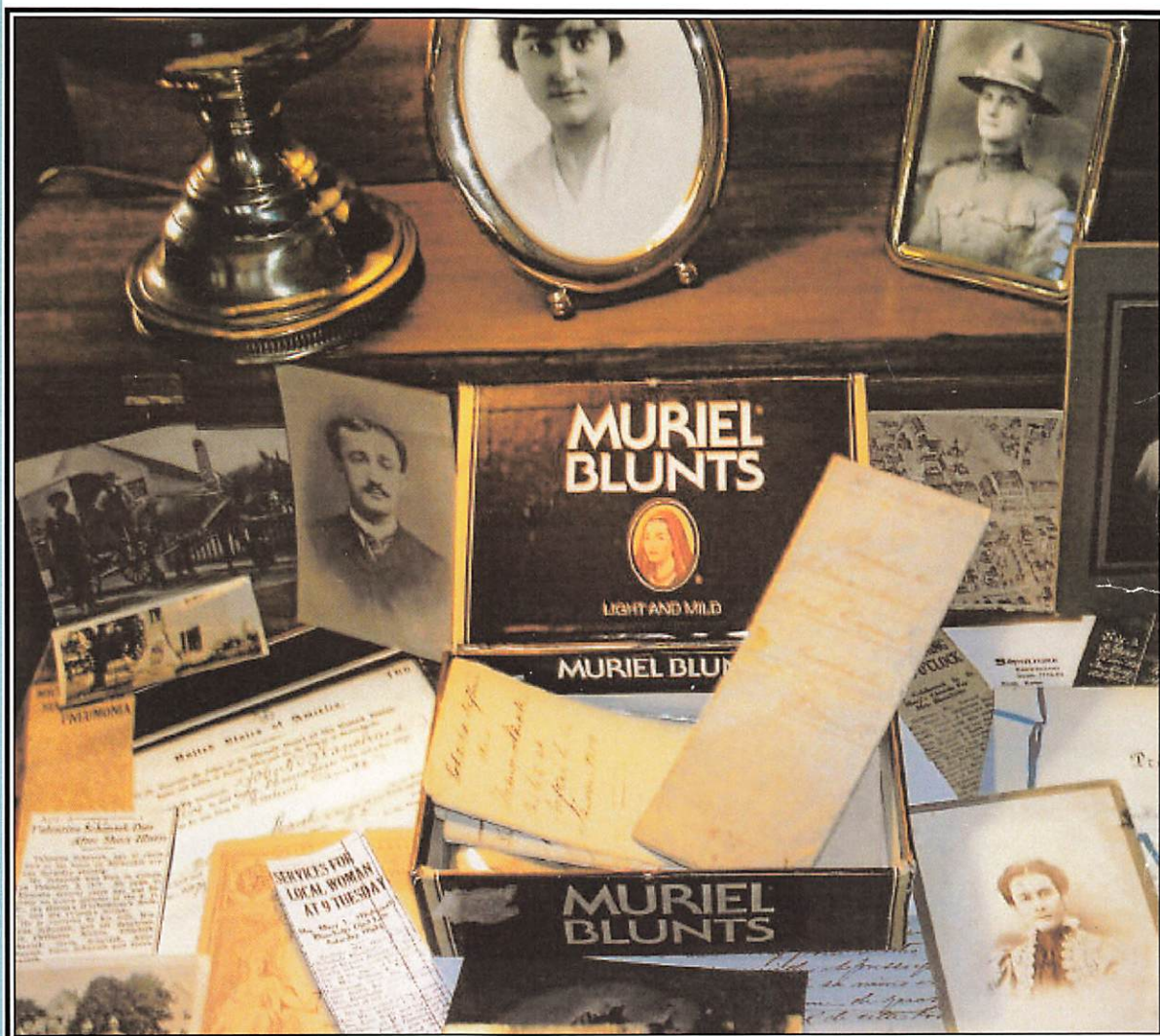


SENT BY THE KING

**Journal 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 XIV, Issue I
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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 and Webmaster Rick Hudon, #F394

Historian Peter Gagné

Certificates Jeannine Sills #F431

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...

In his article, "Searching for Achin" Robert Archey noted that "Old cigar boxes seem to often contain gems for the family history researcher."



Photo by Bill Kane, F-365

SENT BY THE KING, the Journal of La Société des filles du roi et soldats du Carignan is published twice a year. The Société is an organization of volunteers and people interested in finding out more about their ancestors and the role they played in the development of New France. The Société may be reached at P.O. Box 220144, Chantilly, VA 20153-6144, USA.

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Notice to Members- California Meeting Aug. 28, 2011

The French-Canadian Heritage Society of California (FCHSC) affiliated with the Southern California Genealogical Society (SCGS) has invited our Society to meet with them on August 28, 2011. It will be an all day meeting, 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m, and will begin at the SCGS library, 417 Irving Drive. Burbank CA. at 10:00 a.m. Bill Kane our Vice President will give a talk entitled "Sent by the King: the story of the fille du roi." It will cover recruitment, getting to the port, the sea journey, arrival in New France, meeting prospective spouses, the contract signing, and the marriage. Members of the Southern California Group will talk about their organization and cover the material in their library, and provide hands on assistance with identifying and documenting your daughters or soldiers. The

FCHSC will provide a potluck luncheon for attendees. After lunch we will have a chance to use their extensive library for research and if you are having difficulty with your research there will be people to help you find your elusive ancestors. You will also have an opportunity to meet one on one with other members of both organizations and maybe even meet a new cousin or two. Spouses and friends are also welcome to join you. We hope as many of you as possible will put this on your itinerary and join us there.

Bill Kane

If you need further information or directions or to let us know that you plan to attend: please contact me at HYPERLINK mail to: wfkane@juno.com wfkane@juno.com or by mail at SFRSC, PO Box 220144, Chantilly, VA 20153-6144.

SEARCHING FOR ACHIN

Robert A. Archey Sr. F-427

I have been curious about my family history for some time. My mother was 2nd generation Irish and my father was 3rd generation French Canadian. Both sides of my family migrated from their ancestral homes and arrived in Western Massachusetts in the late 1800's.

Searching for Achin focuses on my father (Elrick Archey Jr.) and his French Canadian ancestors. This article chronicles the search to find the ancestral origins of my great grandfather Peter Archey and verify his name Archey/Achin/Achim. It begins in Northern New York State in the mid 1800's and travels back and forth in time to French Catholic Quebec Canada and France (1615 AD). and includes my links to the Carignan-Salières Regiment and the Daughters of the King.

Family Stories and Archives

I grew up through my high school years among both sides of my family (French Canadian and Irish) in Pittsfield MA. On my father's (Elrick Jr.) French Canadian branch, two of my dad's sisters (Bea and Marge) and his one brother (Joe) lived in Pittsfield. His mother and father and sister Lil lived in Turners Falls MA. Another sister, Mary, died shortly after birth (6 months). We periodically made the trip over the Mohawk Trail from Pittsfield to Turners Falls. My grandmother, Rosanna (memère), spoke only French and I don't remember my grandfather (Elrick Sr.) well as he died when I was 10. We didn't speak French at home. Only a few family history stories were told. So where do I go from here?

Casting the Net

When writing an article on wine some 35 years ago, I asked the winemaker what went into his red wine blend. He used a food example to answer the question. "Two marine biologists working out of Marseille on a fish population project discovered a

small neighborhood restaurant featuring an outstanding bouillabaisse. Night after night they attempted without success to pry the recipe for this superb fish soup out of the proprietor. When examining their nets one morning, the biologist decided to record its contents noting the percentage of each fish. Quizzing the chef late that evening, they asked, 'Is your bouillabaisse about 10% baby octopus?' Oui. 'About 10% redfish?' Oui. 'About 5% eel?' Oui. And on down the list. The soup was made not from a secret formula but from exactly what came up in the net." So the winemakers' red blend was from whatever came in from the vineyards.

From food to genealogy - Casting my Net

Old cigar boxes seem to often contain gems for the family history researcher.

In one of those cigar boxes, I found some of my mother's family diaries containing a small family tree that included my great grandfather (Peter Archey) and his spouse (Adeline Sicotte). From a family tree, that I found on the Internet, I learned that my great grandfather Peter had probably been born in St Edouard, Quebec, Canada. A consistent story among the family was that Peter had come to the US as an infant with his parents and settled in Black Brook in Northern New York State. The stories also led me to believe that the original French name was Achin and it was changed (for a variety of reasons) when Peter moved to the US. At the start of my search for my French Canadian ancestors no documented evidence for any of the stories was available.

I also found hundreds of photographs of my mother's family and some of my father's – all unmarked/unidentified. My mother had a habit of clipping newspaper articles but also clipped off all of the dates and source identification.

A free search from a Canadian genealogist found my great grandmother M. Adeline Chicotte's baptism recorded in St Edouard, Quebec, Canada in 1846. Her father was Jean Baptiste Chicotte and

her mother was Mary Robert. This was later confirmed in other census records including the 1851 Census of Canada East. It was about that time in 2008 that I discovered on line databases and Ancestry.com.

I used the Internet database access available at our local library in the beginning. I also took a course or two on using the Internet databases. Since both my wife and I were searching our family histories, we eventually subscribed to the deluxe edition of Ancestry.

I was initially successful with my searches for Peter Archey and found him (Peter Archy) living in Black Brook, Clinton County, NY in the 1880 census along with Adeline and six children including my grandfather Elrick. Peter was age 34, putting his approximate birth in 1846. The census identified his birthplace (and Adeline's) as Canada.

I also found a Francis Archey (age 28) and his wife Catherine in the 1850 census born in Canada and living in Black Brook, Clinton County, NY. I found no other reference to Francis & Catherine Archey until the 1900 Census in Plattsburgh, NY – Francis Archey and Catherine Boyer. I chased this for a few months without any success.

Going to the Roots

In the spring of 2008 I got serious and traveled to Plattsburgh, NY where I explored the Black Brook area and met with Gloria Pratt, Julie Dowd and the most helpful people at the Northern NY American-Canadian Genealogical Society. Much of the information, for the time period that I was searching for, was not recorded or had been lost in parish transfers. However, I struck gold in the "Repertoire of Baptisms (Keeseville, Clinton, New York, USA, St John the Baptist Church) where my 1st Achin link was found – the baptism of my 'Roman' grandfather Elricus Achin whose father and mother were Petrus Dominic Achin and Adelina Chiquotte.

In 2008 I also purchased 3 CD databases – Quebec

Catholic Marriage Records, Tanguay's Dictionnaire Généalogique des Familles Canadiennes and Beauregard's Genealogy of the French in North America.

I now had a lot of "fish or grapes or family" in my net and needed to sort it all out. I began with a purchase of Legacy Family Tree, entered the data that I had and published a small family genealogy on the Internet. This was a very good move as I have since been connecting with others interested in a similar quest for Achin and other ancestors.

In 2009, I switched to Family Tree Maker because I liked its process for recording information and references and the strong link to my Ancestry.com resources. I updated my data online a number of times over the past year on ancestry.com (currently R Archey 9-09). I have also "Googled" with a fair amount of success, particularly in researching geography and the more illustrious members of my extended Family.

Connections

Presence on the Internet has led to many queries from relatives far and near. A most significant contact for this research was in late 2008 from a 2nd cousin once removed who had done some research on her own. We arranged to meet and trade notes. Cynthia, my cousin, had quite a bit of information on the Achin family (1600s to the 1800s) but no documented connection to my great grandfather Peter (her great-great grandfather). Her information did, however, contain a lead and a revelation.

The lead – Cynthia's notes included the following, buried on page 4 "François Achim/Hachim – St-André b. about 1797, Married Feb. 3 1823 Esther Dupuis/Marie Giroux – Family might have moved to Plattsburg NY." While at the time this didn't appear particularly significant, it turned out to be the key in linking my great grandfather to his French-Canadian families.

The revelation – Cynthia's notes stated that André

Achin dit St-André, a Carignan Regiment soldier, had married Françoise Piéton, a Daughter of the King. This was my first encounter with the Carignan-Salières Regiment and the Daughters of the King.

The Daughters of the King and the soldiers of the Carignan Regiment

My search reinvigorated, I found the SFRSC website where I looked up André and Françoise. From there I found them and some of their descendants in both GNFA and Tanguay. Unfortunately this trail ended in the late 1700s. I shifted to the Quebec Catholic Marriage Records and the online databases available through Ancestry.com to find the links between the 18th century Achins and the Achins of the 19th century.

A note on French Canadian surnames: It appears that ACHIN is the preferred surname with spelling variations of Achain, Achen, Achim, Achin, Haschin and dit names of André, Baron, Boutellier, St André.

I reached a roadblock – the vital missing link from François Achin/Hachim and my great grandfather Peter Archey. An in depth Ancestry search found Pierre Dominateau Achin b. Sep. 8, 1845 in the Quebec Vital and Church Records (Drouin Collection), Laprairie (St Edouard) QC, pgs. 31 & 32. Pierre's parents were François Achim and Marie Giroux. My great grandfather, Pierre Dominateau Achin, Petrus Dominic Achin was the Peter Archey of the Black Brook 1880 census.

Further research established the validity of the connection and my link to André Achin and Françoise Piéton was established. The research was verified in April 2009 by SFRS – "Robert A. Archey Sr. is an approved member of this society having been admitted by virtue of his descent from the King's Daughter Françoise Piéton and her spouse, Carignan-Salières Soldier, André Achin dit Saint-André." I have discovered other links to Carignan Regiment soldiers and daughters of the King and hopefully I will be able to discuss them in a future article.

ANDRÉ ACHIN and FRANÇOISE PIÉTON
Their children and the link to SFRSC member
F472 Robert A. Archey Sr.

André ACHIN dit St André, b. abt. 1646, Agen, Lot-et-Garonne, Aquitaine, France, d. 27 Apr. 1699 in Laprairie, QC; m. Françoise PIÉTON, 24 Oct. 1667, Trois-Rivières, QC, Canada; daughter of Martin PIÉTON and Catherine BOURG. She was b. 1651, Pont Aven, Bretagne, France, d. 18 Sep. 1700 in Montreal, QC.

Children of André ACHIN and Françoise PIÉTON: Marie Jeanne, b. 1669; Françoise, b. 1670; Pierre, b. 1672; Barbe, b. 1676; Étienne, b. 1677; Charles, b. 1680; Jean, b. 1681; François, b. 1684; Catherine, b. 1687.

Generation 2

François ACHIN-2(André-1) b. 01 Jun 1684, Montréal, d. 24 Feb 1775, Longueuil, Chambly, QC, Ste-Antoine-de-Pade; m. Marie Madeleine SÉGUIN, 07 Jan 1704, Ste-Antoine-de-Pade, daughter of François SÉGUIN and Jeanne PETIT. She was b. 16 Aug 1676, Boucherville, d. 25 May 1753, Longueuil, QC.

Children of François ACHIN and Madeleine SÉGUIN: Étienne, b. 1705; Marie Antoinette, b. 1706; Marie Françoise, b. 1707; Marie Marguerite, b. 1710; François, b. 1712; Pierre, b. 1713.

Generation 3

Pierre ACHIN-3(François-2, André-1) b. 10 Dec 1713, Longueuil, Chambly, QC, St Antoine; d. 06 Oct 1766, Laprairie, QC, Saint Constant. Marriages:

(1) 15 Feb 1739, Laprairie, QC, Agnes BARETTE, b. 13 Jun 1715, Montreal, QC; d. 06 Jun 1760, Montreal, QC.

(2) 15 Feb 1762, Laprairie, QC, St Constant, Marie Louise LEFEBVRE, b. abt 1736, Saint-Jean-sur Richelieu, QC, d. Laprairie. She was daughter of Louis LEFEBVRE and Marie Françoise PINSONNEAULT.

Children of Pierre ACHIN and Marie Louise LEFEBVRE: Pierre, b. 1763; Françoise Marie, b. 1763; Marie Catherine, b. 1764; Marie Archange, b. 1766.

Generation 4

Pierre ACHIN-4(Pierre-3, François-2, André-1) b. 04 Jan 1763, Laprairie, QC, Saint-Constant, d. 1805, Saint Constant. Married 20 Feb 1792, Saint-Constant, Charlotte BARETTE, daughter of Joseph BARETTE and Marie Anne ROY. She was born in 1780 in Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu, QC.

Children of Pierre ACHIN and Charlotte BARETTE: François Xavier, b. Jul 1797; Charlotte b. abt. 1800; Marie, b. 1800; Jean Baptiste, b. 1805.

Generation 5

François Xavier HACHIM-5 (Pierre-4, Pierre-3, François-2, André-1) b. Jul 1797, La Prairie, QC, Saint Constant, d. bef. 1880. He married:

(1) 03 Feb 1823, Saint Constant, Esther DUPUY, b. abt 1800, St-Jean-sur-Richelieu, QC, d. bef. 1833. Children first marriage: Vital b. abt 1825; Salomee, b. aft. 1823.

(2) 18 Feb 1833, St-Remi, Napierville, QC, Marie GIROUX, b. abt 1813, Saint Jean –sur-Richelieu, QC, d. aft. 1880; daughter of Antoine GIROUX and Geneviève LAIGUE DIT LANOUÉ. Children of François ACHIN and Marie GIROUX: Mathilde, b. aft 1833; Pierre Dominateau, b. 08 Sep 1845.

Generation 6

Pierre Dominateau ACHIN (ARCHEY)-6 (François-5, Pierre-4, Pierre-3, François-2, André-1) b. 08 Sep 1845, St. Edouard, Napierville, QC, d. 17 Dec 1929, Pittsfield, Berkshire, Massachusetts. Married about 1866, QC, Marie Adeline CHICOTTE, b. 23 Sep 1846, St. Edouard, Napierville, QC, d. 26 Oct 1917, Pittsfield MA. She was daughter of Jean Baptiste CHICOTTE and Marie Louise ROBERT.

Children of Pierre Dominateau ACHIN (ARCHEY) and Marie Adeline CHICOTTE:

Elrick Joseph, b. 22 Nov 1866; Peter, b. 11 Sep 1868; Olezime, b.28 Jul 1870; Adeline, b. 1874; Annie, b. 08 Feb 1875; Exilda, b. 23 Feb 1877; Rosela, b. Mar 1879; Zelda, b. 1881; Emma b. 1883; Henry Edward, b. 06 May 1884; Marie Lleona, b. 05 Apr 1886; Joseph, b. 14 Jul 1888. All children born in Black Brook, Clinton, N.Y.

Generation 7

Elrick Joseph ARCHEY Sr.-7 (Pierre Dominateau-6, François-5, Pierre-4, Pierre-3, François-2, André-1) b. 22 Nov 1866, Black Brook, Clinton, NY; d. 19 Feb 1948, Turners Falls, Franklin, MA; married 18 Nov 1895, Hinsdale, Berkshire, MA, Marie Rosanna CAILLE b. 1870, QC, Canada; d. Jun 1956, Turners Falls, MA. She was the daughter of Stanislaus CAILLE and Rose De Lima Roy.

Children of Elrick Joseph ARCHEY and Marie Rosanna CAILLE: Elrick Joseph ARCHEY Jr., b. 16 Jun 1905; Lillian Mary, b. 09 Feb 1907; Mary M, b. 11 Sep 1908; Madeline, b. 21 Mar 1910; Joseph Gerard, b. 25 Apr 1912; Bernadette Theresa, b. 18 Nov 1913. All children born in Pittsfield MA

Generation 8

Elrick Joseph ARCHEY Jr.-8 (Elrick Joseph-7, Pierre Dominateau-6, François-5, Pierre-4, Pierre-3, François-2 André-1) b. 16 Jun 1905, Pittsfield, MA; d. 11 Mar 1971, Pittsfield MA; married 26 Dec 1936, Pittsfield MA, Cecelia Eileen (name excluded), b. 27 Oct 1902, Pittsfield MA, d. 19 May 1998, Somerset, NJ. She was daughter of Robert E (name excluded) and Anna O'BRIEN.

