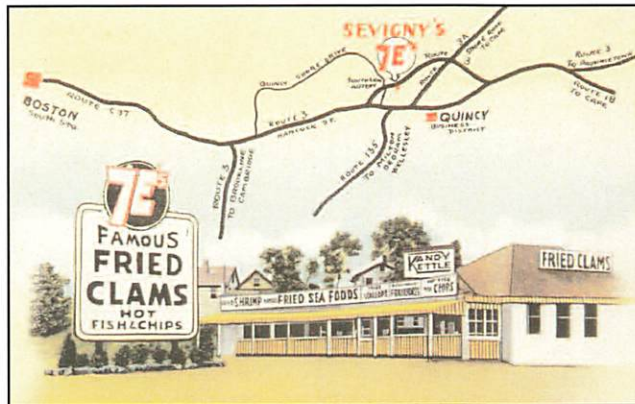


# SENT BY THE KING

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



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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 XV, Issue I Spring 2012

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**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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### On the Cover...

Sevigny's THIN RIBBON CANDY and  
Postcard of 7E's Clam Stand (postmarked 1941)

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## *President's Message*

Dear members and friends,

Welcome, bienvenue, to another year of beautiful journals and great research and discoveries in genealogy. I am excited and honored to begin my term as president of our Société. As I reflect on this year's recent International Women's Day, I remember how our group was formed in 1994, also with women in mind, since traditional genealogy honored male ancestors. With that realization came the added fact that many of our Filles du Roi ancestors had married soldiers of a special regiment, that of the Carignan-Salières. And so it was decided to honor these brave men as well.

Dave Toupin, our outgoing president and founding member of this society, deserves an enormous thank you from all of us for guiding the group so ably and for helping us all to feel really proud of our ancestors from Nouvelle-France. He has made it easy for all of the volunteer directors to work together despite several of us having never met one another. His shoes will be impossible to fill. Luckily for us, Dave will continue to serve as a director of the Société. He has assured me that I will be able to rely on his wise counsel during my term.

This group continues to flourish, thanks in great part to the work done by our volunteer directors. If you glance at the inside cover of your journal, you can read the names of these members who help you enjoy your membership in this Société. Their membership number helps you guess how long they've been a member of the group. Other very important contributors are those of you who send in articles for our journal *Sent by the King*. Like me, you have surely enjoyed reading some of the stories, seeing the photos, and admiring someone's lineage. Our vice-president Bill Kane is always looking for your contributions. Don't be shy. If you have a story to tell, or would like to take us along on a trip you enjoyed, or a recipe you inherited from your ancestor, please think of us. We look forward to opening our mailbox and reading all about you. In the meantime, may I tell those of you who have been in our journals over the years, how much we appreciate your contributions. A big "merci" to all of you. You may also be among those who have more to tell us. I'm sure Bill would love to hear from you again.

I look forward to hearing from members, especially if you have any suggestions with regards to our website and journal or would like to volunteer as directors in the future.

Happy family discoveries,

*Jeannine Sills*

# The Sévigny Candyman

Randall J. Souviney

When I was growing up in Maine, every Christmas my mother would bring home a few colorful boxes of “Sévigny’s Thin Ribbon Candy”. It came in green, red, yellow and orange colors and the delicate folds always promised a crackling texture for this sweet delight. Sometimes we threaded a string through the folds and hung the pieces right on our tree along with the glass bulbs and tinsel. We were allowed to eat the ribbon candy on the tree after our presents were opened on Christmas Eve. I often wondered about the makers of this candy, with a label that sounded like my name but with a strange spelling. Decades later, after my father had passed away, I started to research his heritage and soon discovered that Sévigny was how our ancestors in Quebec spelled our surname, and that Souviney was actually the “strange” spelling.

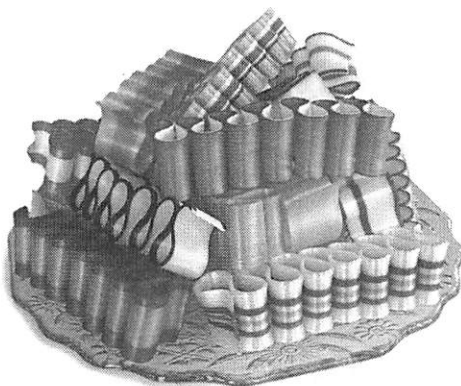
Through family stories, I knew that my ancestors had lived near Hartford, Connecticut and Sherbrooke, Quebec. I correctly assumed that the spelling of our last name was an Anglicized version of a French

Canadian surname. My father was separated from his parents at an early age and lived in foster homes for all of his youth. Though he knew the names of his parents, he didn’t know much more. In the 1960s, my mother started to research my father’s ancestors but hit a dead end when she contacted the office of vital statistics in Montreal.

A few years ago, I started using online resources to research my father’s line and found evidence in the US Census about my parents, grandparents and great-grandparents in Maine. Dru Breton, Archivist for the *Rumford Historical Society*,

located a reference to my great-grandfather’s boarding house in their 1906 town directory. This was the first public record showing the surname *Souviney*. In the 1910 US Census, I found my great-grandfather’s younger brother Adoler Souviney, then working as a barber in Old Town, Maine. I also thought I had found a good prospect for my great-great-grandparents in Baltic, Connecticut, a cotton mill town near Hartford, but was still unable to locate the Canadian records that would link me to my Quebec roots.

I eventually contacted Louis Richer, a genealogist associated with the *Société de généalogie de Québec*, and he skillfully uncovered the reason my mother hit a dead end 40 years ago. He discovered that my great-grandmother, Marie Oleos Laplante, was incorrectly recorded in the Quebec marriage index as Marie Oleos Lachance. Once that error was corrected, the marriage record for Joseph Andre Sévigny and Marie Oleos Laplante was found and my line back to the first Quebec immigrant in our line was quickly established.



Julien-Charles de Sévigné (Sévigny dit Lafleur in Quebec) arrived in Quebec in 1688 as a soldier in the *Compagnies franches de la Marine*. He stayed in Quebec after his military service and made his living in Quebec as a linen weaver (*Dictionnaire biographique des Ancêtres Québécois*: 1608-1727). He married Marguerite Rognon (18 April 1695, Saint-François-de-Sales, Neuville, Quebec), the daughter of Fille du Roi (King’s Daughter) Marguerite Lamain (b. 10 Jul 1656, Hautefontaine, France, d. 10 Oct 1714, Neuville, Quebec) and Carignan soldier Michel Rognon dit Laroche (b. 1639, Saint-Germain, Paris, France and d. 8 Nov 1684, Neuville, Quebec). Julien-Charles is probably the ancestor of every Sévigny, Sevigny, Sévigné, Sivigny, Sevene, Souviney, in North America, as well as many of the Lafleur lines.

In 1703, Julien-Charles was the appointed Lord of Saint-Antoine-de-Tilly, situated on the east bank of the Saint Lawrence River south of Quebec City.



From 1705-09, he lived in Saint Pierre, Ile d'Orléans, Quebec, and then Saint-Augustin-de-Desmaures northeast of Quebec City. In 1710, he moved his family back to Neuville to take care of his aging mother-in-law. Julien-Charles' and Marguerite's marriage contract, notarized on 9 April 1695, stated that he was the "son of Gilles De Seigné, bourgeois merchant of the City of Rennes in Brittany and residing at the street and parish of Saint Germain, and Gillette De Foye, his wife, his father and mother." Even though Julien-Charles' birth record in Brittany, France, has never been located, his marriage contract and marriage record identify Gilles de Sévigné as his father. From Gilles there is a well-documented Sévigné line back to the 12th century, and through one of the Sévigné wives, to King Louis VII and Eleanor of Aquitaine and subsequently to the Holy Roman Emperor Charlemagne (Michael Sévigny. 2005. *Julien-Charles de Sévigny traced to Charlemagne. LINKS Journal of the Vermont French-Canadian Genealogical Society*, Vol. 10, No. 1 (Fall) 39). It is likely that the famous letter writer Marie de Rabutin-Chantal, marquise de Sévigné, whose husband Henri de Sévigné was a distant cousin of Julien-Charles, commissioned the genealogy of the Sévigné line to insure that her children could avoid paying taxes since they were descended from nobility.

Once my father's line back to Julien-Charles was verified, I turned my attention to figuring out how the Sévigny's Candy family fit into the Sévigny line. There was some indication that our Sévigny lines might be closely related. Two colleagues, Anne Seigny McDonald and Michael Seigny, had already done considerable work trying to locate the ancestry of the mysterious "candyman". They had some evidence that Charles Sévigny, the grandfather of the owner of Sévigny's Thin Ribbon Candy Company, was born in Stukely-Nord, Quebec, which was also the birth village of my great-grandfather Joseph Andre Sévigny.

After several attempts, I eventually located the U. S. naturalization records for the Fall River Charles Sévigny, which confirmed his exact birthday and

that he was born in Stukely-Nord, Quebec. However, since the first chapel in Stukely-Nord (now Bonsecours) was built in 1848 and Charles was born 9 September 1841, a visiting priest should have baptized him. However, we could not find a Charles Sévigny among the names listed in the records of Pierre Lafrance (1839-41), Felix Perrault (1841-42) or François Lamarre (1840-1844), the missionary priests who visited this area of Quebec in 1841.

After several years of research, I finally contacted Louis Richer again and he quickly pointed me to the missing birth record. A Charles Eusèbe Sévigny was baptized in the parish of Saint-Pie-de-Bagot on the correct date. The following translation of Charles Eusèbe Sévigny's birth record made it clear what had happened: "Born and baptized the same day, September 9, 1841, Saint-Pie-de-Bagot. Son of Pierre Sévigny, farmer, and Geneviève Dugrenier from Stukely Township. Godparents: Charles Croteau and Geneviève Donais wife of Jean-Baptiste Dugrenier. Father absent." This record shows that Charles Eusèbe's family was living in Stukely-Nord. However, for his birth, his mother traveled 40 miles to the west to Saint Pie where she and the baby would be taken care of by the female members of her family; a common practice at the time.

So, this birth record was a good candidate for the Charles Sévigny for whom we were searching. I was surprised to find that Charles Eusèbe's father, Pierre, was the only brother of my great-great-grandfather Joseph Edouard Sévigny! Curiously, I later found Charles Eusèbe Sévigny's birth record after a colleague on Ancestry.com pointed me to another mistranscribed record: Charles Eusèbe *Vévigore*.

The final piece of evidence I needed to connect this Charles Eusèbe with the Charles Sévigny in Fall River, Massachusetts was the Fall River, Massachusetts record of his marriage to Louise Brisson. This record would hopefully verify the parents of the bride and groom, and therefore confirm that Charles Eusèbe was in fact the

missing candyman. After some difficulty again with Charles' mistranscribed surname, the Fall River marriage record did match the first names of Charles Eusèbe's parents, confirming that he was the same Charles who married Louise Brisson. I discovered that Charles' last name was misspelled as *Livigny* in the Massachusetts Index of Marriages, which is probably why others had been unable to locate this marriage record in the past. The confusion about his birth location and the two mistranscribed surnames made it especially difficult to establish the Quebec heritage of the Fall River Charles Sévigny.

My co-researcher Anne Sevigny McDonald subsequently helped me fill in the rest of Pierre's children since her family is also from Saint Pie. In fact, she had Eusèbe Sévigny in her research all along, but alas no Charles as his first name. The following list shows Charles Eusèbe (bold text in the middle of the list), his son Wilfred Philias, and his grandchildren. Above his name I show his line back to the first Sévigny immigrant from France, Julien-Charles Sévigné and his wife Marie Marguerite Rognon, and their parents:

### **Sevigny Candyman Ancestry**

- Gilles Sévigné (b. 24 Aug 1636, Saint-Germain, Ille-et-Vilaine, Rennes, Bretagne, France) m. about 1667 (likely in Brittany, France) Gillette deFoye (b. about 1640, Saint-Germain, Ille-et-Vilaine, Rennes, Bretagne, France)
- Michel Rognon dit Laroche (b. 1639, Saint Germain, Auxerre, Paris, France) m. 14 Sep 1670 (Notre-Dame, Quebec City) Marguerite Lamain (b. 10 Jul 1656, Hautefontaine, Oise, France)
- Julien-Charles Sévigné (Sévigny dit Lafleur in Quebec) (b. about 1668, Saint-Germain, Ille-et-Vilaine, Rennes, Brittany, France) m. 18 Apr 1695 (Saint-François-de-Sales, Neuville, Quebec) Marie Marguerite Rognon dit Laroche (b. 17 Dec 1678, Pointe-aux-Trembles, Neuville, Portneuf, Quebec)
- Jean-Baptiste Béland (b. 28 Sep 1684, Pointe-

aux-Trembles, Neuville, Portneuf, Quebec) m. 12 Jan 1710 (Saint-Augustin-de-Desmaures, Quebec) Marie Dugal Cotin (b. 28 Aug 1687, Quebec)

- Antoine Sévigny (b. 3 Jan 1702, Pointe-aux-Trembles, Neuville, Portneuf, Quebec) m. 10 Jan 1735 (Saint-François-de-Sales, Neuville, Quebec) Marie-Françoise Béland (b. 16 Jan 1715, Pointe-aux-Trembles, Neuville, Portneuf, Quebec, Canada)
- Paul Fontaine (b. 14 Jul 1714, Verchères, Quebec) m. 1 Aug 1740 (Verchères, Quebec) Marie-Thérèse Dufay dit Dufiguier (b. 7 May 1719, Terrebonne, Quebec)
- Joseph Sévigny (b. 1 Aug 1747, Pointe-aux-Trembles, Neuville, Portneuf, Quebec) m. 27 Nov 1775 (Saint-Anne, Varennes, Quebec) Marie Louise Fontaine dit Bienvenue (b. about 1754, Varennes, Quebec)
- Pierre Brisset (b. 29 Jun 1762, Montmorency, Quebec) m. 27 Nov 1787 (Chambly, Quebec) Marie Frechet (b. 10 Apr 1770, Deschaillons, Bécancour, Quebec)
- Pierre Sévigny (b. about 1776, Varennes, Verchères, Quebec) m. 30 Sep 1811 Elizabeth Isabelle Brissette (22 Nov 1790, Chambly, Quebec)
- Jean-Baptiste DuGrenier (b. 1780, Saint-Joseph-de-Beauce, Quebec) m. 22 Aug 1807 (Saint-Jean-Baptiste, Quebec) Marie Geneviève Daunais dit LaFrenière (b. 11 Apr 1791, Beloeil, Quebec)
- Pierre Sévigny (b. 6 Aug 1814, Saint Hyacinthe, Quebec) m. 16 Jan 1838 (Saint-Pie-de-Bagot, Bagot, Quebec) Geneviève DuGrenier (b. about 1816, Quebec) [Only brother of Randall Souviney's 2x grandfather Joseph Andre Sévigny]
- Godefroi Brisson (b. 21 Nov 1822, Saint Augustin de Desmaures, Portneuf, Quebec) m. 29 Jul 1845 (Saint-Germain-de-Rimouski, Quebec) Marie

Rose Arsenault (b. 8 Nov 1826, Rimouski, Quebec)

- Charles Eusèbe Sévigny (b. 9 Sep 1841, Saint-Pie-de-Bagot, Saint Pie, Quebec) m. 8 Nov 1868 (Fall River, MA) Louise Brisson (b. May 1852, Rimouski, Quebec)

- Joseph Marois (b. 2 Dec 1848, Saint Augustin de Desmaures, Quebec) m. Christine Lareault (about 1855, Quebec)

