of pioneers is excellent and the stories of their lives are extremely interesting.

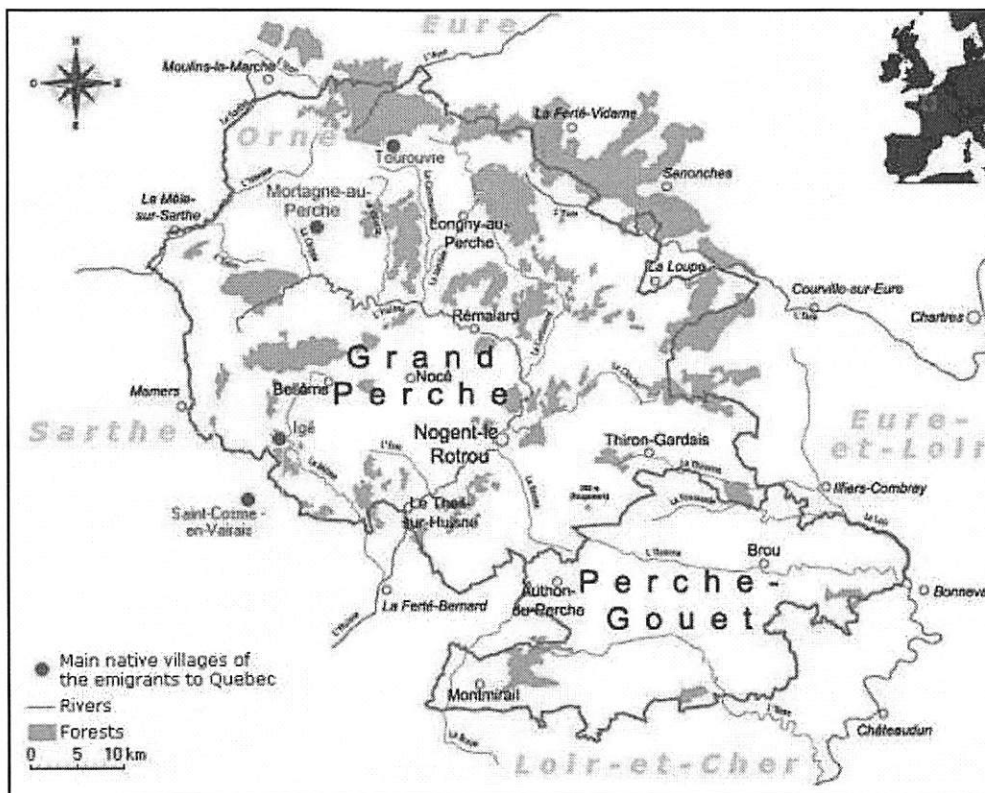
There are lists of information in the back of the book. One is a list of locations in Quebec that are mentioned in the book. Another is a list of family associations of Perche Pioneers. Some have websites. The glossary of terms used in the book along with explanations, are excellent. The bibliography includes printed sources and electronic sources. The index is invaluable.

Included are a list of pioneers who married *filles à marier* and a list of pioneers who married *filles du roi*. There was no list of pioneers who were also soldiers in the Carignan Regiment. For example, my ancestor Jacques Surprenant, from Perche, was a soldat in compagnie Contrecoeur in Carignan Regiment and married *fille du roi* Jeanne Denot.

I knew I must have a couple ancestors from Perche but I was surprised to find 14. Some were just on my p  p  re's side and some were just on my m  m  re's side and some were shared by both.

I found out that one ancestor, Guillaume Pelletier, and his son, Jean, were both called, "Goblateur." This is another way of saying "gobelet" or "gobelot" meaning "goblet." Originally, Goblateur described someone who liked to drink in little sips. By the 1600s it referred to someone who liked to laugh, sing, and have a good time. Sounds like my father's family gatherings. They were always gathered around the piano singing.

Besides my ancestors Guillaume Pelletier and Jean Pelletier, I also found Claude Bouchard, Zacharie Cloutier, Julien Fortin, Louis Gagn  , Pierre Gagn   p  re, Pierre Gagn   fils, Jacques Lehoux, Simon Lereau, Charles Antoine Poulliot, Nicolas Roussin, Jacques Surprenant, and Pierre Tremblay listed in this book.



To keep things straight and help me better understand what I discovered, I assembled a book with a section for each Perche ancestor. Each section includes a family group with the ancestor, wife and children; a list of direct ancestors from the Perche ancestor to me; and a horizontal tree chart from the Perche ancestor to me.

What was my biggest surprise? I have five direct Gagn   lines – two with Louis and three with his older brother, Pierre. My p  p  re's side has 2 lines, while my m  m  re's side has 3 lines, with each having lines from each brother. All I can do is wonder what powerful Gagn   genes made it through to my father's family and to me.

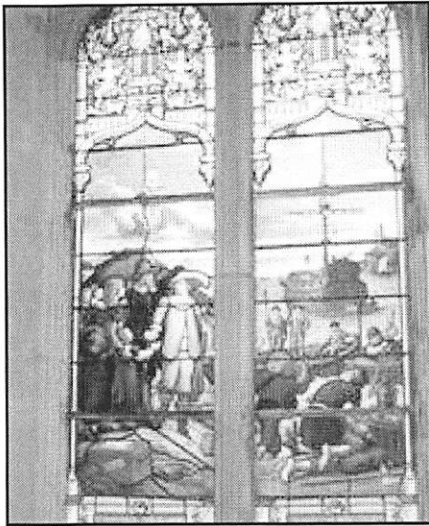
Peter Gagn   plans to next publish three volumes on French-Canadian Ancestors from Normandy. I look forward to buying these books as well, and to learning more about my ancestors.

The New York Times article mentioned that in the early 1900s farmers in the Perche area raised Percheron horses and that about 10,000 Percherons were shipped to the USA each year before 1914 and the beginning of WWI. The war and the tractor ended the horse business. In the

1970s, a highway was built from Paris to Beauville completely bypassing Perche. The area's chief attractions now are the old manoirs or fortified estates. Several estates are open to the public.

Tourouvre, a city in Perche, has a special museum dedicated to the pioneers who left Perche for New France. Also in Tourouvre is the church St-Aubin where a number of the pioneers were baptized. The baptismal font still stands. It has a beautiful stained glass window dedicated to these pioneers (see photo next page).

I have not visited France, but member Bill Kane



has been to Perche and has taken pictures. I thank him for sharing these pictures with us.



The Soldiers in Our Past

By Bill Kane, #F365

Editor's Note: This article was previously published in The Genealogist, the Journal of the American Canadian Genealogical Society.

1604:

When Champlain, De Monts and Poutrincourt landed on St-Croix Island to build their first settlement in Acadia, they brought with them a small contingent of Swiss soldiers.

1608:

There have always been soldiers in New France. Champlain brought soldiers with him when he first settled Quebec in 1608. There were only 28 people that spent that first winter in Quebec and only eight survived. The following year, a few more soldiers voyaged to New France but not enough to protect the colony from any major attack. Nor were they sufficient to defend the few inhabitants from the hostile Indians.

These soldiers were in New France primarily to protect the "Company's" fur trade from poachers. From the very beginning, Champlain had to

depend on the colonists themselves to defend the tiny colony.

1629:

The English capture Quebec, and Champlain and almost all of the French colonists were deported to England or France. A treaty is signed that returns the colony to France.

1632:

In 1632, Champlain returns to New France with colonists, workers, priests and soldiers.

1665:

Champlain had been asking France to send more soldiers to protect the settlers from the constant attacks from the Iroquois. After his death (1635), subsequent governors also asked for help. Finally, in 1665, three years after acceding to the throne, King Louis XIV sent 1300 soldiers and officers to Quebec to mass an offensive against the Iroquois. This was the famous Carignan-Salières regiment.

1668:

Most of the Carignan-Salières regiment returns to France, but over 400 decide to remain in Canada. Many of these men re-enlist to man the new forts along the Richelieu and St Lawrence Rivers. But in three years, Canada again is without any real army to defend it. Practically every able man between the ages of 16 to 60 must serve in militia units set up to protect his town. Many of the officers of these militia groups are veterans of the Carignan regiment.

1683:

The attack in 1666 on the Iroquois by the Carignan-Salières regiment had provided almost twenty years of peace to New France, but by 1683, the Iroquois were conducting raids on the colonists again. At this time, a new group of professional soldiers started to appear in Canada. They were called the Compagnies franches de la Marine.

This new group of professional soldiers and the local militia units were the main military

organizations responsible for the defence of the Colony until 1755, when France sent battalions of regular soldiers to fight the British.

1755:

War had started again between France and England. Known as the Seven Years War in Europe, it became known as the French and Indian War in British North America. France again sent regular troops to Canada, this time under the command of General Montcalm. Six infantry battalions arrived in 1755 to guard against a British invasion. A few more would arrive by 1759.

Montcalm also took command of the militia units and the remaining Companies franches de la Marine which had been stationed in Canada for years. In the war, these latter two groups would be known as the Canadian forces, while the French regulars that had been sent over in 1755-59 were known as the French forces.

1760:

England defeats the French in Canada and three years later a peace treaty is signed and Canada becomes an English colony. Many of the French soldiers return to France, but some decide to remain in Canada and marry French Canadian women. Some of the British soldiers also remain and marry.

Ten years later, the British sent new troops to Canada to fight the Americans in the Revolutionary War. Some of these troops also settled in Canada and married French-Canadian women.

We who are of French Canadian descent are all descended from soldiers who belonged to one or more of these groups.



Queries and Answers

by Bill Kane, member #F-365

Query #1, from Armand Senay

Dear Mr Kane: I read your article on the Making of a Town with great interest, especially the section depicting the new group of soldiers who arrived in New France called the Compagnies franche de la Marine. My 6th paternal great grandfather, Nicolas Senet arrived in New France in the late 17th century.

I haven't been able to locate information on when he arrived, but I do know that he was a "coporal" in the "Compagnie de Duquay", of the "Regiment of Chambelle." Do you have any information on this Company or Regiment and when it arrived in New France?

Answer to Query:

Dear Mr Senay: Here is what I can tell you about your ancestor, Nicolas Senet dit Laliberté. He evidently was a member of a "Compagnie franche de la Marine" that arrived in New France in the 1680's. These professional military units were independent companies of the Marine department and were not attached to any regiment ("franche" means independent). On the other hand, the Regiment Chambellé was an Army infantry regiment, and thus Nicolas could not have been a member of this regiment.

A few of the soldiers who arrived in Quebec in 1665 with the Carignan-Salières Regiment were originally members of the Chambellé Regiment but were re-assigned to the Carignan regiment. Nicolas was only a boy of about 7 when this happened, so he could not have been one of them. He was a corporal in the Compagnie de M. Dugay. M. Dugay was evidently the captain of this compagnie of the Marine, as the companies were named after their captains. The Governors of New France were all senior officers of the Marine, so they had overall responsibility of these companies.

According to his death certificate, he died on 19 January 1732 at Pointe-aux-Trembles at the age of 74. It appears that he was born in about 1659 in the Province of Champagne, France, and most likely baptised in the parish of Notre Dame, Vitry-le-François, Diocese of Chalons. This information is derived from the record of his marriage to Marie Gertrude Daunay in Boucherville on 10 May 1689.

Seeing that he was still in the service at this time, he had to have the permission of his Captain to marry. This was usually not given until a soldier was near the end of his 3 year enlistment. Therefore we can surmise that he probably arrived in New France in about 1686. Because these companies were independent Marine units and not part of the regular army, it is sometimes very hard to trace the records at the national military archives in France.

According to the marriage record, the Grand Vicaire (M. Dolier) who was present at the ceremony dispensed with the publication of the bans of marriage so the couple could marry earlier than usually allowed.

Nicolas was evidently well educated. He was able to sign the marriage document himself and he became a royal notary. He spent much of his career as a notary in the Pointe-aux-Trembles area.