Children of Elrick Joseph Archey and Cecelia Eileen: Robert Anthony ARCHEY, Living, married Marianne SANGIOVANNI, Living
James Joseph Archey, Living.

Sources and acknowledgments:

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La Société des Filles du roi et soldats du Carignan,

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Denis Beauregard; Genealogy of the French in North America: GFNA

<http://www.francogene.com/gfna/gfna/998>

Tanguay's Dictionnaire Généalogique des Familles Canadiennes

Ancestry.com and the Drouin Collection

Editors note: The original article was edited to meet our space requirements.

Authors note: Full report including references is available on request to genarchey@gmail.com



The Rivière-Ouelle Incident

By Elaine Smith, F-222

In the summer of 1690, the Abbé-de-Francheville, the parish priest at Rivière-Ouelle, colony of New France, was alerted to keep watch on the river, the Saint Lawrence, as a fleet of ships had left Boston Harbor with troops and with Sir William Phipps at their head. The troops wanted to surprise the people of Rivière-Ouelle and take control of the land on the South Shore of the river starting with Rivière-Ouelle which is located in Kamouraska. The ships were coming through the Gulf of Saint Lawrence. The priest quickly assembled the people of the village. The ships arrived, dropping anchor facing Rivière-Ouelle. Landing boats were launched, massing them together to form a wall. The tide was favorable and the landing boats came rapidly. The Abbé had the men and older boys waiting to ambush the troops on the edge of the forest. It was hard to patiently lie in waiting. In the moment of utter confusion as the troops landed, there was a cry of "fire!" that came from the

entrance to the woods. It was the Abbé! Suddenly explosions and bullets and small cannon balls rained down on the unfortunate Bostonians. A general panic ensued among the invaders, and they quickly turned back to their boats without waiting for the official signal from their leaders, who were trying to involve them in the battle.

This finished off the expedition of Phipps and his band of Bostonians. They left for Québec as fast as they could. The following is a list of the heroes of Rivière-Ouelle:

Pierre Hudon dit Beaulieu

François and Joseph Deschamps, sons of M. de-la-Bouteillerie

Robert Levesque

Charles Miville and Jean Miville

Galleran Boucher and his sons Pierre and Phillippe

Michel Bouchard and his sons Étienne, François and Pierre

Pierre Dancosse

Joseph Renault and his son Joseph

Guillaume Lisot and his son Claude

René Ouellet and his sons Abraham, Mathurin-René, Grégoire and Joseph

Jean Pelletier

Jean Lebel and his son Jean-Baptiste

Pierre Emond

Mathurin Dubé

Jean Mignot dit Labrie

Noël Pelletier

Jean Gauvin and his son Jean

Pierre Dessaint dit St. Pierre

Nicolas Durant and his son Nicolas

François Autin

Sébastien Boivin

Jean de Lavoye

Source: Drouin, Volume 3 of the Dictionnaire National des Canadiens-Français (listed alphabetically under "Rivière-Ouelle")

Editor's note: After Phipps' failure to secure a landing on the south shore he continued on to his main mission of taking Québec City. Here he was

turned back again and was forced to return to Boston.



Our Filles à Marier and Filles du Roi Ancestors

By Randall Souviney, F485

Several years ago, I started researching my mother's Randall line that was rumored to go back to Mayflower passenger Edward Doty. With the advice and support of California Mayflower Society genealogist Linda Longley, I was able to document that my 6th grandfather, Captain Benjamin Randall (grandson of immigrant William Randall who arrived in Providence, Rhode Island on 24 April 1635 aboard the ship *Conception*), married on 17 May 1722 in Marshfield, Massachusetts, Sarah Oakman who was the great-granddaughter of Pilgrim Edward Doty. We were overjoyed to verify our long-standing family tradition and were soon granted membership in the Mayflower Society.

During the same period, I was also researching my father's Souviney/Sevigny/Sévigné line in Québec and France. With invaluable help from genealogists Louis Richer and Michael Sevigny, I collected birth and marriage records for my father's line back to the original immigrant, Julien-Charles Sevigny dit Lafleur. Purportedly, Julien-Charles came to Québec about 1688 as a member of the *Compagnies franches de la Marine*. He stayed in Québec after his military service and married Marguerite Rognon dit Laroche (m. 18 Apr 1695, St. Francois de Sales de Neuville, Portneuf, Québec, Canada). His marriage contract and parish marriage record both state that he was born Julien-Charles de Sévigné in 1668 in St. Germain, Ille-et-Vilaine, Rennes, France. Though I have not

been successful in locating Julien-Charles' birth record in France, I did find those of his father Gilles and grandfather Renaud in the St. Germain parish records in Rennes, France. In 1703, Julien-Charles was appointed Lord of Saint Antoine de Tilly on the east bank of the St. Lawrence River, directly across from Neuville, Québec. He earned a living as a linen weaver and later lived in St. Pierre, Ile d'Orléans, and in Neuville where he died on 27 Sep 1727.

Since I was not able to locate Julien-Charles' St. Germain parish birth record, I began researching the Compagnies franches de la Marine military records to see if I could find information confirming his birthplace. Regrettably, these military records are poorly organized both in France and Canada, and very little data that remains is available online. To date I have been unable to locate documentation about individual members of Compagnies franches de la Marine who served in Québec during 17th century. Many of these soldiers were recruited in the western provinces of France, were trained on the islands of Saint-Marie-de-Re and Le Bois-Plage-en-Re, and shipped out of La Rochelle, France to Québec. These troops were sent by the King Louis XIV beginning in 1683 to help repel the Iroquois attacks on French settlers and counter the much larger English presence in the Atlantic colonies. The Compagnies franches de la Marine remained in Québec and by the middle of the 18th century they constituted the core of the French-Canadian army during the French and Indian War.

My search of military records led me to study the better-organized records of the Carignan-Salières Regiment who played a significant role in countering the threat of the Iroquois nation during an even earlier colonial period (1665-68). My research led me to the *La Société des filles du roi et soldats du Carignan* where I was introduced to the Filles du Roi (Daughters of the King who arrived in Québec from 1663-73), and the earlier Filles à Marier (marriageable girls who arrived in Québec from 1634-63). These courageous young women agreed to travel to North America with the

intention of starting a new life with the single men of New France, including the Carignan Regiment soldiers who chose to remain in Québec after completing their military service. As a result of the well organized La Société records, I learned that Marguerite Rognon's mother, Marguerite Lamain, was in fact a Filles du Roi, and that her father, Michel Rognon dit Laroche, had been a soldier in the Carignan Regiment! I was thrilled by this discovery and after submitting the required birth and marriage documentation for my father's line, was invited to become a member of *La Société des filles du roi et soldats du Carignan*.

In contrast to the problems I had in locating useful information about individual soldiers in Compagnies franches de la Marine, I was pleasantly surprised to find considerable documentation about the lives of the Filles du Roi and Carignan Regiment. I was referred to publications by historian Peter J. Gagné that I found particularly useful: *Before the King's Daughters: The Filles à Marier, 1634-1662* (Quintin Publications, 2002), and *King's Daughters and Founding Mothers: The Filles du Roi, 1663-1673, Books 1 & 2* (Quintin Publications, 2000). Specifically, Gagné's books provided useful biographies of all 262 Filles à Marier (FaM) and 768 Filles du Roi (FdR) and their husbands, and other well-organized genealogical information.

I was surprised to read that during his research for these books, Gagné identified more than 80 FdR who were his own ancestors. I was amazed that over 10% of these 768 women were 9th, 10th and 11th generation ancestors of a single, living individual. Was this just an anomaly or was there something about the structure of the early New France colony that essentially assured that anyone with French-Canadian ancestors will have a number of FaM and FdR in their lines? At the same time, I was reading William Kane's story of genealogical discovery, *Journeys Taken: The Search for a Better Life: New France to New England, 1600-2000* (Crownsnest Press, 2002). I asked Bill about whether he thought Gagné's

results were unique and he replied that he had uncovered 47 FdR in his own family tree...so far!

I found these results curious indeed, particularly since I was able to identify only one direct ancestor in my mother's Randall line among the Pilgrim colonists who arrived 12 years after the Québec colony was established, and 14 years prior to the arrival of the first FaM in Québec. Gagné and Kane's results motivated me to see how many of the 1031 FaM and FdR women were among my father's ancestors. My grandfather, Jean-Baptiste Sevigny, was born in Scotstown, Québec (b. 4 Jan 1890). He had two marriages, both to women who were not of French-Canadian ancestry, and he died at age 47 in Hartford, Connecticut (d. 1 Jun 1937). I therefore began my FaM/FdR study with his parents, my great grandparents, Joseph Henry Sevigny (b. 18 Jul 1858, Stukely, Québec) and Marie Leose Leriger dit Laplante (b. about 1862, Laprairie, Québec), both of French-Canadian ancestry.

Using hundreds of public family trees available on Ancestry.com, I explored the ancestral lines of my great grandparents back to the first immigrant in each branch. I looked specifically for women who were married in Québec but were born in France or some other country (i.e., a small number of FaM and FdR were from countries other than France). I generated a list of 17th century women in my tree that met these criteria and systematically matched their names in my list with the biographies of FaM and FdR in Gagné's books. This procedure revealed a total of 53 FaM and FdR who are my father's ancestors. Ancestry.com could not help me complete a few lines that stopped short of the 10th generation. As these lines are eventually filled in, I am confident that the number of FaM and FdR in my family tree will continue to grow.

Table 1 lists the 21 FaM (Filles à Marier) and 32 FdR (Filles du Roi) who appear in my family tree. Also included are the husbands in the Souviney line, whether they were members of the Carignan

Table 1

#	FaM	FdR	Last Name	First Name	Husband's Last Name	Husband's First Name	Carignan	Occupation
1	X		Alton	Etiennette	Hurtubise	Marin		Farmer
2	X		Artus	Michelle	Descaris dit Le Houx	Jean		Coal Merchant
3	X		Bigot	Francoise	Briere dit Labriere	Denis		Farmer
4	X		De Liercourt	Anne Antoinette	Picard dit Lafortune	Hughes		Longsawyer
5	X		Fafard	Francoise	Meunier	Mathurin		Farmer
6	X		Garnier	Louise	Picard	Jean		Linen Weaver
7	X		Hardy	Marie Anne	Mallet	Pierre		Plowman
8	X		Leboeuf	Marguerite	Lemieux	Gabriel		Cooper
9	X		Leclerc	Marie Helene	Boucher	Jean Galleran		Mason
10	X		Leclerc	Marguerite	Leblond	Nicolas		Cooper
11	X		Lemaitre	Denise	Perras dit Lafontaine	Pierre		Farmer
12	X		Lemoine	Marie Anne Josephe	Messier dit et Sieur de St.Michel	Michel		Farmer
13	X		Lorion	Catherine	Desautels dit Lapointe	Pierre		Farmer
14	X		Merrin	Jeanne	Jarry dit Layaye	Eloi		Farmer
15	X		Migaud	Suzanne	Trottier	Pierre		Farmer
16	X		Pacreau	Marie	Ducharme dit Lafontaine	Fiacre		Farmer
17	X		Riton	Marie	Leblanc	Leonard		Farmer
18	X		Rocheteau	Suzanne	Boutin di Larose	Jean		Plowman
19	X		Solde	Jeanne	Beauvais dit Saint-Jemme	Jacques		Merchant
20	X		Testard	Jeanne	LeBer	Francois		Farmer
21	X		Voidy	Jeanne	Demers	Jean		Farmer
22		X	Amiot	Jeanne	Pion dit Lafontaine	Nicolas	X	Farmer
23		X	Aubry	Anne	Calle dit Brulefer	Antoine		Blacksmith
24		X	Ballie	Catherine	Bouvier	Pierre		Blacksmith
25		X	Beaudon	Etiennette	Cotin	Tugal		Rope maker
26		X	Benoit	Marie	Favreau dit Deslauriers	Pierre	X	Farmer

#	FaM	FdR	Last Name	First Name	Husband's Last Name	Husband's First Name	Carignan	Occupation
27		X	Bernard	Jeanne	Thuillier dit Desvignets	Jacques		Sulpicians servant
28		X	Chartier	Jeanne	Aubry dit Teclé	Theclé-Cornelius		Farmer
29		X	De Baillon	Catherine	Miville dit Deschenes	Jacques		Farmer
30		X	Debure	Marie	Bernard dit Anse	Jean		Farmer
31		X	De Lahogue	Marie Claire	Sedilot dit Montreuil	Jean		Carriage maker
32		X	Denote	Jeanne	Robidou dit Lespagnol	Andre		Sailor
33		X	Deshayes	Marie	Betourne dit Laviolette	Adrien	X	Quebec bourgeois
34		X	Devault	Marie	Emery dit Coderre	Antoine	X	Farmer
35		X	Ducharme	Catherine	Roy dit Saint-Lambert	Pierre		LeBer servant
36		X	Duchesne	Barbe	Badel dit Lamarche	Andre	X	Farmer
37		X	Faucon	Marie	Chartier dit Robert	Guillaume		Soldier & tailor
38		X	Grandin	Marie	Robillard	Claude		Butcher
39		X	Goard	Mathurine	Marie dit Sainte Marie	Louis	X	Farmer
40		X	Godequin	Jeanne	Croteau	Vincent		Cobbler
41		X	Gendreau	Anne	Leduc	Rene		Farmer
42		X	Halay	Marie	Courtois dit Le Breton	Bertrand		Farmer
43		X	Lamain	Marguerite	Rognon dit Laroche	Michael	X	Farmer
44		X	Languille	Jeanne	Allard	Francois		Farmer
45		X	Lapierre	Parrine	Danis dit Tourangeau	Honore		Carriage maker
46		X	Lemesle	Catherine	Morin	Pierre		Farmer
47		X	Moreau	Marguerite	Morin	Andre		Leather worker
48		X	Moreau	Marguerite-Francoise	Faye dit Lafayette	Mathieu	X	Farmer
49		X	Peuvrier	Marguerite	Meneux dit Chateaneuf	Jacques		Surgeon
50		X	Richer	Georgette	Dupuis	Francois		Farmer
51		X	Servignan	Jeanne	Ronceray dit LeBreton	Jean		Farmer
52		X	Tenard	Margueriet	Boyer	Charles		Hotel-Dieu servant
53		X	Thomas	Anne	Jodoin	Claude		Carpenter

Regiment, and their occupations. Since their first and sometime second husbands died of illness, war, murder, or by accident, twelve of these women had more than one marriage. Several also died in childbirth or of disease and their husbands subsequently married again, sometimes to other FaM or FdR. Indeed, even this small sample of marriages among my ancestors serves to highlight the dangerous times in which these New France colonists lived.

After this exercise, I wondered why my father's French-Canadian family tree contained so many of these 17th century FaR and FdR women in Québec, while my mother's Randall line apparently contained only one verifiable marriage to a descendent of the Pilgrims. I decided to do some research on the European population growth patterns in the New France and the British Atlantic colonies to help me understand this curious finding.

New France began with the establishment of Québec in 1608 and the English colonies along the Atlantic coast started with Jamestown in 1606 and Plymouth in 1620. Table 2 gives estimates of the

European population for the 17th century French and English speaking colonies in continental North America. (See next page for table 2).

The populations of New France and Plymouth were roughly equivalent throughout the 17th century. However, throughout the 17th and 18th centuries, the Plymouth and Virginia Companies, which provided funding for the Plymouth and Jamestown Colonies, insisted that an equal number of men and women be recruited for transport to the new world, and the British even encouraged intact families to migrate to the North America. Alternatively, the Company of New France, which held the fur trade monopoly in the Quebec colony, mostly sent single men as trappers to exploit trade with the Native Americans. However, the Company largely ignored a stipulation in their mandate to transport 300 new settlers (i.e., families who would clear land and establish viable farms) to the colony each year. Instead, they largely recruited single men who worked directly for the Company. Until 1670, therefore, the ratio of women to men in New France was about one woman for every two men. Throughout the development of the Plymouth Colony (and later Massachusetts), there were approximately equal numbers of women and men.

Table 2
Estimated Population of New France and Atlantic Colonies

Year	New France	Plymouth	Atlantic Colonies
1606			104 (<i>Jamestown</i>)
1608	28 (<i>Québec</i>)		60
1620	60	103 (<i>Plymouth</i>)	500
1630	117	390	4646
1640	240	1020	26634
1650	2000	1566	50368
1660	4219	1890	75058
1670	6282	5333	111935
1680	9677	6400	151507
1690	12808	7424	210372
1700	16417	55900 (<i>Mass.</i>)	250988

Sources:

Statistics Canada (www.statcan.gc.ca)

USA Census Bureau (merrill.olm.net/mdocs/pop/colonies/colonies.htm)

Vancouver Island Univ. (web.viu.ca/davies/H320/population.colonies.htm)

The Company of New France apparently concluded that settlers who cleared land to create new farms would provide little in the way of immediate income. Taking into account the incurred transportation and security costs, the Company concluded that recruiting families to settle in New France would, in fact, reduce their overall profit. Even though early trappers and traders were encouraged to marry Native American women and raise French-speaking families, this policy did not produce the anticipated growth in the French-speaking population. It took nearly 30 years for the Company to realize that to survive, they needed to recruit a large number of marriageable women to make the Quebec colony viable, and compete with the English-speaking colonies along the Atlantic coast. This recruitment began in 1634 with a small number of filles à marier but the French speaking population remained almost stagnant for two decades. In April of 1663, when Louis XIV came of age, he and his Minister Jean-Baptiste Colbert developed the filles du roi program and terminated the Company of New France charter by Royal edict. The King

provided dowries for many of the filles du roi, which qualified them to marry Carignan Regiment officers and soldiers in New France.

Perhaps exerting even greater influence on the European population dynamics in North America was the fact that the combined population of the thirteen Atlantic-coast colonies was 25 times that of New France by the middle of the 17th century. This gave the English settlers significantly greater choice of marriage partners than was possible in New France.

Clearly, my mother's family tree contains just as many European ancestors as there were French immigrants in my father's line. However, since there was a much larger pool of marriageable partners in the New England colonies, and since British policy encouraged whole families to immigrate to the new world and the French did not, my mother ancestors typically arrived as intact families and their offspring married into other families from England, Ireland, Germany, Scotland, Wales, Brussels and Switzerland. In

contrast, my father's male ancestors in New France were far more likely to arrive unmarried, and nearly half of them married one of the 1030 FaM and FdR who were recruited largely from the north-central and western provinces of France.

Since there were fewer European women living in New France than in the British Atlantic colonies until the late 17th century, it is not surprising that my ancestors include a large percentage of the FaM and FdR, who constituted such a significant proportion of the European women living in New France at the time. The Pilgrims, on the other hand, constituted a very small proportion of the rapidly growing population in mid-17th century New England, so my mother ancestors came largely from the offspring of a much more diverse group of colonial immigrants.

Based on these findings, I predict that anyone with ancestral lines that begin in the 17th century Quebec will discover dozens of FaM and FdR lurking in their family tree. Good luck finding your filles ancestors.

Randall Souviney
rsouviney@me.com



Travels through Time: Visits to Isle La Motte and Chambly

by Mary B. Fortin, F500

The actual trip from Burlington, Vermont, to Isle La Motte, Vermont, is only about forty or fifty miles, and it makes for a wonderful family trip or just for couples to enjoy a picnic. We lived in

Vermont and New Hampshire at different times and it was always an easy day trip for us. We would bring a picnic or sometimes just enjoy a light lunch at the wonderful cafeteria.