- Wilfred Philias Sevigny (b. Jun 1871, Fall River City, Bristol, MA) m. 8 May 1898 (Saint-Anne, Fall River, MA) Rose Alba Marois (b. Mar 1881, Notre-Dame de Stanbridge, Quebec)

- Wilfred Albany Sevigny (b. 10 May 1899, Fall River, MA) m. 19 Apr 1922 (Quincy, MA) Rena Hazel Whittam (b. 15 Apr 1904, Bath, Sagadahoc, Maine)

- Irene Aurora Sevigny (b. 12 Jan 1902, Providence, Rhode Island) m. 1925 Herman L. Newsome (b. 8 Feb 1895, West Virginia)

- Floris Evelyn Sevigny (b. 3 Jan 1906, Providence, Rhode Island) m. 30 Jun 1930 Samuel Wesley Marcus (b. 4 May 1903, Belfast, Antrim, Ireland)

- Charles Philias Sevigny (b. 25 Apr 1908, Providence, Rhode Island) m. 25 Oct 1931 (Portland, Maine) Alice Werner (b. about 1910, Milton, MA)

- Milton Marois Sevigny (9 Aug 1913, Attleboro, Bristol, Massachusetts) m. 9 Oct 1937 (Fort Hill Presbyterian Church, West Quincy, MA) Alvira May Stevens

- Harold Sweet Sevigny (b. 6 Jan 1915, Attleboro, Bristol, Massachusetts) m. 9 Oct 1937 (Fort Hill Presbyterian Church, West Quincy, MA) Mary Ernestine Stevens

*Note: Both sets of parents for the husband and wife are listed above each couple except for the spouses*

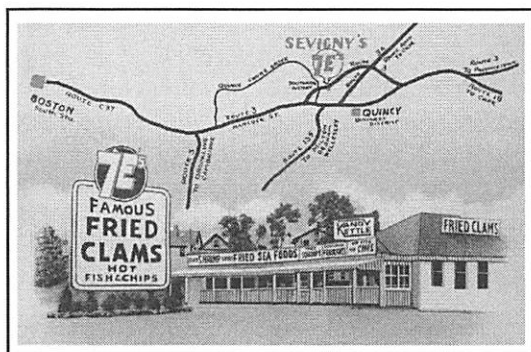
*of the children of Wilfred Philias and Rose Alba Marois). Surnames are spelled as they appear on birth records: Sévigné for France, Sévigny for Quebec, and Sevigny for the United States.*

The *Histoire de Stukely-Nord* (1989) listed Charles Eusèbe's father, Pierre, as a local shoemaker in 1852. In the spring of 1865, Charles Eusèbe, who was the stonemason, moved from Stukely-Nord (now Bonsecours), Quebec to Fall River, Massachusetts, and soon married Louise Brisson. They moved to Manitoba for several years and then returned to Fall River for the rest of their lives. Their children worked as weavers and office staff in Fall River factories for many years. Charles Eusèbe died about 1919 in Fall River, Massachusetts and his wife Louise died about 1926.

Charles Eusèbe's oldest son Wilfred Philias ran an auto painting business in the 1920s in Quincy, Massachusetts. By 1927, his wife Rose Alba (The Marois Family, Bernice Sevigny Foster, 1995) and his daughter Floris were running a candy store in Quincy, and his 19 year-old son Charles Philias was listed as the candy maker. By 1929, Wilfred Philias gave up auto painting and started managing the Quincy candy shop, and in 1930-33 he opened three Kandy Kettle shops in Boston that were managed by his sons Wilfred Albany, Milton and Harold. During the same period, the young Charles Philias opened two Kandy Kettle shops situated at 146 High Street and 271 Congress Street in Portland, Maine, where it is likely he developed the process for making ribbon candy.

Wilfred Philias' grandson Wilfred Albany believes that, after his grandfather lost his Boston shops about 1934 due to the depression, all four sons loaned their father money to open a doughnut shop in Quincy, and the oldest, Wilfred Albany, was the manager. The doughnut shop later expanded into a fried seafood stand after the Fryolator salesman suggested that doughnut fryers were also capable of cooking fish and clams. Wilfred named his new clam stand 7E's, a play on the pronunciation of Sevigny. When Charles Philias and his wife Alice Werner returned from Portland, Maine in about

1936, he convinced his father to start making ribbon candy at 7E's clam stand. Figure 2 shows a postcard (postmarked August 1941) with the Kandy Kettle shown as an integral part of 7E's clam stand.



Candy production at the clam stand ceased during World War II due to the unavailability of sugar. Charles Philius served as a bomber pilot during the war and his younger brothers Milton and Harold ferried military airplanes to support the war effort. In 1949, Charles and his wife Alice Werner established Sévigny's Candy Incorporated (1949 Quincy City Directory). Harold served on the board and both he and Milton became Northeast Airlines' pilots.

The "best ever" fried clams were sold all year to eager customers at 7E's clam stand on the Southern Artery in Quincy and ribbon candy was sold throughout holiday season. Marjorie, the daughter of Wilfred Albany, remembers selling boxes of Sévigny's ribbon candy after WWII along Pleasant Street in East Weymouth to earn money for Christmas.

For the next 30 years, Sévigny's manufactured candy in Norfolk Downs, Quincy and starting in 1951, an old Hanover, Massachusetts fireworks factory they moved into in order to expand their manufacturing capacity. The original ribbon candy was "as thin as ribbons" so it was difficult to ship without breaking. Therefore, the candy was sold only as far away as it could be trucked without undue breakage. The company tried several different types of packaging to improve shipping reliability—they even tried a box-within-a-box

suspended by rubber bands—but all to no avail. Sévigny's later sold ribbon candy under the Fanny Farmer, Howard Johnson's and Schrafft's labels.

Sévigny's Candy Inc. was sold to F. B. Washburn Candy Corporation in June 1986, which still markets Sévigny's Thin Ribbon Candy. The ribbons are now manufactured somewhat thicker to reduce shipping breakage and are less delicate on the tongue than I remember. However, Sévigny's Thin Ribbon Candy remains the best ribbon candy money can buy.

So who was the original Sévigny "candyman"? Was it the patriarch Charles Eusèbe and his wife Louise Brisson who brought with them to Fall River the Quebec tradition of country Sugar Shacks with their maple-flavored syrup comfort food? Or was it their daughter-in-law Rose Alba Marois, who, in 1927, managed the family's first confectionery shop in Quincy with her son Charles and daughter Floris? Or was it her husband Wilfred Philius who subsequently opened three Kandy Kettles in Boston during 1930-32 and later started the famous 7E's clam stand and Kandy Kettle? Or was it their oldest son Wilfred Albany and his wife, Rena Whittam, who, in 1932, ran a confectionary shop in Weymouth, Massachusetts, managed the 7E's clam stand in the mid-1930s and, where, a decade later, designed a conveyor belt to improve the ribbon candy production. Or was it their second son Charles Philius and his wife Alice Werner, who was listed as the candy maker in the 1927 Quincy City Directory and likely developed the thin ribbon candy manufacturing process at his shops in Portland, Maine. In fact, Charles Philius' obituary, entitled "The ribbon candy king" (18 Jul 2003, *The Patriot Ledger*), credited him as the man who invented "the world's thinnest ribbon candy." In an accompanying article about 7E's clam stand (19 Jul 2003, *The Patriot Ledger*), his daughter Johanna Sévigny Begley reported that her father and his brother Harold made ribbon candy in the back of their father's clam stand before, and again after WWII. She went on to say that he later used his patented recipe and machinery to expand production of the thin, flavorful ribbon candy that



no one was able to duplicate.

After reviewing all the evidence, I don't think any one family member can be considered the Seigny candyman. The whole family was a "candy clan". Rose Alba Marois played a significant role in starting her family's candy business. She opened the first Seigny candy shop in Quincy in 1927 with her children Floris and Charles. I suspect it was her culinary skills that enabled her husband and sons to make candy for sale in their shops in Boston and Weymouth, Massachusetts and in Portland, Maine. After the depression devastated these businesses, the family opened a doughnut shop in 1934 on the Southern Artery in Quincy that eventually became the famous 7E's clam stand and Kandy Kettle. This iconic roadside destination

remained in business for at least the next two decades.

One of Rose and Wilfred Philias' sons, however, made the Seigny name famous in the candy business. Building on the candy clan's long candy making heritage, Charles Philias went on to commercialize *Séigny's Thin Ribbon Candy* after WWII. He refined the ribbon candy manufacturing process he had developed 20 years earlier, and, by 1949, established the corporation that made Séigny's Thin Ribbon Candy a household name throughout the United States.

I just bought a fresh box of Séigny's after a 40-year hiatus and all those holiday memories came flowing back. Maybe it will do the same for you!



## ***SEARCHING FOR ACHIM (ACHIN)–The Final Chapter: Gateways to the Past*** **Pierre Dominateau Achim, aka Peter Archey, and his Family**

*Robert A. Archey Sr. F-427*

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*Searching for Achim/Achin focuses on my great-grandfather, Peter Archey (Pierre Achin), and his French Canadian ancestors. Part 1 (see Vol. XIV, Issue I) 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 also includes my lineage to the Carignan-Salières Regiment and the Daughters of the King.*

*Part 2 (see Vol. XIV, Issue II) described the Archey family as it grew and established its roots in Western Massachusetts in the 19th and 20th centuries.*

This final chapter explores the links of the ACHIN, GIROUX, SICOT and CAILLÉ families to additional members of the Carignan-Salières Regiment and the Daughters of the King plus a gateway link to CHARLEMAGNE.

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### **Tracing ACHIN, GIROUX, SICOT and CAILLÉ to the Daughters of the King and Soldiers of the Carignan-Salières Regiment**

The ancestral connection from Pierre Dominateau ACHIN, to his 3rd great-grandparents, Carignan soldier

André ACHIN dit ST-ANDRÉ & Daughter of the King Françoise PIÉTON was verified by SFRSC in September 2009 and is described in "Searching for Achin", Part 1. An ancestral connection Pierre's great-grandfather Pierre Achin (b 1713), to Daughter of the King Jeanne PETIT and Carignan soldier François SÉGUIN was verified by SFRSC in September 2009. The connection, through his mother Marie Giroux, to Marie LELONG, Daughter of the King and Carignan soldier Rene DUMAS was also verified (SFRSC Sept 2009) and again, through his mother Marie GIROUX, the link was established (SFRSC - August 2009) to Daughter of the King, Catherine BAILLON .

Since September 2009, a number of other links from the family of Pierre Dominateau ACHIN have been found to daughters of the King and Soldiers of the Carignan Regiment including: Marie Anne AUBRY, Marie BLANCHARD, Françoise BOIVIN, Marie DESHAYES & Adrien BÉTOURNÉ, Étiennette LORET, Anne LEPER & Jean François PINSONNEAULT, and Jeanne SERVIGNAN.

### ACHIN/ACHIM

*French Canadian surnames: It appears that ACHIM<sup>1</sup> is the preferred surname with spelling variations of Achain, Achen, Achim, Achin, Haschin and dit names of André, Baron, Boutellier, Saint André.*

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André ACHIN dit ST-ANDRE (Soldier in the Carignan-Salières Regiment) & Françoise PIÉTON (Daughter of the King)

The lineage of my great-grandfather Pierre Dominateau ACHIN to André ACHIN, a sergeant in the Des Portes Company of the Carignan-Salières Regiment, and his spouse Françoise PIÉTON, a Daughter of the King, was documented in Part 1 of "Searching for Achin".

*Pierre Dominateau ACHIM was the 3rd great-grandson of André ACHIN dit ST-ANDRÉ & Françoise PIÉTON.*

---

François SÉGUIN (Soldier in the Carignan-Salières Regiment) & Jeanne PETIT (Daughter of the King)

As noted in Part 1, André ACHIN dit Saint André-was born in 1646 in Agen, Lot-et-Garonne, Aquitaine, France. He died on 27 Apr 1699 in Laprairie, Québec, Canada; Saint Constant. He married Françoise PIÉTON on 24 Oct 1667 in Trois-Rivières, Québec, Canada, daughter of Martin PIÉTON and Catherine BOURG. She was born in 1651 in Pont Aven, Bretagne, France. She died on 18 Sep 1700 in Montréal, Québec, Canada. Their son was François ACHIM.

1. François ACHIM was born on Jun 01, 1684 in Ile-de-Montréal, Québec, Canada. He died on Feb 24, 1775 in Longueuil, Chambly, Québec, Canada (St-Antoine-de-Pade). He married Marie-Madeleine SÉGUIN dit LADÉROUTE, daughter of François SÉGUIN and Jeanne PETIT on Jan 07, 1704 in Longueuil, Chambly, Québec, Canada (St-Antoine-de-Pade). She was born on Aug 16, 1676 in Boucherville, Québec, Canada (Ste-Famille). She died on May 25, 1753 in Longueuil, Chambly, Québec, Canada (St. Antoine-de-Pade).

François SÉGUIN was a soldier in the Saint-Ours Company of the Carignan-Salières Regiment; Jeanne PETIT was a Daughter of the King.

Pierre Dominateau ACHIM was the 2nd great-grandson of Marie-Madeleine SÉGUIN & François ACHIM

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Jean-François PINSONNEAULT (Soldier in the Carignan-Salières Regiment) & Anne LEPER (Daughter of the King)

Jean-François PINSONNEAULT dit LAFLEUR (Soldat du Carignan Regiment) was born about 1646 in Saintes, Saintonge, France and died on January 26, 1731 in Laprairie, Québec. He married Anne LEPEL (Fille du Roi) in 1673 at Saint-Ours, Québec. She was born about 1647 in France, came to Canada in 1673 and died on Jan 29, 1732 in Laprairie. Their son was Pierre PINSONNEAULT.

1. Pierre PINSONNEAULT married Marie Charlotte LECOUR on Oct 19, 1700 in Montréal, Québec, Canada. Their daughter was Marie Françoise PINSONNEAULT.
2. Marie Françoise PINSONNEAULT was born on Jan 14, 1708 in Laprairie, Québec, Canada (Saint-Constant) and died on Apr 14, 1777. She married Louis LEFEBVRE on Feb 01, 1734 in Laprairie, Québec, Canada (Saint-Constant). Their daughter was Marie Louise Françoise LEFEBVRE.
3. Marie Louise Françoise LEFEBVRE was born about 1736 in Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu, Québec, Canada and died on Sept 29, 1797 in Laprairie, Québec, Canada (Saint-Constant). She married Pierre ACHIM dit SAINT ANDRÉ, on Feb 15, 1762 in Laprairie, Québec, Canada (Saint-Constant). Their son was Pierre ACHIM.
4. Pierre ACHIM was born on Jan 04, 1763 in Laprairie, Québec, Canada (Saint-Constant) and died in 1805. He married Marie Charles Charlotte BARETTE COURVILLE on Feb 20, 1792 in Laprairie, Québec, Canada (Saint-Constant). Their son was François-Xavier ACHIM.
5. François-Xavier ACHIM was born on Jul 21, 1797 in La Prairie, Québec, Canada (Saint-Constant). He married (1) Esther DUPUY on Feb 03, 1823 in Saint-Constant, Québec. After Esther died he married (2) Marie GIROUX on Feb 18, 1833 in Saint-Rémi, Napierville, Québec, Canada. The son of François- Xavier ACHIM and Marie GIROUX was Pierre Dominateau ACHIM.
6. Pierre Dominateau ACHIM was born in 1845 in Saint-Édouard, Napierville, Québec, Canada and died on Dec 17, 1929 in Pittsfield, Berkshire, Massachusetts, USA at 5 Hancock Road. He married Adeline SICOT, daughter of Jean Baptiste CHICOTTE and Marie Louise ROBERT about 1866 in Québec, Canada. Adeline was born on Sep 23, 1846 in Saint Édouard, Napierville, Québec, Canada and died on Oct 26, 1917 in Pittsfield, Berkshire, Massachusetts, USA.