Bill Kane

Query #2, from Peter LaFrance

Answer to Query:

Regarding your inquiry as to whether or not Marie Guillaume was the sister of Anne Guillaume, I can inform you that they were not sisters. While both were *filles du roi* and both came from Paris, they had different parents and came from different parishes in the city of Paris.

Your ancestor Anne's parents were Michel Guillaume and Germaine Ermolin, who came from the parish of St-Sulpice. Marie's parents were Denis Guillaume and Anne Caron from the parish of St-Médard. I assume both girls were

baptised at these respective churches. I have found a reference which indicates that Marie was born in 1652 but I can't confirm that date. I did not find any information regarding Anne's birth date. Marie was married first to Nicolas Maheu in 1673 Quebec and secondly to Laurent Migneron in 1675, in New France. Anne married François Dubois dit LaFrance on 19 October 1671 in Quebec. (See page 290, *Kings Daughters and Founding Mothers* by Peter Gagne for more information.)

Bill Kane

Query #3: I was wondering whether a man in the Carignan regiment known as Lirlande, was later to be known as Jean-Baptiste Riel dit Lirlande (b. 1740, St. Pierre Diocese Limerick Ireland)? Not much is known about him save for the name. But how else but by serving in the military, could he then gain a land grant from LaValtrie and settle in Laprairie Quebec? Could it be that simple?

Answer: The L'Irlande named in our list of members of the Carignan cannot be Jean Baptiste Riel because Jean Baptiste Riel came to Canada much later than the Carignan regiment. The first mention of Jean Baptiste Riel in Canadian records is at the baptism of Jean Baptiste Cottue on May 7, 1702. He is listed as the godfather and his occupation is listed as a soldier in "la compagnie de Champigny." This indicates that he was a soldier in a "compagnie franche de la Marine" and probably came to Canada sometime between 1690 and 1700.

Jean Baptiste Riel next shows up in his marriage record to Louise Cottu on January 21, 1704. The record states that he came from the parish of St. Pierre (probably St. Peter) in Limerick Ireland. The first record that uses his "dit" name, or nickname of Lirlande is at the birth of his second child, Basile, on March 19, 1724. None of the records lists his age or date of birth. His "dit" name indicates that he was from Ireland.

Bill Kane

Query: Can you correct the spelling of the name

or provide information as to why it is his name is shown as Dodelin on your list? Thanks.

Answer: Our ancestors had their name spelled several different ways because most of them couldn't write or spell. When the priest asked their name, he wrote it as he heard it. In his marriage to Anne Girard in 1665, the name was spelled

Dodelain on the record. On the record of the birth of his second child, it was spelled Dodelin. There is a note in the records of the PRDH that says Daudelin is the more modern spelling and that is now the standard form of the name.

Bill Kane

List of Members' Ancestors – Part 3

The following is Part 3 of the list of members and the filles du roi and/or soldiers of the Carignan-Salières Regiment that they have submitted to the SFRSC as their ancestors. We first published Part 1 of this revised list in Volume VIII, Issue 2, and then published Part 2, along with additions to Part 1, in Volume IX, Issue 2. We have begun Part 3 with names that were omitted from Part 1 or Part 2, due to our error or recent submission.

The ancestors for which a member has been certified by the Société are marked with a "Y." The ancestors which have not been certified (i.e. documentation has not yet been submitted or approved in support of the lineage) are marked with an "N."

If there is any error or omission in this list, please accept our apologies and please notify us, so that we may correct our records and print the information in our next listing. Also, we encourage you to send us your additions to this and previous lists, based on your research (whether or not confirmed by the Société or any other genealogical association), so that we may add your ancestors to our records and publish the information.

SUPPLEMENT LIST TO THE PREVIOUS LISTS

ANCESTORS	MEMBERS	CERTIFIED?
BADAILLAC, LOUIS	Arthur W. Plante III	Y
DIT LAPLANTE	Michael D. Plante	Y
	Hunter M. Plante	Y
BANHIAC, FRANCOIS	Jackie Doty	Y
DIT LAMONTAGNE		
BANLIER, MATHURIN	William Kane	N
DIT LA PERLE		
BARBIER, JEANNE	Judith Salchow	Y

ANCESTORS	MEMBERS	CERTIFIED?
BARSA, ANDRE DIT LAFLEUR	Arthur W. Plante III Michael D. Plante Hunter M. Plante Judith Rabalais Scola	Y Y Y
BELLEHACHE, MARIE	Joan Sullivan	Y
BENARD, MATHURIN DIT LAJEUNESSE	Dorothy desLauriers	Y
BERRIN, MARGUERITE	Jon C. Dufresne	Y
BIDET, JACQUES DIT DESROUSSELS	William Kane	N
BLAINVILLAIN, ANNE	William Kane	N
BOILEAU, MARIE	Lin LaRochelle	Y
BOISSONNEAU, VINCENT DIT SAINTONGE	William Kane	Y
BOLDUC, LOUIS	Roger A. Lebrun Judith A. Salchow	Y Y
BOUIN, JULIEN DIT DU FRESNE	Jon C. Dufresne	Y
BOUTET, MARIE MADELEINE	Judith Salchow	Y
BULTE, MARGUERITE	William Kane	N
BUREAU, CATHERINE	Diane LaRochelle Pamela LaRochelle Sandra Ward	Y Y Y
CHARBONNIER, LOUIS DIT ST LAURENT	William Kane	N
CHARLES, ETIENNE DIT LAJEUNESSE	Danielle Clement Aubin	Y
CHARLIER, MARIE	William Kane	N
CHARPENTIER, MARGUERITE	William Kane	N
CHARPENTIER, MARIE	Jeannine Dussault Sills	Y
CHARPENTIER, MARIE REINE	Jeannine Dussault Sills	Y
CHAUDILLON, ANTOINE	William Kane	N

ANCESTORS	MEMBERS	CERTIFIED?
CHEVRAINVILLE(DE), MARIE CLAUDE DITE LAFONTAINE	Mary Elizabeth Frederick Anna Margaret Hall Frederick	Y Y
CHEVREAU, MARIE	Leo Klosterman Judith A. Salchow Marie S. Couming	Y Y Y
CHEVREFILS, FRANCOIS DIT LALIME	William Kane Rose Mary Johnson Jean A. Mobley Robert J. Kane	Y Y Y Y
COIRIER, PERRINE	Judith A. Salchow	Y
COLIN, ANNE	William Kane	Y
COLIN, DENISE	William Kane	N
COLIN, MARIE	John C. Strom	N
CONFLANS, FRANCOISE	Judith A. Salchow	Y
COUET, MARIE	William Kane	N
COUTURE, ANNE	William Kane	N
CURE, FRANCOISE	William Kane	N
DALLON, MARIE	Lyn M. LaRochelle	Y
DELISLE, LOUIS	William Kane	N
DELPECHE, BERNARD DIT BELAIR	William Kane	Y
DESFOSSES, FRANCOISE	William Kane	N
DESGRANGES, LOUISE	William Kane	N
DESHAYES, MARGUERITE	William Kane	N
DESPRES, MADELEINE	Arthur LaRochelle Diane LaRochelle Sandra Ward Pamela LaRochelle	Y Y Y Y
DEVAULT, MARIE	William Kane David John Nelson, Jr.	N Y
DOUCINET, ELISABETH	Jeannine Dussault Sills	Y

ANCESTORS	MEMBERS	CERTIFIED?
DUBOIS, FRANCOIS DIT LAFRANCE	Peter R. Lafrance	Y
DUBORD, JULIEN DIT LAFONTAINE	William Kane	N
DUFRESNE, JEANNE	William Kane	N
DUMONT, JULIEN DIT LAFLEUR	Lucie Hains	Y
DURAND, FRANCOISE	William Kane	N
DUSSON, MARGUERITE	William Kane	N
DUVAL, JEAN	William Kane	N
DUVAL, MICHELLE	Judith A. Salchow	Y
EMERY, ANTOINE DIT CODERRE	William Kane David John Nelson, Jr.	N Y
FIEVE, CATHERINE	William Kane	N
FOY, MARGUERITE	William Kane	N
GAILLARD, MARIE DITE DAIRE	Judith Salchow	Y
GAILLARD, MARGUERITE DITE DUPLESSIS	Judith Salchow	Y
GAMBIER, MARGUERITE	William Kane	N
GARGOTTIN, LOUISE	William Kane	N

Part 3

ANCESTORS	MEMBER	CERTIFIED?
GILLES, JEANNE (or ANNE)	Jacqueline Fortier Doty Suzanne Fleury Judith A. Salchow	Y Y Y
GIRARD, ANNE	Reg Arnold	N
GIRARD, MARGUERITE	Francoise Forcier Kardash Carmen Smith	N N
GIRAUD, ANNE	Lynne Pett	Y

ANCESTORS	MEMBERS	CERTIFIED?
GOARD, MATHURINE	Jill Nevills	N
	Lynne Pett	Y
GODEQUIN, JEANNE	David Toupin	N
	J-Jacques Toupin	N
	M-Paule Toupin	N
	Beth Federspiel	N
GOBILLEAU, FRANCOISE	Cathy Cadd	Y
	Jacqueline Battiston	Y
GODILLON, ELISABETH	William Kane	N
GRANDIN, MARIE (Beaudet)	Carol B. Allen	Y
	Elise Dallemagne Cookson	Y
	Elaine Smith	Y
	Lynne Langholz	Y
	Janet Joy	Y
	Constance B. Wrightson	Y
GRANDIN, MARIE (Robillard)	Elaine Smith	Y
GRANGER, CATHERINE	Carmen Smith	N
GRATON, MATHURINE	David Toupin	Y
	Harold Toupin	Y
	J-Jacques Toupin	Y
	M-Paule Toupin	Y
	Joe Tupin	Y
GRAVOIS, MARIE	Reg Arnold	N
	Marvis Jeannette Bailey Porter	Y
GREGOIRE, MATHURIN	Reg Arnold	N
	Emil L'Homme	Y
GROLEAU, MADELEINE	Diane Willson	N
GROS, ANTOINE DIT LAVIOLETTE	Donna Rae Lipert	Y
GUEDON, MARIE ANNE	Elaine Smith	Y
GUENEVILLE, JEANNE	Elaine Smith	Y
GUERARD, CATHERINE	Gayl Willson	Y
	Adrienne Shaine Clermont	Y
	Elaine Smith	Y
	William Kane	N

ANCESTORS	MEMBERS	CERTIFIED?
GUERIN, MADELEINE	Robert Harvey	Y
	Jacqueline Battiston	Y
GUERIN, MARIE JEANNE	Angela Smith	N
GUILLAUME, ANNE	Peter LaFrance	Y
GUILLEBOEUF, M.MADELEINE	Peter Berlo	N
	Cecelia Ploof Gorman	Y
GUIRANT, JACQUES	Barbara Sanford	N
	William Kane	N
GUYARD, CATHERINE	Reg Arnold	N
	Cathy Cadd	Y
	Donna Rae Lipert	Y
	Jacqueline Battiston	Y
HALAY, MARIE	Lynne Pett	Y
HANETON, MADELEINE	Peggy Rasche	N
	Carmen Smith	N
HEBERT, MARIE MADELEINE	Bette Locke	Y
HEBERT, MICHEL	Bernice Heiter	N
DIT LAVERDURE	Gregory Thomas Laliberte	Y
HEDOUIN, MARGUERITE	Dorothy desLauriers	Y
HERON, JACQUELINE	Helen Thompson	Y
	Jacqueline Battiston	Y
HIARDIN, MARGUERITE	Jacqueline Fortier Doty	Y
HUBERT, ELISABETH	Margaret Fuller	Y
	Roger A. Lebrun	Y
	Judith A. Salchow	Y
HUBERT, MARIE	Carmen Smith	N
	David John Fournier	Y
HUDON, PIERRE DIT	Jacqueline Fortier Doty	Y
BEAULIEU	Richard Hudon	Y
	Richard Filip Rossi	Y
INARD, PAUL DIT	Bruce Louiselle	N
LE PROVENCAL	Anthony Savageau	Y
	Lynne Langholz	Y
ITAS, MARGUERITE	Carmen Smith	N