Upon entering the popular, spacious area, you see the lake ahead with trees lining it and picnic tables along the beach area. There is a memorial statue to Samuel de Champlain and an outdoor (covered) area where Mass is said on Sundays and also at various other times depending on events. A splendid little church is also on the grounds with a small museum behind it and a gift shop. There is a grove of trees where the Stations of the Cross are located on the trees along with kneelers for those who care to pray. Further beyond the picnic area on the lake, sitting up on a hill, is a beautiful candlelit grotto adorned with flowers.

The whole complex immediately makes one imagine what it must have been like in 1666 when Fort Ste. Anne was built on this site. Just to give one an idea of what the fort looked like, a replica is displayed inside the museum area. In any case, the whole area is a tranquil, lovely spot for meditating, picture taking, and picnicking... and if you attend Mass you come away with a fulfilling day dedicated to the soldiers and priests who fought there, lived there and met horrific challenges from the very dangerous Indian attacks.

In my own family tree, there was a witness at a wedding of an ancestor in 1689 in Laprairie, and that witness was the wonderful Charles Bocaye who, as a priest in 1666, attended to the sorrows of many soldiers wounded and dying there at Fort Ste. Anne. He has gone down in history for his generous deeds, and every time I go to Isle La Motte, I light a candle for him as well as for my ancestors who were Carignan Regiment soldiers. I encourage you to enjoy a memorable visit to this wonderful piece of history set aside for your enjoyment - you won't forget it.

Another wonderful day trip that I've enjoyed is a trip to Chambly, Quebec, where the historic Fort

Chambly is located on the Richelieu River. Along the side of the fort is a spacious picnic and recreation area for visitors. We brought a picnic lunch and truly enjoyed the sights and the river scenes.

Tours are given of the fort itself, showing us how the soldiers lived at the different times that they were stationed there; and there are displays of the clothing they wore, especially the Carignan soldiers. A replica of a typical family farm is on display, and it includes the housing for animals, the garden areas, and the home settlement, so one can tell what life was like in that era. Of course the fort was built and rebuilt several times after its destruction, so there are a good many stories to be told about it.

When you have finished your visit to the fort, you can enjoy watching the boats pass through the Chambly locks. This trip is especially historic and very worthwhile for the whole family.



Commemorating the Carignan-Salières Regiment

By Peter Gagné

A translation of *Le régiment de Carignan Salières*, from *Les traces de la Nouvelle-France au Québec et en Poitou-Charentes**

Sending the Carignan-Salières regiment in 1665 marked a turning point in the history of New France. The arrival of 1,200 soldiers in a colony that only numbered 3,000 souls was an event that

marked not only the history of the colony, but also the collective memory and heritage of present-day Quebec.

However, when it comes to the Carignan-Salières regiment, the relationship between history, memory and heritage is blurry, fogged over by contemporary authors, the writings of some nationalist historians and a collective memory based in fact but deformed by time and errors.

Before leaving for New France, the regiment was quartered in the citadels of the Île de Ré and the Île d'Oléron. These buildings, the latter of which houses a memorial to the soldiers of New France, still stand today. In the colony, the soldiers were billeted among the population or in the various forts, like the one at Trois-Rivières, where a commemorative plaque speaks of the peace achieved in 1668, but does not mention the soldiers stationed there.

As soon as the regiment arrived in the colony, it was put to work building a chain of forts in the Richelieu valley. Forts Richelieu (Sorel), Saint-Louis (Chambly), Sainte-Thérèse (Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu) and Sainte-Anne (Lake Champlain) were destined to house the soldiers and serve as relay points in military campaigns. A few traces of these forts still exist in today's landscape, but give a less-than-perfect image of the historical reality. For example, the appearance of Fort Chambly has been radically altered since the 17th century; the historic plaque for Fort Richelieu does not mention the regiment; the one for Fort Sainte-Anne (in the present-day state of Vermont) is located in Quebec; and one of the two plaques commemorating Fort Sainte-Thérèse has disappeared.

The regiment's two military campaigns had mixed results. Governor Courcelles led the regiment into Mohawk territory at the beginning of 1666. More soldiers succumbed to cold and hunger than to the Iroquois during this long winter march, which was probably undertaken without snowshoes. When the

chevalier de Tracy led his troops close to the present-day town of Schenectady, New York in the autumn of that same year, the only action they saw was burning the Mohawk villages that were abandoned prior to their arrival. Nonetheless, the desired outcome was achieved: the “savages” asked for peace. Its mission accomplished, the regiment was demobilized in 1668 and a third of its soldiers, with a few officers, settled in Canada.

It is in the passage from history to memory that things begin to get a little blurry. The collective memory with regards to the regiment has been embellished, deformed and reshaped by time, pride and nationalism. It is based on exaggerated claims in contemporary accounts, which sought to present the soldiers as knights on a crusade. Many people today believe that all of the 1,200 soldiers of the regiment settled in Canada, while in reality only about a third of these men became habitants. Many also believe that all of these former soldiers chose the Richelieu valley as their new home, but the truth is that only about 30% of the soldier-settlers lived there.

Today, the commemoration created to honor and perpetuate the memory of the regiment is even more blurred. There is no monument or plaque commemorating the regiment as a group, nor commemorating its military exploits (which, of course, took place outside of present-day Quebec). There exist only traces – most of them mute – of the regiment’s passage in New France. References to the regiment in modern-day place names only serve to further blur the line between the regiment’s history and memory. For example, the present-day Quebec towns of Tracy and Carignan refer to Alexandre Prouville de Tracy, who never received a land grant and did not stay in Canada; and Prince Carignan, who never even set foot in the country.

If the memory of the regiment as a group is for all intents and purposes absent from the current landscape of Quebec, a few soldiers nonetheless are commemorated individually. But again, most of these historic plaques and monuments do not mention their membership in the Carignan-Salières

regiment. Their commemoration is mostly of these men as founding ancestors of their respective families, not as soldiers. Nicolas Audet, François Le Noir dit Rolland, Louis Marie dit Sainte-Marie, Pierre Toupin dit Lapierre and Vincent Chamaillard are the only ones among nearly 400 soldier-settlers to see their names commemorated, with Chamaillard being the only one of the group to be identified as a soldier of the regiment.

The regiment’s officers are slightly better remembered, but more so because of their seigneuries than because of their military service. Isaac Berthier, Philippe Gauthier de Comporté, René Gauthier de Varennes, Séraphin Marganne de Lavaltrie, Antoine Pécaudy de Contrecoeur, Pierre de Saint-Ours and Pierre de Saurel are the subjects of plaques commemorating their land, but only Berthier and Lavaltrie are identified as officers of the regiment.

The memory of the Carignan-Salières regiment, while still alive in the collective memory of present-day Quebec, has suffered from omissions, modifications and transformation in the passage from history to memory and from memory to heritage. Perhaps it is time that the regiment regains its place not only in history, but also in the memory and heritage of New France.

** Note: Les traces de la Nouvelle-France au Québec et en Poitou-Charentes, under the direction of Marc St-Hilaire, Alain Roy, Mickaël Augeron and Dominique Guillemet, was published in 2008 by the Presses de l’Université Laval, Québec (www.pulaval.com). This article is a translation by the author of his contribution to this collective work.*



Soldiers that should be added to our Confirmed List

Bill Kane, F-365

The following soldiers should be added to our confirmed list of Carignan-Salières Regiment Officers and Soldiers who settled in Canada.

Confirmations on 21 September 1665

On **21 September 1665**, 48 young men were confirmed in Québec City, by Bishop François de Laval. None of them are listed as living in Canada, nor are any of them listed on either the 1666 or 1667 censuses. Both of these facts lead to the conclusion that they were soldiers. One of the men on the list, Guillaume Aubry Labrière, died in Montréal the next year and his occupation is: soldat de la compagnie de M. Dugué. This is another indication that they were all soldiers of the regiment.

Eleven of the men on this list are already listed on our confirmed list. 24 are found on no other list, indicating that they either died in Canada while they were in service, or that they returned to France. This leaves another 12 men not accounted for. Of these, 6 can be ruled out, because there is not enough evidence to believe they stayed in Canada. The other six though, I believe, should be added to our confirmed list, because there is adequate evidence to place them there. They are:

Hardouin, Jean: from the Archdiocese of Tours, appears to have stayed in Canada but never married. He shows up in the 1681 census, as 35 years old and a habitant in Cap-de-la Madeleine. Living with him is Louis Lascoïme, a 40-year-old domestique.

Letar (Letard), André: It appears that André never married but went to work for the Sulpician fathers in Montréal. Besides his confirmation, he appears on two birth records as the bedeau (sexton) in Montréal. His death is recorded in Montréal, on

9 August 1678, at 35 years of age.

Martre, Bertrand, dit Laforest: This soldier is listed in the Dugué Company and most certainly stayed in Canada but never married. He was a witness on two documents, one a baptism in Longueuil in 1686. Carignan soldier Jacques Viau also signed this document. The other was a burial record in Boucherville in 1688. This burial was for the 4-month-old daughter of fellow Carignan soldier, Mathurin Collin. Martre is listed on our unconfirmed list and should be moved to our confirmed list.

Morel, Michel: Michel was the subject of an article in the last issue of 'SENT BY THE KING' (A Carignan Soldier Found, pg 12) and for all the reasons listed there, he should be added to the list.

Roux (Leroux), Gilbert, dit Lenseigne: Gilbert was 23 when he was confirmed and the record states that he came from the diocese of Clermont. He married Marie Ursule **Greslon**, daughter of Jacques **Greslon dit Laviolette** and Jeanne **Vigneau**. (contract) 4 September 1675. Gilbert's parents were Henry and Valence **de Vincent**, also from the diocese of Clermont.

Thuillier, Crespín, dit La Tour: Crespín married fille du roi Marie-Madeleine **Canard** on 12 October 1671. She was born around 1650 in Paris, the daughter of Henri and M.-Madeleine **Durand**. Crespín was born around 1645, the son of Urbain Thuillier and Florence **Paillo** in the parish of Saint-Sauveur in Péronne (diocese of Noyon). Marie-Madeleine drowned on 2 March 1672, and on 18 September 1673, Crespín married fille du roi Jeanne **Braconnier**. Crespín is on our unconfirmed list and should be moved to our confirmed list.

Confirmations on 24 August 1665

There was a large ceremony reported on **24 August 1665**, in the Jesuit Relations of that year. Over 100 soldiers of the regiment were confirmed on that

day, and that evening, with the Marquis de Tracy and Bishop François de Laval in attendance, a huge bonfire was held to celebrate the affair. Many of the soldiers were mistakenly listed by Jetté, as being confirmed a year earlier, and therefore, for years, were not listed as being members of the regiment. Several articles in our past journals, rectified this error, and most of the soldiers were added to our confirmed list. I pulled up the complete list of those confirmed that day by the bishop, and found we already had 24 of them on our list of Carignan soldiers that stayed in Canada.

Another two names are on our unconfirmed list, and it appears that almost all of the rest, either died in Canada while in the service, or returned to France, as their names show up on no other records. A few names did come up again, but after a careful search on PRDH, it was obvious that these were not the soldiers but other people with the same name.

We need to look at the two soldiers on our unconfirmed list, to see if they can qualify for the list of Carignan regiment soldiers who settled in Canada.

Binet, Mathieu, dit Lespérance: a soldier in the La Fredière Company, married fille du roi Marie-Anne **Roy**, on 21 October 1670, in Boucherville. Marie-Anne was born around 1649 in Paris, and left for Canada in 1670, after her father died. She stayed at the Maison Saint-Gabriel in Montréal until she married Mathieu. Mathieu was born around 1645 in the parish of Saint-Martin, village of Pernay or Dirnay, diocese of Amiens, Picardie. He was the son of Mathieu and Marguerite **Arangote or Jauxaux**. In 1668, before his marriage to Marie-Anne, he annulled a marriage contract with fille du roi Jeanne **Collet**. (See King's Daughters and Founding Mothers, Peter J. Gagné, pg. 511) Mathieu **Binet** should be moved from the unconfirmed list, to the list of Carignan regiment soldiers who settled in Canada.

Rousseau (Rausseau), Antoine, dit Labonté: who married Marie **Roanes** (record not found), before 1676. Marie was the daughter of François

and Perrine **Monier**. She was born on 4 January 1661 in Montréal, and was confirmed there in 1668. Antoine was born in France (place unknown) around 1645. Eight children were born to the couple between January 1676 and August of 1697. Unfortunately, Antoine died (killed by the Iroquois according to the record), shortly before the birth of their last child, and was buried in Laprairie, on 8 July 1697. Marie lived to see four of her children married before she died in Laprairie, on 30 March 1736. Antoine **Rousseau dit Labonté** should be moved from the unconfirmed list, to the list of Carignan regiment soldiers who settled in Canada.

Sources: PRDH: Lists of confirmations in Québec for 21 September 1665 and 24 August 1665. PRDH: Records for all of the soldiers listed on the lists of confirmations. Also records for the wives of those soldiers that stayed in Canada.

Peter J. Gagné: King's Daughters and Founding Mothers, Quintin Publication. Biographies of filles du roi, Marie Canard, pg. 122 and Marie-Anne Roy, pg. 511



QUERIES AND ANSWERS

Query:

I am descended from 48 Filles du Roi and 30 Soldats du Carignan... per the information that I have turned up thus far. Do you have any further information on Jean "Danieu," who you have listed as a soldat du Carignan? Did he marry Helene Dodin? Thank you very much for your help.

Gary Nokes

Answer:

There were two people with very similar names in Canada at about the same time. The Jean Denieu who married Helene Dodin on 21, January 1664 was not the Carignan soldat. He arrived in Montreal before 24 August 1660, the date on which he was confirmed. The Carignan Regiment did not arrive until 1665.

The Jean Daniau, dit Laprise who was a Carignan soldat, married fille du roi Marie Michaud on 10 September 1670. He was born in about 1637 in the parish of Saint-Andre in Niort, Poitou, France, the son of Jean Daniau and Rene Brunet. The couple settled in Berthier-en-Bas, in New France. They had four children, Jacques, Marguerite, Marie-Françoise and Joseph.

Bill Kane

Query:

My ancestor, fille du-roi, Anne Perrault married Pierre Blais in 1669. Everything states that women were given 50 livres as a dowry, however, I have found sites that list higher amounts for many of the women including Anne Perrault. Can you tell me why some women came with more of a dowry? Also is there any way to find out more about Anne Perrault before she came to New France? Was she an orphan? Why would she choose to come to New France?

Kimberley Skinner

Answer:

Anne Perraut came to New France bringing a dowry estimated at a value of 300 livres. This was likely not the dowry given by the King but rather money and goods that were her own. Some of the women brought dowries with them, mostly goods and money that they inherited or were given by their parents. A few of the women who were from

nobility and who married well in Canada were given dowries from the King greater than 50 livres.

We can only speculate why Anne chose to come to New France nor do we know for a fact that she was an orphan. Peter Gagné, in his bio of Anne Perrault, wrote that she was from the parish of Saint-Sulpice in Paris. It is known that this parish actively recruited girls for the filles du roi program. That may be how she heard of it and decided it was right for her. (see Perrault, Anne, pg. 450, Vol. 2, Kings Daughters and Founding Mothers, by Peter Gagné.

Bill Kane

Query:

I am the descendent of Louis Balard dit Latour (1649-1724). It is believed that he was a member of the Carignan-Salieres Regiment. He would have been a member of the Du Prat/Des Porte regiment that sailed on the Saint Sebastien. His wife was Marguerite Migneron.

Louis was buried at Cap St. Ignace, Quebec, March 19, 1725. Marguerite was buried at St. Thomas, La Pointe a' La Caille, Quebec, May 17, 1735. It is also possible that Louis' father, Pierre Balard (1630-1676), may have been a member of the regiment, but returned to France following his service. I have received information that "Our French-Canadian Ancestors" by Thomas A. LaForest, Vol II (revised) has an alphabetical index of the regiment starting on Page 291. Number 21 at the top of Page 293 is "Balard dit La Tour, Louis Du Prat. 42 Migneron, Marguerite." Can you verify this or provide me with any pertinent information? I would be interested in joining your heritage organization.

Joseph Ballor

Answer:

The information you provided on Louis Balard is correct. He certainly was a member of the Carignan Regiment and was in the Des Portes Company.

I find no information that his father Pierre was also a member. The only record of Pierre in the archives of Quebec is at the marriage of Louis, where Louis stated that his father was Pierre Balar and his mother Sebastienne Pilin from the diocese of Autun France. It is obvious that Pierre never was in New France. The confusion may be that there was also a soldier of the regiment named Pierre Balan, but he was definitely not Louis' father, Pierre Balar.

Louis and Marguerite Migneron were married on 14 April 1676 by a missionary priest in the village of Dombourg, Quebec but the act was recorded in the register at Notre Dame de Quebec. Marguerite was the widow of François Meunier. Her parents were Jean Migneron and Marie Pavie. The couple had nine children but only 4 survived childhood.

Bill Kane

Query:

My ancestor Philibert Couilleau or Coyaud is listed as Couillard on your list of soldiers of the regiment. To my knowledge he never used the name Couillard which is an entirely different family name. Is this a mistake or is there a reason that his name is listed as Couillard?

Answer:

You are absolutely right, his name was not Couillard. There must have been a typo somewhere. I have him as Couillaud and not Couillard in my database, with Couilleau as a variation on the name. Couillaud and Couilleau are homonyms, both pronounced "kwee-oh". We have

changed Philibert's last name on the Web site. Thank you for bringing it to our attention.

Peter Gagné



Québec/France Project 2013

By Jeannine Sills F-431

The Société d'histoire des Filles du Roy (SHFR), founded on August 5 of 2010, in Québec City, is working with France to celebrate, in June 2013, the arrival of the first contingent of Filles du roy in 1663. In June of 2013, France will be putting up a commemorative plaque at La Salpêtrière, the hospice built in 1656, under Louis XIV. Participants will then be welcomed in Rouen and La Rochelle. The festivities will continue in August, at the Fêtes de la Nouvelle-France in Québec City. The société is also looking for 36 québécoises who might be descendants of these 36 first women and would be willing to take part in the festivities. Those interested are encouraged to become members of their société, sign up for the blog and read up on the coming project.

The article "Les Filles du Roy selon l'année de leur arrivée" lists the names, according to Yves Landry, of the first contingent of 36 women who stayed and married men in New France. They were:

Marie-Anne Agathe, Marie Albert, Marguerite Ardion, Catherine Barré, Françoise Brunet, Louise Charier, Catherine De Boisandré, Marie-Madeleine De Chevrainville, Suzanne Delicerace, Jeanne Dodier (married 3 times), Hélène

Dufiguier, Catherine Dupuis, Marie Faucon (married twice), Catherine Fièvre, Louise Gargottin (married twice), Anne Gendreau, Catherine Guillot, Anne Labbé, Marie Lafaye, Joachine Lafleur, Jacqueline Lauvergnat (married twice), Anne Lemaître, Anne Lépine, Louise Menacier, Françoise Moisan (married twice), Catherine Moitié (married twice), Marguerite Moitié, Catherine Paulo, Françoise Moisan (married twice), Marguerite Peuvrier (married twice), Catherine Pillat (married twice), Marthe Ragot, Jeanne et Marie Repoche, Marie Targer (married twice), Mathurine Thibault et Marie Valade (married twice).

Of the 36 women, 14 were from La Rochelle, 5 from Paris, 5 from Poitou, 2 from Normandie, and the others from Bretagne, Saintonge, and Anjou. Three were widows, one was Protestant, and nine were related. One was married 3 times and others twice, giving us a list of 47 husbands for 36 wives.

The names of the men were: Alain, Allaire, Herman (Armand), Baillargé, Bareau, Barrette, Bilodeau, Bisson, Blanquet, Boucher, Boudier, Brisson, Brunet, Cadieux, Campeau, Charron, Charrier, Chauveau dit Lafleur, Émond, Fournier, Gaulin, Gauthier, Girard, Gobelin, Jacquereau, Jamin, Jocteau, Joliet, Lamy, Ledran, Leduc, Lizotte, Martin, Meneux dit Châteauneuf, Milot, Normandin, Perron, Perthuis, Poirier, Rabouin, Roy, Royer, Samson, Sureau, Tourneroché and Viger.