Pierre Dominateau ACHIM was the 4th great-grandson of Jean-François PINSONNEAULT and Anne LEPEL

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## GIROUX

*French Canadian surnames: It appears that GIROUX is the preferred surname with top 5 spelling variations of Girou, Giroud, Giron, Giroult, Giroust "*

As noted in Part 1, My great-great-grandmother, Marie GIROUX, the daughter of Antoine GIROUX and Geneviève LAIGUE dit LANOUE, was born about 1813 in Saint Jean-sur-Richelieu, Québec, Canada ((Saint Johns)). She died after 1880 in Clinton County NY or Québec Canada. She married my great-great-grandfather François-Xavier ACHIM, son of Pierre ACHIM and Marie Charles Charlotte BARETTE COURVILLE on Feb 18, 1833 in Saint-Rémi, Napierville, Québec, Canada (Saint Rémi). He was born on Jul 21, 1797 in La Prairie, Québec, Canada (Saint-Constant).

Marie LELONG (Daughter of the King) & René DUMAS (Soldier in the Carignan-Salières Regiment)

René DUMAS dit RENCONTRE was born about 1651 in Tours, Touraine, France (Ste-Croix). He died on Nov 24, 1698 in Laprairie, Québec, Canada. He married (1) Marie LELONG on Oct 12, 1671 in Québec, Québec, Canada. She was born about 1648 in Rennes, Brittany, France and died on Dec 14, 1687 in Laprairie, Québec, Canada. René then married (2) Jeanne GILLES (also a Daughter of the King) on Jun 01, 1689 in Montréal, Québec, Canada. The daughter of René DUMAS and Marie LELONG was Marie Louise DUMAS.

1. Marie Louise DUMAS was born on Sep 02, 1685 in Laprairie, Québec, Canada (Saint-Constant). She died on Jan 29, 1756 in Laprairie, Québec, Canada (Saint-Constant). She married Jérôme LONGTIN on Nov 12, 1704 in Laprairie, Québec, Canada (La-Nativité). He died on Jun 13, 1723 in Montréal, Québec, Canada (Saint Lambert). She then married (2) Jacques CAILLÉ, son of Antoine CAILLÉ and Anne AUBRY (Fille du Roi) on Dec 01, 1730 in Laprairie, Québec. The daughter of Jerome LONGTIN and Marie Louise DUMAS was Marie Catherine LONGTIN
2. Marie Catherine LONGTIN was born on Aug 12, 1721 in La Prairie, Québec, Canada. She died on May 02, 1762 in Laprairie, Québec, Canada (Saint Philippe-de-Laprairie). She married Jean Baptiste GIROUX, son of Pierre François GIROUX and Marie Angelique MAHEU on Aug 16, 1746 in Laprairie, Québec, Canada (La-Nativité). He was born on Sep 17, 1720 in Beauport, Québec, Canada. He died on Dec 26, 1776 in Laprairie, Québec, Canada (Saint Philippe-de-Laprairie). The son of Marie Catherine LONGTIN and Jean Baptiste GIROUX was Antoine GIROUX.
3. Antoine GIROUX, son of Jean Baptiste GIROUX and Marie Catherine LONGTIN was born on Dec 29, 1753 in Laprairie, Québec, Canada (Saint Philippe-de-Laprairie). He married Marie Angelique RONDEL on Jul 05, 1779 in Laprairie, Québec, Canada (Saint Philippe-de-Laprairie). Their son was Antoine GIROUX.
4. Antoine GIROUX, son of Antoine GIROUX and Marie Angelique RONDEL was born on Feb 06, 1781 in Saint-Philippe-de-Laprairie, Québec, Canada. He married Genevieve Laigue dit LANOUE on Oct 19, 1809 in Chambly, Québec, Canada (Saint Antoine). Their children included Marie Giroux, mother of Pierre Dominateau ACHIN

*Marie GIROUX, mother of Pierre Dominateau ACHIN, was the 3th great-granddaughter of Marie LELONG and René DUMAS.*

Catherine BAILLON (Daughter of the King)

Catherine BAILLON, a Daughter of the King, was born in 1645 in Montfort-la-Morille, Chartres, France. She died on Jan 27, 1688 in Rivière-Ouelle, Québec, Canada. She married Jacques MIVILLE, son of Pierre MIVILLE and Charlotte MAUGIS on Nov 12, 1669 in Rivière-Ouelle, Québec, Canada. He was born on May 02, 1639 in Brouage, Saintes, Saintonge, France (Saint-Hilaire, Thiers). He died on Jan 27, 1688 in Rivière-Ouelle, Québec, Canada. Their son was Charles MIVILLE.

1. Charles MIVILLE was born in 1671 in Québec, Québec, Canada. He married Louise GRONDIN on Feb 13, 1697 in Rivière-Ouelle, Québec, Canada. She was born in 1676 in Québec, Québec, Canada. Their daughter was Marie Thérèse MIVILLE.
2. Marie Thérèse MIVILLE was born on Oct 02, 1703 in Rivière-Ouelle, Québec, Canada. She died on Oct 04, 1766 in Montréal, Québec, Canada. She married Mathurin RONDEL on Jul 29, 1727 in Berthierville, Québec, Canada (Saint Geneviève). He was born about 1700 in Saint-Rieul, Cotes-D'Armor, Bretagne, France. He died on Dec 04, 1734 in Montréal, Québec, Canada. Their son was Jacques DUBOIS dit RONDEL
3. Jacques DUBOIS dit RONDEL was born on Jun 20, 1732 in Montréal, Québec, Canada (Saint- Laurent). He died on May 11, 1761 in Laprairie, Québec, Canada. He married Catherine BABEUX on Jan 12, 1756 in Laprairie, Québec, Canada. She was born on Jan 23, 1732 in Laprairie, Québec, Canada. She died date unknown in Québec, Canada. Their daughter was Marie Angélique RONDEL.
4. Marie Angélique RONDEL was born on Nov 26, 1756 in Laprairie, Québec, Canada (Saint- Constant). She married Antoine GIROUX on Jul 05, 1779 in Laprairie, Québec, Canada (Saint Philippe-de-Laprairie). Their great- granddaughter was Marie GIROUX.



*Marie GIROUX, mother of Pierre Dominateau ACHIN, was the 3th great-granddaughter of Catherine BAILLON and Jacques MIVILLE.*

## **SICOT**

*French Canadian surnames: It appears that SICOT is the preferred surname with primary spelling variations of Chicot, Cicot, Chiquot, Chicotte, Sicotte, Chicote, Cicote<sup>iii</sup>. In the genealogy of the Sicotte-Cicotte Family (familiar find on the Internet), Canadian Grace Sicotte noted that although its pronunciation has remained the same over the years, the Sicotte - Cicotte name has undergone several spelling changes- from Chiquot, to Chicot and Cicot, to Sicotte and Cicotte. The name of the first ancestor was Jean (Chiquot). He was born in France in 1631. His father was Guillaume Chiquot. He came to settle in Canada in the year 1650, at the age of 19.*

As noted in Part 1, Pierre married Marie Adeline CHICOTTE (SICOT) about 1866 in Québec, Canada, daughter of Jean-Baptiste CHICOTTE and Marie Louise ROBERT. She was born on 23 Sep 1846 in Saint-Édouard, Napierville, Québec, Canada. She died on 26 Oct 1917 in Pittsfield, Berkshire, MA, USA; at 5 Hancock Road.

Étiennette LORET (Daughter of the King)

Étiennette LORET was born in about 1649 in the parish of Saint-Laurent in Paris, Paris, Île-de-France, France. She died On March 29, 1733 in Boucherville Québec, Canada. She married Jean-Baptiste LEBEAU on May 15, 1672. He was born about 1654 in Saint-Jean-de-Monts, Poitou, France. He died on Nov 15, 1728 in Chambly, Québec, Canada. She was a Fille du Roi. Their son was Mathurin LEBEAU.

1. Mathurin LEBEAU was born on Apr 30, 1684 in Chambly, Québec, Canada. He died on Jan 11, 1757 in Chambly, Québec, Canada. He married Catherine Noelle MARTINBAULT on Oct 30, 1708 in Boucherville, Québec, Canada (Ste-Famille). Noelle was born on Dec 25, 1689 in Boucherville, Québec, Canada and died on May 28, 1711. Their daughter was Marie Josephe LEBEAU.
2. Marie Josephe LEBEAU was born on Jul 20, 1709 in Boucherville, Québec, Canada and died on Dec 13, 1738. She married François CHICOT, son of Jean SICOTTE and Marie Madeleine LAMOUREUX on Feb 15, 1730 in Boucherville, Québec, Canada (Ste-Famille). Their son was François SICOT.
3. François SICOT was born about 1735 in Québec, Canada. He married Françoise GAUTHIER on Sep 22, 1760 in Boucherville, Québec, Canada. Their son was Jean-Baptiste CHICOT.
4. Jean-Baptiste CHICOT was born in 1780 in Saint Jean-sur-Richelieu, Québec, Canada. He died in 1833 in Napierville, Québec, Canada. He married Françoise CHARRON before Jul 06, 1814 in Laprairie, Québec, Canada. She was born about 1780 in Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu, Québec, Canada. She died after 1803 in Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu, Québec, Canada. Their son was Jean- Baptiste CHICOTTE.
5. Jean-Baptiste CHICOTTE was born in 1803 in Saint Édouard, Huntingdon, Québec, Canada. He married Marie Louise ROBERT on Jul 06, 1829 in Laprairie, Québec, Canada (Saint-Philippe/Roussillon). Their daughter was Adeline SICOT.
6. Adeline SICOT was born on Sep 23, 1846 in Saint Édouard, Napierville, Québec, Canada. She died on Oct 26, 1917 in Pittsfield, Berkshire, Massachusetts, USA (5 Hancock Road). She married Pierre Dominateau ACHIM, son of François Xavier ACHIM and Marie GIROUX about 1866 in Québec, Canada.

Adeline SICOT, spouse of Pierre Dominateau ACHIN, was the 4th great-granddaughter of Étiennette LORET

Françoise BOIVIN (Daughter of the King)

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Françoise BOIVIN was born about 1653 in Normandy, France and died on Apr 13, 1717 in Boucherville, Québec, Canada. She married Louis LAMOUREUX in 1668 in Longueuil, Chambly, Québec, Canada. Their daughter was Marie Madeleine LAMOUREUX.

1. Marie Madeleine LAMOUREUX was born on Oct 10, 1680 in Boucherville, Québec, Canada. She died on Apr 06, 1758 in Boucherville, Québec, Canada. She married Jean Baptiste SICOT LALIBERTE on Mar 20, 1697 in Boucherville, Québec, Canada. Their son was François CHICOT.
2. François CHICOT was born on Apr 11, 1707 in Boucherville, Québec, Canada and died on Jan 27, 1761. He married (1) Marie Josephe LEBEAU on Feb 15, 1730 in Boucherville, Québec, Canada (Ste-Famille). She died on Dec 13, 1738. He next married (2) Marguerite REGINDEAU on May 10, 1746 in Boucherville, Québec, Canada. He then married (3) Marie Anne QUINTAL on May 02, 1757 in Boucherville, Québec, Canada. The son of François CHICOT and Marie Josephe LEBEAU was François SICOT
3. François SICOT was born about 1735 in Québec, Canada. He married Françoise GAUTHIER on Sep 22, 1760 in Boucherville, Québec, Canada. Their son was Jean-Baptiste CHICOT.
4. Jean-Baptiste CHICOT was born in 1780 in Saint Jean-sur-Richelieu, Québec, Canada. He married Françoise CHARRON before Jul 06, 1814 in Laprairie, Québec, Canada. Their son was Jean-Baptiste CHICOTTE.
5. Jean-Baptiste CHICOTTE was born in 1803 in Saint Édouard, Huntingdon, Québec, Canada. He married Marie Louise ROBERT on Jul 06, 1829 in Laprairie, Québec, Canada (Saint-Philippe/Roussillon, Québec, Canada). Their daughter was Adeline SICOT.
6. Adeline SICOT was born on Sep 23, 1846 in Saint Édouard, Napierville, Québec, Canada. She died on Oct 26, 1917 in Pittsfield, Berkshire, Massachusetts, USA. She married Pierre Dominateau ACHIM, about 1866 in Québec, Canada.

Adeline SICOT, spouse of Pierre Dominateau ACHIM, was the 4th great-granddaughter of Françoise BOIVIN

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#### Marie BLANCHARD (Daughter of the King)

Marie BLANCHARD (Fille du Roi) was born in 1649 in Rouen, Normandie, France. She died on Jul 29, 1722 in Montréal, Québec, Canada (Lachine). She married (1) Mathieu BRUNET on Nov 10, 1667 in Québec, Québec, Canada. He died on Dec 17, 1708 in Montréal, Québec, Canada and she then married (2) Lucas YVES-LUC in Québec, Canada. The son of Marie BLANCHARD and Mathieu BRUNET was Jean BRUNET.

1. Jean BRUNET was born on Jan 03, 1674 in Cap-de-la-Madeleine, Champlain, Québec, Canada. He died on Mar 24, 1723 in Pointe-Claire, Québec, Canada. He married Marie PERRIER on Oct 19, 1694 in Montréal, Québec, Canada (Lachine). Their son was Jean François BRUNET.
2. Jean François BRUNET was born on Sep 08, 1697 in Montréal, Québec, Canada (Lachine). He died on Dec 15, 1722 in Montréal, Ile-De-Montréal, Québec, Canada (Pointe Claire). He married (1) Anne THIBAUT on Feb 09, 1728 in Terrebonne, Québec, Canada. He then married (2) Suzanne BARBARY on Nov 12, 1725 in Montréal, Québec, Canada (Pointe-Claire). The daughter of Jean François BRUNET and Anne THIBAUT was Marie Josephe BRUNET.
3. Marie Josephe BRUNET was born on Sep 18, 1729 in Pointe-Claire, Québec, Canada and died in Terrebonne, Québec, Canada. She married Jean Baptiste GAUVREAU on Sep 25, 1751 in Montréal, Québec, Canada. Their daughter was Marie Catherine GAUVREAU.
4. Marie Catherine GAUVREAU was born on Mar 19, 1756 in Québec, Canada. She married Joseph HAGUENIER on Jul 25, 1774 in Saint-Philippe, Roussillon, Québec, Canada. Their daughter was Marie

Josette HAGUENIER.

5. Marie Josette HAGUENIER was born about 1780 in Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu, Québec, Canada. She married Joseph ROBERT on Nov 20, 1797 (Saint-Constant/Roussillon, Québec, Canada). He was born on Sep 14, 1774 in Laprairie, Québec, Canada (Saint-Philippe). He died after 1806 in Saint-Johns-sur-Richelieu, Québec, Canada. Their daughter was Marie Louise ROBERT.

6. Marie Louise ROBERT was born on Oct 21, 1806 in Napierville, Québec, Canada. She married Jean Baptiste CHICOTTE on Jul 06, 1829 in Laprairie, Québec, Canada (Saint-Philippe/Roussillon, Québec, Canada). Their daughter was Adeline SICOT.