ANCESTORS	MEMBERS	CERTIFIED?
JARRET, ANDRE de BEAUREGARD	Alice Ward George Erkes Carolyn Long Carlisle Marjorie Long Conte Roberta Long Smith Doris Long Whelan Beverly Smith Hornby	N Y Y Y Y Y Y
JASSELIN, MARGUERITE	Louise Viveiros	N
JOLY, CHARLOTTE	Carmen Smith M. Lucie Hains	N Y
JONCAS, PIERRE	Cathy Cadd	Y
JOURDAIN, MARGUERITE	Rene Rondeau William F. Kane Claude Laurence	N Y Y
JULIEN, ANNE	Carmen Smith	N
LABBE, JEANNE	David Toupin J-Jacques Toupin M-Paule Toupin Gerard Breton Elaine Smith	N N N Y Y
LABBE, PIERRE DIT LACROIX	Jacqueline Battiston	Y
LACROIX, SUZANNE	Jacqueline Battiston	Y
LAFAYE, MARIE	Elaine Smith	Y
LAFLEUR, JOACHINE	Audrey Brooks	N
LAFONTAINE, M-ANNE	Elaine Smith William Kane	Y N
LAGOU, ANNE	David Toupin J-Jacques Toupin M-Paule Toupin Lois Tucker Leroy Valyou Elaine Smith Richard Filip Rossi	N N N N Y Y Y
LAHOGUE (DE), MARIE-CLAUDE	William Kane	Y

ANCESTORS	MEMBERS	CERTIFIED?
LAINE, CATHERINE	David Toupin	N
	J-Jacques Toupin	N
	M-Paule Toupin	N
	Jacqueline Battiston	Y
LAMAIN, MARGUERITE	David Toupin	N
	J-Jacques Toupin	N
	M-Paule Toupin	N
LAMARCHE, CHARLOTTE	William Kane	N
LAMBERT, AUBIN DIT DIT CHAMPAGNE	Normand Aubin	Y
LAMIRAULT, MARGUERITE	Marguerite Fontaine	N
	Sylvia Cotton	N
	Carol Greene	Y
	Marybeth DeMeo	Y
LAMY, MARIE	William F. Kane	Y
	Donna Rae Lipert	Y
	Elaine Smith	Y
	Jacqueline Battiston	Y
	Rose Mary Johnson	Y
	Jean A. Mobley	Y
	Robert J. Kane	Y
LANGLOIS, MARIE (POIRIER)	Lucille Bousquet	Y
LANGLOIS, MARIE (GLADU)	Opal M. Dufrene	Y
	Jacqueline Battiston	Y
	Joan Aslin	Y
LANGLOIS, MARIE (?)	Paul Lajoie	N
LANGUILLE, JEANNE	Michael LaForest	Y
	Robert Allard	N
	Carmen Smith	N
	Elaine Smith	Y
	Jeannine Dussault Sills	Y
LAPIERRE, PERRINE	Charles Danis	N
	Jeannette Danis	Y
	Carmen Smith	N
LASNON, MARIE	Lynne Pett	Y

ANCESTORS	MEMBERS	CERTIFIED?
LASPRON, JEAN	Daniel Desfosses	N
DIT LACHARITE	Roy Lampron	Y
LATOUCHE, MARGUERITE	Lois Tucker	N
LATOUCHE, ROGER	William Kane	N
LAVALLEE, JEAN	Susan Hartfiel	N
DIT PETIT-JEAN	Carmen Smith	N
LAVERDURE, MARGUERITE	David Toupin	N
	J-Jacques Toupin	N
	M-Paule Toupin	N
	Lois Tucker	N
	Donna Rae Lipert	Y
	Mary Elisabeth Frederick	Y
LEBLANC, ANTOINE	Esther Ann Barillas	N
DIT JOLICOEUR	William F. Kane	Y
LEBLANC, ANNE	Reg Arnold	N
LE BOULANGER, PIERRE	M. Lucie Hains	Y
LEBRUN, MARIE	Robert Harvey	Y
LECLERC, GENEVIEVE	Thomas Schick	N
LECOUTRE, LOUISE	Marguerite Fontaine	N
	Elaine Smith	Y
LEFEBVRE, ANTOINETTE	Judith Salchow	Y
LEFEBVRE, ELISABETH	Lois Tucker	N
	Richard Filip Rossi	Y
LEFEBVRE, MARIE	Bette Locke	Y
(Marcil)	Reg Arnold	N
LEFRANCOIS, FRANCOISE	Lynne Pett	Y
LEGENDRE, JEANNE	Anthony Savageau	Y
LEGRAND, ANTOINETTE	Elaine Smith	Y
LEGRAND, NICOLE	Jacqueline Fortier Doty	Y
LEGUAY, MADELEINE	David Toupin	N

Note: To be continued in a future edition of SENT BY THE KING

Gerard (Jerry) Breton, member #F-259, passed away in December 2007. He was a long-time, active member of our Société, and his daughter Harriet is our newsletter Editor. To honor Jerry, an avid amateur genealogist and supporter of the Société, here is a small portion of his ancestry.

Jerry was a direct descendent of fille du roi, Jeanne Labbé. Jeanne was the daughter of Charles Labbé and Marie François of St-Giles parish, Paris, France. She arrived in Quebec, probably in the summer of 1669, and signed a contract of marriage to Pierre Mercier on 22 October of that year. However, she broke that engagement and entered into another contract on 5 November 1669 with Jean Elie dit Breton. They were married in the church of Ste-Famille on the Ile d'Orléans on 28 November 1669. In addition to the dowry of 50 livres from the King, she also brought a dowry of 200 livres to her marriage.

Jean Elie dit Breton was already a widower and about 47 years of age when he married Jeanne Labbé; Jeanne was 29 years old at the time. They had five children, 3 boys and 2 girls, all of whom lived to adulthood and had numerous children to carry on the family name.

Jean Elie died on 16 December 1699, and Jeanne survived her husband by sixteen years, leaving this world on 26 May 1715. Variations of the Elie name today are Breton, Guenard, Hélie, Hély, and Léonard.

Bill Kane, #F-365

Editor's Note: My father, Gerard Armand Breton, known as "Pépère" to his beloved grandchildren, was proud of his French-Canadian heritage. Because of a need by the Society a few years ago, he asked me to help volunteer with publishing this newsletter. I now contribute in his honor.

Harriet (Breton) Kankash, #H-426

President's Message

Annual Dues

The costs for publishing our newsletter have risen dramatically over the last few years, especially the expenses for printing and postage. The Directors of our group have undertaken to find cost-saving measures to continue to provide a quality publication but at a more affordable price. Meanwhile, more than ever we need your annual dues to remain afloat financially and for our all-volunteer association to continue to provide services to you.

If you have not paid your annual dues for one or both of the last two years (2006 2007), please be sure to do so at this time. Unfortunately, we will no longer be able to afford to send newsletters to those members who are not paying their dues, and this will be the last issue mailed out to members who are in arrears with their dues payment.

The Directors have voted to increase annual dues from \$10 per year to \$15 per year, commencing with the dues payment for 2008-2009, which becomes due on November 1, 2008. This is the first increase in the amount of our dues since the founding of our group in 1994. It is expected that this increase will help sustain our not-for-profit group into the future, along with the cost-saving measures being instituted for the newsletter. At present, all other fees (for certifications, etc.) remain the same, without change since 1994.

Electronic Newsletter?

As one cost-saving measure, the Directors want to know if you would prefer to receive an electronic copy of your newsletter attached to an email, instead of a paper copy in the regular mail. Please let us know your preference by email, directed to dave@fillesduroi.org, or regular mail sent to our post office box in Virginia (see below). Your receipt of an electronic version of the newsletter would result in savings for the Société for both printing and postage.

Quebec City Aug. 5-10, 2008

"Informal Get-Together"

Since we sent out our first inquiry on interest in the Society having an informal get-together in Quebec City, we have had about 20 members, spouses and family members who have responded positively and already made reservations to be in Quebec City from August 5 to 10, 2008, to coincide with the Festival of New France (www.nouvellefrance.qc.ca) during the celebration of the 400th anniversary of the founding of Quebec City.

We'd like to encourage members to attend the celebration in Quebec City. Please send an email to dave@fillesduroi.org or a letter to PO Box 220144, Chantilly, VA 20153-6144 and let us know if you and your party will be attending. Be sure to tell us whether you're interested in attending our get-together, and if so the number in your party, so we can arrange an appropriate venue.

This will not be an official meeting of the Société, but simply a get-together of friends who share an interest in French-Canadian genealogy. Each member and his/her group are responsible for his/her/their own travel, accommodations and meals.

The Société will send out a notice of the date/time/place of our get-together to all those who have told us of their interest to attend. Spouses, family members, and friends are welcome to attend, so long as we have advance notice of the number of people. It will be a great opportunity to meet with other members and people like yourselves who are interested in our past, especially our bond through our ancestors the filles du roi and soldats du Carignan.

Quebec City will be hosting the Festival of New France during the period of August 5th to August 10th, as part of the celebration of the 400th anniversary of the founding of Quebec City. There will be parades, festivals, thousands of people in 17th century costumes and demonstrations of life in the 1600's throughout the city in parks and on the streets. You might be able to see a notary from the

17th century, shake hands with the intendant Jean Talon, or even see the 17th century town prostitute plying her wares. Peasant men and women along with the town elite will be milling through the old town along with members of the clergy.

Please send us an e-mail indicating your interest or fill out the questionnaire below and e-mail it back to dave@fillesduroi.org or PO Box 220144, Chantilly, VA 20153-6144, USA.

Do you have any questions or suggestions? Please let us hear from you soon. Sorry but we can not recommend any specific accommodations. Hotels in the old town are already filling up and prices are high because of the demand. There are small hotels close to the center of town along good bus routes that still have space available, as well as bed and breakfast locations and apartment rentals throughout the area. You can find most of these by going on Google and typing in "accommodations Quebec City," "Bed and breakfasts Quebec City," or "apartment rentals Quebec City." Also you can contact the Quebec City tourism office at www.quebecregion.com

SURVEY

Electronic Newsletter

I prefer to receive my newsletter: by
email (electronic version) _____
or by regular mail (paper version) _____

Quebec City Get-Together

Please place a mark if any of the following
apply to you:

I will attend the informal get-together of the
Société in Quebec City on Aug 6th or 7th, 2008
in the area of Quebec City: _____

I have already made reservations for travel and
or accommodations: _____

I will be accompanied by (number in your
party): _____

I am interested in information about other group
activities: Meal _____ Group Museum
Tour _____ Walking Tour _____

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.

Name: _____

Address: _____

E-mail: _____

Return coupon to:

P.O. Box 220144, Chantilly, VA 20153-6144

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

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*.

Outside the USA: Please make payment by bank check drawn on a U.S. branch.

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P.O. Box 220144, Chantilly, VA 20153-6144

American Canadian Genealogical Society
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Don't miss the next issue of the newsletter which will feature Peter Gagné's new revised and updated list of Carignan Regiment Members Who Settled in Canada.

SENT BY THE KING

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**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.

MEMBERSHIP Membership information and forms are also available on our website at www.fillesduroi.org.

ADVERTISEMENTS Do you want your advertisement to be seen by genealogical researchers or have a service or a product you want to advertise? Contact Dave Toupin at dave@fillesduroi.org for details.

QUERY POSTING Looking for an elusive fille or soldat, others researching the same names, an out-of-print publication? Each member is eligible to post three queries per newsletter. We also invite you to post your queries on our website.

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.

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

P.O. Box 220144, Chantilly, VA 20153-6144

Website: www.fillesduroi.org

E-mail: dave@fillesduroi.org

President Dave Toupin, #F003

Vice President Bill Kane, #F365

Treasurer Beverly Sherman, #F128

Genealogy Chair Richard Rossi, #F353

Secretary Rick Hudon, #F394

Applications Beverly Sherman, #F128

Editor Harriet (Breton) Kankash, #H426

Distribution Bill Kane #F365

NOTICE

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.