If your paternal or maternal surname is found among these two lists of the first contingent of Filles du Roy, you are invited to write to www.lesfillesduroy-quebec.org. They will then send you information, thus making it possible for you to participate, if you so wish, in this exciting Québec project in cooperation with France.

Next, the société will be working on the 1664 contingent of arrivals to Nouvelle-France.

A Marriage in Contrecoeur:

Our Ancestors' formula for long term health care

By Bill Kane, F365

Ste-Trinité de Contrecoeur is one of the earliest churches in the province of Québec. Its registers reach back to 1668 and it is here that the first generation of Chapdelaines dit Larivière are found. André Chapdelaine dit Larivière arrived in Quebec in 1687 and was assigned to St-Ours Company of the Marines. His marriage to Marie Anne Chevretils in 1691 is one of the earliest documents in the church's records. Marie Anne was the daughter of François Chevretils dit Lalime, a soldier in the Carignan Regiment, and Marie Lamy, a fille du Roi.

As time went on, most of the Chapdelaines had adopted the dit name Larivière and then used Chapdelaine as their dit name or not at all. On August 4th 1828, François Larivière dit Chapdelaine, a fifth generation descendant of André and Marie Anne, married Marie Berthiaume in the same church in Contrecoeur. Both sets of parents were present at the ceremony.

The Berthiaumes were an old Canadian family. The first of that family to come to Canada was Jacques who was born in 1633 in St-Benin, Thury-Harcourt, Falaise Bayeux, Normandy, France. He came to Quebec as a young man and married Catherine Bonhome in 1667, at Sillery, Cap Rouge.

Two days after their marriage, François and Marie appeared before notaries for the signing of another important document that was to shape their future. Jacques Berthiaume had called them to his house so he could execute a deed and grant the family farm to his daughter and new son-in-law. It was common practice in French Canada to give property to one's descendants in this manner. The

document itself provides a fascinating view of life in 1828 Québec. Its thirteen handwritten pages go on and on with an inventory of all the things that the Berthiaumes were gifting to their son-in-law. It is also evident in reading the text that François and Marie were not obtaining the entire property. The land was to be divided between the Larivières and Jacques' other daughter, Elisabeth, and her husband, Antoine Chabotte.

The document begins with a statement by Jacques Berthiaume and Ursulle Vaillant, his wife, that they "freely have ceded, yielded, transported, and given up from this moment and forever, by donation, simple and irrevocable, this land to François Larivière and Marie Berthiaume his wife." It then goes on to describe the land in detail. There were actually two parcels, side by side, and the land was to be divided half and half between the Chabbottes and the Larivières.

Altogether, there were about 140 acres of land involved in this transaction. The plot was located in Contrecoeur and St-Ours. The frontage was on the St. Lawrence River and the rear property line was the land of the Seigneurie of St-Ours. An east-west line divided the property in two. The northern portion abutted the land of Louis Dupuis was granted to the Larivières; and the southern portion of the property was gifted to the Chabottes. The barn and stable were located just over the line on the Chabottes' side of the property. The document states that François will have the right of enjoyment of these buildings. In other words, the two couples were to share the barn and stable.

The document then goes on to itemize the contents of the farm, some of it to be shared with the Chabottes, including a plow and a weaver's loom. The details of the farm animals and equipment follow, providing a good example of life during that time period. The inventory of animals included two cows, a red calf born last spring, a white bull, a trough to feed them, six sheep, six chickens and one rooster, an eighteen-month old pig, one turkey, a two-and-a-half-year old horse with an old harness, and two hounds. Other equipment

included a large wagon, a large maple sugar boiler, a grinding wheel, rakes and other garden equipment, a scythe a round adze, a long saw, a sieve and other articles too numerous to mention here.

Next the document states that the furniture and effects of the house will be split in half between the Larivières and Chabottes. How they did this we don't know. It is hoped they were still friends after all this parcelling of goods had transpired, and that they were happy with their shares. Some of the objects appear impossible to divide up, possibly requiring them to go to one couple or the other such as the double iron stove, three feet wide, with its stack and ash pail. This was a great improvement over the fireplace cooking that had been the standard practice during the prior century.

The description of items goes on to list all the pots and pans, a tin boiler, a kneading trough, three iron-clad pails, a flour sieve, twelve plates, ten spoons, ten forks, a box to hold them, six tea cups with saucers, one milk pot, a mould to make spoons and one for candles, a vegetable cutter, twelve bottles, a cask, six sacks, a funnel, a barrel of salt, four carafes, four large plates and fifteen soup plates.

The document also lists the major furniture items in the house, including a large armoire, a complete bed, twenty four chairs, a large table, a clock, a mirror, a carriage, a light cart, two harnesses, one large rowboat, and a little wagon. Also listed are articles such as a pair of pliers, a shovel, some cobblers' pliers and a few other items. The donors also gave "all of their linen and clothing that shall remain at their death."

The document states that the present property had been acquired in two parts: The first part from Jacques Sulière in 1788; and the second piece from Charles Rock of St-Ours in 1781.

Now the Larivières and Chabottes did not receive this property completely free and clear because the second part of the document goes on to state all of

the things that the recipients were expected to do in order to receive this gift. In return, each year the Larivières and Chabottes had to provide the donors with, among other things, the following: fifteen minots (a minot is an ancient French measure that is just a little bigger than a bushel) of dry, clean wheat delivered to the donors granary and converted into flour as they required it; 100 pounds

replaced by them in case of its illness or death.

The donors did keep a horse of their own, but they required that the recipients furnish them “with a good horse as they need it in case that theirs should fail or that they sell it.” The Larivières were also expected to provide hay and oats for the donors’ horse as long as they kept one. In case they no



An old 18th century mill on the shore of the St. Lawrence River on land originally owned by Jacques Berthiaume. Now known as the Chabot Mill in a small park in the town of Contrecoeur.

of fat back, salted and without any pieces of head, feet, or joints; eight pounds of lard; one minot of cooking peas; forty pounds of good fat beef; one living lamb of their choice from among the flock; one-half a minot of salt; a measure of pepper; seven-and-a-half liters of rum; one-half pound of green tea; twenty-four pounds of sugar; six pounds of candles; fifteen minots of potatoes; three braids of onions; six dozen eggs; eight pounds of powdered tobacco (snuff); and one milking cow, pastured and wintered by the recipients, to be

longer owned a horse, the Larivières and Chabottes were required to provide a horse whenever the donors needed one. Also, the donors asked for a piece of land that they could till for themselves along with a plow and animal for one-and-a-half days a year to help in the tilling.

The recipients had to supply to the donors: “4 lengths of cloth, made of good quality wool and well shrunk; 1 wool cap every four years; 1 pair of stockings and 1 shirt of linen or wool at the choice

of the donors; 1 cotton shirt; 1 pair of linen pants every two years; 1 pair of cloth pants; 1 black silk handkerchief; 1 pair of beef hide shoes and 1 pair of deer or moose hide shoes." The Larivières also had to pay for one-half of the cost of an overcoat every two years and one proper vest and a proper hat every four years.

There was also a special requirement to provide the following for the female donor every year: "1 handkerchief; 1 large calico kerchief; 1 pair of wool stockings; 1 linen or cotton shirt of the lady's choice." The Larivières also had to pay for one-half of the cost of a cotton or calico cloak and, every two years, for a pair of dress shoes. Furthermore, they had to pay for one-half of the cost of the other clothing that the female donor will need for her use and according to her state and condition during her life.

The recipients also had to agree to supply the donors "seven and one-half cords of wood to be brought to the home of the donors." The donors also reserved for themselves "the enjoyment of one room in the house that will be built on said first land mentioned with the attic above and the cellar below with rights to go and come in the other rooms of said house." The donors also were allowed full use of that land for their pleasure and will. The donors further reserved the right to keep a horse in the buildings of the recipients and to pasture it on their lands. The recipients "shall also board the horses of their parents and friends who will come to visit them and to which they will give hay and water." The parents also had the right to use the oven and the well as they needed and the right to make a coach house on the property. They could also take vegetables from the kitchen garden and had the right to raise a little pig each year.

The rest of the document refers mainly to their old age and their need for care and burial when the time came. The Larivières were required to pay for half of their care in case of infirmity or sickness. They were required to ensure that the parents received proper care and that doctors and priests would be called in as needed. On a parent's death,

they required that each of them be buried in the parish cemetery with a service with the body present and, for each, an anniversary mass and also twelve low masses of requiem. The parents also required the recipients to make a donation to the church in the amount of thirteen pounds and two sols, plus a quarter of a minot of wheat. An afterthought was added after this notation requiring the recipients to care for the clothing and linens of the donors as needed and to pay half of the cost of sheets and coverlets for the donors' bed, and half the cost of shoeing their horse. (These parents had some lawyer!)

Neither the Berthiaumes or the Larivières could sign their names but they all made their marks on the document in the form of a simple cross. Also signing were the notaries, E. Menard and A. C. L. du Plessis. It is assumed that the Chabottes also had to sign a similar document to receive their half of the property. No mention is made as to where anyone was living nor was mention made about who was paying for the house that was to be built on the property. It is possible that all three families were to live in the present house of the parents until house number two was built.

François and Marie moved in to the house and François became a farmer. He tended his newly acquired flock, pasturing them on the small island that was in front of the property. There were still woods on the property and in the spring they tapped the maple trees and, using the boiler that was part of the inventory, made maple syrup and sugar. In the late fall or early winter they butchered a pig to make blood sausage, bacon, salt pork, pickled pigs' feet, along with other cuts of meat, that they could freeze in the barn to carry them through the winter. Little of the animal was wasted.

François, no doubt, also hunted in the woods with the two hounds to supplement their supply of meat. On occasion, a chicken was killed for a special dinner. Eggs were plentiful and the cows supplied milk, butter and cheese. Spring time brought plowing and tilling to get ready for planting. Potatoes, peas, some grains, especially oats and

wheat, along with a few rows of corn were planted and cared for during the summer. Most farms had some apple trees and, in the fall, Marie was busy making pies and canning all of the summer's harvest. The summer provided special treats that they couldn't obtain in the winter, produce such as cucumbers which they served with sour cream, fresh berries, tomatoes and other fresh vegetables that did not keep over the winter. Some root crops like carrots, turnips, and beets could be kept in the root cellar during the cold months.

François had to hitch up the horse and wagon so that his in-laws could go into town or to visit their friends. He also had to tend to the horses of their friends when they came to visit. Life was hard. Marie had to fire up her wood stove in the morning, both to heat the kitchen and great room and to cook the day's meals. There was also the ash pail that had to be filled and taken out each day and the wood that had to be chopped and split so it fitted in the stove. There was evidently an oven outside that was used to bake bread. The sheep were raised both for their wool and their meat. The wool had to be sheared, cleaned and spun and then woven on the weavers loom in their possession. Then the cloth had to be cut and sewn into garments. Flax was also grown and linen was made and woven in a similar fashion. The young girls growing up in such a household learned to be good seamstresses.

The Larivières had three children, Cyrille born in 1830, Marcelline born in 1834, and Louise born in 1837. Jacques Berthiaume died on November 7, 1842 but his wife, Ursule lived for another 21 years and passed away in her 97th year. Unfortunately François' wife Marie died on December 2, 1856. She was only 49 years old. Cyrille was already married and Louise married the next year. François still had his aged mother-in law to care for. We hope the Chabottes were doing their share.

Contrecoeur is in a flat area and the land along the river probably looks very much like it did back in the 1830's. You can still see several little islands right offshore, including the one that belonged to

François Larivière. These were generally considered common land and any of the farmers in the area could pasture their animals on the islands. A flat raft was used to ferry the animals back and forth. The house that they built on the property is most likely still standing and in use today. A stone mill sits on the property, even today, and is known as the Chabot Mill. It was given to the town of Contrecoeur and is now part of a small town park along the St. Lawrence River (see photo page 20).

Authors note: A version of this article appeared first in the book: *Journeys Taken*, Chapter XVII, by William Kane. The notarial record of the donation on August 6, 1828 by Jacques Berthiaume to François Larivière is in the records of A. C. L. du Plessis, Notary of Lower Canada, and was placed in the Archives of the Superior Court of Montreal. The dates of marriages, births and deaths were found in PRDH and Drouin.



Carignan Regiment Soldiers and Officers who settled in Canada but never Married

Bill Kane F365

Although these men never married in Canada and therefore none of us can claim them as ancestors, they should be honored for their service in the Regiment.

Audouin, Francois dit LaVerdure, soldier-Loubias d. 26 April 1673

Barbotin, Nicolas dit La Touche, soldier-Grandfontaine, confirmed 1669

Belair, François, soldier-La Fredière, d. 8 Dec. 1688, Ste Famille, I.O.

Beland, Laurent or Rolin, dit LaRivière, soldier-Monteil, d. 9 Dec. 1688

Berthé (de), Gabriel, dit de La Jobardière, cadet-unknown

Berthelin, Antoine, dit Chatellereau, soldier-Dugué d. 9 Aug. 1670, drowned

Béthune, Antoine, dit La Teille, soldier-Saurel

Bouteau, Pierre, dit LaRamée, soldier-Salières, habitant-1681 census

Boutron, François, LeMajor, Brusquet, soldier-La Fredière

Combette, Antoine, dit Desjardins, soldier-Des Portes, d. Montreal, 2 Mar. 1676

Faguret, Jean, dit PetitBois, soldier-La Varenne

Flotard, unknown, dit de Lescure, lieutenant-unknown, Witnessed 7 baptisms, 3 marriages in Montreal in 1669-70, probably returned to France after August 1670

Frappier, Sieur de Beauregard, Valentin, lieutenant-Chambly, confirmed 20 May 1668, served as representative of Intendant Talon, witnessed 4 records 1670 –72.

Grimault, René, soldier-Monteil, 1667 census, confirmed 1676, d. 28 June 1679

Hardouin, Jean, soldier-unknown, confirmed 21 Sept. 1665, 1681 census list him as an habitant in Cap-de-la-Madeleine

Horieux, René, LaFleur, soldier-La Fredière, d. 30 March 1693

Jean, Louis, LaFontaine, soldier-Saint-Ours

Labbadie, Jacques, sergeant-Loubias, sgt. Of garrison at Trois Rivieres

Lafond, Jean, Lafontaine, sergeant-Dugué, confirmed 21 Sep. 1665, d. 01 June 1711 at Boucherville

Lafond, Jean (Roland ou Laurent?), sieur de Lafontaine, lieutenant-Monteil

Laforge, Maximin, dit LaForge, soldier-Contrecoeur

Letar, Andre, soldier, unknown, confirmed 21 Sept. 1665, worked for Sulpician fathers in Montreal, d. Montreal, 9 Aug. 1678.

Loubias, Hilaire, de Broisle, captain-Loubias, left for France in 1668 but returned to Canada in 1670 until 1673 when he returned to Paris.

Luton, Gilles, dit Bon Courage, soldier-Petit, d. 1723 Montreal

Marigny, André, dit Léveille, soldier-Saint-Ours, d. 1703 Vercheres

Martre, Bertrand, dit Laforest, soldier-Dugué, confirmed 21 Sept. 1665, shows up on several records as witness including one in 1688.

Maurel, Paul, de Ste-Hélène, ensign-Lamotte, d. 6 Feb. 1677 Quebec

Ménard, Gilles, soldier-Saint-Ours, listed as servant to Jesuits in 1667 and 1681 censuses, d. 2 April 1690-occupation frère donné (monk)

Mercier, Bernard, dit LaFontaine, soldier-La Tour, d. Lachine, 10 Aug. 1703

Morin, Pierre, soldier-La Noraye, worked at "La Présentation" a large domain owned by the Récollet Fathers at Lachine.

Moyé, Nicolas, dit Grancé, soldier-Saurel, d. in Sorel 9 Sept. 1713, occupation is listed as ancien soldat de carignan

Petit, Louis, captain-Petit, ordained a priest on 21 Dec. 1670 and after serving in province of Quebec was sent to Acadia to be pastor at Port Royal.

Poignet, François, BeauRegard, soldier-Contrecoeur, Montreal in 1681 census

Quentin, Pierre, dit Pierrot, soldier-Froment, habitant in Batiscan-1681 census, d. 2 April 1699

Randin, Hugues, ensign-Saurel, d. 13 Feb. 1677 Quebec

Roussel, Jean, LaTulippe, soldier-La Colonelle, d. 25 August 1699

Sauchet, Pierre, dit La Rigueur, soldier-Loubias, d. 18 July 1717

Suève (de), Edmond, lieutenant-Saint-Ours, d. La Perade 3 March 1707

Villefroy, Didier, soldier-La Fouille, habitant in 1681 census

Vincent, Jean, soldier-Monteil, confirmed 8 April 1670, contract of marriage on 31 Aug 1670 w/ Anne Riviere but they never married

Vinçonneau, Jean, dit LaForest, soldier-La Fouille, 1681-habitant in Bécancour



Coueurs-de-bois, men who ventured west into the wilderness to work in the fur trade. Some of the men in the above list may have joined this group seeking adventure and profit before settling down.

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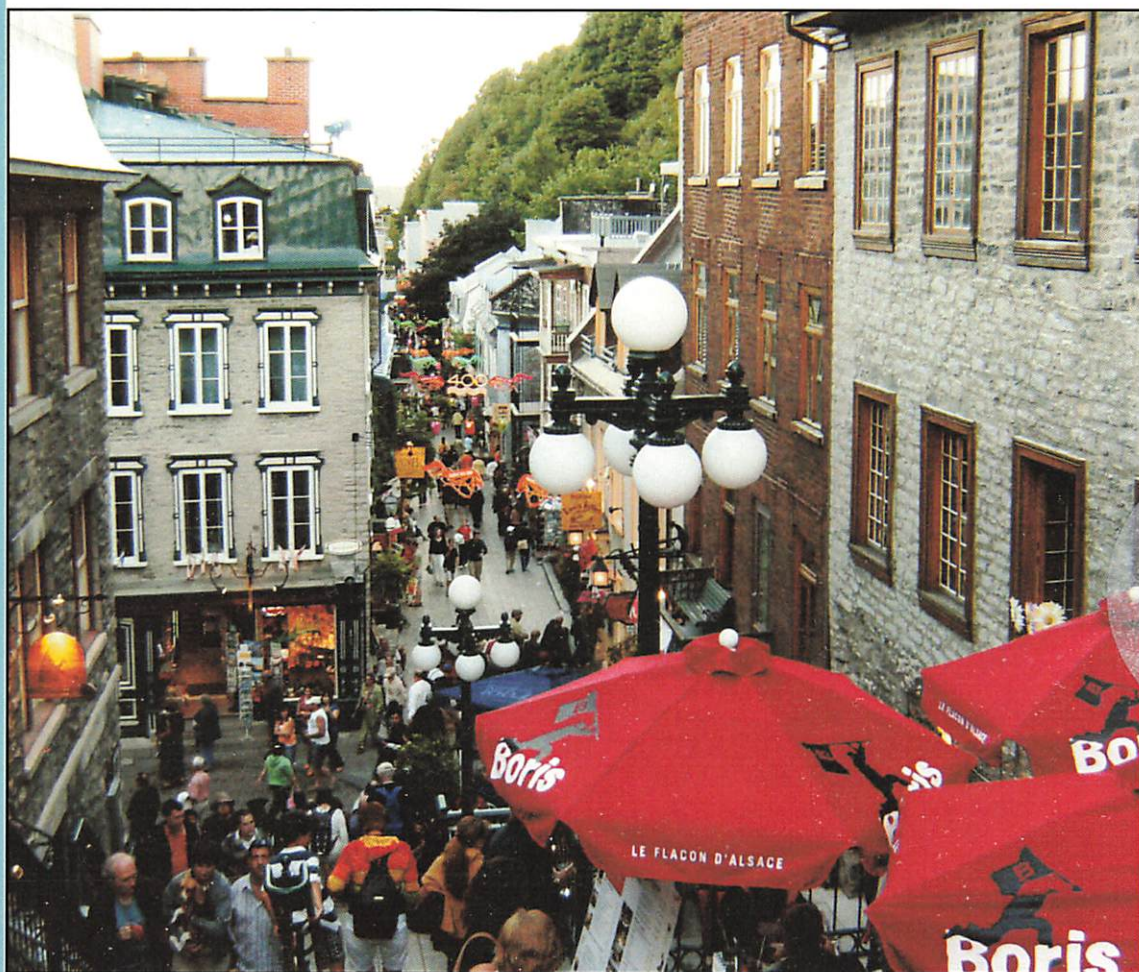
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*La Société des filles du roi et soldats du Carignan, Inc. is dedicated to the women
and men who played a major role in the growth and settlement of New France.*

*Their courage, independence, and self-sacrifice are
evident in the strength of their descendants.*

**Volume XIV, Issue II
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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

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

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On the Cover...