7. Adeline SICOT was born on Sep 23, 1846 in Saint Édouard, Napierville, Québec, Canada. She died on Oct 26, 1917 in Pittsfield, Berkshire, Massachusetts, USA. She married Pierre Dominateau ACHIM, in about 1866 in Québec, Canada.

Adeline SICOT, spouse of Pierre Dominateau ACHIM, was the 5th great-granddaughter of Marie BLANCHARD.

## CAILLÉ

*French Canadian surnames: It appears that CAILLÉ is the preferred surname with top 5 spelling variations of Caillet, Caye, Cayer, Cailler, Cayet<sup>iv</sup>.*

As noted in Part 2, my grandfather, Elrick ARCHEY Sr, married Rosanna CAILLÉ, daughter of Stanislaus CAILLÉ 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.

Marie DESHAIES (Daughter of the King) & Adrien BÉTOURNAY (Soldier in the Carignan-Salières Regiment)

Marie DESHAIES (Daughter of the King) was born in 1649 in Rouen, Normandie, France. She died on Dec 18, 1707 in Montréal, Québec, Canada. She married Adrien BÉTOURNAY dit LAVIOLETTE (Soldier of the Carignan Regiment) on May 20, 1668 in Chambly, Québec, Canada (Saint Louis de Chambly). He was born on Feb 28, 1635 in Oise, Picardie, France. He died on Mar 01, 1722 in Laprairie, Québec, Canada. The son of Adrien BÉTOURNAY dit LAVIOLETTE and Marie DESHAIES was Pierre BETOURNAY.

1. Pierre BETOURNAY was born in 1669 in Repentigny, Québec, Canada. He died on Oct 18, 1702 in Montréal, Québec, Canada. He married Jeanne Françoise RONCERAY, daughter of Jean RONCERAY and Jeanne SERVIGNAN (a Daughter of the King) on Dec 29, 1692 in Montréal, Québec, Canada (Notre-Dame). She was born on Dec 03, 1674 in Longueuil, Chambly, Québec, Canada. She died on Feb 26, 1761 in Laprairie, Québec, Canada. The daughter of Pierre BETOURNAY and Jeanne Françoise was Marie-Françoise BÉTOURNÉ

2. Marie-Françoise BÉTOURNÉ was born on May 30, 1694 in Montréal Québec. She died on Apr 27, 1754 in Laprairie, Québec, Canada. She married Antoine Caillé dit BISCORNET on Apr 27, 1717 in Laprairie, Québec, Canada. The son of Antoine Caillé dit BISCORNET and Marie-Françoise BÉTOURNÉ was PIERRE CAILLÉ dit BISCORNET .

3. Pierre CAILLÉ dit BISCORNET was born on Jan 20, 1726 in Laprairie, Québec, Canada. He married Marie Josephe DENIAU on Oct 20, 1760 in Longueuil, Québec, Canada. The son of Pierre Caillé dit BISCORNET and Marie Josephe DENIAU was Pierre CAILLÉ.

4. Pierre CAILLÉ was born in 1765 in Laprairie, Québec, Canada. He married (1) Marie Catherine MARTIN on Apr 12, 1790 in Laprairie, Québec, Canada (Saint-Constant). She was born in Mar 1764 in

Laprairie, Québec, Canada (Saint-Philippe). He next married Marie BRUNET. The son of Pierre CAILLÉ and Marie Catherine MARTIN was Jean-Baptiste CAILLÉ.

5. Jean- Baptiste CAILLÉ was born on Mar 18, 1802 in Laprairie, Québec, Canada (Saint-Constant). He died on Jan 30, 1882 in Laprairie, Québec, Canada (Saint-Constant). He married Flavie BRISSON on Sep 17, 1827 in Laprairie, Québec, Canada (Saint Constant). The son of Jean- Baptiste CAILLÉ and Flavie BRISSON was Stanislaus CAILLÉ.

6. Stanislaus CAILLÉ was born on Jun 06, 1847 in Saint-Constant, Laprairie, Québec, Canada. He died in 1877 in Saint-Constant, Québec, Canada. He married Rose De Lima ROY on Feb 02, 1869 in Napierville, Québec, Canada (Saint-Rémi). The daughter of Stanislaus CAILLÉ and Rose De Lima ROY was Marie Rosanna CAILLÉ

7. MARIE ROSANNA CAILLÉ was born in 1870 in Québec, Canada. She died in Jun 1956 in Turners Falls, Franklin, Massachusetts, USA. She married Elrick Joseph ARCHEY Sr., son of Pierre Dominateau ACHIM and Adeline SICOT on Nov 18, 1895 in Pittsfield, Berkshire, Massachusetts, USA (Notre Dame Church).

Marie Rosanna CAILLE was the 5th great-granddaughter of Marie DESHAIES and Adrien BETOURNAY

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Marie-Anne AUBRY (Daughter of the King)

Marie-Anne AUBRY, Fille du Roi, was born about 1654 in Paris, Paris, Île-de-France, France. She died after May 10, 1723. She married Antoine CAILLÉ dit BISCORNET et BRULEFER in 1674 in Laprairie, Québec, Canada. Their son was Antoine CAILLÉ dit BRULEFER.

1. Antoine CAILLÉ dit BRULEFER was born on Mar 23, 1683 in Laprairie, Québec, Canada. He died on Jan 22, 1749 in Laprairie, Québec, Canada. He married Marie-Françoise BÉTOURNÉ on Apr 27, 1717 in Laprairie, Québec, Canada. Their son was Pierre CAILLÉ dit BISCORNET

2. Pierre CAILLÉ dit BISCORNET was born on Jan 20, 1726 in Laprairie, Québec, Canada. He married Marie-Josephe DENIAU on Oct 20, 1760 in Longueuil, Québec, Canada. Their son was Pierre CAILLÉ.

3. PIERRE CAILLÉ was born in 1765 in Laprairie, Québec, Canada. He married Marie-Catherine MARTIN on Apr 12, 1790 in Laprairie, Québec, Canada (Saint-Constant). Their son was Jean- Baptiste CAILLÉ

4. Jean-Baptiste CAILLÉ was born on Mar 18, 1802 in Laprairie, Québec, Canada (Saint-Constant) and died on Jan 30, 1882. He married Flavie BRISSON on Sep 17, 1827 in Laprairie, Québec, Canada (Saint-Constant). Their son was Stanislaus CAILLÉ.

5. Stanislaus CAILLÉ was born on Jun 06, 1847 in Saint-Constant, Laprairie, Québec, Canada and died in 1877. He married Rose De Lima ROY on Feb 02, 1869 in Napierville, Québec, Canada (Saint Remi). Their daughter was Marie Rosanna CAILLÉ.

6. Marie Rosanna CAILLÉ was born in 1870 in Québec, Canada. She died in Jun 1956 in Turners Falls, Franklin, Massachusetts, USA. She married Elrick Joseph ARCHEY Sr., son of Pierre Dominateau ACHIM and Adeline SICOT on Nov 18, 1895 in Pittsfield, Berkshire, Massachusetts, USA (Notre Dame Church).

Rosanna CAILLÉ, spouse of Elrick Archey Sr., was the daughter-in-law of Pierre Dominateau ACHIN and 4th great-granddaughter of Marie-Anne AUBRY

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Jeanne SERVIGNAN (Daughter of the King)

Jeanne SERVIGNAN was born in 1644 in Irancy, Auxerre, Bourgogne, France. She died on Feb 21, 1683 in Boucherville, Chambly, Québec, Canada. She married Jean RONCERAY on Oct 13, 1665 in Québec City, Québec, Canada. The daughter of Jean RONCERAY and Jeanne SERVIGNAN was Jeanne Françoise



## RONCERAY.

1. Jeanne Françoise RONCERAY was born on Dec 03, 1674 in Longueuil, Chambly, Québec, Canada. She died on Feb 26, 1761 in Laprairie, Québec, Canada. She married Pierre BETOURNAY on Dec 29, 1692 in Montréal, Québec, Canada (Notre-Dame). The daughter of Pierre BETOURNAY and Jeanne Françoise RONCERAY was Marie Françoise BÉTOURNÉ
2. Marie-Françoise BÉTOURNÉ was born on May 30, 1694 in Montréal, Québec. She died on Apr 27, 1754 in Laprairie, Québec, Canada. She married Antoine Caillé dit BISCORNET on Apr 27, 1717 in Laprairie, Québec, Canada. The son of Antoine Caillé dit BISCORNET and Marie-Françoise BÉTOURNÉ was Pierre CAILLÉ dit BISCORNET .
3. Pierre CAILLÉ dit BISCORNET was born on Jan 20, 1726 in Laprairie, Québec, Canada. He married Marie Josephe DENIAU on Oct 20, 1760 in Longueuil, Québec, Canada. The son of Pierre Caille dit BISCORNET and Marie Josephe DENIAU was Pierre CAILLÉ.
4. Pierre CAILLÉ was born in 1765 in Laprairie, Québec, Canada. He married (1) MARIE CATHERINE MARTIN on Apr 12, 1790 in Laprairie (Saint Constant). She was born in Mar 1764 in Laprairie, Québec, Canada (Saint-Philippe). She died on an unknown date. He next married Marie BRUNET. The son of Pierre CAILLÉ and Marie Catherine MARTIN was Jean Baptiste CAILLÉ
5. Jean Baptiste CAILLÉ was born on Mar 18, 1802 in Laprairie, Québec, Canada (Saint-Constant). He died on Jan 30, 1882 in Laprairie. He married Flavie BRISSON on Sep 17, 1827 in Laprairie (Saint Constant). The son of Jean Baptiste CAILLÉ and Flavie BRISSON was Stanislaus CAILLÉ.
6. Stanislaus CAILLÉ was born on Jun 06, 1847 in Saint Constant, Laprairie, Québec, Canada. He died in 1877 in Laprairie. He married Rose De Lima ROY on Feb 02, 1869 in Napierville, Québec, Canada (Saint Remi). The daughter of Stanislaus CAILLÉ and Rose De Lima ROY was Marie Rosanna CAILLÉ.
7. Marie Rosanna CAILLÉ was born in 1870 in Québec, Canada. She died in Jun 1956 in Turners Falls, Franklin, Massachusetts, USA. She married Elrick Joseph ARCHEY Sr., son of Pierre Dominateau ACHIM and Adeline SICOT on Nov 18, 1895 in Pittsfield, Berkshire, Massachusetts, USA (Notre Dame Church). He was born on Nov 22, 1866 in Black Brook, Clinton, New York, USA. He died on Feb 19, 1948 in Turners Falls, Franklin, Massachusetts, USA.

Rosanna CAILLÉ, spouse of Elrick Archey Sr., was the daughter-in-law of Pierre Dominateau ACHIN and 5th great-granddaughter of Jeanne SERVIGNAN.

## GATEWAY TO CHARLEMAGNE

In 1997 René Jetté, John P. DuLong, Roland-Yves Gagné, and Gail Moreau published the results of their research<sup>v</sup> into the noble lineage of Daughter of the King Catherine Baillon. They discovered a direct connection from Catherine BAILLON to her 28th great grandfather Charles 1st CAROLINGIAN aka CHARLEMAGNE. This research was also published in the "American Canadian Genealogist, Issue 82, Volume 25, Number 4, 1999. My thanks to John DuLong for his assistance in locating a copy of this article and to Bev Sherman (La Société des Filles du Roi et Soldats du Carignan) for advising me that such a link was in our family history. The journal articles along with additional information on the ACHIM/Archey family can be found at

[http://home.comcast.net/~bobarchey/site/?/page/Family\\_History/&PHPSESSID=93b27398ae192d15a1f6349cf19f74d8](http://home.comcast.net/~bobarchey/site/?/page/Family_History/&PHPSESSID=93b27398ae192d15a1f6349cf19f74d8)

Additional information on the Daughters of the King (Les Filles du Roi) and the Carignan-Salières Regiment Soldiers (Soldats du Carignan) on line at [http://www.fillesduroi.org/src/about\\_us.htm](http://www.fillesduroi.org/src/about_us.htm)

Major Sources of information for this research were:

- Research Program in Historical Demography (PRDH) at the Université de Montréal
- Dictionnaire National des Canadiens Français 1608 - 1760, Institut Drouin
- Dictionnaire Généalogique des Familles Canadiennes (Collection Tanguay), 1608 à 1890
- Peter J. Gagné, King's Daughters and Founding Mothers: The Filles du Roi, 1663-1673 (2 Vol. Set), 2001
- Denis Beauregard – French Genealogy of North America

Many thanks to Bill Kane and Jeannine Sills at La Société des Filles du Roi et Soldats du Carignan for their invaluable assistance in the editing of this article.

Endnotes:

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- i *Research Program in Historical Demography (PRDH) at the Université de Montréal*
  - ii i.b.i.d.
  - iii i.b.i.d.
  - iv i.b.i.d.
  - v René Jetté, John P. DuLong, Roland-Yves Gagné, and Gail F. Moreau. 1997. "De Catherine Baillon à Charlemagne." *Mémoires de la Société généalogique canadienne-française* 48 (Autumn): 190-216.



## ***MEETING OF THREE MEMBERS***

*by Bernice Heiter #267*

Three members of SFRSC attended a luncheon at the Chula Vista, CA Genealogical Society of which they are also members. They are Barbara J. (Bobbi) Lane #526, Helen Thompson #284, and Bernice Heiter #267. Bobbi and Helen met for the very first time at this event. Bernice is the "Grandma" of the group, having identified them as potential members of our Société and helping them research their French-Canadian ancestors. They enjoyed meeting and discussing the joy of finding their ancestors and being able to join the SFRSC. Bobbi's qualifying ancestor was Carignan soldat Vivien MAGDELEINE dit LaDouceur. Helen's was fille du roi Jacqueline HERON. Bernice had three: Carignan soldat Philibert COUILLAUD dit Rocquebrune and Carignan Sergeant Michel HEBERT dit LaVerdure m. to fille du roi Anne GALET/GALAIS.

*Editors note:* It is always great to hear that our members sometime get together to meet each other and discuss their mutual backgrounds as members of our Société.