SFRSC

P.O. Box 220144

Chantilly, VA 20153-6144

E-mail: dave@fillesduroi.org

On the Cover...

Members of the Naval Reserve parade in
period uniforms
of a Compagnie franche de la Marine
during a festival in Quebec.

Photo by Bill Kane (see article beginning on page 10)



NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING 2009

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 9, 2009. The series of messages constituting this meeting will be sent over the course of that week, commencing on November 9th.

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 2008 annual meeting, a membership report, a treasurer's report and approval of an annual budget, and the election of Directors for fiscal 2009-2010. If you wish to be a candidate for Director, please send an email to dave@fillesduroi.org no later than November 7th, 2009.

The newly elected Director's Meeting will directly follow the Annual Meeting. At this meeting, the Officers for 2010 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 a big "thank you" to our present Directors and Secretary for their volunteer service to our organization: Bev Sherman, Emil L'Homme, Bill Kane, Richard Hudon and Jeannine Sills.

Dave Toupin, president and Director
La Société des Filles du roi et soldats du Carignan, Inc.
dave@fillesduroi.org

Deslaurier's Ancestor Newspaper Articles

Editor's Note: *Member Dorothy Marie des Lauriers (F-435) wrote, "I have two 1931 newspaper articles featuring my great-grandmother, Marie-Aurelie Many Deslauriers Mayrand. The articles describe her family's trek in 1851 from St-Luc, St-Jean Co., Quebec to Bourbonnais Grove, IL. They further describe the daily lives of the French-Canadian settlers in Illinois in the early days before the arrival of the railroad. Marie was 91 years old when the interview was conducted. The articles were published under the byline of Burt Burroughs.*

"... I acquired images of the articles from the collection of the Kankakee Public Library, Kankakee, IL in 2007. I also received photocopies of the articles from a cousin in Kankakee.

"Marie descended from five Filles du Roi and two Soldats Carignan: Marguerite Hédouin, Anne Lainé, Marguerite Peuvrier, Marie-Anne Piton and Jean Bergevin dit Langevin, and Marie De Lamarre and Guillaume Renaud."

We are happy to reproduce these articles at this time, with comments and corrections added by Ms. des Lauriers [in brackets].

Source: Kankakee Daily Republican [newspaper]. Kankakee, Illinois. April 3 & 8, 1931. Electronic file received from Kankakee Public Library February 2, 2007. Hardcopy received from Elizabeth "Mimi" Raiche, Kankakee, IL, August 2, 2007. Transcription by Dorothy des Lauriers.

Tales of the Pioneers on the Kankakee: Personal stories and Incidents of the Settlers in the Days of the Ox Teams and the Indians. This Interesting story of Mrs. Mary Mayrand, a nonogenerian and Kankakee county pioneer who has spent eighty years on the river. By Burt E. Burroughs.

Part I, 3 April 1931:

Mrs. Mary MAYRAND is a charming and

vivacious bit of French Canadian femininity much revered and greatly beloved by that large population of Kankakee City's west side, known familiarly to the rest of the city as "Les Canadiens." She is ninety-one years of age, but the generally recognized limitations of outlook and action of mind imposed by the burden of the years seem to be altogether lacking in this case. Mrs. MAYRAND, at ninety-one, presents the curious and interesting anomaly of one old in years yet young in spirit and interest. Such a person can never grow old. The evening we called at her home on Washington avenue, in company with her son, Eustache DESLAURIERS, we found her reading apropos of the Lenten season, "The Life of St. Augustin," a book in the French language for which she had sent to Paris. The print was fine; we verified this by putting on our specs while we read. She was reading this book with no spectacles at all. And there are many misinformed people and people with highly erroneous ideas of what constitutes age who will tell you that at ninety-one you're gone, you're done when, in reality, it is not the mounting years but the spirit which determines age.

Mrs. MAYRAND is one of the few remaining pioneers on the Kankakee who recalls from personal recollection the wilderness prior to the coming of the Illinois Central railroad, when the settlers were few and far between, and before anything in the way of development of the country had been undertaken. Eighty years of the ninety-one she has lived continuously within a triangle which may be indicated as beginning at "Petite Canada," on Davis Creek, to the eighty-acre farm her father bought northeast of Bourbonnais, and then to the home on Washington avenue, in Kankakee, where she has lived since 1880.

Mary MANNIE was the daughter of Charles MANNIE and Margaret Barbour [BARBEAU], and was born in the year 1840 at St. Luke, Province of Quebec. The forebears of Charles MANNIE were of English descent. Originally they occupied that portion of Nova Scotia known as Acadia and at the time when the dispersal of the Acadians

occurred they made their way into Canada and settled at St. Luke, where successive generations of the family were born and reared. Characteristic of the throw-back to English blood, Mrs. MAYRAND in conversation switches from English to French with a ready facility which shows her to be perfectly at ease with either language. However, when she undertakes to define a proposition she reverts almost unconsciously into the French. It may be said to be her native tongue.

In the year 1851 the family of Charles MANNIE removed from their Canadian home in St Luke into the undeveloped prairie country of what is now Kankakee county. There was a great exodus of the Canadian population in 1851 into the prairie regions of Illinois and, happily, on the arrival of the MANNIEs in their new home, they met up occasionally with old friends from St. Luke, such as Toussaint MENARD, of Chicago and Mr. Joseph LECOUR and Peter MELLANSON, former residents of St. Luke, who had settled at Bourbonnais.

It took the family five days to come from LaChine on the St. Lawrence, to Buffalo. From there they came by the way of the lakes to Chicago. Arriving at Chicago they put up at Le Boeuf's Tavern. This tavern and that of Mark Beaubein [BEAUBIEN], "The Sauganash," constituted the principal hotel accommodations of the city of Chicago of that day. Chicago was crowded with land seekers and LeBoeuf's hotel was simply swamped with a seething, nondescript mass of humanity wherein all phases of society were represented from the gentleman, the landseeker, to the rounder, the thief and cut-throat. The family entered this maelstrom of humanity with something of misgiving and hearty loathing. If this was pioneering they had gotten enough at the start. Here is where an angel in the form of an old friend came to their rescue. Toussaint MENARD heard of their arrival and came over to LeBoeuf's and took them bag and baggage to his own home where they remained for fully two weeks. The MANNIEs ever afterwards hailed MENARD as a Saint sure enough, and for

fear, dear reader, that you do not get the real significance of the prenom "Toussaint," know this that it means "All Saint!"

During the two week's interval at the MENARD home arrangements were made to transport the family and their effects to the Kankakee. Eli SAVOIE, an uncle of the well-known Capt. C. O. SAVOIE, stopped one day at the MENARD home with his team and wagon and loaded them aboard and started out across the prairie which stretched away to the south in an interminable waste of gray-green, punctuated only by groves and belts of timber resplendent in new foliage. They followed the old Hubbard trail south on State street and aided by the old plank road, were enabled to reach Blue Island by nightfall. In the day of speed we cannot quite understand why it took the better part of three days to drive from Chicago to Bourbonnais. Continuing on down the Hubbard trail the next day passed Crete and by nightfall reached Bissionette's grove, ten miles east of Bourbonnais. Here they stayed all night. The next day they continued on to Bourbonnais which, in that day, consisted of a small collection of rude log houses. From Bourbonnais they went on to the little Canadian settlement several miles away, known then as today, by the expressive title of "Little Canada." They arrived here on the 17th of June, 1851, the family being domiciled at the home of Jacob GOYETTE near to the Pepin ford of the Kankakee. And thus ended a three-days' journey through a country new and undefiled as when it came from the hand of the creator – a journey whose experiences were to remain forever memorable in the recollection of those who participated in it.

Charles MANNIE had a brother who, four years previous to the coming of the family, had lived on the Kankakee working for the well-known pioneer Daniel VANMETER. This, and the additional fact that, among Canadians, the settlement of Bourbonnais in the country of the Illinois was better known and far more important than the larger town of Chicago, influenced Charles MANNIE to come to the Kankakee. There is a tradition, oft

repeated, that no Canadian ever came to the country of northern Illinois without making his headquarters at Bourbonnais. Bourbonnais was a bit of native Canada transplanted to the virgin soil of the Illinois prairie, and throughout nearly a hundred years it has continued so with but little variation.

One of the first acts of Charles MANNIE on reaching the Kankakee was to purchase eighty acres of land. This purchase was made from a Frenchman by the name of GRASSEAU, the land being located in the northeast corner of section 5, hardly a mile from the present station of Tucker, in the Town of Bourbonnais. This eighty cost \$400. A house was built and the family moved in. A considerable area surrounding the house, fifteen or twenty acres in extent, was enclosed by a sod fence. These fences were not unusual in the days of the pioneers. All that was required to build them was labor and the comparative values of labor and money was all in favor of the latter. This sod fence was about four feet through at the base and tapered gradually to a height of about three feet. The tough, fibrous [sic] roots of the prairie grass held the earth intact and the sod cut into squares and placed in a wall served fairly well for the purpose. There was only one trouble, and Mrs. MAYRAND shivered as she told of it; in time holes developed in the sod fence which furnished a choice rendezvous for the snakes with which the prairie abounded. These ugly denizens of the wild delighted to crawl on top of the sod fence and stretch out at full length and bask in the hot sun. There were bull snakes, water moccasins, blue racers, black snakes, the inoffensive but repulsive milk snake – every kind of snake the Lord ever made – including the detested and much feared prairie rattlesnake, which were always present in such numbers as to greatly undermine the family morale. She remembered that one day her father killed a black snake of unusual dimensions as it was about to investigate the interior of the house. He coiled it on the doorstep just to see how high his girls could jump on discovering it. The reader whose recollection goes back to the prairie days will appreciate this allusion to the denizens of the

sod fence. Of all the varied population of the prairies the snakes were conceded to be vastly in the majority.

Ruminating on conditions as they existed in the days before the railroad came, Mrs. MAYRAND touched upon an interesting phase of life of the pioneers of that day that has vanished completely in eighty years. “The people were so very poor,” said she. “Money was a thing unknown. A person exchanged some articles he or she had made for the necessities of life. One did not buy as they do today; one bartered for the articles desired. The old French mothers would weave bits of rag carpet; I have worn the flannel that came from the loom of Mother BROUILLETTE [I haven’t been able to determine who she is]; straw hats of wheat and rye straw were made in abundance by the habitants; there were ‘bottes sauvages,’ moccasins, made from the red, oak tanned leather; wool in bulk or spun into yarn handled in skeins. We were brought up to know many things and to do many things which contributed to the comfort of living. If we had no money with which to buy the articles needed we were sufficiently skilled to make them from the raw materials at hand. The skins of many fur-bearing animals constituted the real currency of the wilderness or until the Illinois Central railroad came. For some time afterwards those skins continued to be currency at Noel LEVASSEUR’s store at Bourbonnais.”

Although people were desperately poor they nevertheless lived well, paradoxical though the statement may seem. It was a living made up, however, of the substantial things of life and wholly lacking in the luxuries so much esteemed today. The wild deer was still encountered in the woods, the prairies were alive with prairie chickens whose mild booming of a morning in the spring was a wilderness note once heard, never to be forgotten. The streams were filled with the finest fish to be had for the takin[g]; the habitant garden was prolific of vegetables in their season, and the all enveloping forest a vast storehouse of edibles for which we sigh in vain today. In those days stores of wild honey were to be found in the woods

and the average settler was an expert in following the course of the bees from different points for, at the intersection of the line of flight, one always found the treasure – a hollow tree well filled with the most delectable sweets in the world.