Quartier Petit-Champlain, Lower Town

Quebec City



Photo by Bill Kane, F-365

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING 2011

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, December 5, 2011. The series of messages constituting this meeting will be sent over the course of that week, commencing on December 5th.

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 2010 annual meeting, a membership report, a treasurer's report and approval of an annual budget, and the election of Directors for fiscal 2011-2012. If you wish to be a candidate for Director, please send an email to dave@fillesduroi.org no later than November 30th 2011.

The meeting of the newly elected Directors will start immediately following the Annual Meeting. At the Directors' meeting, the Directors will elect the officers for 2012. If you wish to be a candidate for President, Vice-President, Treasurer or Secretary, please send an email to dave@fillesduroi.org by no later than November 30th. The Directors conduct the general business of the Société at their meetings. All members are welcome to attend and participate at the Directors' 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 (journal, 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 so that your notice arrives before November 30th.

Thank you again for your membership. And a big "thank you" to our current Directors and Secretary for their volunteer service to our organization: Bev Sherman, Emil L'Homme, Bill Kane, Jeannine Sills and Richard Hudon, as well as to Journal Editor Harriet Kankash, Genealogy chair Richard Rossi, and Historian Peter Gagné.

Dave Toupin, president and Director

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



JEAN-BAPTISTE TALON, FIRST INTENDANT OF NEW FRANCE

By Joyce Banachowski

Editors' notes: Joyce Banachowski writes regularly for the French Canadian/Acadian Genealogist of Wisconsin. Quarterly. This article was first published in the Quarterly Vol. 25 No. 3, Spring 2011. We wish to thank both Joyce and the Society for allowing us to reprint her article in our Journal. Because of its length we have had to edit and delete parts of it with the author's permission. The original article begins with a review of the early years of New France and the problems the tiny colony had. In 1662 after Cardinal Mazarin died, King Louis XIV announced that he was of age and that he was taking over the reign of the Country. He had been receiving reports from New France that the colony was struggling. He decided that he would do something about it and appointed Jean Baptiste Colbert who was the Cardinal's Intendant of Finance to be his minister and right hand man. The story in our Journal begins here.

The King and Jean Baptiste Colbert take charge of France's colonies:

Colbert and Change

Jean-Baptiste Colbert, Intendant of Finance who was to become minister was placed in charge of New France. This included "finance, industry, commerce, arts, letters and science, royal buildings, the navy and the colonies" of New France. Only the king was more powerful than Colbert. Colbert's goal was to bring order after years of war and internal disorder. He concentrated on making France the leading power of the world by restoring its economic power. His goal was to create a centralized, efficient administration run by ministers with the king's agreement. With New France being cut off from France six to seven months a year, dispatches and answers to

dispatches would not arrive until a year or more later. A certain amount of discretion had to be allowed for the officials in New France. All major matters went to the Minister. He depended on the advice of men around him before making a decision. They had to keep him informed, in detail, of the local conditions and what had occurred. These abstracts usually were fifty or more pages. This system worked under Colbert. Louis XIV also sent long dispatches to the governor and intendant yearly. These usually repeated in general terms, the instructions Minister Colbert had sent. If New France had a good intendant and governor, the people had a good government. If not, someone would inform the Minister who would begin an investigation of the complaints. If there was no change, one or both would be replaced.¹

The Governor General represented the king and was a noble and a soldier. He could veto any decision made by the intendant, the Sovereign Council and junior officials, but only in extreme situations. And he had to justify his reasons to Colbert. Colbert consistently warned the governors to not interfere in the work of the officers of justice. He was in charge of military affairs and diplomatic relations with the Indian nations and was to watch that the other officials were honest and efficient in doing their work and report them to the minister if they did not do so. The governor received 12,000 *livres* a year.²

The intendant was the most important person in New France. He was in charge of the civil administration of the colony and its finances, to maintain law and order and to ensure that the population received swift, fair and impartial justice. He was held responsible for the development of the colony's economy. He also had some military responsibilities. "He was responsible for paying, feeding and clothing the troops, keeping them supplied with arms and munitions, arranging their billets" and hospitalization when needed. He allocated materials and labor for work on the fortifications of the colony. He arranged for transportation of men and supplies during a

¹ Eccles, W.J., *Canada Under Louis XIV 1663-1701*, pp. 6-7; 28-29.

² *Ibid.*, pp. 29-30.

campaign and informed the governor of the cost. The governor decided how to make use of the men and supplies. The governor and the intendant were expected to confer with each other.³

He received the same annual wage as the governor plus an additional 12,000 *livres* for expenses. The intendant was accompanied by two archers when he traveled in the colony. He walked at the head of all religious processions and had a place of honour when at the Québec cathedral and the parish church in Montréal.⁴ There was some overlapping of the powers of the governor and the intendant which did cause some conflict between them.

A new administration would have to be established. The question was who would be entrusted with this task. The king recognized that finding someone who had the qualifications, who was willing to risk the long voyage and who had the intelligence, honesty and ability needed to succeed in this task of assessment, recommendation and implementing the New Order, was essential.

Talon was named the first intendant of New France. He served in that capacity from 1665-1668 and 1670-1672. Colbert, the French minister of Finance, knew the problems of the colony and as the intendant's superior, he assigned Talon to solve them. It was very possible that a conflict of power would develop. It was avoided by placing all civil matters as the concern of the intendant and all military concerns as those of the governor. Two things of concern to French government officials in the colony were forming a Superior Council and gaining the support of the Canadians.⁵

Jean-Baptiste Talon Appointed

On 23 March 1665, the king appointed Talon as the Intendant of Justice, Police and Finance. His functions were to assist at the Council of War which was held by the Governor-General of America and the Governor of Canada, to hear "all

complaints made by the people in the country of excesses, injuries and violences, and render them proper and expeditious justice." He was also to take action against the guilty of any crime and to initiate and complete proceedings until a judgment was made; in civil matters he was to be the judge and could issue laws in these matters as he thought necessary. When the Governor-General and the governor were absent, he was to preside over the Sovereign Council. Regarding finances, he was to supervise expenditures and distribution of funds to maintain men of war, munitions, reparations, fortifications and loans and contributions. This law was read and published by the Sovereign Council at Québec on 23 September 1665.⁶

The colony would now need some administration to provide regulations of funds they would receive, and regulations regarding agriculture and industries which would be developed. Talon, with officials of the Council and principal inhabitants of the country was to establish permanent regulations and see to it that they were observed. To be aware of what had been spent since 1663, Talon was given a statement of the amount of money already spent by the present monarchy and how it was used and what debts had been contracted thus far.⁷

King Louis XIV realized the colony of New France was in need of soldiers, settlers, laborers, stores of food, and arms and munitions for defense and maintenance. Without these, the colony would not survive and would be lost to other powers. He decided his help would be given. In 1664, three hundred laborers were sent to New France by the king. In the summer and fall of 1665, more settlers and laborers arrived in Québec, along with Tracy as viceroy, with four companies of soldiers from the West Indies, a trained regiment of soldiers, the Carignan-Salières, a new governor, David de Remy Sieur de Courcelle, and a new intendant of justice, police and finance, Jean Talon. Throughout the summer of 1665, Québec was active with ships

3 *Ibid.*, pp. 30-31.

4 *Ibid.*, p. 30.

5 Nish, Cameron, editor and translator, *The French Regime*, Vol. 1, p. 50.

6 *Ibid.*, p. 52.

7 *Ibid.*, p. 53.

disembarking. Tracy, lieutenant-general of all French possessions in America, with his four companies of soldiers, arrived 19 June 1665. Other ships carried passengers, settlers, laborers, tradesmen, and cargoes of food provisions, tools, military ammunition and supplies, provisions for Québec, women for wives, tradesmen and horses, sheep and cattle, all sent at the expense of the king.⁸ On 12 September 1665, two ships, the Jardin de Hollande and the Saint Sebastien, arrived in Québec. Two days later the Justice arrived. These ships carried eight companies of the Carignan-Salières, more nobles, guards, and valets and other passengers.⁹ They had been 117 days at sea; they had been struck by a number of storms. Scurvy, as well as other diseases, had struck them. Twenty died and 130 had to be hospitalized at the Hôtel-Dieu.¹⁰ By the end of the season there were more than 2000 people. (Over 1000 were soldiers.) Québec had no more than seventy private homes with about 550 inhabitants. (The population of the entire district of Montréal was 625 and Trois-Rivières and its surrounding settlements had 455 people.¹¹ Inns were filled beyond capacity. Some of the soldiers were at the Château de St. Louis. Tracy and his officers, guards, and valets stayed where the court met.¹²

The Grand Plan

In Paris, on 27 March 1665, the king gave Talon instructions to carry out his Grand Plan.¹³

- Talon was to maintain the balance between the civil and the religious (the Bishop and the Jesuits) authorities in a way they would realize the Civil authorities were in charge of the management of the affairs of the colony.
- He was advised that the Jesuits had a great amount of influence and knowledge which he should use to his advantage but not to arouse

suspicion of the Jesuits. During Talon's second administration, the king instructed him to use the Récollets and the Sulpicians as a buffer against the Jesuits. At the same time, Colbert wrote to Bishop Laval, an ally of the Jesuits, complimenting him, stating the colony would not have any life if not for his devotion to its welfare.

- He was to peaceably make a smooth transition from Canada being controlled by trading companies to government control. This was to be accomplished by convincing the population to take part in manufacturing and to be exporters, not importers of goods, by engaging in producing products off the land for themselves and to export the surpluses. Wheat had already been grown for consumption and export.¹⁴
- War with the Iroquois had to be successfully accomplished.
- The settlement of the colony and concentration of the population was to be at Québec, Montréal and Trois-Rivières.
- Up to this point, the colony was raising a few crops (mainly wheat and peas), and a few animals and gardening were primarily for their own use. Cloth, clothing, and shoes were shipped from France. The trading companies were interested in furs, not colonization. The king viewed the establishment of industries and attraction of tradesmen capable of producing the necessities of life as the greatest needs of New France.¹⁵
- There was a need to establish tithes to maintain the church.
- Shipbuilding yards were to be established near the forests of Québec.

8 Chapais, Thomas, *The Great Intendant: A Chronicle of Jean Talon in Canada 1665-1672*, pp. 5-6

9 Goulson, Cary F., *Seventeenth Century Canada: Source Studies*, p. 298.

10 Costain, Thomas B., *The White and Gold: The French Regime in Canada*, pp. 255-256.

11 Chapais, *op. cit.*, pp. 12-13.

12 Costain, *op. cit.*, pp. 254-255. and Parkman, Francis, *France and England in North America*, p. 1231.

13 Chapais, *op. cit.*, p. 8.

14 Douglas, James, "The Intendant Talon, Commercial Activity and Territorial Expansion," in *Old France in the New World*, pp. 384-385.

15 Nish, *op. cit.*, p. 53.

After receiving his instructions, Talon left Louis XIV and Colbert, and on 22 April 1665, he was in La Rochelle to arrange for the embarkation of 400 settlers, laborers, tradesmen, and supplies; about twelve young women asked to be given passage. They looked healthy and strong and they were taken along. He did not want to refuse any who were willing to go. He reviewed troops of the Carignan-Salières and reported to Colbert, the eight companies were seventy men over strength, well equipped and in good spirits. He learned all he could about the new country he was assigned. On 24 May 1665, everything was ready and he and Governor Courcelle, the troops, and passengers boarded the Saint Sebastien and left that day for Canada.¹⁶

Expansion and industrial development were foremost in his mind. Very early, he realized population growth was necessary to achieve these goals.

Carrying Out the Grand Plan

The two goals of Talon were to make the colonies more valuable to France by developing it economically and to increase territorial expansion throughout North America. Reorganization of the administration of New France was the starting point.

Reorganizing the Administration

In 1663, the king had created the *Conseil Souverain*, (Sovereign Council). The first task of Talon, upon arrival, was the reorganization of the administration. On 23 September 1665, the new Sovereign Council members were Tracy, Governor de Courcelle, Intendant Talon, Bishop Laval, Sieur Le Barrois, General Agent of the West India Company, and Sieurs de Villeray, de la Ferté, d'Auteuil, de Tilly and Damours, councillors in office previously. Jean Bourdon was the attorney-general and J.B. Peuvret was secretary of the council. Bishop Laval remained on the council. However, he lost the authority to appoint with the

governor, the other members of the council. As a result, his influence on the council lessened and he was in attendance less frequently. After the formality of readings and registering of credentials and *lettres patentes* were completed, the administration was officially inaugurated.¹⁷ At first, the *Conseil Souverain* performed the executive and legislative functions as well as judicial. In the eighteenth century, it was renamed the Conseil Supérieur (Superior Council) and was the only judicial court of justice for all of New France.

In 1664, the *Conseil Souverain* had established the *Coutume de Paris* (customary law of Paris). No other provincial law systems of France were used. In New France, *Coutume de Paris* was used for civil and criminal law. They would also use the *Coutume de Paris* system of weights and measure.¹⁸

The intendant presided over the meetings of the Sovereign Council. When a case came before the council, the attorney general would make a statement and give his opinion of the facts in the case. Then each councillor, beginning with the most recent member, would give his views and his verdict. After all were heard, the presiding officer would make a decision according to what he thought was the general or majority opinion. No motions were made or no votes taken. Appeals from the verdicts of the council could be taken to the *Conseil des parties* in France. It was expensive, but many did send appeals to Paris. Colbert, in the name of the king, made these decisions. If he felt the appeal was not worth it, it would be returned to the Sovereign Council as it was.¹⁹

In 1666, Talon presented to Tracy and Governor Courcelle, a number of rules or enactments. One set was concerned with administration of justice. He hoped to simplify the system by making it inexpensive, accessible to everyone, and speedy. He suggested having judges in each parish or seignury, who would decide at the first level, on all

¹⁶ Eccles, *op. cit.*, p. 24.

¹⁷ Chapais, *op. cit.*, pp. 16-17.

¹⁸ Trudel, Marcel, *Introduction to New France*, p. 62.

¹⁹ Eccles, *op. cit.*, p. 32.

civil cases involving 10 *livres* or less. Appeals went to a *lieutenant civil et criminel*, appointed by the West India Company, in the jurisdictions of Québec and Trois-Rivières. Sieur Chartier, who was appointed earlier by the West India Company, was confirmed as *lieutenant civil et criminel* on 10 January 1667. He had jurisdiction at the first level, of all civil and criminal cases in the Québec district, and appeals in judgments of the parish. In Montréal, the *lieutenant civil et criminel* was appointed by the Sulpicians, who were seigneurs of the island. The Sovereign Council was the last level of appeals. They made decisions on all cases which had been appealed. In 1667, there were seigneurial judges at the seigneuries of Beaupré, Beauport, Notre-Dame-des-Anges and Cap-de-la-Magdeleine. There would be four judges at Québec. A minimum of three of them would take appeals from the local parish judges.²⁰

Talon also hoped to establish a system of settling a case out of court. He called it the *amiable composition*. However, that did not occur until two hundred years later. In 1899, Québec passed a law which required conciliation or arbitration before proceedings for a lawsuit began.²¹

The Iroquois Problem

Prior to 1663, the Company of 100 Associates was responsible for the defense of the colony. They provided a small troop of soldiers which were not enough to protect the colony. The population defended themselves or depended on moveable troops being sent to locations under attack, leaving other areas vulnerable. In 1663, Montréal organized a militia. Six years later militias were required throughout the colony.

The first discussions in the *Conseil Souverain* were preparations against the Iroquois. When Tracy and his men arrived on 30 June 1665, they began plans

on the construction sites of three forts on the Richelieu River.²² A few days before, four companies of the Carignan-Salières arrived. On 23 July, these four companies of Carignan-Salières under command of Sieur de Chambly, were put to work on the construction of the first of the three forts: Fort Sorel (also known as Fort Richelieu), Fort Chambly (also known as Fort St-Louis) and Fort Sainte-Thérèse.²³ The rest of the Carignan-Salières arrived in August. By November the other two forts were completed. During the following year, 1666, two more forts were built: St. Jean a few miles from Fort Ste-Thérèse and Ste. Anne on an island at the head of Lake Champlain.²⁴ The forts were built along the Richelieu, the main route used by the Iroquois to invade the colony. They were also to be used as advance bases to attack Iroquois villages and discourage the English and Dutch from occupying the area. They also allowed groups of troops to explore the entrance to the Champlain Valley.²⁵

While the forts were being built, Talon was organizing the transporting of provisions, ammunition, tools, and supplies, to maintain the troops and further the work. He had over fifty boats traveling back and forth between Québec and the Richelieu. He took care of the incoming soldiers and laborers, who had contracted diseases or ailments crossing the ocean, making sure they were receiving proper nursing and medical attention. There were 130 seriously ill soldiers who were being cared for by the nuns at Hôtel-Dieu. There were not enough rooms to accommodate the ill. Mattresses were placed in the parish and nearby buildings. The clergy soon discovered a number of the officers and their men were Huguenots. Since the time of Richelieu, Huguenots had been forbidden to settle in the colony. Local officials and clergy feared the Huguenots would side with the English as they had done in the religious wars

20 Chapais, *op. cit.*, pp. 62-64.

21 *Ibid.*, p. 64.

22 The Richelieu was originally called *la rivière des Iroquois* because it was the most direct route from the Iroquois villages to the French colony.

23 The 1st was constructed at the mouth of the river under Captain de Sorel's direction; the 2nd fifty miles further up the river under Captain de Chambly; and the 3rd about nine miles further up, under Colonel de Salières. The first two were named after the officers in charge. The third was named after the *Sainte* because the fort was completed on the day dedicated to Ste-Thérèse.