## Summary of Daughters & Soldiers

<b>DAUGHTERS OF THE KING</b>			<b>MARRIED</b>	<b>FAMILY</b>
<b>AUBRY</b>	<b>Marie Anne</b>	4 <sup>th</sup> Great Grandmother of Rosanna CAILLÉ	Caillé	CAILLÉ
<b>DESHAIES</b>	<b>Marie</b>	5 <sup>th</sup> Great Grandmother of Rosanna CAILLÉ	<b>Adrien BÉTOURNÉ</b>	CAILLÉ
<b>BAILLON</b>	<b>Catherine</b>	5 <sup>th</sup> Great Grandmother of Pierre ACHIN	Miville	GIROUX
<b>BLANCHARD</b>	<b>Marie</b>	5 <sup>th</sup> Great Grandmother of Adeline SICOT (wife of Pierre Achin)	Brunet	SICOT
<b>BOIVIN</b>	<b>Françoise</b>	4 <sup>th</sup> Great Grandmother of Adeline SICOT (wife of Pierre Achin)	Sicot	SICOT
<b>LELONG</b>	<b>Marie</b>	4 <sup>th</sup> Great Grandmother of Pierre ACHIN	<b>René DUMAS</b>	GIROUX
<b>LEPER</b>	<b>Anne</b>	4 <sup>th</sup> Great Grandmother of Pierre ACHIN	<b>Jean François PINSONNEAULT dit LAFLEUR</b>	ACHIN
<b>LORET</b>	<b>Étiennette</b>	4 <sup>th</sup> Great Grandmother of Pierre ACHIN	Lebeau	SICOT
<b>PETIT</b>	<b>Jeanne</b>	3 <sup>rd</sup> Great Grandmother of Pierre ACHIN	<b>François SÉGUIN</b>	ACHIN
<b>PIETON</b>	<b>Francoise</b>	3 <sup>rd</sup> Great Grandmother of Pierre ACHIN	<b>Andre ACHIN</b>	ACHIN
<b>SERVINIEN</b>	<b>Marie Jeanne</b>	5 <sup>th</sup> Great Grandmother of Rosanna CAILLÉ	Roncerey	CAILLÉ
<b><u>SOLDIERS OF CARIGNAN REGIMENT</u></b>				
<b>BÉTOURNÉ</b>	<b>Adrien</b>	5 <sup>th</sup> Great Grandfather of Rosanna CAILLÉ	<b>Marie DESHAIES</b>	CAILLÉ
<b>DUMAS</b>	<b>René</b>	4 <sup>th</sup> Great Grandfather of Pierre ACHIN	<b>Marie LELONG</b>	GIROUX
<b>PISONNEAULT</b>	<b>Jean François</b>	4 <sup>th</sup> Great Grandfather of Pierre ACHIN	<b>Anne LEPER</b>	ACHIN
<b>SÉGUIN</b>	<b>François</b>	3 <sup>rd</sup> Great Grandfather of Pierre ACHIN	<b>Jeanne PETIT</b>	ACHIN
<b>ACHIN</b>	<b>Andre</b>	3 <sup>rd</sup> Great Grandfather of Pierre ACHIN	<b>Françoise PIÉTON</b>	ACHIN

# JEAN-BAPTISTE TALON FIRST INTENDANT OF NEW FRANCE

By Joyce Banachowski

Continued from Vol. XIV Issue II

## *New Settlements--Colonization*

By the end of 1665, Talon had made plans to form new settlements. His plan was to form three villages next to one another. They were to be called Bourg-Royal, Bourg-la-Reine and Bourg Talon. He ordered that forty houses be constructed and ready for settlers by the following year.<sup>30</sup> The new settlements were to be as close to Quebec as possible. He wanted the villages to be around a central point. This would make it possible for mutual help and defense.

All of those settlements he established at Charlesbourg were given triangular land grants. All the houses were built at the point or head, near each other, in the center. The grant then extended outward, wider at the base. Some of the grants were given to soldiers. He was interested in having some tradesmen in each village. He wanted tradesmen who had skills which would be useful to the population carpenters, masons, blacksmiths, and shoemakers.<sup>31</sup>

Those who moved onto their land received a supply of food and tools. After clearing two acres, they were paid for the clearing and tilling. Each one had to clear and prepare for planting two acres for the following three or four years. These lands would be given to new settlers. They also had to do military service. For each new settler, the king paid the total cost of clearing two acres, building a house, preparing and planting and providing flour until the first crop was harvested on the condition that he would clear and cultivate two more acres within three or four years. As an example, Talon bought land on the St-Charles River and had the land cleared, had a large house, barn and other buildings built, had land cultivated, planted gardens and stocked animals at his own expense.<sup>32</sup> He also populated these three villages partly with families newly arrived, partly with soldiers and

partly with old settlers to teach the new arrivals. These settlements were to be examples for the rest of the colony. He wanted to keep the population centered around this central point. When a canon was fired at the Chateau de St. Louis, all the defenders would gather at this common place and be prepared to fight.<sup>33</sup>

In exposed parts of the colony, houses were built within villages with a palisade surrounding it. This meant the settler had to walk or paddle some distance to work his farm. Settlers preferred to build the front of their farms on a river. By having narrow farms, neighbors were near one another. These settlements were called *côtes*.<sup>34</sup>

The *côtes* were convenient to use the waterways, but they were difficult for the church to control, difficult to defend and difficult to maintain a strong government. When the king learned the settlers were building homes in *côtes*, he ordered that the inhabitants live in villages rather than the *côtes*. However, to abandon the *côtes* and adopt the village style of Talon, would involve revoking land grants, abandoning houses and cleared land and would be extremely difficult to reissue new concessions, difficult to enforce and would be costly, wasteful and cause dissatisfaction and confusion.<sup>35</sup>

When the troops of the Carignan Salieres were discharged, those who chose to stay, settled on the Richelieu, and along the St. Lawrence. Many of these settlements carry the names of the officers of the Carignan regiment Sorel, Chambly, Saint Ours, Contrecoeur, Varennes, Verchères. Many of these military *seigneurs* were poor as well as their men. They had to clear and cultivate land, build a home, often of logs, a fort, a chapel and a mill for his followers. Sorel was better off than the rest and could afford a better seignorial house. The mill was of importance to those who lived on these *seigneuries*, but it was usually the last thing to be built because of the cost of it. It was often built of stone, with loopholes and doubled as a blockhouse for defence. The *seigneur* would build the mill to grind grain for his tenants and they in exchange would leave a fourteenth part in payment. Sometimes, it took years before a mill was built.

30 Chapais, *op. cit.*, pp. 22-23.

31 *Ibid.*, p.46.

32 *ibid.*, p.47.

33 Parkman, *op.cit.*, p. 1269.

34 *Ibid.*, p.1268.

35 *Ibid.*, pp. 1269-1270.



The settlers would then have to grind their grain the Indian way, by hand.<sup>36</sup>

Under this program, the settlement moved quickly. There was no fear of attacks and raids. During this time, lands of Longue-Pointe, Pointe-aux-Trembles, Lachine and Forts Sorel and Chambly on the Richelieu were cultivated. They had oxen, cows and poultry and lived on their farm production. In 1667, there were 11,448 acres cultivated. In 1668, there were 15,649 acres. They produced 130,978 bushels of wheat.<sup>37</sup>

#### *Increase the population*

The program could not work unless the population quickly increased and strengthened the country. The captains of merchant vessels were required to transport colonists between the ages of 18 and 40 years. *Seigneurs* received *seigneuries* under the condition that they settle colonists on them. They were responsible for settlement.

Former officers of the Carignan-Salières settled the Richelieu route of forts. Many of the soldiers who remained in New France followed their officers and settled near them. In 1672, forty-six *seigneuries* were granted by authorities. Up to that time, this was the highest number granted in a year. About 400 of the Carignan Salières decided to remain and settle in New France. Each soldier received 100 *livres* or 50 *livres* and provisions for a year. Each sergeant received 150 *livres* or 100 *livres* and provisions for a year. Officers received *seigneuries* along the Richelieu or the St. Lawrence Rivers.<sup>38</sup>

A continuous growth in population would not be successful unless the marriage rate increased. The king now sent women as wives for the bachelors at the crown's expense. These girls, many were orphans, were called the *filles de roi*. It was the king's wishes that they marry as quickly as possible. They found husbands and married shortly after their arrival. Between 1663 and 1673, about 900 *filles de roi* came to New France. Dowries were given to the girls who contracted marriage. They received a partial payment of 50 *livres* in household supplies and some provisions at the time of marriage and the rest after the first child was born. Those who married young were rewarded. Young men who married before the age of 20

received 20 *livres* called "the king's gift". Fathers who had not had their sons married by age 20 or their daughters married by age 16 had to pay a penalty or fine each six months until they were married. There also were incentives for those who had large families. Those having ten children received 300 *livres* annually and those who had twelve children received 400 *livres* annually. Boys were encouraged to marry at the age of eighteen or nineteen and girls at fourteen or fifteen.<sup>39</sup> There were some marriage of girls at age twelve and boys at age sixteen. There were a few instances when a marriage contract was made for a girl at the age of eleven, but the marriage could not take place until she was twelve.

Some of the girls who were sent as brides were orphans raised in charitable institutions; priests in France were encouraged to ask for girls in their parishes to volunteer to go to New France to marry and settle; some were from peasant farms who were approved by their priests. Others were from well off families.<sup>40</sup>

The laws affected noblemen and military officers as well. Captain de la Mothe received 1600 *livres*. Between 1665 and 1668, 6,000 *livres* were given by the crown to aid young gentlewomen who lacked a dowry when they married. 6000 *livres* were given to four captains, three lieutenants, five ensigns and a few minor officers to settle and marry in the colony.<sup>41</sup>

Of those men who did not want to marry, Colbert stated to Talon, "Those who may seem to have absolutely renounced marriage should be made to bear additional burdens, and be excluded from all honours; it would be well even to add some mark of infamy." Talon issued an order to forbid unmarried men to hunt with the Indians or go into the woods if they did not marry within fifteen days after the arrival of ships bringing brides to New France. In Montreal, François Lenoir was brought before the court because he was unmarried and had traded with the Indians. He pleaded guilty and he promised that he would be married after the arrival of the ships the next year, and if he didn't marry, he would have to pay 150 *livres* to the church in Montreal and 150 *livres* to the hospital. He was married and did not have to pay.<sup>42</sup>

<sup>36</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 1267-1268.

<sup>37</sup> Chapaïs, *op. cit.*, pp. 48-49.

<sup>38</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 58-59.

<sup>39</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 54-56.

<sup>40</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 57-58.

<sup>41</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 56-57.

<sup>42</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 56.

Colbert's policy also included that the French and Indians should become one people and so marriages between the French and Indians were encouraged. There were few of these who married in the church. However there were a large number of *Coueurs de Bois* and others in the fur trade who married Indian women *a la facon*, according to the Indian custom.

In 1665, the West India Company had brought 429 men and 100 women. Nearly all were married. In 1667, 184 men and 92 women arrived. Mother Marie Incarnation wrote that all 92 women were married to soldiers or laborers. Between 1665 and 1667, 1828 immigrants had been brought at the crown's expense to New France. On 10 November 1670, Talon wrote that of the 150 girls who arrived that year, all but fifteen had married. These fifteen were housed with well known families to wait for the time when the soldiers who spoke for them for wives were established and could support them.<sup>43</sup>

#### *Agriculture*

Talon wanted total development of the colony. He wanted the colony to be able to feed itself and eventually, produce a surplus for export. He hoped they would be self sufficient and provide a large supply of raw materials for France and purchase manufactured goods from the mother country and its other colonies. In order to help immigrants settle on the land, he had the best quality cows, horses and sheep brought from France. He tested a variety of grain seeds to find those which would be most productive in the climate of New France.<sup>44</sup> The problem with agriculture in New France was that those who were encouraged to work the land were not farmers. In fact, Louis Hebert who arrived in 1617 was an apothecary from Paris. He chose to live on uncultivated land. He never ploughed the ground because he never had a plough. (In 1626, the first plough was brought to New France.) Often city dwellers and professionals acted like farmers, but did not have the skills. Of about 10,000 who came to New France to settle on the land, three-fourths had no farming experience. Most were military recruits or tradesmen. As a result, they farmed in a haphazard way; production was small; the good land became exhausted. Some of the choice livestock brought by Talon

deteriorated. By the end of the French regime, outsiders criticized the farming methods and the poor livestock. Military men and tradesmen were not trained to be farmers. Talon recognized the problem, but he was in New France too short a time to rectify the problem.<sup>45</sup>

Nothing was done to improve seed or livestock quality. No one was required to fertilize the land. Manure was thrown into the river. There was no rotation of crops. They continuously planted wheat and tobacco on the same land. The agricultural policy of intendants following Talon was to protect what was produced on the land from men and animals. They made regulations preventing owners from allowing their animals to wander over unenclosed ground; Men were not allowed to ride over planted ground while hunting. Settlers were to destroy thistles.; everyone was forbidden to harvest ginseng before mid September. There were attempts to prevent an excessive amount of horse breedings. At times, a grain census was taken, but these were done to prevent famines. Authorities after Talon were not interested in developing an agricultural colony as Talon. France did not need an agricultural colony. They were self sufficient. It was difficult to sell their wheat in the West Indies. The English colonies had a regular trade in the West Indies. New France lacked the number of ships and capital to conduct a regular trade with them and they often ran into sea battles and storms. The only regular outlet for their agricultural products were the local habitants who needed more than they produced and those living in towns. Even here, the town dweller planted kitchen gardens and raised animals to slaughter. After 1750, they did some supplying for the troops. This was rarely, due to poor harvests.<sup>46</sup>

Mother Juchereau wrote to France saying Talon was like a father, seeing what the poor needed and helping the colony to grow. He visited the homes of the inhabitants and encouraged them to see him. He learned what crops they were raising. He taught those who raised wheat to sell it to those who paid the most; he helped those who raised no wheat and offered encouragement to everyone. He gave aid to those who needed it. Horses, cattle, sheep and other domestic animals were sent out and

<sup>43</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 54.

<sup>44</sup> Trudel, *op. cit.*, p. 67.

<sup>45</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 203-204.

<sup>46</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 204-207.

generously distributed. With them, was an order that none of the young animals should be killed until the country was sufficiently stocked.<sup>47</sup> Since its first settlement, only one horse had been sent to New France. It was given by the Company of 100 Associates to de Montmagny, the governor who succeeded Champlain. From 1665 to 1668, 41 mares and stallions and 80 sheep were brought from France. Domestic animals cattle, sheep, horses, goats, and pigs were sent by the king as well as being imported by some individuals. They reproduced well. By 1668, there were 3,400 head of cattle in New France.<sup>48</sup> Domestic animals were brought continually until 1672. During these seven years (1665-1672) about 80 horses had been brought from France. Twenty years later, there were 400 horses in the colony. In 1698, there were 684. In 1672, Talon informed Colbert, there was no reason to send any more.<sup>49</sup>

Large quantities of other goods were also sent. Some of these items were given as gifts and the rest were bartered for corn to supply the troops. Talon saw that the farmers wasted a great amount of time coming long distances to Quebec to buy necessary things. He told his agents to furnish these inhabitants with the king's goods at their own houses. This was quite upsetting to the merchants of Quebec who complained of losing their trade.<sup>50</sup> During this period of time, Acadia was returned to New France as a result of the Treaty of Breda in 1667 and was returned to France in 1670 after being under the control of England for fifteen years. In 1690, it was again retaken by the English. In 1697, it went back to France only to be retaken by the English in 1710. From 1654 to 1710, a period of sixty years, France controlled Acadia for thirty-four years. Generally, France had ignored and neglected Acadia. Intendants Talon and Demeulle were interested in developing the Acadian population. Under these two intendants, Acadia developed agriculturally. Land on the Bay of Fundy was fertile and cultivated by 1707. Port Royal was prosperous with a population of 600 who owned 3,000 head of livestock. Other centers developed at Minas and Beaubassin, along the St-John River, on the other side of the Bay of Fundy.