In the spring the hard maples yielded prolifically of their precious store of sweet sap from which was made maple sugar and other toothsome delicacies; in summer the prairie uplands twinkled red with the gleam of the wild strawberry and in the open spaces of the woods the blackberries grew in unbelievable quantities, rich and luscious. There was the wild gooseberry and the wild grape, which the Canadian hailed familiarly as the proper stock from which to make his wine supply in those dear old days before Volstead was born. The pioneer memory holds treasured visions of early fall in the woods, when the plum thickets bent under their loads of rich, red fruit, of the early fall frosts when the pawpaw thickets flared with a golden yellow. It was then the habitant fared forth to gather the richest, tastiest fruit that autumn has to offer. To the Canadian generally the pawpaw was a great delicacy. It was the equal of the more tropical banana. It was in the fall season that nature bestowed her gifts most prodigally. It was the lavishness of the good things of life that proved a lure to the coureur de bois and the old French voyageur who followed forest trails that led many, many miles from home. At this season there were hickory nuts, walnuts, butternuts, and hazelnuts to be gathered in to give added cheer to many a winter's night in the habitant cabin. And on this food, thus furnished by the wilderness, wilderness fold thrived and grew strong and maintained rugged health.

Tales of the Pioneers on the Kankakee: Personal stories and Incidents of the Settlers in the Days of the Ox Teams and the Indians; The Story of Mrs. Mary MAYRAND – Eighty Years of Pioneering on the Kankakee. By Burt E. Burroughs.

Part II, 8 April 1931:

Mrs. MAYRAND recalled that such was the abundance of wild game in that day of the early

fifties that often her father would take his gun and start out to bag a “poulet de prairie,” or prairie chicken. He would say: “Mother, when you hear the report of the gun, put the kettle on.” Such was the prowess of father MANNIE and such the plentitude of game mother never had to wait very long before putting on the kettle. An incident of that far off day that clings to the memory was the bringing home one day of a young crane by a younger brother who had captured it in a slough. [As far as I know, Marie-Aurelie was the youngest child in the family. I don't think she had a brother who was younger than herself. Perhaps more research is necessary.] Strange to say this newcomer among the poultry on the place readily accommodated himself to the surroundings and gradually became domesticated, even though the hens and ducks cackled and quacked their disapproval of the stranger. The crane grew up and amused the family by stealing mother's thimble and pecking at her glasses. He would steal any bright object that it was possible to carry. The following spring, when the flight of the cranes was on he disappeared yet, strange to say, returned after an absence of several months. A year later when the flight occurred he answered the call of the wild and never was seen again.

Mrs. MAYRAND's earliest girl companion on coming to the Kankakee, was none other than the well remembered America DAVIS, daughter of the pioneer Samuel DAVIS, who is better known to later generations as America BROSEAU. Mrs. MAYRAND calls her “Mickey” to this day, the name being one the Indians bestowed upon her. They couldn't say America, but they could say “Mickey,” and in time all her friends and acquaintances made use of the name thus given by her Pottawatomie friends. In 1851 a few of the Pottawatomie still remained and hunted and fished along the Kankakee. During this time also and for several years following, Shabbona's village numbering in the neighborhood of a hundred souls pitched their teepees to the south of the old trail on Davis Creek in the Cooper woods of today, nearby a spring.

Continued next page...

In that day Marie MANNIE (Mrs. MAYRAND) and her chum, Mickey DAVIS, used to do things and go places in the wilderness neighborhood, and enjoyed experiences which after the lapse of near to eighty years, may be regarded as unusual, if not remarkable. They used to like to visit the Indian village which was near to the Davis home. They had many acquaintances and friends among these aborigines with whom they sometimes traded the white man's commodities of bread, eggs and butter, delicacies very much relished by the Indian palate. Many times, she says, moved by the irrepressible spirit of youthful curiosity, Mickey and she would roam through the camp, open the flaps of a wigwam here and there to behold the occupants sprawled about amid a confusion of intimate household articles. Strange to say this intrusion upon their privacy was never resented.

It was either the year of 1852 or 1853 that the habitants gathered at the DAVIS home and participated in a glorious fourth of July celebration. This celebration consisted mainly (if not entirely) of a dinner, a banquet, in fact, to which the participants contributed the substantial elements. The piece de resistance was turkey – not one, but many – roasted as only those old pioneer mothers know how. After the guests had surfeited themselves there still remained much unconsumed turkey. The girls were sent over to Shabbona's camp to invite those who cared to come, and returned shortly with Shabbona himself and about fifteen other bucks who fell to and polished up the remnants of the banquet with a completeness that left nothing to be desired. Joel BOURASSA looked out for them and encouraged them in the consumption of food. They were not embarrassed by their evident lack of table manners. As fast as one picked a bone clean he threw it over his shoulder and seized another. Thus, the fourth of July banquet was completely dispatched and chief Shabbona, dutiful husband that he was, carried a portion of the feast, potatoes, turkey and bread, in a bucket to his squaw Po-ka-no-ka who, though she exceeded three hundred pounds avoir-dupois, [Possibly a contraction for "avoir de l'embonpoint," meaning "overweight"] had,

nevertheless, a yearning for the white man's victuals.

Mrs. MAYRAND alluded to the fact that several prominent French Canadian residents of Bourbonnais at that time had Indian squaw wives. LEVASSEUR, founder of Bourbonnais, came to the country with his squaw-wife, Watch-e-ke, whom he divorced after the Indian fashion in the late thirties in order to marry a white woman. Henry BOUCHER, Constantine and Elaier FRIGON had Indian wives. They were farmers and the squaws originally owned the land upon which they lived. No word of disparagement may be uttered against the Indian wives. They were industrious, kindly, and possessed of experience and a native intelligence that served perfectly in lieu of education. When Peter LAFOND first came to Bourbonnais his young wife was suffering severely from inflamed eyes. The case was really serious. BOUCHER's squaw examined the case carefully and then went into the woods and collected a variety of herbs which she reduced to a salve-like preparation with which she treated Mrs. LAFOND's eyes. Within the short space of a week the malady was effectually cured.

Elaier FRIGON's squaw used to make a preparation of the root of the blue-flag which was an effective antidote for the bite of the rattlesnake.

A ligature was applied above the bite, a salve of the blue-flag root was applied and, in addition, the patient drank copiously of a tea brewed of prairie herbs. The potency of the treatment has been declared to have proved unfailing in almost every case.

It is recalled that a sport dear to the hearts of the older men, LEVASSEUR, BOUCHER, CONSTANTINE and others who owned horses, was to race in the village street with their horses hitched to the low-wheeled Canadian "Charette," or two-wheeled cart. When these old boys raced they put friendship aside and went out for blood. [LE]VASSEUR generally won in these semi-weekly exhibitions of speed with CONSTANTINE and BOUCHER fighting it out

for the honor of second place. [LE]VASSEUR's Canadian stepper, "Doncero" was well known the country over and the old habitant housewives used to say that he loved that horse better than he did his wife. These races, held of a Saturday, on the village streets, used to draw people from far and near, and when Charley TOWNSEND, in later years, came over from Kankakee with his fast horse and high-wheeled sulky, Kankakee business men locked their doors and came along to witness the fun and lay a kopeck or two on the outcome.

People in that day were sociable and would gather at certain of the homes in numbers and remain for the day. Pioneer hospitality was unfailing and the principal amusement was the dance. In answer to a query [query] put to this lively nonogenerian as to which dance she preferred, she replied: "There were no favorites; I loved them all dearly!" There used to be a room over the store carried on by LEVASSEUR in Bourbonnais where the young people gathered frequently for the dance. They enjoyed these occasions very much. The first church service Mrs. MAYRAND attended in the new country of the Illinois, was in the old log church at Bourbonnais which stood on the site of the present convent. A frame church edifice was later erected and on its destruction by fire the present structure of stone, Maternity church was built. The early services were conducted by missionary priests at intervals of a month. She recalls Father COURGEAULT, the first resident priest.

There were times during the summer when the wild blackberries were at their best when Mary MANNIE and her chum, Mickey DAVIS, picked them by the bucketful. Sometimes they would carry a bucket of blackberries over to Argale NICHOL's store in the Hawkins settlement and trade them to the astute Yankee trader for brown sugar or perhaps a tempting bit of port, rated at four cents a pound. At that time in the year the river was low and easily fordable by means of the nearby riffle of stones.

In the early days of Bourbonnais before Kankakee came into existence, T. DORION conducted a

small dry goods store there. In these days also old friends whose presence recalled the old days back in St. Luke, namely, Joseph LECOUR and Peter MELLANSON, were met now and then and gossip old and new exchanged.

In these days, also, a quiet transformation in the affairs of the settlers was taking place. The reign of the wilderness was about to be supplanted by that of civilization. The old regime was about to give way to something vastly superior. We allude to the advent of the Illinois Central railroad in the year 1853 and the laying out of the present city of Kankakee. Many of the settlers hailed the coming of the railroad as a godsend. It created a demand for certain commodities in the way of farm products and stock which were paid for in gold. Money began to circulate in the country in a manner never known before. Labor was in demand at good wages and a man and team earned \$21 weekly in gold. The price of land increased. There was a great influx of settlers. Though Bourbonnais lost some of her business men and citizens to the new town of Kankakee Depot, the people were, nevertheless, happy. Where they lost an American now and then they gained a Canadian or two. In those days, too, Mary MANNIE stood in the open doorway of the farm home near Tucker, and watched with tremendous interest the first trains as they passed to and fro over the vast prairie green little sensing the import of it all. She witnessed the ending and the beginning of two great world epochs.

Mary MANNIE was united in marriage at the age of twenty years to Mr. Alfred DESLAURIERS, of Manteno. To this union were born three boys, Joachim, Eustache J. and Homer, and four girls, Mrs. Eva TOWNER of Manteno; Dulcina, deceased; Lucille, Kankakee, and Sister Mary Louise of DesPlaines, Illinois, who does the buying for an institution housing twelve hundred children. Mr. DESLAURIERS, by a previous marriage, had five daughters [correction -- four daughters] as follows: Josephine, Mrs. DELOULME, Emma, Mrs. Amelia BERGERON, Sister Clementine, Assistant Supervisor of the

convent at DesPlaines, Illinois.

Alfred DESLAURIERS is well remembered in Manteno as one of the town's earliest business men, he locating there in 1855, coming from Aurora, Illinois, where he had conducted a harness shop. On coming to Manteno Mr. DESLAURIERS opened a lumber yard. Shortly after this he purchased Medard MARTIN's general stock of merchandise and conducted the business over a period of years up to 1875 when his death occurred. Prior to the breaking out of the civil war, Noel BROSSEAU, well known in Kankakee, clerked for Mr. DESLAURIERS. During the progress of the war a troop train was side-tracked one day in the village of Manteno and the soldiers disembarked and swarmed in the business places and helped themselves to about everything in sight. Mr. DESLAURIER's stock was practically wrecked. The loss was very great for the country merchant of that day. He communicated with the head of the house of Farwell and Co., Chicago, with the result that J.V. Farwell directed him to supply the house with a summary of his losses, which he did, and the bill was promptly paid. After that when a troop train headed into town the merchants locked their stores and pulled for the country. Mr. DESLAURIERS was reared in the parish of St. Andrie, province of Ottawa [Correction: St-Andre-Avellin Parish is in the Diocese of Ottawa, Papineau Co., Quebec. Alfred was born in 1822 near St-Eustache, northwest of Montreal. Alfred's mother died in 1832, when he was only 10 years old. After the St-Eustache uprisings of 1837-38 many families from this area relocated to Papineau County. Alfred's father, Louis Legault, kept his family in the St-Eustache area. However, it's possible that Alfred was sent to St-Andre to keep him out of the fighting.], and died in Manteno in 1875. A twenty-acre subdivision to the village of Manteno bears his name.

After three years of widowhood Mrs. DESLAURIERS married Mr. Edward MYRAND [MAYRAND,] of Manteno [his residence was in Limestone,] and to this union one child, a daughter, was born, Mrs. Arthur FRANKLIN. [This was

Lillie MAYRAND-FRANKLIN] Mrs. MAYRAND by an earlier marriage had a family of two boys and three girls. Of the family of Charles MANNIE two daughters married Joseph and Paul GIROUX, and two others became respectively, the wives of Oliver DANDURAND and Louis BROUSSEAU. [The last sentence is incorrect. None of these men married daughters of Charles MANNIE & Marguerite BARBEAU. I know that America DAVIS married Louis BROSSEAU]

Mrs. MAYRAND in the course of a long life has known the cares and responsibilities of motherhood, in addition to caring for a numerous brood not her own except that the mother instinct claimed them as her own, and joyously accepted the responsibility. One of the great joys she experiences today is the consciousness of a duty met and faithfully performed.