24 Chapais, *op. cit.*, pp. 17-18.

25 Eccles, *op. cit.*, p. 25.

in France. The clergy scrambled to make conversions. By the end of September, twenty adopted the Catholic faith.²⁶

In December 1665, the Onondagas, signed a treaty on behalf of themselves and the Senecas and Oneidas. However, the Oneidas continued to be hostile as well as the Mohawks who conducted raids against French settlements. Courcelle decided to leave immediately to march against the Iroquois villages. They left on 9 January 1666. Twenty days later they left Fort Saint-Louis without waiting for assistance and scouts. It was a disaster. Men froze; the snow was deep. The soldiers did not know how to use snowshoes. They were lost and found themselves in New Netherlands. As they retreated, not only were they cold, but their supply of provisions never arrived. Soldiers died of exposure, hunger, and exhaustion. In spite of its failure, Courcelle made an impression on the Iroquois, Dutch and English. In March, again three of the five Iroquois nations were willing to sign a treaty. However, Tracy demanded all five nations agree to it. Instead, the Mohawks attacked a hunting party. Four Frenchmen were killed and three were taken prisoners. Sorel marched with 200 Frenchmen and 90 Indians, when they came across an Iroquois chief and three warriors, escorting their prisoners back to Québec. On 31 August, the French and Iroquois met again to make a peace agreement. Again it was a failure.²⁷

Talon, Tracy and Courcelle agreed that a large strike had to be made against the Mohawks or no peace would ever be made. On 14 September, 1300 men: 600 regular soldiers, 600 Canadians and 100 Indians: left Québec toward the Mohawk villages. Three hundred boats were launched to cross Lake Champlain. On 28 September, they were at Fort Ste. Anne. From there Courcelle left first with four hundred men. Tracy with the main body of the army left on 3 October. Captains Chambly and Berthier were to follow four days later with the rear guard. The crossing of lakes was no problem, but the portage between Lake Champlain and Lake

Saint-Sacrement was difficult and the march afterwards was worse: one hundred miles of forest, mountains, steep rocks, overflowing rivers, swamps, no roads, only footpaths with stumps, mud holes and entanglement of trees before they would come across the Iroquois villages. On 15 October they were nearing the Mohawk settlements. After a night's march they came across the first village. It was abandoned and so were the next two villages. At the fourth village, an Algonquin squaw told them there were two other villages. They pushed on. The fifth was undefended. The squaw guided them to the sixth town and Fort Andaraque. It was the most important stronghold of the Mohawks, with a triple palisade, 20 feet high and four bastions. The Iroquois were discouraged when they heard the beating of the drums and the appearance of the large number. They fled. The victory was complete. The next day the French were in the town of wooden houses which were well stocked with provisions, tools and utensils. A large amount of corn was stored. It was said there was enough food to feed the French for ten years. Outside the walls was a huge corn supply ready for harvest. Except for the provisions and grain which the French needed, everything was destroyed by fire: the fields, the provisions, the stored grain, the fort, the houses. Nothing but ashes remained. The French had shown their strength after twenty-five years of raids and attacks by the Iroquois. There now followed eighteen years of peace for New France.²⁸

Once peace was established, Tracy left New France on 28 August 1667. In 1668, the Carignan-Salières Regiment was withdrawn from New France. Talon invited the soldiers of the Carignan Salières and the four infantry companies to stay in the country. A small gratuity would be given to all who stayed and established themselves there. About 400 of its soldiers and officers remained and settled on the land or took up a trade. In 1669, six army captains each with a company of fifty men and twenty-four junior officers of the *Troupes de la Marine* arrived in Canada. They, along with the *Carignan-Salières who remained*, and the militia, were now the defense of the colony.²⁹

Article to be continued in next issue...

²⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 26.

²⁷ *Ibid.*, pp. 26-29.

²⁸ *Ibid.*, pp. 29-37.

²⁹ Verney, Jack, *The Good Regiment*, pp. 119-120.

look for work there. I believe that is what must have happened even though I have no proof.

At some point young **Pierre Achim** (my great grandfather) left Black Brook to go back to Napierville QC, where he was born on 8 Sep 1845. It was here he married **Marie Adeline Chicotte (Sicot)**, daughter of **Jean-Baptiste Chicotte** and Marie Robert in about 1866 in QC. *The record of this marriage in Québec Canada (or NY State) has not yet been found.* Marie was born on 23 Sep 1846 in St. Édouard, Napierville, QC.

Almost immediately after the marriage they return to Black Brook where Pierre finds employment. Here the family was a member of St. Mathew Parish. While living in Black Brook Peter became a Naturalized Citizen on 24 Oct 1876. The 1880 US census list Pierre and Adeline and their 6 children as living in Black Brook, Clinton County, NY. It also states that Pierre and Adeline were born in Canada but it lists all of the children as being born in the US. In fact, they had a total of 11 children and all were born in Black Brook. They were: **Elrick Joseph Archey Sr** (*my grandfather*) born on 22 Nov and christened on 16 Dec 1866 in Keeseville, Clinton County, NY; 2. **Peter D Archey**, born on 11 Sep 1868 and was christened on 18 Oct 1868 in Keeseville; 3. **Olezime Archey**, born on 28 July 1870 and apparently died before 1880; 4 **Adeline Archey**, born in 1874; 5. **Annie Archey**, born on 8 Feb 1875; 6. **Exilda Archey**, born on 23 Feb 1877; 7. **Rosela Archey**, born in Mar 1879; 8. **Emma D Archey**, born in 1883; 9. **Henry Edward Archey**, born on 6 May 1884; 10. **Marie Lleona Archey**, born on 5 Apr 1886; 11. **Joseph E Archey**, born on 14 July 1888

Black Brook, Clinton County, New York (Gazetteer and Business Directory, of Franklin and Clinton Counties, N. Y. For 1862-3. Compiled and Published By Hamilton Child, Ogdensburg, NY 1862.)

“Black Brook NY, named from its principal stream, was taken from Peru, March 29, 1839. It is the southwest corner of the County (Clinton). Its surface is rocky and mountainous, the highest peaks being 1,500 to 2,500 feet above the lake.

Among the mountains are several nearly level table lands, 200 to 300 feet above the general level. The forest trees are thinly scattered, and nearly the whole town is too rough and poor for cultivation. The Au Sable River forms a portion of the south boundary. The Saranac flows north-easterly across the northwest corner. Great and Little Black Brook; tributaries of the Au Sable, drain the central parts of the town. Among the mountains are several small lakes and ponds. The soil is cold, wet, and poorly calculated for agricultural pursuits. Extensive beds of iron ore are scattered through the town. The Palmer mine, two miles north of Au Sable Forks, yields from 16,000 to 20,000 tons annually. The Myers and Trombois mines are also largely worked. The people are principally engaged in the manufacture of iron, charcoal and lumber.

The Catholic portion of the population of Au Sable Forks was first served by priests from Plattsburgh and later Keeseville. The first Masses in Au Sable Forks and Keeseville were celebrated in 1840. In 1868, Holy Name parish was established independently from Keeseville and included Au Sable Forks, Jay, Upper Jay, Keene and Black Brook. In 1876 St Matthew's was built in Black Brook.”

The move to Western Massachusetts

Sometime after the birth of the youngest child the family left Black Brook N.Y. and moved to Hinsdale MA where Peter found work in Hinsdale's woolen mills. Daughter Leona died shortly after they moved there. Three of the children, Elrick, Peter and Annie were married there before 1895. Peter and Adeline made another move. The economic strength of the textile industry and the large French-Canadian population in Lowell MA drew Pierre and Adeline and all of their unmarried children to move there.

The 1899 Lowell MA City Directory shows Pierre Achin (notice the change back to the French family spelling) living at 127 Salem Street. In the 1900 US Census (taken on June 4, 1900), Pierre and most of his family were residing at 88 Ford Street (Ward 7) Lowell, Middlesex County, MA. The family in Lowell lived in the French Canadian

in France. The clergy scrambled to make conversions. By the end of September, twenty adopted the Catholic faith.²⁶

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26 *Ibid.*, p. 26.

27 *Ibid.*, pp. 26-29.

28 *Ibid.*, pp. 29-37.

29 Verney, Jack, *The Good Regiment*, pp. 119-120.

SEARCHING FOR ACHIM

(Achin) Part 2*

Pierre Dominateau Achim, aka Peter Archey,
and his Family

Robert A. Archey Sr. F-427

It appears that ACHIM is the preferred surname with spelling variations of Achain, Achen, Achim, Achin, Haschin and dit names of André, Baron, Boutellier, St. André. (Research Programme in Historical Demography PDRM) at the Université de Montréal

Searching for Achim/Achin focuses on my great grandfather, Peter Archey (Pierre Achim), and his French Canadian ancestors. Part 1 chronicled the search to find the ancestral origins of my great grandfather and verify his name Archey/Achin/Achim. It begins in Northern New York State in the mid 1800's and travels back and forth in time to French Catholic Québec, Canada and France (1615 AD). Part 1 includes my links to the Carignan-Salières Regiment and the Daughters of the King.

In this chapter (Part 2), I attempt to describe the Archey family as it grows and establishes its roots in Western Massachusetts in the 19th and 20th centuries.

Part 3 will cover the links of other families to the Achin's (Giroux, Caille, Sicot, and Séguin). It includes additional members of the Carignan-Salières Regiment and the Daughters of the King plus a link to Charlemagne.

Summary: *The following summary of the Archey family as it grows and establishes its roots in Western Massachusetts in the 19th and 20th centuries is based on the research included in this article and online.*

François Achim, his wife Marie and their young son Pierre immigrated to Clinton County NY from the Montréal area of Québec in 1846. It is assumed that François died before the 1850 US census because Marie left about that time with Pierre and

she shows up in the 1851 Canadian census in Huntingdon QC. Pierre, a farmer in Québec, married Adeline Chicotte in 1866 and moved back to Clinton County NY to seek work and a better life for his family. At that time workers were needed in the mining and timber industries near Au Sable Forks NY. The couple took up residence in Black Brook NY. The family grew and lived in there for over 20 years. When the mining industry declined in the late 1880's, they moved to Massachusetts to seek work in the textile industry.

They lived first in Hinsdale and then in Lowell finally moving back to Pittsfield in western MA where they were long time residents. It was interesting to note that in Pittsfield the more "American" name of Archey was used but in Lowell the family name reverted to the French Achim. Son Elrick moved into the Pontoosuc Woolen Mill's housing on Chatham Hill where he and wife Rosanna and their descendants formed the nucleus of the "Pontoosuc" Archeys and were mainly employed at the nearby Pontoosuc Woolen Manufacturing Company. Son Peter took up residence on Parker Street and his family formed the nucleus of the "Morningside" Archeys and many worked at the nearby General Electric Company.

In 1969, Annie Archey died at 94 years of age. She was the last remaining of Pierre's sons and daughters.

Some Details: Additional details can be found at

http://home.comcast.net/~bobarchey/site/?/page/Family_History/&PHPSESSID=93b27398ae192d15a1f6349cf19f74d8

Pierre Dominateau Achim's father François Xavier Achim (my 2nd great grandfather) was the son of Pierre Achim and Charlotte Barette. He was born on the 21st of July 1797 and was christened the next day at St. Constant in La Prairie, Québec, Canada (QC). François probably died before 1880 in QC as no note of him is made in any US Census or other documents. He was baptized at St-Constant on 22 July 1797 in Laprairie, QC. He apparently moved to Plattsburgh, Clinton, NY after 1833.

François married **Esther Dupuy**, on 3 Feb 1823 in Laprairie, QC. Esther was baptized at St Philippe-de-Laprairie on 3 Feb 1823 in Laprairie, QC. After her death he married **Marie Giroux**, daughter of **Antoine Giroux** and **Geneviève Laigue Dit Lanoue**, on 18 February 18, 1833 in St-Rémi, Napierville, QC. Marie was born about 1813 in Saint Jean-Sur-Richelieu, QC.

Children that I have found from this marriage were:

1. Mathilde Achim born after 1833
2. **Pierre Dominateau Achim (Achin)** born on 8 Sep 1845 in St. Édouard, Napierville, QC.

French Canadian Emigration to the United States (Extracts from "French Canadian Emigration to the United States - 1840-1930" by Claude Bélanger, Department of History, Marianapolis College)

"The fundamental underlying causes of French-Canadian emigration can be found in the unequal levels of industrial development, and thus of standards of living, between Québec and New England, or on a larger level, between Canada and the United States. The industrial gap, combined with structural problems which plagued Québec's agriculture during the 19th and the first half of the 20th century, created an economic climate where thousands of French Canadians were pushed to emigrate in order to earn a living. Thus, we can divide the causes of French-Canadian emigration into two categories: those that pushed French Canadians to emigrate and those that attracted emigrants to the United States or, more fundamentally, the causes which are internal and those which are external to Québec."

"The development of the railway stimulated emigration. As Eastern North America's railroad network became more complex and affordable, emigrating to the United States became simpler and cheaper. Indeed, while in 1840 a trip from Montréal to Vermont would have taken several arduous and expensive days in a cart, by the 1880's it would only be a question of a few dollars an hours."

"Thus, the emigration of French Canadians to the United States was internally caused by demographic pressures, rural poverty created by indebtedness and a host of other ills related to the climatic and geographical characteristics of the province, low productivity of the farms, the developing agricultural crisis, the lack of suitable regions of colonization, the insufficient level of industrial development to absorb the excess population and the low wages that inevitably attended such a catastrophic situation. Externally, the proximity of the New England factories that offered easy employment, good wages by Québec standards, and the cheap and easy access through the rail system fueled the migration."

"The railway also changed patterns of emigration. During the opening phases of the movement, roughly from the 1840's to the 1860's, emigrants tended to head for Northern NY State, Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine. They mostly sought work as farmhands, in lumber camps and in proto-industrial shops like the brickworks of Vermont. However, by the 1870's and 1880's, as industrialization progressed in New England and railway ties between Québec and the North Eastern United States became more solid, emigration patterns shifted from the States of Northern New England to the textile towns of MA, Rhode Island and, to a lesser extent, Connecticut."

ACHIM emigration from Québec

It has already been mentioned that François Achim (Hachim) and his second wife Marie Giroux moved to the vicinity of Plattsburg, Clinton County, NY in 1846. Marie left with young son Pierre in 1850 or early 51 because she is located living in Huntingdon Québec in the 1851 Canadian census. It might be assumed that François died and that is why she left but she might also have left temporarily because François went to Black Brook N.Y. to find employment and he sent her back to Québec while he searched for work and found suitable living quarters for them before he sent for her return. There are no records to prove this but I believe that this is entirely possible. There was another Francis Archey (wife Catherine) living in Black Brook and he may have convinced him to

look for work there. I believe that is what must have happened even though I have no proof.

At some point young **Pierre Achim** (my great grandfather) left Black Brook to go back to Napierville QC, where he was born on 8 Sep 1845. It was here he married **Marie Adeline Chicotte (Sicot)**, daughter of **Jean-Baptiste Chicotte** and Marie Robert in about 1866 in QC. *The record of this marriage in Québec Canada (or NY State) has not yet been found.* Marie was born on 23 Sep 1846 in St. Édouard, Napierville, QC.

Almost immediately after the marriage they return to Black Brook where Pierre finds employment. Here the family was a member of St. Mathew Parish. While living in Black Brook Peter became a Naturalized Citizen on 24 Oct 1876. The 1880 US census list Pierre and Adeline and their 6 children as living in Black Brook, Clinton County, NY. It also states that Pierre and Adeline were born in Canada but it lists all of the children as being born in the US. In fact, they had a total of 11 children and all were born in Black Brook. They were: **Elrick Joseph Archey Sr** (*my grandfather*) born on 22 Nov and christened on 16 Dec 1866 in Keeseville, Clinton County, NY; 2. **Peter D Archey**, born on 11 Sep 1868 and was christened on 18 Oct 1868 in Keeseville; 3. **Olezime Archey**, born on 28 July 1870 and apparently died before 1880; 4 **Adeline Archey**, born in 1874; 5. **Annie Archey**, born on 8 Feb 1875; 6. **Exilda Archey**, born on 23 Feb 1877; 7. **Rosela Archey**, born in Mar 1879; 8. **Emma D Archey**, born in 1883; 9. **Henry Edward Archey**, born on 6 May 1884; 10. **Marie Lleona Archey**, born on 5 Apr 1886; 11. **Joseph E Archey**, born on 14 July 1888

Black Brook, Clinton County, New York (Gazetteer and Business Directory, of Franklin and Clinton Counties, N. Y. For 1862-3. Compiled and Published By Hamilton Child, Ogdensburg, NY 1862.)

“Black Brook NY, named from its principal stream, was taken from Peru, March 29, 1839. It is the southwest corner of the County (Clinton). Its surface is rocky and mountainous, the highest peaks being 1,500 to 2,500 feet above the lake.

Among the mountains are several nearly level table lands, 200 to 300 feet above the general level. The forest trees are thinly scattered, and nearly the whole town is too rough and poor for cultivation. The Au Sable River forms a portion of the south boundary. The Saranac flows north-easterly across the northwest corner. Great and Little Black Brook; tributaries of the Au Sable, drain the central parts of the town. Among the mountains are several small lakes and ponds. The soil is cold, wet, and poorly calculated for agricultural pursuits. Extensive beds of iron ore are scattered through the town. The Palmer mine, two miles north of Au Sable Forks, yields from 16,000 to 20,000 tons annually. The Myers and Trombois mines are also largely worked. The people are principally engaged in the manufacture of iron, charcoal and lumber.

The Catholic portion of the population of Au Sable Forks was first served by priests from Plattsburgh and later Keeseville. The first Masses in Au Sable Forks and Keeseville were celebrated in 1840. In 1868, Holy Name parish was established independently from Keeseville and included Au Sable Forks, Jay, Upper Jay, Keene and Black Brook. In 1876 St Matthew’s was built in Black Brook.”

The move to Western Massachusetts

Sometime after the birth of the youngest child the family left Black Brook N.Y. and moved to Hinsdale MA where Peter found work in Hinsdale’s woolen mills. Daughter Leona died shortly after they moved there. Three of the children, Elrick, Peter and Annie were married there before 1895. Peter and Adeline made another move. The economic strength of the textile industry and the large French-Canadian population in Lowell MA drew Pierre and Adeline and all of their unmarried children to move there.

The 1899 Lowell MA City Directory shows Pierre Achin (notice the change back to the French family spelling) living at 127 Salem Street. In the 1900 US Census (taken on June 4, 1900), Pierre and most of his family were residing at 88 Ford Street (Ward 7) Lowell, Middlesex County, MA. The family in Lowell lived in the French Canadian

section and were all recorded with the surname of Achin and included: Pierre (54) – hosiery dyer; Adeline (53) - house; Adeline (27) – hosiery knitter; Exhilda (23) – seamstress; Rosanna (21) hosiery knitter; Emma (18) – at home; Henry (16) – cotton spinner, Joseph (11) school.

The married children, Elrick, Peter and Annie, did not go to Lowell with the rest of the family. They apparently moved and are listed in the 1900 US Census as living in Huntington, Hampshire County, MA. Included in the census are Elrick Archie (34) –day laborer and his wife Rosanna (30); Peter Archer (32) – day laborer and his wife Ida (26); Annie (25) recorded as the wife of Vetel Plankey – teamster.

Archey Family in Pittsfield Massachusetts

Pittsfield MA land records show that Peter (Pierre) Archey (of Lowell MA) purchased the property at 5 Hancock Road on July 28, 1900. Pierre and his daughter Emma are listed in the City Directory as living in the new family house on Hancock Road that he bought from James McNiece on July 28, 1900. Emma is listed as employed at the Pontoosuc Woolen Mills. The directory only listed those people that were employed but it is likely that Adeline and the younger members of the family also moved back from Lowell. Daughters Adeline, Exhilda and Rosanna, employed and over 21, may have remained in Lowell from 1901 – 1903. Elrick, Peter and Annie may have remained in Huntington.

By 1904 Exhilda, Rosanna and Henry had moved to Pittsfield from Lowell. Only daughter Adeline remains elsewhere. She would be over 30 years old at this time and may have married. I have not yet found any records of her whereabouts.

Elrick Sr. (38) and Rosanna (33) have moved to Pittsfield and Elrick is the 1st Archey to reside on Chatham Hill (mill housing). Peter (35) and Ida (29) may have remained in Huntington. Annie Archey (28) and her husband Vetel Plankey are in Pittsfield in the 1904 City Directory living at 21 Hurlbut Street. Pierre's son Henry is now working in the woolen mill and residing with him at 5

Hancock Road.

Son Peter (37) first appears in Pittsfield in 1907 (there was no directory for 1906 online) and was employed at the City of Pittsfield Pumping Station and is the 1st Archey to reside on Parker Street. By 1908, all of Pierre and Adeline's children except daughter Adeline were living in Pittsfield.