The Denys family were successful at Miramichi and Restigouche. In 1707, three years before Port Royale was again taken by England, there were about 2,000 who were farming and had about 8,000 head of livestock. This was the most successful period of French rule in Acadia.<sup>51</sup>

One of the items needed in New France was hemp for making coarse cloth. Talon encouraged several acres to be used to produce hemp by monopolizing thread. He provided seed to a number of farmers. In return the farmers were to return an equal amount of seed the next year. To get farmers to produce hemp, he confiscated all of the thread in the shops. No one could get thread except if they had hemp to exchange for it. This policy was very successful. The population was also urged to gather nettles to be used as material for cordage. The Ursulines were supplied with flax and wool in order to teach girls to weave and spin into thread.<sup>52</sup> The *seigneurs* were required to build a mill to grind the habitant's grain. This was a major expense for the *seigneurs*. If a *seigneur* did not have a mill built, within a reasonable time, the intendant would have it built and force the *seigneur* to pay for its cost. If a *censitaire* offered to build a mill, the intendant would allow him to do so. Wheat was a major part of the population's diet. They averaged two loaves of six to seven pounds for each person each week. Without a mill, it would have to be ground by hand. The fee for grinding wheat was one-fortieth of the flour ground.<sup>53</sup>

#### *Census Taken*

In order to oversee the progress of the development of the colony, Talon insisted that a census of the population be taken each year. In the winter of 1666-1667, the first Canadian census was taken under the intendant's supervision. He actually visited some of the habitants himself to take the census. The total population at that time was 3215 in Canada. There were 2034 males and 1181 females, 1019 married people and 528 families. There were 95 elderly people from the ages of 51 to 90. Occupations and professions were given. In New France there were 3 notaries, 5 surgeons, 18 merchants, 4 bailiffs, 3 schoolmasters, 36 carpenters, 27 joiners, 30 tailors, 8 coopers, 5 bakers, 9 millers, and 3 locksmiths. Among the

47 Parkman, *op. cit.*, p. 1253.

48 Eccles, *op. cit.*, p. 48.

49 Chapais, *op. cit.*, p. 60.

50 Parkman, *op. cit.*, pp. 1253-1254

51 Trudel, *op. cit.*, pp. 71-72

52 Chapais, *op. cit.*, p. 49 and Parkman, *op. cit.*, p. 1252.

53 Eccles, *op. cit.*, pp. 49-50.

male clergy were 1 bishop, 18 priests or were studying in the seminary for priesthood, and 35 Jesuits. There were 19 Ursulines, 23 Hospitalières, and 4 Sisters of the Congregation. The census did not include the king's troops which numbered 1200 men.<sup>54</sup>

The following year, the 1667 census included the names, ages and occupations as in the 1666 census, but they added the total number of *bestiaux* (animals) owned and the number of cleared and cultivated *arpents* of land they worked. In the 1681 census, they were also asked the number of individual kinds of animals owned horned animals, cows, horses, goats, sheep and hogs and the number of guns they had in each household.

#### *Return to France*

In 1668, Talon asked to be recalled due to health and other reasons. Courcelle also asked to be recalled. There was a continuous conflict of authority between Governor Courcelle and Talon which could not be avoided. Regretfully, Colbert granted it to them. Governor Courcelle was replaced by Louis de Buade, Count of Palluau and Frontenac. In November 1668, Talon returned to France and was replaced by Claude de Bouyrtone. Two years later, 1670, Talon returned to New France as intendant.

Although Talon had been recalled, he remained Canada's most powerful agent. He met regularly with Colbert and the king discussing means to strengthen the colony. Six companies of soldiers were sent to reinforce the defense. Hundreds of laborers and unmarried girls were sent to be brides. A new stock of domestic animals was sent. Talon was also trying to free New France from the West India Company. By the spring of 1669, nearly everything Talon asked for was granted.

On 3 April 1669, King Louis XIV informed Bouteroue that Talon had been reinstated as intendant. On 10 May, the king signed his new commission; seven days later he received his instructions and on 15 July 1669, Talon sailed from La Rochelle with Captain François Marie Perrot, one of six commanders of the companies sent to New France and Fathers Romauld Papillion, Hilarion Guesin, Cesaire Herveau, and Brother Cosme Graveran of the Franciscan order known as

Récollets. Their ship was hit by a series of storms and hurricanes and they were blown off course. They headed for Lisbon, where they were repaired and restocked. After leaving Lisbon, they hit a rocky shoal and were wrecked and were rescued and brought back to France.<sup>55</sup>

In the meantime in New France, Bouteroue sat on the Sovereign Council. They passed a law fixing the price of wheat. Creditors had refused to accept wheat in payment or took it at a low price. The law stated that for three months, the debtors could pay their creditors in wheat at the price of four *livres* per bushel. A new law was passed stopping anyone from going into the woods with liquor to trade. The Indians were to remain sober and the French were forbidden to drink with them. They could leave to go to the woods only after being searched. Traders were allowed brandy but only one pot per man for eight days. Penalties for violations were confiscation and a fine of fifty *livres* for a first offense and corporal punishment for a second offense.<sup>56</sup>

Once again Talon and the others left La Rochelle in the middle of May 1670. After three months of sailing they nearly were wrecked near the end of their trip. On 18 August 1670, they arrived in Quebec.<sup>57</sup>

This time Talon wanted some things in the colony his way. He requested that the clergy who were sent be less troublesome. Colbert agreed. He had the Récollet order re-established in New France. They had been the first in New France, having come in 1615, followed by the Jesuits in 1625. In 1629, Quebec was taken by the Kirke Brothers. In 1632, the colony was returned to France. The Jesuits returned but Cardinal Richelieu did not allow the Récollets to return.

Talon also asked for more extensive powers. He said the king's distance from New France made it necessary to grant more power to the intendant in order to get things accomplished without waiting a year for an answer. He also requested a Canadian nobility be created. This would allow him to create a small group who would be obligated to the king. Colbert rejected this but did approve of *lettres de cachet* be given to Talon. These would allow Talon to send back to France any person who was against

<sup>54</sup> Chapais, *op. cit.*, p. 23.

<sup>55</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 98-103.

<sup>56</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 104-105.

<sup>57</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 108-109.

the king's service or the good of the country.<sup>58</sup> Courcelle returned to New France as governor in 1669, prior to Talon's arrival. The conflict between Courcelles and Talon continued.

#### *The West India Company*

In 1663, the king had cancelled the charter of the Company of 100 Associates and taken back Canada. However, in 1664, he granted it again to a new company, The West India Company. According to the charter, the company owned the land but the government made the decisions. The company controlled the administration of justice, and they did establish courts. However, the intendant was the supreme judge in civil cases and the Sovereign Council was the court of superior jurisdiction. The company had the power to grant land and seigneuries, but the governor and intendant, the king's appointed officers, also issued grants when they felt like it.

Colbert had created the West India Company and he felt this new company he created would do better than the Company of 100 Associates. However, he did open the fur trade to colonists. The company granted free trade for all the people of New France for one year.

By its charter, the company was allowed to collect the taxes on the sale of beaver and moose skins. The tax on beaver skins (*la droit du quart*) was 25% and the tax on moose skins was 10% (*la droit du dixième*) which was two *sous* per pound. They also received revenue from the sale of trading privileges at Tadoussac. (*la traite de Tadoussac*). These three formed the public fund (*le fonds du pays*) from which were paid the expenses "of the governor and public officers, the costs of the garrisons at Quebec, Montreal and Trois Rivières, the grants to religious communities, and other yearly disbursements."<sup>59</sup>

Talon disagreed with Colbert concerning the West India Company. He felt the company had too many privileges which could lead to lack of responsibility and corruption. The company had the right to collect taxes, but they were to be responsible to pay these expenses. Talon hoped the king would control these funds. He said the taxes were sufficient, but the company agent was not willing to pay the expenses. Colbert insisted they

had the right to some of it for their time and expenses.

Now the question was, How much should they be obligated toward expenses of the colony? Talon said the former company paid 48,950 *livres* a year. The company agent insisted it was only 29,200 *livres*. Talon had evidence that in 1660 and 1663, the former company had paid 50,000 *livres*. Colbert decided the amount would be 36,000 *livres* annually. It remained that amount for many years after. *Le fonds du pays* was not the only source of funds to pay the colony's expenses. There was another fund which came from the king. This fund was to pay for "movement and maintenance of the troops, the transportation of new settlers, horses and sheep, construction of forts and purchases and shipment of supplies." In 1665, this amounted to 358,000 *livres*.<sup>60</sup>

On 4 October 1665, Talon wrote to the king complaining about this conflict of control which would prevent him from controlling lands and trade. He learned that the West India Company was only interested in enforcing its commercial monopoly; they would be the only trading company between the colony and the mother country. While Talon was in France, Talon again complained about the monopoly and privileges of the West India Company. This situation had continued for ten years. In 1674, their company charter was revoked.<sup>61</sup>

#### *Industrial Development*

##### *Ship Building*

Both Colbert and Talon were hoping to develop a successful ship building industry. They believed Canada would be able to produce the materials to build its own ships and to supply the shipyards of France as well. Then it would not be necessary to import ship masts and timber from the Baltic countries. Ships also needed hemp for ropes and caulking, flax for canvas sails, and large amounts of tar. These items could also be produced in the colony. Talon gave hemp and flax seeds to the farmers. However, they were growing only enough for their own needs. He took all the rope in the colony and allowed them to purchase their supplies if they agreed to raise more hemp.<sup>62</sup>

Jean-Baptiste Colbert wanted flutes and war ships

<sup>58</sup> Eccles, *op. cit.*, p. 73.

<sup>59</sup> Chapais, *op. cit.*, pp. 42-43.

<sup>60</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 44-45.

<sup>61</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 21-22.

<sup>62</sup> Eccles, *op. cit.*, p. 53.

for the navy to be built in Canada. Flutes were long, narrow ships with hatches in the stern, allowing ship masts and long lengths of timber to be loaded more easily. In 1669, he ordered that two flutes of 300 tons each be constructed in Canada. Within three or four years, he wanted four warships of six to seven hundred tons built in New France. Supplies and skilled carpenters, tar makers, blacksmiths and foundry workers were sent by Colbert de Terron to the colony. In 1672, a 46 gun warship was under construction in Quebec.<sup>63</sup>

Talon introduced ship building into the colony. He informed Colbert that a local merchant was building a fishing vessel for fishing in the Lower St. Lawrence. The following year, six or seven ships were built in Quebec. To motivate the settlers to become interested in shipbuilding, Talon had a ship built to show them how to do it. In 1666, he paid the cost of building a small ship, a barque of 120 tons. They then built a larger one. Three or four years later he repeated this same experiment, but this time it was at the cost of the king rather than himself. It cost 40,000 *livres* and it provided work for 350 men during the summer.<sup>64</sup>

Talon hoped to develop regular trade exchanges with Acadia and the West Indies. One of the plans was to establish a ship building industry near the forests of Quebec. A study of oak trees was made prior to starting a shipbuilding industry. However, most of the sails, rigging and hardware had to be brought from France as well as skilled workmen who required higher wages on short term contracts than what were paid in the shipyards of France. The cost of building a ship in New France was twice as much as in France. At the beginning, Colbert and Talon planned on building large ships of 135 to 360 tons rather than smaller ships. Realizing these would not be economical, smaller ships were constructed instead. These smaller ships were used to start trade between Quebec and the West Indies. However, when two of these ships were lost at sea costing them 36,000 *livres*, they decided to down size again. They continued to build ships in New France, but they were primarily small ones for river traffic and fishing in the Gulf of the St. Lawrence. Later in the eighteen century, the government again made an effort to establish large scale

shipbuilding.<sup>65</sup>

Talon hoped that as a result of the shipbuilding, trade could be developed between Canada, the West Indies and France. New France could provide dried and salted cod, eels, peas, grain, oil, planks, staves and small masts to the West Indies in exchange for sugar which would in turn be sent to France who would send finished good to New France.<sup>66</sup>

In an attempt to encourage others in the colony, Talon became a partner with a Quebec merchant and shipped cargoes of dried cod, salted salmon, eels, peas, fish oil, barrel staves, planks and small masts to the West Indies islands. The establishment of trade between the West Indies and Canada was beneficial to both. In 1670, three Canadian built ships were sent to the West Indies carrying fish, oil, peas, planks, barley and flour. In 1672, two ships did the same. Intendant Duchesneau who replaced Talon, wrote that at least two vessels, (once, four times in one year) left Quebec with Canadian products to the West Indies.<sup>67</sup>

Trade between Quebec and the West Indies was difficult. Ships could only sail in the summer months, which was the hurricane season in the southern seas. They faced pirates and English privateers in wartime. They faced competition from New England who had the same products as New France. They could produce them cheaper and could ship out all year round. Colbert attempted to have the Compagnie de l'Occident (West India Company) supply the French islands with Negro slaves but they failed. The French island planters had to depend on the English and Dutch to supply them with slaves. This meant the English and Dutch would also supply other goods blocking Canada out. However, a Quebec merchant, la Chesyne continued to send ships to the West Indies.<sup>68</sup>

This situation also brought ruin to the West India Company. They could not compete with the English and Dutch traders. They were unable to get private money. In New France, the merchants, habitants and Talon complained that they overcharged on their goods; they did not provide the correct goods; they demanded payment in furs and they refused credit. Everyone wanted freedom

<sup>63</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>64</sup> Parkman, *op. cit.*, pp. 49-51

<sup>65</sup> Eccles, *op. cit.*, p.87

<sup>66</sup> Parkman, *op. cit.*, pp. 1252-1253.

<sup>67</sup> Chapais, *op. cit.*, pp. 49-51.

<sup>68</sup> Eccles, *op. cit.*, p.54



of trade for the colony. In December 1674, the company closed down. The crown opened trade with the colonies to all. As a result, a small group of merchants in the colony handled retail trade and received their supplies from wholesale merchants of La Rochelle.<sup>69</sup>

### *Fishing*

Talon wanted to develop a fishing industry on the St. Lawrence. The development of cod fishing on the St. Lawrence River was successful. However, New France did not take part in the fisheries in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Banks of Newfoundland. Basically, the Canadian fishing industry was successful in providing for the needs of Canada and the West Indies but could not compete with the fishermen of Europe who had been long established and were favored in France.<sup>70</sup> Yet, fishing appeared to be one of the most successful industries in New France. Colbert gave it as much aid as possible. He provided subsidies for the necessary equipment. Canadian cod fishermen paid the same duties as the fishermen of Normandie when they brought their fish into France. The largest handicap for Canadian fishermen was the lack of salt in the colony. Attempts were made to develop salt works, but these failed. They had to depend on France for salt. In addition, France managed most of the fishing enterprise to the advantage of French merchants not merchants of New France.<sup>71</sup>

The French fishermen could catch fish on the banks and sell it for much less than the Canadian fishermen.<sup>72</sup> They also established stationary cod fisheries along the lower St. Lawrence. These were not very profitable. Eel fisheries were also established. Talon made an attempt to establish a fishery of whale and white porpoises for their oil for the soap industry. Some of the local merchants were encouraged to take part in it. They also tried seal hunting. They were valuable for their oil and their fur which was as valuable as beaver. The post at Phélypeaux Bay had an annual value of 10,000 *livres*.<sup>73</sup>

### *Small Manufacturing Industries*

Colbert had hoped that Canada would become self supporting and its trade with France would be kept in balance with the colony providing raw materials to the mother country and purchase manufactured

goods they could not produce from the mother country. That is why he encouraged the manufacture of some consumer goods in the colony. He sent master craftsmen of France to teach the colonists their trades. By 1668, shoes and hats were being made, but not beaver hats. These were produced in France for the benefit of France. A tannery was to be built. Colonists were beginning to weave linen. A large number of sheep were shipped to New France with the hope this would lead to wool production. Within a short time, the rural population was able to clothe themselves with home spun wool from their own sheep and linen from flax they produced and had shoes made from local tanned leather. The towns people refused to wear these rough fabrics and demanded the latest styles imported from France.<sup>74</sup> The success they did achieve would not have been gained if not for Talon. He was the drive behind it all. Talon worked under the Minister à Manufactures. Tradesmen were encouraged to migrate to New France. He also gave his own money for industrial expansion. To encourage the development of industries, he ordered research on every kind of resources. Surveys were done on trees. Men went in search of iron, coal and copper. He encouraged the population to develop local crafts. He tried to organize fixed fisheries. A tar works, a tannery and a brewery were constructed. He believed a country could not develop and prosper unless it had trade.<sup>75</sup>

At the tar works, a barrel of tar was produced and sent to the king as an example of their production. Patoulet, a deputy of Talon, said that one day Canada would be able to produce tar, but at that time it cost much more than Dutch tar. He also said that ships built in Canada cost more than in France. He suggested the construction of naval ships in the colony be stopped until iron could be forged and a Canadian hemp supply was available. Some of the colonists made cloth from the wool of sheep the king had sent from France. He also established a tannery and a factory of hats and of shoes. Sieur Follin was granted a monopoly to produce soap and potash.<sup>76</sup>

*To be concluded in the next issue...*

69 *Ibid.*

70 *Ibid.*, p.55.