Mrs. MAYRAND during her long life has beheld many startling innovations in this progressive world. Where once she beheld with awe the movement of the earliest railroad train, she looks today into the sky to behold the flight of the modern airship, and is not greatly shocked thereby. Where it took three days for a plodding team to come from Chicago to the Kankakee eighty years ago, the automobile of today will make it in an hour! And if one is in a hurry and urges the driver to "step on it," whether he kills somebody or not, well, one can get to Chicago a whole lot quicker!

She has grown used to pushing the electric button to put on the light or start the flatiron; she adores the thermostat that regulates the heat; she is in favor of the hot and cold water faucets over the kitchen sink; the electric toaster and the hair-curler and the gas stove – Ah, they are the "tres bien!" And the telephone that saves so many, many steps – that is, when the neighbors are not holding an all-day conversation – and the unobtrusive radio that brings the great voice of the world right into your boudoir to beguile you with all the news from everywhere! Ah, that is truly "magnifique!" That is the realization of the sublime art of the

superman! Yet, for this young old lady whose life was nurtured in the poverty of the pioneer, who has seen so much and experienced so much of life, there are memories which rise up out of the past, of which we have tried to tell you – memories of youth, and friends and family and the unspoiled wilderness, which grip the heart with an appeal not to be lightly brushed aside. The twilight of the old days is beautiful even yet.



Book Review

MARIE MAJOR, An historical novel inspired by the life of a Fille du roi whose husband, Antoine Roy dit Desjardins, was murdered, by Sergine Desjardins;
Guy Saint-Jean, éditeur (published in French)

As a family history researcher, you may have happened upon a particularly moving or tragic event in the life of an ancestor and wanted to know more. Sergine Desjardins had such an experience.

Throughout her childhood, hearing little tidbits about the tragic life of her ancestor, the fille du roi Marie Major, Sergine took on the task of providing a fictional look into the lives of the principal players in this real-life drama involving a Daughter of the King and the man she married shortly after arrival in Quebec, Antoine Roy dit Desjardins, who had been a soldier in the Carignan Regiment.

The filles du roi engaged in marriages of necessity, made in haste. After weeks crossing a rough sea, these young women, the Daughters of the King, who had willingly or under pressure answered the call to go to New France, were met by men eager to marry and get back to their concessions of land to prepare for the harsh winter ahead. And sometimes mistakes were made that would have disastrous consequences.

Marie Major arrived in Quebec in 1668. Her marriage to Antoine Roy dit Desjardins, on September 11, 1668 in Quebec City, ended when Antoine was murdered sixteen years later by another former Carignan soldier, Julien Talua. Talua found Antoine Roy in bed with Talua's wife, Anne Godeby, and murdered him. After a trial in Montreal, Talua was sentenced to hang and Anne Godeby was banished from Montreal. After hearing his appeal, the Sovereign Council in Quebec freed Talua pending another hearing. Shortly thereafter, Talua dropped from sight. This much of the story has come down to us in the scant historical records of the time.

By exploring the laws of church and state, the cultural prejudices and superstitions, and the mores of the time, Sergine Desjardins provides a fictional account that corresponds well with the known facts of the trial and of the lives of the characters, both before and after the trial, and provides possible answers to such questions as why Marie Major, an educated young woman from a bourgeois family in Normandy, travelled to New France as a King's Daughter; why Antoine Roy dit Desjardins left a well-paying trade in France to become a soldier; and why a murderer under sentence of death was allowed the opportunity to walk about freely and eventually disappear.

The author introduces many real historical figures, listed in a section at the back of the book, into her narrative. The result is a fascinating look into life in Quebec in the 17th century. Since I am not proficient in French, I found myself looking up many legal and navigational terms, etc.; however, I found the book was worth the effort involved.

Sylvia Winters, F446

COMPAGNIES FRANCHE DE LA MARINE

By Bill Kane, F365

The Société sometimes receives a query from someone whose ancestor was a soldier in a company that was commanded by a captain that had served in the Carignan-Salières Regiment. The writer, therefore, assumes that her or his ancestor was also a member of the Regiment. But, in checking the records, we find that although the soldier may have served under the same Captain that once served in the Carignan Regiment, the ancestor's service took place fifteen or more years after the soldiers of the Carignan Regiment had mustered out of service.

Here is what happened. The Carignan Regiment brought peace to New France but, about 1680, the Iroquois were on the warpath again, attacking the villages along the Richelieu and St. Lawrence Rivers. To quell this menace, France sent over a new force to protect the colony. They were the Compagnies franche de la Marine and, while these soldiers were recruited in France, the company commanders who had served in the Carignan Regiment and were still in Canada were asked if they would re-enlist to lead this new group of soldiers.

The predecessors of the Compagnies franchises de la Marines were originally formed under the French Navy to serve onboard warships and also to guard the ports in France.

The Ministry of the Marine was set up to administer the colonies of France, so all of France's colonies came under its jurisdiction. The governor of New France was therefore appointed from that ministry. When the governor asked for help to quell the new attacks by the Iroquois, France responded by sending three companies of soldiers from the Navy to Quebec, and these took the name Compagnies franchises de la Marines.

These 156 men arrived in Quebec on November 7, 1683 and were tasked with protecting the

inhabitants and the fur trade. Each year, more and more companies were sent to New France to protect this vast territory until the number of companies present reached and was maintained at about twenty eight. Toward the end of the French regime, the number was increased to 35 to 40 companies because of the British threat.

These few soldiers had a vast territory to protect against the encroachment of the British and the Indians, mainly the Iroquois that were allied to the British. Their mission was to preserve the integrity of the French territory and to protect the colonists against any attack in times of war.

While the troops were recruited in France, most of the captains that commanded them came from Canada. Many companies were commanded by the same captains, or their sons, that had commanded the companies of the Carignan Regiment. For example, Pierre de St-Ours, who had commanded a company of the Carignan Regiment as a young man in 1665, was asked in 1686 to re-enlist and command a Compagnie franche de la Marine.

The year 1691 saw the marines first real action against the British and American colonists when Sir William Phipps led an attack from sea against the city of Quebec. The marines also saw action in Port Royal, Acadia, where they were forced to surrender because of their small number. Most of the threats faced by these men, however, were from the attacks of the Iroquois on the settlements in the Richelieu Valley and on the trade routes from the west.

During the Seven Years War (The French and Indian War), the Compagnies franchises de la Marine saw much action. A new commander was sent from France to head the troops. General Montcalm arrived in Quebec on May 12, 1756 with the 2nd Battalion of the Regiment de la Sarre. Montcalm, at the direction of the King, took over command of all the troops in Canada including the Compagnies franchises de la Marine and the militia units. The troops were deployed to the various forts along the border with the American colonies to the south. Contingents were in Montreal and

Quebec to defend the colony against a possible attack by the British. They fought on the Plains of Abraham and from Lake Champlain back to Montreal for a last stand. They defended Louisbourg until its fall from overwhelming forces.

As mentioned before, the *Compagnies franches de la Marine* were under the Marine Department, and so are not found in the lists of the French Army Regiments. The word “franches” means independent; in other words these units were formed on a company basis only and were not attached to a battalion or regiment. The soldiers were recruited mainly from the ports and towns close to the sea in France, although this was not always the case. They signed on for a three to six year term and were assigned to a company of approximately 50 men. Those companies heading to New France didn’t always meet this number and could be as few as 28 or as many as 60 men.

The *Compagnies franches de la Marine* kept their independent status serving under the Governor of New France until General Montcalm came to Quebec in 1756, when they then served under his command. The other military force in New France was the militia. The militia was composed of the local able bodied men of the colony to serve in times of war, and they were called on several times to do so. The militia units also were mobilized to protect the men’s own towns from Indian attacks. In reading the history of the French and Indian War, you may come across references to the Canadian forces and the French forces. The so-called Canadian forces were essentially the *Compagnies franches de la Marine* and the militia units, while the French forces were the army troops sent over from France in 1755 and 1756.

The companies of the *Compagnies franches de la Marine* usually took their names from their captains. Beside the captain, there was a lieutenant and one or two ensigns. All of these ranks were reserved for nobility, and the rank and file soldiers could not hope to be promoted to officer. Each company also had two sergeants, four corporals, one drummer and one fifer. The recruits were volunteers generally between 16 and 30 years of

age. Most were illiterate but there were notable exceptions.

Why did they join? There was the spirit of adventure but, more important, they were paid regularly, they were clothed and they were fed well. Rations were one and one half pounds of bread, a quarter pound of lard, dried peas with fish and vegetables replacing the lard on days of religious abstinence. These soldiers were also promised good treatment if they decided to stay in New France, including that they would get a good settlement on discharge.

Those soldiers of the *Compagnies franches de la Marine* that were sent to Quebec and the towns along the St Lawrence and Richelieu Rivers were billeted with families in the early years. This arrangement did not always work out well for the soldiers, and after awhile they were moved into barracks in the forts that were constructed in New France. Other soldiers were sent west to defend the forts along the trade routes and their lives became similar in nature to those of the *coureurs de bois*. These soldiers also adapted some Indian dress, which was better suited to the harsh living conditions.

Who were these recruits sent to New France? Let’s take a quick look at four of them, who happened to be my ancestors.

André Chapdelaine dit Larivière signed up for military duty in his home town of Plomb, Normandy in the late fall of 1686 and enrolled in the company of Pierre St-Ours. Yes, this was the same St-Ours who was the captain of a company of the Carignan Regiment nineteen years earlier. André was one of the exceptions to the typical recruits. He had apprenticed under his father and was already close to being a master carpenter himself. Not only did he have a trade but it is recorded that he could read and write.

On April 27, 1687, André sailed with his company to New France. In all there were 800 men that sailed in the fleet that left that day, one of the largest contingents of *Compagnies franches de la Marine*. They arrived in Quebec in the record time

of 33 days. Only 17 men are recorded as having died and being buried at sea. This was one of the fastest and safest journeys undertaken by any of our ancestors. Travel at its best was perilous in those days.

Governor Denonville, who had requested these men from the King, was appalled at the lack of training they had received in France before they had left. Only one quarter of the men had even been issued rifles.

André's company travelled first to Montreal; but within just a few days they were sent to the town of St-Ours, which would be André's home for the rest of his life. The Richelieu Valley was the site of renewed attacks by the Iroquois and an order had been issued to fortify all of the towns in this area. So the company's first task was to build a fort to protect the town. André's skill as a carpenter certainly must have helped him and the company complete this task. His carpentry skills and his ability to read and write were not lost on Captain St-Ours. André was promoted through the ranks, eventually being named lieutenant and finally captain, unheard of events for a commoner at that time.

André eventually settled down and married Marie Anne Chevretils, and they had a large family. Her father, François Chevretils dit Lalime, had been a member of the Carignan Regiment, and her mother, Marie Lamy, was a *fille du roi*. Today, all of the Chapdelaines and Larrivière in North America can lay claim to André as being their ancestor.

André's bride Marie-Anne also had a brother, Louis, who had volunteered to join the ranks of St-Ours' *Compagnie franche de la Marine*. However, Louis was not allowed to take the same dit name as his father; so Louis became a Chevretils dit Belisle.

Another soldier that came to Canada at about the same time was Abraham Migneron dit Lajeunesse. Later documents list the name as Magneron and that is how it was usually spelled. Little is known about his service except that he served under Captain Dorvilliers. Most likely he served in the

area of Montreal, because that is where he is listed as being found toward the end of his service. In December of 1688, Abraham went to the home of his future mother-in-law, Marguerite Jourdain (a *fille de roi* and the widow of Bernard Delpeche, a soldier in the Carignan regiment), to sign a contract of marriage to Catherine Delpeche. Three of his soldier buddies accompanied him. A few days later, Abraham married Catherine and settled down to the life of a farmer in the town of Repentigny on a farm that bordered the St Lawrence River.