Over the next 20 years the Archey families grew in the Pontoosuc and Morningside areas of Pittsfield with some members moving to different residences within the city. Many of the family members worked at the woolen mills or at General Electric.

Annie Archey's husband Vetel Plankey died in 1926. In 1928 Annie was residing at 22 Maple Street and she died at 94 years of age. She was the last remaining of Pierre's sons and daughters.

Peter had left GE and was a manager at the Elmwood Realty Trust in Pittsfield and still resided at 103 Parker Street. Elrick's son Elrick Jr. had left the mill and was employed as a clerk at the Sweet Shop (Whitaker's Confectionary) where he probably learned to make ice cream. In 1927 he purchased the commercial property at 237 First Street and opened Al's Variety.

Pierre Achim died in 1929 at the age of 84. His wife Adeline had preceded him by 12 years in 1917 at the age of 71. The family home at 5 Hancock Road had been quit claim deeded to Exhilda and Emma in 1924 and they still lived there for some time. Exhilda died in 1943 at age 66 (residing at 5 Hancock Road). In 1944 Emma sold the property at 5 Hancock Road to Cabot Penney. She moved to 5 Calumet Street where she was living in 1950 and 1955 (Pittsfield City Directories). She was living at 754 Dickinson Avenue when she died at age 78.

A portion of the Pontoosuc Archey family was still on Chatham Hill through the 1950's and 60's. The Morningside Archey family stayed on or in the neighborhood of Parker Street. Elrick Archey Sr. moved to Turners Falls to live with his daughter Lillian Archey Sabato and died there in 1948 at the age of 81. Rosanna died at 86 in Turners Falls in 1956. Peter Archey died at 105 Parker Street in

1950 also at the age of 81.

Henry E. Archey died at age 53 in Montréal, Québec Canada in 1937. Joseph E. Archey was living in Longmeadow MA in 1930 at the age of 42 and his year of death is not known to me.

At the time of this writing in 2011 there are still many descendants of the Pontoosuc and Morningside Archeys in Pittsfield but as the years went by many have moved on to other cities and states. It is my hope that some of them will not only correct some of the assumptions and errors in this family history but also add to its richness by including their stories and passing it on to their descendants.

The Next Generation

Elrick Archey Sr. and Peter Archey and their large families

Elrick Joseph Archey Sr. was born on 22 Nov 1866 in Black Brook NY. He died on 19 Feb 1948 in Turners Falls, Franklin County, MA at age 81, and was buried in Pittsfield, Berkshire County, MA. He worked as a mill operative in 1895 in Hinsdale, MA. In 1900 he lived in Huntington, MA and between 1906 and 1945 he resided at 23 Chatham Hill in Pittsfield MA. His property in Pittsfield was valued at \$2,500 in 1930. Elrick retired and moved to Turners Falls, MA in 1944.

Elrick married **Rosanna Caille**, daughter of **Stanislaus Caille** and **Rose De Lima Roy**, on 18 Nov 1895 in Hinsdale MA. Rosanna was born in 1870 in QC, died in June 1956 in Turners Falls MA and was buried on 2 July 1956 in Pittsfield MA. She arrived in the US in 1893 or 1894 and worked as a mill operative in 1895 in Hinsdale MA. Children from the marriage of Elrick and Rosanna were all born in Pittsfield, MA and were:

1. **Elrick Joseph Archey Jr. (my father)**, born on 16 Jun 1905 and died on 11 Mar 1971 in Pittsfield at age 65.
2. **Lillian Mary Archey**, born on 9 Feb 1907 and died on 26 Nov 1995 in Turners Falls MA at age 88.

3. **Madeline Archey**, born on 21 Mar 1910 and died on 9 July 1993 in Pittsfield at age 83.
4. **Mary M Archey** born on 11 Sep 1908 and died on 17 Mar 1909 in Pittsfield.
5. **Joseph Gerard Archey** born on 25 Apr 1912 and died on 13 Dec 1975 in Pittsfield at age 63.
6. **Bernadette Theresa Archey** born on 18 Nov 1913 and died in there on 22 Jun 2000 at age 86.

Peter D Archey was born on 11 Sep 1868 in Black Brook. He died on 30 Aug 1950 in Pittsfield, Berkshire County, Massachusetts at age 81, and was buried there on 1 Sep 1950. He had a residence in 1900 in Huntington, Hampshire County, MA. He worked as a truck man in 1920 in Pittsfield MA. He worked as an electric insulator in 1910 in Pittsfield.

Peter married **Ida Louise Laramie**, daughter of **Oliver Laramie** and **Selind Desco**, on 5 Nov 1891 in Hinsdale, Berkshire County, MA. Ida was born on 30 Aug 1874 and died in 1906 in Pittsfield at age 32. She worked as a cloth burler in 1891 in Pittsfield.

The children from the marriage of Peter and Ida were:

1. **William Archey**, born on 18 Feb 1893 in Pittsfield.
2. **Ida Emma Archey**, born on 3 Oct 1894 in Huntington, Hampshire MA and died on 11 Nov 1964 in Pittsfield age 70.
3. **Joseph E Archey**, born on 15 Apr 1896 and baptized in Black Brook NY on 26 Apr 1896 and died in 1944 at age 47. He worked as a salesman in a tea store between 1910 and 1921 in Pittsfield MA. Joseph married Marguerite Burgess, a native of Connecticut.
4. **Henry Lawrence Archey**, born on 12 Oct 1898 in Pittsfield and died on 5 Mar 1986 in Pittsfield at age 87.
5. **Lottie Archey**, born in 1903 in Pittsfield and

died in Dec 1986 in Pittsfield at age 83. Lottie married Joseph Daniel Haggerty on 9 Apr 1923 in Pittsfield

6. **Louisa Harriet Archey**, born on 12 July 1904 in Pittsfield. She married John Henry Carr on 6 Aug 1923 in Pittsfield.

Peter next married **Celina Touchette**, daughter of **Thomas Touchette** and **Phoebe Poulin**, on 12 Feb 1907 in Pittsfield. Celina was born in 1877 in QC and died on 12 Feb 1930 at age 53.

The children from the marriage of Peter and Celina were all born in Pittsfield, MA and were:

1. **Irene Elsie Archey**, born on 23 Feb 1908 and died on 8 Oct 2005 in Staatsburg, Dutchess, NY at age 97. Irene married (unknown first name) Brond who was born about 1900.
2. **Francis Edward Archey**, born on 11 May 1909. He died on 6 Dec 1963 in Boston, Suffolk County, MA at age 54, and was buried on 9 Dec 1963. Francis married Lillian Bertrand in Pittsfield Ma on 4 Jun 1929.
3. **Jeanette Archey**, born on 30 Aug 1910 and died on 23 Sep 1911 at age 1.
4. **Edward Ernest Archey Sr.**, born on 10 Oct 1911. He died on 27 Dec 2004 at age 93.
5. **Richard Pierre Archey**, born on 6 Jan 1913 and died on 23 Nov 1914 at age 1.
6. **Rev. Eugene Clovis Archey**, born on 21 Apr 1914 and died on 20 Dec 2003 at age 89. He was ordained in Montréal, QC in 1940.
7. **Peter Archey Jr.**, born on 22 Apr 1916. He died on 22 Apr 1916 in Pittsfield.
8. **Mary Louise Archey**, born on 23 Aug 1919 and died on 18 Aug 2000 at age 80. Mary married Armand A Lefebvre.
9. **Rita Virginia Archey**, born on 18 Jan 1918 and died on 1 July 1996 in Dalton, Berkshire, MA, at age 78. Rita married John H. O'Laughlin.

10. **Hattie Louise Archey** was born about 1920.

Peter next married **Evaline M. Dery Lamy**, daughter of **Pierre Dery** and **Caroline Pichet** on 16 Feb 1931 in Pittsfield. Evaline was born in Québec Canada in 1878. There were no children from this marriage.

Article to be continued in next issue...

* Many thanks to Bill Kane of "La Société Des Filles du Roi et Soldats du Carignan, Inc." for his invaluable assistance in the editing of this document and the insights that I found in his excellent book "Journeys Taken, The Search for a Better Life, New France to New England, 1600-2000", Crowsnest Press, 2002



*Compagnies franches de la Marine
A Captain of one of the companies*

SOLDIERS WHO MARRIED WOMEN WHO WERE NOT FILLES DU ROI

We first published a list of Members of the Carignan-Salières Regiment who married Filles du Roi five years ago in Volume VIII, Issue 2. This list was updated and included on our website a few years ago. A new list has been made of the soldiers that married other than Filles du Roi. This along with the list of soldiers that never married, that follows this article, now completes the list of all the soldiers of the regiment and their wives.

Allard, Julien dit Labarre, m. Mercier, Marie, abt. 1675

Aly, Vincent dit LaRosée, m. Perrin, Marie Delphine, 04 Oct 1677

Audouin, François, dit Laverdure, m. Gibault, Suzanne, 10 Feb 1687

Babie, Jacques, de Ranville, m. Dandonneau, Jeanne, 01 June 1670-contract

Balard, Louis, dit La Tour, m. Mignerion, Marguerite, 14 Apr 1676

Banliac, François, dit La Montagne, m. Doyon, Marie-Madeleine, 27 Jan 1677- contract

Barrois, Antoine-Jean –Baptiste, m. Leber, Anne, 12 Jan 1672

Beaudoin, Antoine, dit Saint-Antoine, m. Dania, Marie-Anne, circa 1687

Beaune, Jean, dit LaFranchise, m. Bourgerie, Marie-Madeleine, 22 Aug 1667

Bécard, Pierre, de Grandville, m. Macard, Anne, 22 Oct 1668

Berté, Jacques, dit Champagne, m. ?, Charlotte, son Charles b. 14 Jun 1679 mother listed as Charlotte.

Bessière, Antoine, dit Francheville, m. Croteau, Jeanne, 26 Nov 1685

Bin, René, dit LaCroix, m. Baril, Jeanne, 21 Oct 1670

Blanchon, Étienne, dit La Rose, m. 1. Convent, Anne, 10 Sep 1666

2. Vidault, Anne, 30 Jun 1676

Boulanger, Pierre, dit Saint-Pierre, m. Godefroy, Marie-Renée, 16 May 1677

Boulin, Jean, dit Léveillé, m. Duverger, Françoise, 29 Jun 1671

Breton, Jean-Baptiste-Guillaume, dit l'Ardoise, m. 1. Granderie, Elisabeth, 9 Jan 1682

2. Vandet, Marie, 6 Feb 1702

Breton, René, dit Le Breton, m. Chavigny, Charlotte, 06 Nov 1668

Bricault, Jean (Jacques), dit La Marche, m. Chenier, Marie, 12 Nov 1674

Bureau, Louis, dit SansSoucy, m. Gauvin, Marie-Anne, 25 Jul 1685

Carion, Philippe, dit Dufresnoy, m. Desheures, Pétronille, 17 sep 1672

Carsi, François, dit LaViolette, m. Blet, Anne, 06 jun 1688- contract

Cartier, Joseph or François, dit LaRose, m. Celle-Duclos, Marguerite, 17 Sep 1674

Catelan, Jean, dit LeCatalan, m. Carreau, Jeanne, abt. 1675

Chamaillard, Jean-Vincent, dit LaFontaine, m. Renusson, Catherine, 23 Sep 1676

Charles, Etienne, dit LaJeunesse, m. Niel, Madeleine, 24 Oct 1667

Charron, Jean-Baptiste, dit LaFerrière, m. D'Anneville, Anne, 28 Nov. 1669

Châtenay, Jean, dit LaGuigne, m. Fafard. Jeanne, 30 May 1689

Chaudillon, Antoine, m. Boucher, Marie, 26 May 1672-contract

Chevalier, Etienne, m. 1. Provost, Anne Claude, 28 Oct 1678-contract,
2. Gautier, Jeanne, 17 Jun 1696

Cognac, Claude, dit LaJeunesse, m. Simon, Françoise, circa 1672

Coron, Jean, m. Lauzon, Michelle, 13 Oct 1670

Couillaud, Philibert, dit Rocquebrune, m. Laporte, Catherine, circa 1675

Courtois, Jean, m. Daniel, Catherine, circa 1670

Couturier, Gilles, dit LaBonté, m. 1. Tarragon, Anne-Elisabeth, 17 Mar 1676,
2. Morel, Jeanne, 9 Dec 1689

Darbois, Jean, dit LaFleur, m. Harbaud, Marie, circa 1676

Daujean, Jean, dit, LaNoce, m. Heron, Geneviève, 16 Sep 1674-contract

Delpé, Jean, dit Pariseau, m. Lorion, Renée, 19 Nov 1674

Denis, Joseph, dit LeVallon, m. Bauvais, Marguerite, 19 Dec 72

Dextra, Pierre, dit LaVigne, m. Gazaille, Jeanne, 18 Dec 1685-contract

Diel, Charles, dit LePetit Breton, m. Picard, Marie-Anne, 31 Aug 1676

Dormet, Antoine (François), dit LaLande, m. Théodore, Marie-Barbe, 01 Dec 1674

Dufault, Gilles, dit LeBreton, m. Siméon, Françoise, 26 Jul 1678

Dugué, Sidrac-Michel, de Boisbriand, m. Marie Moyen, 07 Nov 1667

Dupas, Pierre, dit du Braché, m. Denis, Marguerite, 07 Nov 1677

Dupré, Antoine, dit Rochefort, m. Valiquet, Elisabeth, 28 Apr 1681

Dupré, Antoine, dit LaBonté. m. Guérin, Marie-Jeanne, 13 Jul 1667

Dupuis, Paul, de Lisloye, m. Couillard, Jeanne, 22 Oct 1668

Forestier, Antoine, m. Cavelier, Marie-Madeleine, 25 Nov 1670

Fortin, Louis, dit LaGrandeur, m. Godin, Catherine, 21 Nov 1672

Gauthier, Germain, dit Saint-Germain, m. Beauchamp, Jeanne, 19 Jul 1677

Gauthier, Philippe, de Comporté, m. Bazire, Marie, 22 Nov 1672

Gauthier, René, de Varennes, m. Boucher, Marie, 26 Sep 1667

Gerlaise, Jean-Jacques, dit Saint-Amand, m. Trudel, Jeanne, 12 Sep 1667

Germaneau, Joachim, m. Couc, Elisabeth, 30 Apr 1684

Gervais, Mathieu, dit LeParisien, m. Picard, Michelle, 31 Aug 1676

Gourdon, Jean-Baptiste, dit LaChasse, m. Perrin, Michelle, 24 Nov 1676

Guillemot, Olivier, dit LeBreton, m. Cochon, Jeanne, 18 Nov 1680

Guitault, Jacques, dit JoliCoeur, m. Rebours, Marguerite, 14 Jun 1666

Handegrave, Pierre, dit Champagne, m. Guertin, Marie, 26 Nov 1675

Hudon, Pierre, dit Beaulieu, m. Gobeil, Marie, 13 Jul 1676

Huguet, René, dit Le Tambour, m. Perrin, Barbe, 16 Oct 1680

Jarret, André, de Beauregard, m. Anthiaume, Marguerite, 12 Jan 1676

Jarret, François, de Verchères, m. Perrault, Marie, 17 Sep 1669

Joachim, Bernard, dit LaVerdure, m. Pépin, Marguerite, 14 Nov 1679

Joncas, Pierre, dit LaPierre, m. Boulay, Jacqueline, 08 Jun 1672

Julien, Jacques, dit LeDragon, m. Labrecque, Anne, 10 Aug 1675

Labbé, Pierre, dit LaCroix, m. 1. Besnard, Catherine, 31 Jul 1672,
 2. Meunier, Marguerite, 10 Apr 1674

Lafresnaye, Antoine, de Brucy, m. Picoté, Hélène, 23 Aug 1676

Lamoureux, Pierre, dit Saint-Germain, m. 1. Picarouiche, Marie, before 1672,
 2. Lescel, Barbe, 05 Apr 1685

Lariou, Jean, dit LaFontaine, m. Mongeau, Catherine, 06 Nov 1673-contract

LaMarche, Jean, dit La Marche, m. Legendre, Marie, 03 Nov 1669-contract

LaTouche, Julien, m. Bertault, Elisabeth, 12 Aug 1671

LaTouche, Roger, m. Gareau, Marie, 15 Jan 1680

Lauzé, Jean, dit Matha, m. Jalais, Marie, 26 Aug 1669

Lemerle, René, dit Merle, m. Salois, Antoinette, 02 Jun 1683
 Magdeleine, Vivier, dit LaDouceur, m. Godin, Marie, 21 Nov 1672
 Maillot, René, dit LaViolette, m. Chapacou, Marie, 28 Oct 1671
 Margane, Séraphin, de Lavaltrie, m. Bissot, Louise, 12 Aug 1668
 Marie, Louis, dit Sainte-Marie, m. Goard, Mathurine, 31 May 1667
 Martinet, Jean, de Fonblanche, m. Prudhomme, Marguerite, 14 Jul 1670
 Merlot, André, dit LaRamée. m. Roy, Marie, 21 Nov 1678
 Meunier, Pierre, LaPierre, m. Richaume, Barbe, 13 Oct 1675
 Moison, Nicolas, dit LeParisien, m. Vallée, Jeanne, before 1672
 Montarras, Pierre, dit Marmande, m. David, Marguerite, 08 Dec 1674
 Moreau, Jean, dit Jolicoeur, m. Guillet, Anne, 26 Jun 1667-contract
 Morel, Oliver, dit LaDurantaye, m. Duquet, Françoise, 14 Sep 1670
 Mouet, Pierre, de Moras, m. Toupin, Marie, 08 Apr 1668
 Niort, Louis, de LaNoraye, m. Sevestre, Madeleine, 22 Feb 1672
 Pagési, Jean, dit Saint-Amant, m. Degladu, Catherine, 14 Feb 1684
 Paquet, Issac or Etienne, dit LaVallée, m. Meunier, Elisabeth, 30 Jun 1670
 Passard, Jacques, dit LaBretonnière, m. Lemaître, Marie, 22 Jan 1679-contract
 Pastorel, Claude, dit LaFranchise, m. Leclerc, Marie, abt. 1676
 Pâtissier, Jean-Baptiste or Pierre, dit Saint-Amand, m. Giguère, Marie, 10 Jan 1678
 Payet, Pierre, dit Saint-Amour, Le Bonhomme, m. Tessier, Louise, 23 Nov. 1671
 Pécaudy, Antoine, de Contrecoeur, m. Denis, Barbe, 09 Sep 1667
 Petit, Joseph, dit Bruneau, m. Chesnay, Marie, 16 Sep 1675
 Pillereau, Jacques, dit L'Isle d'Or, m. Noreau, Florentine, abt 1677
 Pollet, François, de La Combe-Pocatière, m. Juchereau, M. Anne, 29 Nov 1669
 Poitiers, Philippe, dit LaFontaine, m. Vignaute, Jeanne, 16 Oct 1679
 Poupard, René, dit LaFleur, m. Gendron, Marie, 06 Apr 1679
 Pouveu, Noël, dit LaFortune, m. Chalut, Catherine, 27 Nov 1673
 Prévost, Eustache, dit LaFleur, m. Guertin, M. Elisabeth, 13 Nov 1673
 Provost, François, m. Macard, Geneviève, 01 Aug 1679

Régeas, Jean, dit LaPrade, m. Jamin, Marie Madeleine, 25 Nov 1683

Renaud, Mathurin, dit Boisjoli, m. Guillot, Louise, 07 Nov 1672

Richard, Guillaume, dit LaFleur, m. Tessier, Agnès, 26 Nov 1675

Richer, Pierre, dit LaFlèche, m. Brassard, Dorothée, 05 Oct 1671

Robert, Charles, dit Deslauriers, m. Leber, Marie, 09 Jan 1681

Robert, Louis, dit LaFontaine, m. Bourgery, Marie, 25 Nov 1666

Rousseau, Antoine, dit LaBonté, m. Roanes, Marie Barbe, abt. 1676

Saurel (de), Pierre, m. Legardeur, Catherine, 10 Oct 1668

Sauvageau, René, dit Maisonneuve, m. Hubou, Anne, abt 1678

Sauviot, Jean, dit LaVergne, m. Guertin, Marie, 16 Nov 1679

Tarieu, Thomas-Xavier, de Lanaudière et de LaPérade, m. Denis, Marguerite, 16 Oct 1672

Tellier, Jean, dit LaFortune, m. Gratiot, Marie, 28 Apr 1677

Têtu, Jacques, dit LaRivière, m. Beauvais, Marguerite, 09 Oct 1675

Tresny, Léonard, dit LaVerdure, m. 1. Richer, Jeanne, 22 Oct 1668,
 2. Duhault, Marie-Anne, 05 Mar 1685

Trouillard, Pierre, dit LaForest, m. Bidon-Jobidon, Marie, 11 Feb 1672

Vanet, Charles, dit LeParisien, m.1. Magnan, Catherine, 1674
 2. Fille du Roi, Dusson, Marguerite, abt. 1694

Verrier, Pierre, dit LaSolaye, m. Gadois, Roberta, 21 Jan 1673

Villeneuve, Mathurin, m. Lemarché, Marguerite, 26 Nov 1669



CARIGNAN REGIMENT SOLDIERS AND OFFICERS WHO SETTLED IN CANADA BUT NEVER MARRIED

The last issue of the journal published a list of Soldiers who never married. While researching those soldiers that married women who were not fille du roi many more soldiers that never married were found. Please replace that list with this new revised list.