71 Trudel, pp. 202-203.

72 Eccles, *op. cit.*, pp. 54-55.

73 Trudel, *op. cit.*, pp. 202-203.

74 Eccles, *op. cit.*, pp. 55.

75 Trudel, *op. cit.*, p.67

76 Eccles, *op. cit.*, p.53 and Parkman *op. cit.*, p. 1252.

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

Visit us online at: [www.fillesduroi.org](http://www.fillesduroi.org) or [info@fillesduroi.org](mailto:info@fillesduroi.org)

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# ***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 XV, Issue II    Fall 2012**

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**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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### On the Cover...

The Maison Saint-Gabriel, Montréal housed the fille du roi that came to Montréal until they married.



Photo by Don Favreau

## ***NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING 2012***

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 10, 2012. The series of messages constituting this meeting will be sent over the course of that week, commencing on December 10th.

If you would like to participate in this meeting, please email your request to Jeannine Sills at [info@fillesduroi.org](mailto:info@fillesduroi.org) or respond when you receive Jeannine'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, Jeannine Sills, 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 2012 annual meeting, a membership report, a treasurer's report and approval of an annual budget, and the election of Directors for fiscal 2012-2013. If you wish to be a candidate for Director, please send an email to [info@fillesduroi.org](mailto:info@fillesduroi.org) no later than December 3, 2012.

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 2013. If you wish to be a candidate for President, Vice-President, Treasurer or Secretary, please send an email to [info@fillesduroi.org](mailto:info@fillesduroi.org) by no later than December 3, 2012. 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 [info@fillesduroi.org](mailto:info@fillesduroi.org) or by regular mail sent to our P.O. Box in Virginia so that your notice arrives before December 3rd.

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 and Richard Hudon, as well as to Journal Editor Harriet Kankash, Genealogy chair Richard Rossi, and Historian Peter Gagné.

Jeannine Sills, President and Director  
La Société des Filles du roi et soldats du Carignan, Inc.

# ***A JOURNEY TO QUÉBEC***

**To understand the lives of my ancestors**

*By Don and Alayne Favreau*

I am an American-born French Canadian on a quest to understand who I am. As a teenager I was embarrassed to be French Canadian because of all the ridicule I got from people in town. It wasn't until I graduated from high school that I began to realize it was okay to be French. I began to be proud of my heritage. My family heritage is French Canadian going back to the 16th century. I am not only Favreau; I am equally Crete, Durocher, Chaloux, Thibeault, Pariseau, Villiard, and Roy. And that's just 4 generations of my family. I've done lots of research over the years, but this quest was deeper than researching names. I needed to understand their lives, their culture, their entertainment, their food. I yearned to know more deeply about my ancestors; how they lived their lives and the trials they overcame. I wanted to understand the qualities they had that have shaped who I am today.

One of the books that I found helpful in understanding the early colonizing of Québec was "King's Daughters and Founding Mothers; The Filles du Roi, 1663 – 1673" by Peter J. Gagné. My interest first started by researching Marie Benoit, who was the wife of Pierre Favreau, my first paternal ancestor to come to Québec. La Société des filles du roi et soldats du Carignan certified my lineage of Marie Benoit, a King's daughter, and Pierre Favreau, a soldier of Carignan regiment. As I continued to read the book, I discovered that I was the descendent of 39 other Daughters of the King. They were certainly adventurous women to come to New France and become the founding mothers of Québec. I was overwhelmed and excited to realize that my lineage traces back through 39 of these great pioneer women. Another book which was helpful was "Journeys Taken – The Search for a Better Life" by William Kane. It gave me a sense of what life was like and the

repeated hardships the colonizers overcame. Not to mention the fact that I found stories about 5 of my early ancestors in the book!

After some discussion with my wife, we decided to take our summer vacation to Québec and make Montréal our first stop. We spent a lot of time researching historical places that would give us insights into my early family members. The three main sites we wanted to visit were Notre-Dame Basilica, Pointe-à-Callière, and Maison Saint-Gabriel .

Notre-Dame Basilica is located in old Montréal and is the church where many of my early ancestors were married. We learned that the original church had burned down, but the outline of the church is in the tile in front of the current Basilica. The Basilica is filled with hundreds of interesting wood carvings and religious statues. Though, traditionally, stained glass windows depict the life of Christ, in this Basilica the stained glass beautifully portrays the pioneer and religious history of Montréal. We noticed several depicting Marguerite Bourgeois who was also the founder of Maison Saint-Gabriel . At the basilica we learned about specific early pioneers who were influential in the establishment of Ville-Marie.

We next went to the Pointe-à-Callière Museum which contains archaeology and history of the First Nation (Native American), French and British, whose cultures coexisted in Montréal. I found the gravesite of my ancestor Etienne Paquet.

One of our primary objectives was to visit Maison Saint-Gabriel Museum, which today is dedicated to preserving Québec's heritage and artifacts of the settlers of New France in the mid-17th century. The Order of the Sisters of the congregation of Notre-Dame of Montréal was founded by Marguerite Bourgeois in 1658. In September of 1668 she purchased the maison from François Le Ber to house the sisters of her convent. The Maison Saint-Gabriel received the filles du roi from 1668 to 1673 when the program stopped. The farm



produced an abundant variety of crops and grains such as wheat, rye, barley, oats, buckwheat, peas, hemp and flax. Vegetables that were grown were turnips, beets, carrots parsnip, salsify, cabbage, chard, onions, leak, chicory, corn, pumpkin and melons. Herb gardens contained garlic chives, parsley, chervil, pimpernel hyssop and bugloss. They also had a small herd of cattle and ewes. The guides give a marvelous tour of the grounds where you learn so much about the early French settlers' lifestyle. I especially enjoyed the tour of the house where you see their living, sleeping and cooking quarters. The upstairs room was used as a food storage area and as a production room of sorts. Cloth was also made here.

These six filles du roi were my great grandmothers and lived at Maison Saint-Gabriel until they married:

- Anne Julien (8th GG) age 17 - married Nicolas Choquet dit Champagne age 25 on 12 November 1668 and had ten children.
- Claude Damisé (8th GG) age 23 - married Pierre Perthuis dit Lalime age 24 on 10 December 1668 and had twelve children.
- Marguerite-Françoise Moreau (7th GG) an orphan age 15 - married Mathieu Faye dit Lafayette age 29 on 30 September 1670 and had ten children.
- Madeleine Chrétien (8th GG) age 24 - married Pierre Chicoine age 29 on 20 October 1670 and had nine children.
- Catherine Ducharme (7th GG) age 15 - married Pierre Roy dit Saint-Lambert on 12 January 1672 and had eighteen children.
- Marie Moitié (8th GG) age 24 - married Jean Magnan dit Lespérance age 32 on 19 mar 1672 and had eight children.

I was appreciative that while my filles du roi grandmothers stayed at Maison Saint-Gabriel they were taught homemaking and survival skills for their new land's harsh winter climate. They learned gardening, food preservation, cooking, cloth making, sewing, and health remedies. Maison Saint-Gabriel played an important role in my

grandmothers' transition from the culture of France to their new married life in New France. In France the women had no say in marriage but in New France they were part of the decision to marry. The women were guided to ask the men economic questions that would influence the kind of life they would have: Do you have land? Do you have a house built? Do you have money and food set aside for winter?

From 1663 to 1667, before Maison Saint-Gabriel was in operation, the filles du roi who arrived in Ville-Marie were received by the Maison des Saints-Anges. Two of my ancestors were in this group:

- Mathurine Thibault (my 8th Great Grandmother) 29 years old - married Jean Milot dit Bourguignon on 26 November 1663 and had six children.
- Marie Benoît (7GG) age 14 married in about 1668 (marriage date is an estimate as the marriage contract has not been found) to Pierre Favreau dit Deslauriers age 31 and had 13 children.

After thoroughly enjoying our time in Montréal we headed to Québec city. It's a straight shot with beautiful farmland scenery the entire way. Our first day's objective was to take a walking tour of old Québec city, which was one of the highlights of our entire trip. While a guide was showing us the Ursuline Museum, one of the members of the group asked the guide why there was an outline of a box made out of tile on the ground. The guide said it was the outline of the house of Louis Hébert and Marie Rollet, Québec's first family. I was overjoyed because I am a descendent of Louis and Marie - they are my 9th great grandparents. We were delighted to take several pictures standing right there in the very spot where my ancestors lived. The guide even pointed out a street named after Louis Hébert . In lower Québec City we found this wonderful mural on the side of a four story building depicting a scene of the early pioneer days; it includes many significant founding

pioneers. We toured Place-Royale, which was the city center and marketplace for old Québec City. The guide gave a marvelous explanation regarding the construction of the old buildings. The view of the St. Lawrence River is breathtaking. We could look across the river and see Beauport where my mother's family lived in the 1600's. I cannot say enough how informative the tour was in helping us understand the landmarks and what life was like in the early settler days of Québec City. Musée de La Civilisation also helped us more appreciate the people of Québec – from aboriginal tribes through the European migration. We took the time to find the monument honoring Winston Churchill and Franklin D. Roosevelt when they met in Québec city to plan the invasion of Normandy.

One afternoon as we were walking up a hill I noticed a park with some statues. Upon further investigation I found out they were statues of Louis Hébert and Marie Rollet, my ancestors and the first family of Québec! We took lots of pictures standing in front of these; Louis Hébert in the center and a tender statue of Marie Rollet with her three children on the side.

One of our objectives for this trip was to experience as much traditional French Canadian food as we could. We were not disappointed in Québec City. We had wonderful dessert and main dish crêpes in outdoor crêperies along Rue Saint Jean. No trip to Québec would be complete without a visit to Aux Anciens Canadiens. The building that houses this fine restaurant was built in 1675 as the Maison Jacquet and was one of the largest and oldest houses in upper-town in its day. Today, visitors can experience French Canadian cuisine that can be found nowhere else. We ordered the Québec Tasting Platter – it included Québec meat pie (tourtière), lac St-Jean meat pie (made with wild game), meatball ragout and pig's knuckle, salt pork grillades, and baked beans. It was a heavenly meal; it brought back memories of my childhood and filled me with thoughts of home and family. I was excited to think that my ancestors ate those same foods and loved them... just like I do.

Just minutes north of Québec City are the breathtaking Montmorency Falls - 275 feet high and 150 feet wide. It was absolutely worth the short drive to see the falls that allow the Montmorency River to drain into the St. Lawrence. Samuel de Champlain named the falls in 1613 in honor of Henri II, duc de Montmorency who was the viceroy of New France. On our next visit, we will prepare to hike the trail to the top of the falls or take the time to ride the tram up. Either adventure will give a new perspective to this spectacular spot.

île d'Orléans is an incredibly beautiful island in the Saint Lawrence River where many early settlers lived. I could have spent a few days just driving around the island enjoying its richness. I took the time to find Sainte Famille parish "La Maison de nos Aïeux" genealogy society which had a list and a map of the early settlers' farms. I was able to find two of my ancestors and walked for a bit on the very farmland they once farmed. That was very satisfying. The scenery was just stunning as the land sloped down to meet the St. Lawrence and we could feel our ancestors' love of the river and the land. We also found a traditional French Canadian restaurant which served dinner family style - that was a fun experience. On my next visit I will come prepared with a list of my early ancestors from the Island and visit all their homesteads. We will also take the time to drive and visit all the way around the Island.

We were thrilled to have so many great experiences in our ten days in Québec. We loved the food, the scenery, and the museums, but the most impactful parts of this trip were the sweet insights into our family. When I visit with others who have searched to know their ancestors, it always seems that they come away with some life lesson that impacts their own life. I read a quote by Dallin H. Oaks that expresses my own feelings so well:

*"When individuals and families search out their ancestors' inspiring actions and words, they will receive strength and direction for their own lives."*

As I began to understand all of my grandparents' inspiring lives and the challenges they overcame in their particular circumstances, I, too, felt a strength and a direction for my life. I'm so pleased to come from French Canadian ancestors. Their goodness continues to influence and shape who I am today.



## ***RESEARCHERS TRACE HILLARY CLINTON'S ANCESTRY BACK TO 3 FILLES DU ROI AND 3 SOLDATS DU CARIGNAN***

*By Elaine Smith, #222*

### **Celebrity Links to filles du roi and soldats du Carignan – Hillary Rodham Clinton**

It is interesting how many people have filles du roi and soldats du Carignan ancestors. Here are some lines going to Hillary Clinton. As can be seen, early on, her ancestors migrated to the Detroit and Ontario area.

Étienne Campeau m. 26 Nov 1663, Montréal, Catherine Paulo (fille du roi)

Jacques Campeau m. 1 Dec 1699, Montréal, Jeanne Cécile Catin

Jean-Louis Campeau m. 7 Jan 1725, Ste Anne de Détroit, Louise Robert

Simon Campeau m. 6 Jul 1761, Montréal, Catherine Véronique Bourdeau

Archange Campeau m. 26 Jan 1786, Ste Anne de Détroit, John Robert McDougall

James McDougall m. 9 Jan 1821, Assumption Parish, Sandwich, Ontario, Catherine Godet dite Marentette

Marie Anne MacDougall m. 22 Jun 1841, Assumption Parish, Sandwich, Ontario, Antoine Martin

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

Della Murray, m. 1918, Chicago IL, Edwin John Howell, Jr.

Dorothy Emma Howell m. 1942, Chicago IL, Hugh Ellsworth Rodham

Hillary Dianne Rodham m. 11 Oct 1975, Fayetteville AR, William Jefferson Clinton

Étienne Charles dit Lajeunesse (Monteil Company) m. 24 Oct 1667, Trois-Rivières, Madeleine Niel (fille du roi)

Hélène Charles dite Lajeunesse m. 28 Oct 1698, Boucherville, Michel Viau

Marguerite Viau m. 14 Feb 1724, Longueuil, Jacques Pilet

Joseph Pilet m. 13 Nov 1752, Ste Anne de Détroit, Jeanne Belleperche

Jeanne Marie Pilet m. 19 Feb 1775, Assumption Parish, Petite Côte, Ontario, Joseph Charles Godet dit Marentette

Catherine Godet dite Marentette, m. 9 Jan 1821, Assumption Parish, Sandwich, Ontario, James McDougall

Marie Anne McDougall m. 22 Jun 1841, Assumption Parish, Sandwich, Ontario, Antoine Martin  
Delia Martin m. 6 Apr 1882, Detroit MI, Daniel Murray

Louis Robert dit La Fontaine (Loubias company) m. 25 Jan 1666, Trois-Rivières, Marie Bourgerie  
Pierre Robert dit La Fontaine m. 27 Jan 1698, Ste Agnès, Lachine, Angelique Ptolomée  
Marie Louise Robert m. 13 Mar 1774, Ste Anne de Détroit, Jean Louis Campeau  
Simon Campeau m. 6 Jul 1761, Montréal, Catherine Véronique Bourdeau  
Archange Campeau, m. 26 Jan 1786, Ste Anne de Détroit, John Robert McDougall  
James McDougall m. 9 Jan 1821, Assumption Parish, Sandwich, Ontario, Catherine Godet dite Marentette  
Marie Anne MacDougall m. 22 Jun 1841, Assumption Parish, Sandwich, Ontario, Antoine Martin  
Delia Martin m. 6 Apr 1882, Detroit MI, Daniel Murray

Jacques Viau dit Lespérance (La Fredière Company) m. 21 Jan 1670, Montréal, Madeleine Plouard (fille du roi)  
Michel Viau m. 28 Oct 1698, Boucherville, Hélène Charles dite Lajeunesse  
Marguerite Viau m. 14 Feb 1724, Longueuil, Jacques Pilet  
Joseph Pilet m. 13 Nov 1752, Ste Anne de Détroit, Jeanne Belleperche  
Jeanne Marie Pilet m. 19 Feb 1775, Assumption Parish, Petite Côte, Ontario, Joseph Charles Godet dit Marentette  
Catherine Godet dite Marentette m. 9 Jan 1821, Assumption Parish, Sandwich, Ontario, James McDougall  
Marie Anne McDougall m. 22 Jun 1841, Assumption Parish, Sandwich, Ontario, Antoine Martin  
Delia Martin m. 6 Apr 1882, Detroit MI, Daniel Murray

This shows that Hillary Rodham Clinton is descended from three filles du roi ( King's daughters), Catherine Paulo, Madeleine Niel and Madeleine Plouard and three soldiers of the Carignan Regiment, Étienne Charles dit Lajeunesse, Louis Robert dit La Fontaine, and Jacques Viau dit Lespérance.