Thomas Duhamel dit Sansfaçon arrived in Canada a little later. Thomas came from the town of Bolbec near LeHavre and close to the port of Dieppe. The first mention of my Duhamel ancestor lists him on October 11, 1696 as a soldier in the *Compagnie de Cabanac*, stationed in Boucherville. Next, we find him in Champlain where he married Angélique Besnier on October 22, 1698. This family seemed to move frequently because they appear in Sorel, Berthier, and St-Sulpice during their married life. We don't know why they moved so often and find no record of how Thomas made his living after his military service.

The last soldier we will mention is Jacques Payan dit St-Onge. Jacques came from the town of Saintes in the old province of St-Onge, hence his dit name. Like André Chapdelaine, Jacques had a trade. He was a master shoe maker. But now in 1698 he was in Quebec about to be mustered out of a *Compagnie franche de la Marine* commanded by François-Marie Renaud d'Avène des Meloises. Des Meloises had distinguished himself when he had led an expedition against the Senecas, in 1689. No doubt he also served in Quebec during the raid by Phipps in 1691.

In November of 1698, Jacques signed a lease to rent a small two story house he hoped to make his home and shop. Jacques would take up his trade of shoemaker in Quebec and stay in New France. In February of the following year, he signed a contract to marry Louise Morin and on the next day they were married at Notre Dame de Québec. Today, most St-Onge, Payan, Payant and even

Montcalms (but that's another story) trace their ancestry to him.

More soldiers arrived in New France later than these four ancestors of mine, and some of those soldiers also remained in the colony. There was even a contingent of Scots and Irish (that were on the losing side in their support of the House of Stuart) that joined a Compagnie franche de la Marine in around 1750 and travelled to Canada to fight the British. Some of them stayed and married French Canadian girls. Even at the end of the war some of the French Army soldiers decided to stay in Canada and settle down and marry local girls. Most became farmers in the Montreal area where they had been discharged.

For more information about these soldiers, you can

use a search engine such as Google and search the internet for "Compagnies de la Marine," where you will find over one hundred hits. At least four of them are quite authentic and informative.

For this article I am indebted to several sources. For the history of the Marines: www.navreshq.queb.dnd.ca/HQ-QG/activite/cfm/index_e.htm

Some of the present article was published previously in the "Genealogist," the journal of the American Canadian Genealogical Society, and was updated by the author. The stories of my ancestors were adapted from the book "JOURNEYS TAKEN: The Search for a Better Life," by William Kane.

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

October 2009

Dear Member,

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

If you were a member of the Société prior to September 1, 2009, it is time for you to send us your 2010 renewal membership dues of \$15 US funds, by check or money order payable to SFRSC, drawn on a US bank (please note that we cannot accept checks drawn on a bank outside the US or not in US funds). You are welcome to pay in advance for two years (\$30 US). New members who have joined on/after September 1, 2009 already have paid their dues for 2010.

Please use the form below, to ensure we have your current contact information. If you have a question about your dues or membership status, please send an email to dave@fillesduroi.org or a letter to our treasurer, Bev Sherman at our P.O Box address (below).

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Thanks.

Dave Toupin, President
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Celebrating Samuel de Champlain in Northern New York

*Carol Allen, F-367, Co-Historian Town of Peru
Anastasia Pratt, Clinton County Historian*

As part of the Quadricentennial celebration of the discovery of Lake Champlain, the Northern New York American-Canadian Genealogical Society (NNYACGS) sponsored a “Walk With Champlain” festival on August 1st, 2009. Held on the US Oval—the most historic section of the former Plattsburgh Air Force Base—the event commemorated French family heritage in the North Country and highlighted the fact that 40% of Clinton County’s residents have roots in Quebec and Acadia. Julie Dowd, librarian for NNYACGS, has identified over 300 families with ancestors who arrived in the early 1600’s when Champlain first visited our picturesque region. It was a beautiful day for the celebration!

Much like a Scottish clan festival, the “Walk With Champlain” event had various participants set up in a circle. Some tents featured authors selling and signing their books. Others focused on researching family histories, while still others offered food and games for the children in attendance.

Among the authors present were: Addie Shields, the former Clinton County Historian, who was there with her book *Survival of Families in Beekmantown, NY in the First Half of the 20th Century*; John Masella, was present with his book *Of The People*, a history of the Clinton County District Attorney’s Office; also Kathy Baumgarten, author of *Strictly a Loner*; Mark Jodin, who was there with his book *Shadow Soldiers of the American Revolution: Loyalist Tales from New York to Canada*; and members of NNYACGS, who were there with our many publications. Both book buyers and sellers left at the end of the day very happy!

Those pursuing family histories also had a good day. Many families set up their family histories to show visitors how to start their genealogy research and to connect with long-lost relatives. Ron Allen (A-475), who was there with information on his Oligny family, was one of the lucky ones who made just such a discovery. Because his great great grandfather, for unknown reasons, chose to change his name from Oligny to Allen when he migrated to northern New York in the early 1800s, Ron has had a difficult time making connections in Canada. When a busload of visitors from St. Jean de Richelieu, Quebec, arrived at the “Walk With Champlain” festival, Mrs. Rita Martineau Oligny saw Ron’s family history and kept pointing at it, saying, “My family, my family.” Although she could not speak English and Ron could not speak French, she had a friend with her who was happy to interpret. Thus a wonderful connection was made. They have agreed to exchange family information, and so, after four generations, a family will be reunited. Other families were as successful, with representatives from the following family names: Pratt, Cusson, Frechette, Peron, Bisson, Briere, Hebert, Poirier, Shelters, Meyers, Parker, Wingler, Brault, Cloutier, Bushey, Provost, Yelle, Matott, Dowd, Healey, Alexander. Julie Dowd also brought her database of more than 92,000 names.

Along with NNYACGS, representatives from the Vermont French-Canadian Genealogical Society, the Central New York Genealogical Society, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the North Country Underground Railroad Historical Association, Plattsburgh Latter Day Saints Library, and the Franco-American Club of Plattsburgh were present. La Société des filles du roi was also represented. Several visitors took the opportunity to join the Société and to examine the sample journals. Several others took applications home with them. Many of the French families in the area can probably claim a “King’s Daughter” as an ancestor.

Other highlights of the day included David Graham and his wife Louise Pilon Graham, who

portrayed, in full costume, Samuel de Champlain and his wife H  l  ne Boul  . People were happy to take pictures with them and to visit with M. and Mme. Champlain. Children were also able to take pictures as the Champlains and Champy, the friendly lake monster who lives in Lake Champlain and who Champlain himself is said to have seen in 1609, and to play a variety of games.

Needless to say, a great time was had by all!

Editor's Note: The Soci  t   benefited by the addition of several new members from the efforts of members Carol Allen and Ron Allen at this event, and extends its gratitude to them, and to Bill.



David and Louise Graham as Samuel de Champlain and his wife H  l  ne Boul  .

Photo Courtesy of: Pam Meyers

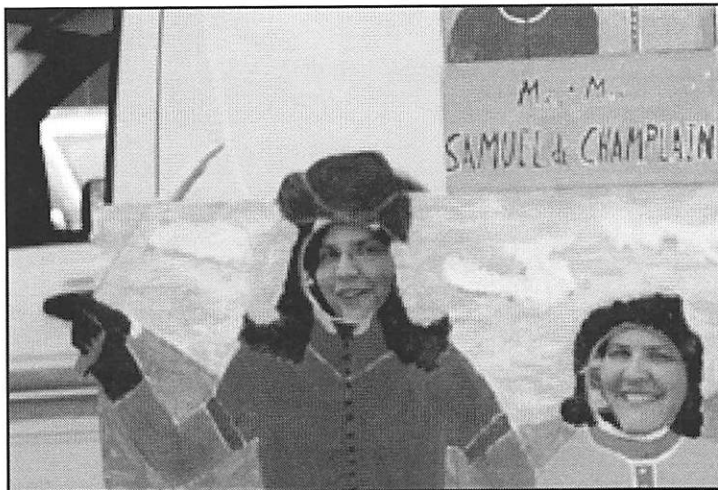


Ron Allen's long lost cousins visiting with he and Carol at La Soci  t   tent.

Photo Courtesy of Pam Meyers

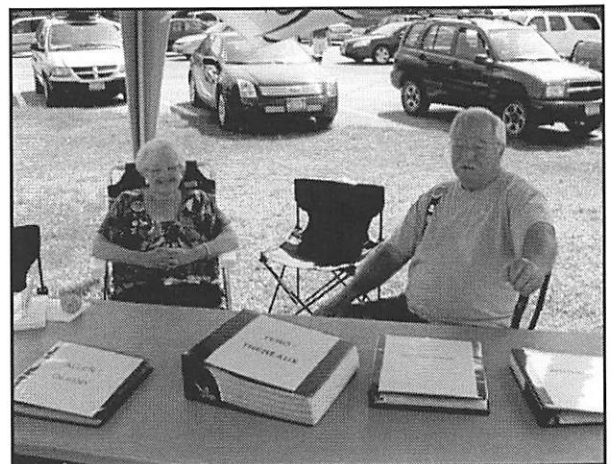


*April Owens as Champy, the Lake Champlain Monster.
Photo Courtesy of: April Owens*



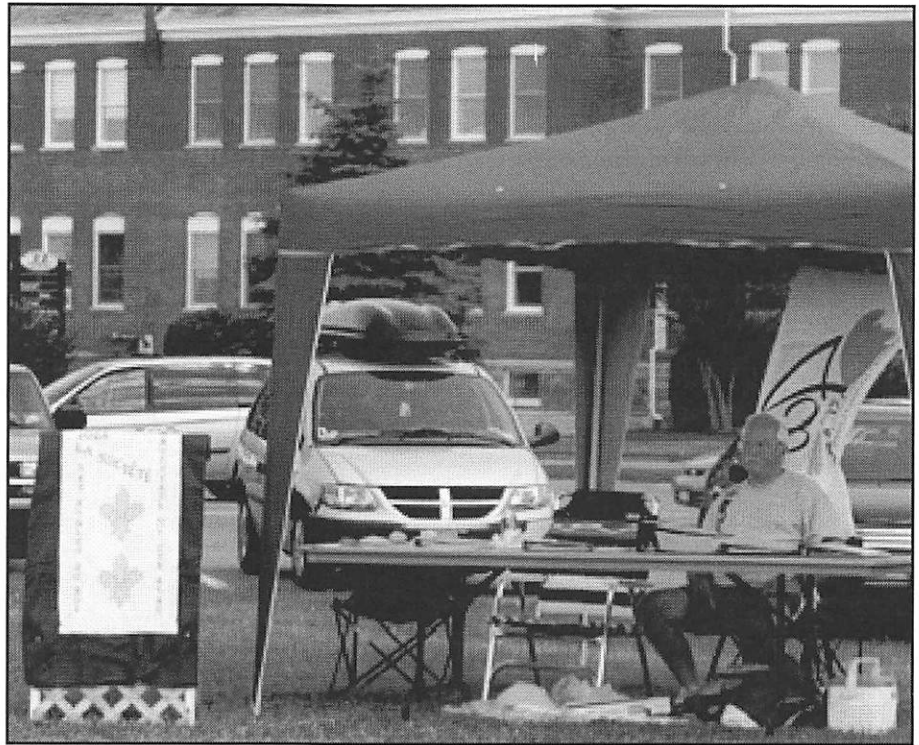
*Stacey and Nicole Pratt as Samuel de Champlain
and his wife, Hélène Boulé.
Photo Courtesy of: April Owens*

Celebrating Samuel de Champlain in Northern New York



*Ron and Carol Allen with family information at
"Walk With Champlain" Family Festival.
Photo Courtesy of: Bob Cheeseman*

*Celebrating
Samuel de
Champlain in
Northern
New York*



*Ron Allen at the booth celebrating La Société
des filles du roi and the Oigny family.
Photo courtesy of: April Owens*



*"Walk With Champlain" Family Festival.
Photo Courtesy of Bob Cheeseman*



*Visitors to La Société des filles du roi. Carol Allen is to the far right.
Photo Courtesy of: April Owens*

List of Members' Filles du Roi/Carignan Ancestors – Part 5

The following is Part 5 of the list of members and the filles du roi and/or soldiers of the Carignan-Salières Regiment that they have submitted to the SFRSC as their ancestors. We first published Part 1 of this revised list in Volume VIII, Issue 2, then published Part 2, along with additions to Part 1, in Volume IX, Issue 2, then Part 3 with some corrections and names omitted from Part 1 or Part 2, in Volume XI, Issue 1, and Part 4 with additions in Volume XII, Issue 1.