Bill Kane F365

Although these men never married in Canada and therefore none of us can claim them as ancestors, they should be honored for their service in the Regiment.

Arnaud, François, dit DesMachis, soldier-Loubias

Audouin, Pierre, dit SanSoucy, died 26 Aug. 1670

Batachon, Léonard, dit La Lande, soldier-Saint Onge, witness on 4 records 1675-82

Beaumont, Jean, dit Piquefeu, soldier-Froment, worker at Hotel Dieu, Quebec

Barbotin, Nicolas dit La Touche, soldier-Grandfontaine, confirmed 1669

Belair, François, soldier-La Fredière, d. 8 Dec. 1688, Ste Famille, I.O.

Beland, Laurent or Rolin, dit LaRivière, soldier-Monteil, d. 9 Dec. 1688

Berthé (de), Gabriel, dit de La Jobardière, cadet-unknown

Berthelin, Antoine, dit Chatellereau, soldier-Dugué d. 9 Aug. 1670, drowned

Berthier, Issac, Alexandre, de Bellechasse, captain-Berthier

Béthune, Antoine, dit La Teille, soldier-Saurel

Boucher, Bernard, deRoque, ensign-Chambly

Bouteau, Pierre, dit LaRamée, soldier-Salières, habitant-1681 census

Boutron, François, LeMajor, Brusquet, soldier-La Fredière

Chambly (de), Jacques, Captain-Chambly, witness to many records before 1674.

Clemenceau, Etienne, dit LaChesnaye, soldier-Sorel, witness at births 1677-83

Combette, Antoine, dit Desjardins, soldier-Des Portes, d. Montreal, 2 Mar. 1676

Danville, Michel, dit Desmoulins, soldier-Saint-Ours, d. 12 Nov 1702 at age 80

Dauvernier, Louis, dit L'Orange, soldier-Froment

Deguire, Sicaire, La Pairie, soldier-Contrecoeur

Denison, François, soldier, Salières, on two records as witness at baptisms 1672 – 4

Dominique, Jean, soldier- Saurel, witness at 2 baptisms in Sorel 1677 and 80

Dugey, Charles, ensign-La Fouille, returned to France 1675

Dupuis, Pierre, dit LaMontagne, soldier-Petit, convicted of sedition 1671

Faguret, Jean, dit PetitBois, soldier-La Varenne

Flotard, unknown, dit de Lescure, lieutenant-unknown, Witnessed 7 baptisms, 3 marriages in Montreal in 1669-70, probably returned to France after August 1670

Frappier, Sieur de Beauregard, Valentin, lieutenant-Chambly, confirmed 20 May 1668, served as representative of Intendant Talon, witnessed 4 records 1670 –72.

Gauthier, Jacques, dit l'Orange, soldier-La Fouille, witness at m. of fellow soldier 1678

Genin, Gilbert, dit LaMontagne, soldier-La Varenne

Grimault, René, soldier-Monteil, 1667 census, confirmed 1676, d. 28 June 1679

Guillemain, Gilbert, dit DuVillars, surgeon, S. Ours

Guyon, Paul, dit LaTremblade, soldier, La Fouille

Hardouin, Jean, soldier-unknown, confirmed 21 Sept. 1665, 1681 census list him as an habitant in Cap-de-la-Madeleine

Horieux, René,LaFleur, soldier-La Fredière, d. 30 March 1693

Jean, Louis, LaFontaine, soldier-Saint-Ours, c. 1678 Sorel, 1681 census living alone

Labbadie, Jacques, sergeant-Loubias, sgt. of garrison at Trois Rivières

Lafond, Jean, Lafontaine, sergeant-Dugué, confirmed 21 Sep. 1665, d. 01 June 1711 at Boucherville

Lafond, Jean (Roland ou Laurent?), sieur de Lafontaine, lieutenant-Monteil

Lafontaine, Jacques, soldier-La Noraye, 1681 census-living alone

Laforge,Maximin, dit LaForge, soldier-Contrecoeur

LaFrenaye, Henri, des Clays, officer-unknown

Letar, Andre, soldier-unknown, confirmed 21 Sept. 1665, worked for Sulpician fathers in Montreal, d. Montreal, 9 Aug. 1678.

Loubias, Hilaire, de Broisle, captain-Loubias, left for France in 1668 but returned to Canada in 1670 until 1673 when he returned to France 1673

Luton, Gilles, dit Bon Courage, soldier-Petit, d. 1723 Montreal

Marigny, André, dit Léveille, soldier-Saint-Ours, d. 1703 Vercheres

Martre, Bertrand, dit Laforest, soldier-Dugué, confirmed 21 Sept. 1665, shows up on several records as witness including one in 1688.

Maurel, Paul, de Ste-Hélène, ensign-Lamotte, d. 6 Feb. 1677 Quebec

Ménard, Gilles, soldier-Saint-Ours, listed as servant to Jesuits in 1667 and 1681 censuses, d. 2 April 1690

Mercier, Bernard, dit LaFontaine, soldier-La Tour, d. Lachine, 10 Aug. 1703

Millouin, Charles, soldier-La Noraye,

Morin, Pierre, soldier-La Noraye, worked at “La Présentation” a large domain owned by the Récollet Fathers at Lachine.

Moyé, Nicolas, dit Grancé, soldier-Saurel, d. in Sorel 9 Sept. 1713, occupation is listed as ancien soldat de carignan

Petit, Louis, captain-Petit, ordained a priest on 21 Dec. 1670 and after serving in province of Quebec was sent to Acadia to be pastor at Port Royal.

Place, Etienne, dit LaFortune, soldier-La Foulle

Poignet, François, BeauRegard, soldier-Contrecoeur, Montreal in 1681 census

Poirot, Pierre, dit LaVerdure, soldier-La Tour

Poupard, Luc (Lucas), dit LaFortune, soldier-Saint-Ours

Quentin, Pierre, dit Pierrot, soldier-Froment, habitant in Batiscan-1681 census, d.2 April 1699

Randin, Hugues, ensign-Saurel, d. 13 Feb. 1677 Quebec

Rousseau, Joseph, dit LaRhétorique, soldier-Maximy

Roussel, Jean, dit LaRousselière, soldier-La Fredière

Roussel, Jean, LaTulippe, soldier-La Colonelle, d. 25 August 1699

Roy, Claude, dit Jolicoeur, soldier-Saint-Ours, c. 21 Sep 1665, worked for Recollect Fathers

Roy, Jean, dit Petit-Jean, soldier-Salières

Salain, Aimé, dit LaCave, soldier-Contrecoeur, witness m. 1672, d. hit by lightning- 07 Aug 1699-

Sauchet, Pierre, dit La Rigueur, soldier-Loubias, d. 18 July 1717

Sicard, Louis, dit LaCroix, soldier-La Foulle

Suève (de), Edmond, lieutenant-Saint-Ours, d. La Perade 3 March 1707

Vesin, Bernard, dit Beausoleil, soldier-Salières,

Villoin, Pierre, dit Lespérance, soldier-Saurel, witness at 2 b. records – 1675-6

Villefroy, Didier, soldier-La Foulle, habitant in 1681 census

Vincent, Jean, soldier-Monteil, confirmed 8 April 1670, contract of marriage on 31 Aug 1670 w/ Anne Riviere but they never married

Vinçonneau, Jean, dit LaForest, soldier-La Foulle, 1681-habitant in Becancour

QUERIES AND ANSWERS

Query:

I am a descendant of Jean Arcouet (8 generations). Is there any more information on this soldier. Am interested in finding where Jean lived in Brittany (I believe) and his ancestors there. Can you refer me to websites, or more information on this soldier?

Pauline Baldwin

Reply:

Jean Arcouet dit LaJeunesse came from Marennes, Parish of St. Pierre, Province of Saintonge, France. (not Brittany) His parents were, Pierre and Elisabeth Martin. I went on the PRDH site at Univ. of Montreal, and found forty records for your ancestor. I did look at the sites that looked the most promising for information on Jean. Here is what I found. The first record for him in New France is on 19 Sept. 1665 when he abjured the protestant faith of Calvin in the church of the hospital of Québec. On 16 Nov. 1671 he married Elisabeth Pepin in Trois-Rivières. Her parents were Guillaume and Jeanne Mechin, residents of Trois-Rivières. In the 1681 census they are living in Chaplain. He is listed as 35 yrs. old and a habitant and Elisabeth is listed as 23 yrs. old which indicates that she was only 13 when they married. Two children, Madeleine age 5 and Elisabeth age 3 are also listed in this census.

Over the next 16 years it appears that 9 more children were born to the couple including one named Jean-Baptiste in 1684. This child died in 1702 at the age of 18.

Unfortunately Jean's wife Elisabeth died in childbirth on 31 Dec. 1697. If you want to do more research on Elisabeth Pepin be careful as there were two Elisabeth Pepins about the same age. Only the records for the Elisabeth Pepin in Trois Rivières and Champlain refer to her.

There was a connection to Brittany, their child Louise, age 15, married Jean Georget Chateaubriand, age 35, on 26 Jan. 1699. He came from the diocese of Rennes, Brittany.

Jean Arcouet married a 2nd time on 18 July 1701 in Batiscan to Etiennette Pirois. He died at age 80, on 7 August 1727 and was buried in Champlain two days later.

I hope this helps.

Bill Kane

Query:

I am researching a (10th Generation) ancestor. Joseph Petit dit Bruneau, and I was hoping you might be willing to share some information with me. On your published list of Carignan-Salières Regiment members who settled in Canada, you list Joseph Petit as a member of the Loubias Company. This certainly agrees with all the information I have been able to find to date but I would appreciate it if you could let me know the source of your data.

The reason for the request is that there is some doubt as to when Joseph Petit came to Canada. It would appear that the Loubias Company – of which he was a member – came to Canada twice. The first was in 1665 and the second was in 1670 as one of the 5 re-enforcements. Jetté has Joseph Petit being confirmed in Québec in Aug 1670 which implies that he had come with the initial wave but that is not certain. It is hoped that identifying your sources could at least be another indicator.

Thanks,

Roger Swan

Answer:

Captain Arnault de Loubias did indeed come to Canada twice with a company of soldiers. He came first, in 1665, with a group of 50 soldiers of the Carignan Regiment. One report has him returning to France, at Tracey's request with him, in late August 1667. It was decided by Colbert and the king that 5 companies would be sent over to Canada to replace the Carignan members that were still active there. Talon was tasked with fulfilling this order. In a letter to Colbert, Talon who was in France at the time, wrote that Loubias had accepted

the offer to Captain one of these companies and return to Canada with them. This happened in the summer of 1669. This second group, however, were not considered members of the Carignan Regiment even though Loubias was their captain. If only Talon had included the soldiers of the Carignan Regiment in his 1666 census we would have a pretty clear picture of who was or was not a member of the regiment. Unfortunately, he decided not to include them as many would be returning to France. There was never a detailed list of the members of any of the companies including the Loubias Company. Therefore we have to use subjective and secondary evidence to determine their membership in the Regiment.

We do believe that Joseph Petit dit Bruneau was in the original Loubias Company of the Carignan Regiment based on the information we have. Marcel Trudel lists him as a "sergent" in the Loubias Company. We have him listed as a member of the Carignan Regiment that arrived in Québec in 1665.

Bill Kane

Query:

I have traced my forebears to this soldier, François Séguin dit Laderoute. Another publication suggests that his name was not found in the records of this company when it arrived in Québec and it is only by deduction that we can say he was from the Carignan regiment. Yet you have him on your confirmed roll.

It is documented that he enlisted as a soldier in the Carignan Regiment, Company of Captain Delamongue in Dec 1664 at Marsal – Alsace-Lorraine. Delamongue ceded his command to his ensign, Pierre de Saint-Ours when the company received orders to go to Canada. After arriving in Québec, Saint-Ours and his company spent the winter at Sorel. I have only seen secondary sources for this information.

Answer:

Please read the answer to the question above on the Loubias Company. The same is true of the Saint-

Ours Company and any of the other companies of the Regiment. When the ships arrived at Québec the only facts we know are that Captain (name) arrived with his company on such and such a ship and the date of arrival. No list of the individual soldiers is available for any of the companies of the regiment. Historians and genealogist must depend on secondary sources to confirm any of the soldiers. That is why we have so many names on our unconfirmed list. Those names might well have been soldiers but so far we haven't found enough evidence to move them onto the confirmed list. Peter Gagné who was the principal author of our list had this to say about the possible members of the regiment "The records on these men are fragmentary, sometimes contradictory, sometimes inaccurate and often missing. To make a remotely accurate assessment of whether a man was or was not a soldier in the Carignan regiment takes the comparison of several sources and sometimes even comparing several men to establish the correct name with the dit name, to determine if the man was or was not a soldier and then if he did or did not settle." His book KING'S DAUGHTERS AND FOUNDING MOTHERS has a short biography on François' fille du roi wife, Jeanne Petit, page 451, vol 2. Here you can find information on François Séguin, which was used to place him as a soldier in the Saint-Ours Company.

Bill Kane



VOLUNTEERS NEEDED

Do you realize that our organization is run and staffed by volunteers? We do not have one paid staff member. Some of you may think we have offices in Virginia because that is where our P.O. Box is. That however is, just that, a P.O. Box that our treasurer checks weekly for incoming mail. All of the work of the organization is done from the homes of our officers and committee members which are scattered from Hawaii, to Arizona, North Carolina, Virginia, Ontario, Québec and

Massachusetts. Some of our directors have never met each other. All of our work is accomplished by e-mail and once in a while by phone. What a way to run an organization you might say, but so far we have got it done.

But we can't do it without you. Do you have a talent for writing or editing? We are always looking for articles for the journal. If you think you might have a story that would be of interest to our readers please submit it. If you have a photo that you think would be of interest for publication in the journal, submit that.

Would you like a leadership role? If so consider running for office or for committee work. We sometimes need volunteers to send notices to members or prospective members. If you have great computer or artistic skills you might help with the web site or be interested in being on the journal staff. Are you an attorney or accountant that could help with legal or tax issues?

If you enjoy genealogy and history and want to really know more about your ancestors join us by contacting the Société by e-mail or letter at info@fillesduroi.org or at our P.O. Box 220144, Chantilly, VA 20153-6144.



Helene DeGagne Slaughter

One of our members, Helene DeGagne Slaughter, passed on September 5, 2011. She was born in Dracut, MA on March 24, 1938, a daughter of the late Ernest and Viola Fontaine DeGagne. Helene was an Antique Dealer and proprietress of The Parlour in Strasburg VA and the Crafty Fox in Front Royal VA. She enjoyed wintering in Florida, buying and selling costume and antique jewelry, and reading. Most of all, she enjoyed spending time with her family. Her grandchildren often referred to her as "Cyber Memere" because of the time she spent on the computer.

Helene was very proud of her French-Canadian ancestry and that she had soldats du Régiment Carignan and filles du roi among her many ancestors. Louis Bolduc and Elisabeth Hubert are good examples. They are unique because Louis was a soldat with the Compagnie Grandfontaine of the Régiment Carignan and Elisabeth was a fille du roi. The lineage is listed below.

Direct Lineage from Louis Bolduc and Elisabeth Hubert to Helene Marie DeGagne Slaughter

1. Louis Bolduc (soldat, compagnie Grandfontaine, Régiment Carignan), b. Abt. 1648, d. Abt. 1700, m. 20-Aug-1668 Notre-Dame de Québec, Elisabeth Hubert (fille du roi), b. Abt. 1651, d. Bef. 7-Nov-1701

2. René Bolduc, b. 28 Feb 1674, d. 29 Mar 1720, m. Abt. 1700, (marriage contract signed 8 Feb 1700 by Notary Barbel, in St-Joachim) Marie-Anne Gravel

3. Jean-Germain Bolduc, b. 1703, d. 29 Dec 1760, m. Abt. 1725 (marriage contract signed 8 Oct 1725, Notary Barbel, in St-Joachim) Marie-Anne Fillion, b. 1700, d. 29 Dec 1760

4. Joseph Bolduc, b. 1750, d. 12 Jun 1806, m. 8 Nov 1763 Baie-Saint-Paul, Emérance Bouchard, b. 29 Aug 1744, d. 21 Feb 1811

5. Jean-Baptiste Bolduc, m. 31 Aug 1802, Baie-Saint-Paul, Emérencienne Gamache

6. Hyppolite Bolduc, m. 27 Feb 1843, St-François, La-Petite-Rivière, Séraphine Simard

7. Théodule Bolduc, m. 25 Nov 1872 Saint-Fulgence, Emérentienne Bolduc

8. Célestine Bolduc, b. 1870, m. 21 Apr 1890, Ste-Brigide-de-Montréal, Idola Desgagnés

9. Ernest Leonid DeGagné, b. 17 Oct 1910, m. 7 Jan 1937, Lowell MA, Therese Viola Fontaine Belanger, d. Dec 1992

10. Helene Marie DeGagne, b. 24 Mar 1938, Dracut MA, d. 5 Sep 2011, Winchester VA

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 (with updates from the last list):

F=Full member (verified lineage)

P=Pending Full membership (application in review process)

A=Associate Member

F505 McCain, Judy C.	WA
F506 Johnson, Paula Bouchard.	VT
F507 LaRoche, Jr., Joseph A.	CA
A508 Desormier, William L.	NV
A509 Burakowski, Caroline	NY
F510 Lemoine, Carole Anne	TX
A511 Simon, Mary	KY
A512 McClain, Theresa	CA
P513 Procop, Gary	OH
P514 Cobos, Nancy B.	MA
F515 Desormier, Gabrielle	NV
P516 Favreau, Donald R. B.	AZ
F517 Content, Marc	ON
F518 Ranieri, Victor	CA
F519 Content, Danielle	ON
F520 Lane, Barbara J.	CA
A521 L'Heureux, Gene	AZ
F522 King, Richard M.	NV
F523 Stewart, June	CT
F524 Riske, Kiara D.	NV
F525 Riske, Kylie	NV
F526 Fairhurst, Alice	CA
F527 Desormier, Liam G.	NV
F528 Desormier, Nikolaus B.	NV
F529 Verret, Paul A.	MN

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