The ancestors for which a member has been certified by the Société are marked with a "Y." The ancestors which have not been certified (i.e. documentation has not yet been submitted or approved in support of the lineage) are marked with an "N."

If there is any error or omission in this list, please accept our apologies and please notify us, so that we may correct our records and print the information in our next listing. Also, we encourage you to send us your additions to this and previous lists, based on your research (whether or not confirmed by the Société or any other genealogical association), so that we may add your ancestors to our records and publish the information.

SUPPLEMENT/CORRECTIONS TO THE PREVIOUS LISTS

ANCESTORS	MEMBERS	CERTIFIED?
ACHIN, ANDRE DIT ST ANDRE	Robert A. Archey	Y
BIDET, JACQUES DIT DESROUSSELS	Mary Coumin	Y
BRICAULT, JEAN DIT LAMARCHE	Kateri Dupuis	Y
DE BAILLON, CATHERINE	Robert Archey	Y
DELPECHE, BERNARD DIT BELAIR	Louis Vertefeuille	Y
DESENNE, CATHERINE	Robert J. Schwarz	N
DESFOSSSES, FRANCOISE	Mary Coumin	Y
DUMAS, RENE DIT RENCONTRE	Robert A. Archey	Y
DUSSON, MARGUERITE	Arthur William Plante III	Y
GRAVOIS, MARIE	Kateri Dupuis	Y

JOURDAIN, MARGUERITE	Louis Vertefeuille	Y
LAMAIN, MARGUERITE	Randall John Souviney	Y
LAMIRAULT, MARGUERITE	James Harrison Turner, Jr.	Y
LELONG, MARIE	Robert A. Archey	Y
MARTEL, HONORE DIT LAMONTAGNE	James Harrison Turner, Jr.	Y

Part 5

ANCESTORS	MEMBER	CERTIFIED?
MONTMINY, MARIE	Judith A. Salchow	Y
MOREAU, MARGUERITE	Douglas Miller	N
	Jill Nevills	N
MOREL, OLIVIER (Capt.) DIT LADURANTAYE	Gene Charron	N
MORIN, CHARLOTTE	Carmen Smith	N
	Elaine Smith	Y
MORIN, MARIE	Carmen Smith	N
MOUET, ENS. PIERRE DE MORAS	Elaine Smith	Y
MOUFLET, JEAN DIT CHAMPAGNE	Cathy Cadd	Y
NIEL, MADELEINE	Barbara Sanford	N
	Peggy Rasche	N
	Diane Willson	N
	Henry Edward Gabler III	Y
	Lynne Pett	Y
	Danielle Clement Aubin	Y
NORMAND, M-MADELEINE	Cathy Cadd	Y
OLIVIER, AGNES	Elaine Smith	Y
OLIVIER, JEAN	Daniel Noren	N
	Elaine Smith	Y

ANCESTORS	MEMBER	CERTIFIED?
OLIVIER, MADELEINE	Maureen Chicoine	Y
	Thomas Schick	N
	Elaine Smith	Y
	Lynne Pett	Y
	William Kane	N
OUINVILLE, MICHELLE	Jacqueline Fortier Doty	Y
	Lynne Langholz	Y
PACQUET, MARGUERITE	David Toupin	N
	J-Jacques Toupin	N
	M-Paule Toupin	N
	Lois Tucker	N
	Thomas Stevens	Y
PAQUET, ISSAC	William Kane	N
	Arthur Plante	Y
PARENTEAU, MARIE	Lynne Pett	Y
PASQUIER, ISAAC	Thomas Schick	N
	Elaine Smith	Y
PAULO. CATHERINE	Michelle Kolbe	Y
	Yvonne Weber	Y
	Pauline Agnes Baldwin	Y
	Violet McPhee	Y
	Ronald Campeau	N
	Douglas Miller	N
	Barbara Sanford	N
	Lynne Pett	Y
	Mary Couming	N
PAVIOT, JACQUES DIT LAPENSEE	Edson & Barbara Gebo	Y
	Elaine Smith	Y
	Jacqueline Battiston	Y
PAYAN, M-MARTHE	Robert Harvey	Y
PAYET, PIERRE DIT ST.AMOUR	Elaine Smith	Y
	Harry A. Lazarus, Jr.	N
PELADEAU, JEAN DIT ST.JEAN	Alice Freeman	N
	Elaine Smith	Y

ANCESTORS	MEMBER	CERTIFIED?
PEPIN, ELISABETH	Jerome Latham	Y
PERRAULT, ANNE	Cathy Cadd	Y
	Carmen Smith	N
	Jacqueline Fortier Doty	Y
	William Kane	N
	Gayle A. Puente	Y
PERRAULT, PAUL	Joyce Lower	Y
	Emil L'Homme	Y
PERRIER, JEAN-BAPTISTE DIT LAFLEUR	Judith Salchow	Y
PESCHER, MARIE	Carmen Smith	N
	Elaine Smith	Y
PETIT, JEANNE	Robert Harvey	Y
	Alice Freeman	N
	Raymond Seguin	Y
	Lynne Pett	Y
	April Durett	Y
	Robert A. Archey	Y
PETIT, MARIE	Lois Tucker	N
PETIT, M-THERESE	Carmen Smith	N
	William Turpin Ploof	Y
	Dorothy desLauriers	Y
PEUVRIER, MARGUERITE	George Sopp	Y
	David Toupin	N
	J-Jacques Toupin	N
	M-Paule Toupin	N
	Peggy Rasche	N
	Carmen Smith	N
	Susan Hartfiel	N
	Richard Filip Rossi	Y
	Dorothy desLauriers	Y
PHILIPPE, ANNE	David Toupin	N
	J-Jacques Toupin	N
	M-Paule Toupin	N
	Lorraine Deschenes	Y

ANCESTORS	MEMBER	CERTIFIED?
PHILIPPEAU, NICOLE	Elaine Smith	Y
	Arthur Plante	Y
PIET, JEAN DIT TREMPE	Rene Rondeau	N
	Elaine Smith	Y
PIETON, FRANCOISE	Robert Archey	Y
PILOIS, FRANCOISE (Barsa)	Reg Arnold	N
	Judith Rabalais Scola	Y
	Arthur W. Plante III	Y
	Michael D. Plante	Y
	Hunter M. Plante	Y
PILOIS, FRANCOISE (Casse)	David Toupin	N
	J-Jacques Toupin	N
	M-Paule Toupin	N
	Theresa A. Kimmes	Y
	Elaine Smith	Y
	Judith A. Salchow	Y
PILOIS, FRANCOISE (?)	Thomas Schick	N
	Mary Couming	N
PILLAT, CATHERINE	Lynne Pett	Y
	Sandra McGrath	Y
	Faith DeForge	Y
	Arthur Plante	Y
PINEAU, ANNE	Lois Tucker	N
PINSONNAULT, J-FRANCOIS (Dit LaFleur)	Robert Bernth	Y
PITON, MARIE	Daniel Noren	Y
	Dorothy desLauriers	Y
PLOUARD, M-MADELEINE	Carmen Smith	N
	Lynne Pett	Y
POIGNET, MARGUERITE	Betty Locke	Y
POIRE, MARIE	Angela Smith	Y
POIRIER, JEAN DIT LAJEUNESSE	Paul Lajoie	N
	Lucille Bousquet	Y

ANCESTORS	MEMBER	CERTIFIED?
	Joan Aslin	Y
POTHIER, MARIE	George Sopp	Y
POUTRE, ANDRE (dit Lavigne)	Rose Bensette	Y
	M. Jeanette Bailey Porter	Y
	Robert Harvey	Y
	Donna Rae Lipert	Y
PRAT, CLAUDE	Peggy Rasche	N
	William Kane	N
PREVOST, ELIE (dit Laviolette)	George Sopp	Y
PREVOST, EUSTACHE (dit Lafleur)	Joan Phillips	Y
PREVOST, ELISABETH	Roy Lampron	Y
PRIALT, MARIE	William Turpin Ploof	Y
	Dorothy desLauriers	Y
PROVOST, MARGUERITE	Judith A. Salchow	Y
PRUNIER, NICOLAS (dit Picard)	Elaine Smith	Y
QUELQUEJEU, MARIE	Opal M. Dufrene	Y
	Jacqueline Battiston	Y
QUELVE, JEANNE	Margaret Fuller	Y
RABADY, ANNE	Elaine Smith	Y
RACLOS, M-MADELEINE	David Toupin	N
	J-Jacques Toupin	N
	M-Paule Toupin	N
	Richard Carignan	N
	Elaine Smith	Y
	William Kane	N
	David John Nelson, Jr.	Y
RAISIN, MARGUERITE	Lynne Pett	Y
	Kelly McKay	Y
	Lisa Ann McKay	Y

ANCESTORS	MEMBER	CERTIFIED?
	April Durett	Y
REMONDIERE, ANDREE	Margaret Fuller	Y
	Arthur Plante	Y
	Mary Couming	N
REMY, MARIE	William Kane	N
RENARD, JEANNE DITE LECOINTE	Elaine Smith	Y
RENAUD, ANNE-MICHELLE	Daniel Desfosses	N
	Roy Lampron	Y
RENAUD, ELISABETH	Daniel Noren	N
	Elaine Smith	Y
RENAUD, GUILLAUME	Richard Whiteoak	N
	Marguerite Fontaine	N
	William Brinkman	Y
	Robert Brinkman	Y
	Henry J. Brinkman	Y
	Elaine Smith	Y
	Dorothy desLauriers	Y
	Mary Couming	N
RENAUD, MARIE	David Toupin	N
	J-Jacques Toupin	N
	M-Paule Toupin	N
	Elaine Smith	Y
	Barbara L. Bond	Y
	William Kane	N
	Joan Sullivan	Y
REPOCHE, MARIE	William Kane	N
RICHARD, ANNE-FRANCOISE DITE MARTIN	Arthur Plante	Y
RICHARD, MARIE	Jerry Lee Senay	Y
	Armand Senay	Y
	Eugenia Putvin	Y
RICHER, GEORGETTE	Jill Nevills	N
	Lynne Pett	Y

To be continued in a future edition of the Journal

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)

F460 Anne J. Anderson, CA
A461 Mary Jane Smith, MD
F462 Harold G. Lacadie, ME
F463 Robert D. Jackson, CA
F464 Sandra DeForge McGrath, KY
F465 David William Anderson, WI
F466 Carolyn Jane Anderson, IL
F467 Helene M. Slaughter, VA
F468 James Harrison Turner, PA
F469 Eugenia Deshano Putvin, FL
F470 Patricia W. Lundy, MI
A471 Suzanne S. Crouch, AZ
F472 Robert A. Archey, WA
F473 Louis O. Vertefeuille, Jr., RI
A474 Micheline Grenier, NY
A475 Ronald Allen, NY
A476 Sheila Ryan, NY
A477 Celine Racine Paquette, NY
A478 Jack LaDuke, NY
A479 James C. Dawson, NY
A480 Mary A. Hicks, NY
A481 Robert J. Schwarz, CA
A482 Diane Szabo, CA
F483 Kateri T. Dupuis, WI
P484 Judy Schneider, Germany
F485 Randall John Souviney, CA
F486 Daniel R. Benoit, Sr., FL
P487 Charlotte Degon Carr, MA

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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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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*.

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