The above information came from a two-part article entitled, "*Hillary Rodham Clinton's French-Canadian Ancestry: Detroit and Michigan Connection*", which were published in Michigan's Habitant Heritage, the journal of the French-Canadian Heritage Society of Michigan in October 2007 and January 2008. Their Board of Directors voted it the best article in 2007. It was researched and written by Gail Moreau-DesHarnais and Diane Wolford Sheppard. A combination of the two parts can be found on <http://fchsm.org/Journal/Journal.html>.

*Editors Note:* Not only is Hillary Rodham Clinton descended from some of the filles du roi and members of the Carignan Regiment but reviewing the original article we also see that Secretary Clinton can trace her ancestry back 13 generations to the first immigrant family in Canada, Louis Hébert and Marie Rollet. Hillary has had ancestral roots in North America since 1605 when Louis Hébert came to Acadia to join the expedition of Samuel de Champlain. Hébert went back to Paris and in 1617, he, his wife and three children were the first European family to settle in Canada, three years before the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth.

# THE INTENDANT'S GIFT?

Peter Gagne

One of the benefits of working as an archivist is the possibility of literally coming into contact with historical documents that most people only read about. While some people get goose bumps finding a signed baseball card from their hero or seeing a movie star or singer, I admit to getting excited at seeing the signatures of Louis XIV, Jean Talon, Abraham Martin and other pioneers of New France. And at my job, I have the privilege of seeing these things regularly. Sometimes I stumble across some very interesting things.

That is exactly what happened recently when I was returning a document that was consulted by a researcher. I retrieved the archival box where this document is stored, opened it up and extracted the file folder where the document is classified, replacing the consultation slip that I had put in its place. The document just before the one I replaced was face down in the open folder, but there appeared to be an interesting signature on it, so I turned it over.

There was indeed an interesting signature at the bottom of the document: that of Jean Talon, Intendant of New France. His signature is not 100% legible, but once you've seen it, it's easy to identify. This short, one-page document was a land grant that Talon had made concerning a plot of land in the Lower Town of Quebec City in 1672. What immediately caught my eye and made my pulse start to quicken was that the grant was not made to a man, but to a woman. A land grant to a woman in 1672? Was this a *Fille du Roi*?

## The Document

Below is a transcription of the document, identified by the call number "Polygraphie 34, no. 32A." The text in italics between brackets is two notes written in pencil, the first in the left-hand margin of the document and the second at the bottom of the page.

Nous reconnoissons avoir cédde a Mad<sup>lle</sup>  
amiot tous le droict que nous avions acquit  
sur un certain petit emplacement a nous  
[Gabriel(?)] vendu par Lemieux et par nous payé de  
soixante livres faisan don pur et simple  
de cette somme et dud. Emplacement a lad  
damoiselle Pour ~~en~~ enjouir autant que  
se pourra sans prejudice de L'utilité publique  
po. Laquelle nous avons achepté led.  
emplacement. Fait a Quebec  
six<sup>e</sup> novembre 1672

Talon

[ - voir répertoire de Romain Becquet (à la date) =  
manque - ]

My translation of the document is as follows, with  
the marginal note inserted into its proper place in  
the text:

We acknowledge having alienated to Mademoiselle  
Amiot all rights that we have acquired  
to a certain small plot of land sold to  
us by [Gabriel (?)] Lemieux and for which we have  
paid  
sixty pounds. We are making a free and clear gift  
of this sum and of the said plot to the said  
demoiselle that she may make use of it  
as she sees fit, without concern of the public use  
for which the said plot was bought  
by us. Made at Quebec City  
the sixth of November 1672

(Signed) Talon

[ - See registry of Romain Becquet (at this date) =  
missing - ]

The fact of giving a plot of land and 60 pounds to  
a woman in 1672 immediately made me think that  
this was a *Fille du Roi*. Part of the definition of a  
*Fille du Roi* is receiving the "king's gift" to help  
them settle. It was also a symbolic way to reinforce  
the notion that Louis XIV was the girls "father",  
giving them their dowry at the time of their  
marriage. Historian Gustave Lanctôt put forth the  
king's gift as part of the definition of a *Fille du Roi*  
in a letter to noted Quebec genealogist Archange  
Godbout dated 20 May 1952. "I only call *Filles*

*du Roi* the female emigrants – girls, women or widows – who went to Canada on the expenses of the King in convoys recruited and conducted by the French authorities, who were established in Canada by the Intendant and who received at marriage the King's Gift of 50 pounds for commoners and 100 pounds for *demoiselles* and sometimes (but rarely) even more.”<sup>1</sup>

This gift is entirely in keeping with that definition. The land was worth 60 pounds, which is pretty close to the standard gift of 50 pounds in Lanctôt's definition. However, the document clearly states that the grant was to “demoiselle Amiot”, which is, in all likelihood, why Talon gave her not only the land, but also the cash value of the land, bringing the total gift to 120 pounds, in keeping with the king's gift made to *demoiselles*.

As if all of this information didn't point to a *Fille du Roi*, a note found with the document removed all doubt. The French transcription is:

Jeanne Amyot - *Fille du Roi* (?) / épouse 19 sept. 1673 Québec / Nicolas Pion dit Lafontaine / (Rion) / - enfants nés à Sorel 1674, etc. / M. Dumas 5258826 / née en 1645 / Becquet 14 sept 1673 (contrat) / seing privé Talon, cession à Dlle Amyot / d'un petit emplacement basse-ville / –rien trouvé dans les répertoires–

The English translation of the note reads:

Jeanne Amyot - *Fille du Roi* (?) married Nicolas Pion dit Lafontaine (Rion) 19 September 1673 in Quebec City. Children born at Sorel 1674, etc. M. Dumas 5258826. Born in 1645. Becquet 14 September 1673 (contract). Drawn up privately by Talon, alienation to Mademoiselle Amyot of a small plot of land in the Lower Town. Nothing found in the registers.

All of the information in the note checked out: the marriage date, husband's name, birth of the children. I was so excited. What is more, this little document held a big piece of news.

Based on the date of her marriage, it was believed that Jeanne Amiot came to Canada in 1673. Gustave Lancôt and fellow historian Marcel Trudel both state that women who immigrated alone to New France rarely married more than a year after their arrival. Due to the extreme disproportion of women to men at the time, the average interval between arrival and marriage for a *Fille du Roi* was four to five months. Jeanne Amiot was married in September 1673, so it was assumed that she arrived in the summer of 1673. However, the grant from Talon was in November 1672, a full year before Jeanne's marriage. The document was proof that she arrived in the colony a year before was previously believed.

### **The *Fille du Roi***

Jeanne Amiot was born about 1651 in Saint-Pierre de Losne, located in the diocese of Langres in the province of Burgundy. She is the daughter of Noël Amiot and Anne Vivienne.

After her mother's death, Jeanne left for Canada in 1673 at about age 22, bringing with her goods worth an estimated 200 pounds for her dowry. As stated in the note found with the document, Jeanne married Nicolas Pion dit Lafontaine on September 19, 1673 at Quebec City. She could not sign the marriage contract drawn up 14 September by notary Becquet. However, in an article in the *Bulletin des Recherches Historiques*, Lionel Audet Lapointe affirms that for those who could sign their name, “all of the members of this family signed their name “Amiot,” never “Amyot” or “Amiotte.”<sup>2</sup> However, one can find these alternate spellings in period documents drawn up by notaries.

Nicolas, who could sign his name, was born about 1639 in the parish of Saint-Pierre-du-Boile in Tours, Touraine, the son of Nicolas Pion and Catherine Bredons. He enlisted for Canada on April 1, 1665 at La Rochelle.

Jeanne and Nicolas had eight children. Jean was born August 17, 1674 at Saint-Ours and baptized at

<sup>1</sup> Charbonneau et al, p. 9, translated by the author.

<sup>2</sup> Lionel Audet Lapointe, p. 121.



Sorel, where Jeanne was baptized September 29, 1676, followed by Pierre and Angélique, both born about 1679. Nicolas was baptized February 22, 1682 at Contrecoeur, followed by Maurice (August 13, 1684) and Annie (February 10, 1687). Unfortunately, Jeanne and Nicolas lost two children later that year within two weeks of each other. Eight-year-old Angélique and Pierre were buried at Montreal October 12th and 24th, respectively. Fourteen-year-old Jean was buried May 16, 1688 at Montreal. Louise, born in 1689, was buried January 28, 1690 at Montreal.

Nicolas Pion *dit* Lafontaine was buried March 3, 1703 at Quebec City. On June 30, 1704, notary Adhémar drew up a marriage contract between Jeanne and Philippe Neveu, but it was annulled and on November 12, 1704 Jeanne married François Chicoine *dit* Lafresnière at Contrecoeur. Neither spouse could sign the marriage contract drawn up November 6th by notary Taillandier. François was born about 1678 in Montreal, the son of Pierre Chicoine, Seigneur de Bellevue, and Madeleine Chrétien. He and Jeanne lived at Verchères, but did not have any children of their own.<sup>3</sup> At her second marriage, Jeanne is listed as a midwife.

Jeanne Amiot died February 4, 1745 and was buried two days later at Verchères. She was the oldest *Fille du Roi*, having reached about age 94, though her burial record claims that she was 107 years old.

I was extremely excited to have found a document that proved that Jeanne had come to New France a year earlier than she was thought to have immigrated. Not much new information is found regarding the *Filles du Roi*, so I felt that I had made a real discovery that added to the information about this group of women and this *Fille du Roi* in particular.

While preparing to write this article, I asked Bill Kane to use his access to the online version of the PRDH to help me complete the biography of

Jeanne Amiot. The results that came back showed that there was another girl named Jeanne Amiot at the time, but that she was born in 1670, so she would have only been two years old at the time of the land grant.

However, when I asked Bill for the details of the baptism of this *other* Jeanne Amiot, I had the second shock of this story. The godfather of the other Jeanne Amiot was none other than Intendant Jean Talon, the same who granted the land in Quebec City in 1672. So did Talon grant land to a *Fille du Roi* one year earlier than she was thought to have arrived in the colony, or did he grant it to a two-year-old baby?

### **The Other Jeanne Amiot**

The second Jeanne Amiot was born November 22, 1670 in Quebec City, where she was baptized 2 days later, the twelfth of sixteen children of Mathieu Amiot, *dit* or *Sieur* de Villeneuve (Philippe & Anne Convent) and Marie Miville (Pierre & Charlotte Maugis). Her parents were married November 22, 1650 in Quebec City (contract November 19, notary Guillaume Audouart).

Mathieu Amiot *dit* Villeneuve appears to have come to Canada in 1635, with his parents and brother Jean. He initially was a lay servant (*donné*) of the Jesuits. Mathieu and his brother were both interpreters with the Jesuits at Trois-Rivières and perhaps also in the Huron country.

In 1649, Mathieu and his other brother Charles received a land grant at Trois-Rivières from Governor D'Ailleboust, but he sold it about two weeks after it was granted to him. The next year, Marie Miville gave him a plot of land in Quebec City as her dowry. Mathieu maintained this residence even after constructing a home in Sillery, on the outskirts of Quebec City, where the Jesuits granted him land in 1661. Four years later, Jean Juchereau de Maur granted him land at Pointe Villeneuve, in the present-day Quebec City suburb of Saint-Augustin. His increasing land holdings

<sup>3</sup> Tanguay lists a son, François, who married Françoise Dansereau.

brought Mathieu a certain status in the colony, giving him the privilege of taking part in the election of a *syndic* – a sort of municipal representative with the colonial government – in 1664. In 1667, “Mathieu Amiot was looked upon as one of the most notable inhabitants of the country.”<sup>4</sup>

The Amiot family was listed in the upper town of Quebec City for the 1666 census, but could be found at Sillery for the 1667 census. Mathieu Amiot was one of four notables of the colony who were granted letters of nobility in 1668, at the request of Jean Talon. However, the Intendant was unsure if they should be registered at Quebec City with the *Conseil Souverain* or with the Parliament of Paris. He wrote to the court for an answer, but in 1669, before the matter was settled, Louis XIV abolished all titles not yet registered and Mathieu’s letters of nobility never took effect.

On November 3, 1672 Intendant Talon granted Mathieu the *seigneurie* of Pointe-au-Boulevard (Birch Point), near Sainte-Croix. This land was expanded by a grant on April 16, 1687. The 1681 census finds the family at Saint-Augustin. Mathieu Amiot was buried on December 19, 1688 in Quebec City at the age of 70. His widow Marie Miville sold his seigneurie of Pointe-aux-Boulevards to Robert Choret on April 5, 1701.

On February 26, 1691, Mathieu’s daughter Jeanne Amiot married Paul Tessier (or Texier) at Neuville. Their marriage contract was drawn up February 22 by notary Gilles Rageot. Her husband was baptized May 19, 1667 in Montreal, the first of four children of Pierre Tessier and Catherine Varin, who were married July 5, 1666 in Montreal. Paul enlisted for the fur trade on February 3, 1693 and May 13, 1702.

The couple had seven children: Anne, baptized May 7, 1692 at Montreal, married Louis-Étienne Gagné in 1715. Jean was baptized May 29, 1694 in Montreal. Marie-Anne, born and baptized July 9, 1696 in Montreal died at Châteauguay on August

29, 1715 and was buried the next day at Pointe-Claire. Catherine was born at an unknown date and married Jean Dupuis in 1724. An unnamed daughter was born, died and buried July 11, 1701 in Montreal. Marie-Josèphe was born March 15 1704 in Châteauguay and baptized two days later in Bellevue. She married Paul Pinsonnault in 1722. François was born May 16, 1705 in Châteauguay and baptized the next day in Bellevue, where he died and was buried on the 22nd of the same month.

Paul Tessier died March 6, 1744 and was buried the following day at Laprairie, where Jeanne Amiot was buried on February 11, 1749, having died two days earlier.

### The Verdict

So was it Jeanne Amiot, daughter Mathieu, who received the land grant in Quebec City in 1672 or Jeanne Amiot, the *Fille du Roi*? I was initially very excited at finding this document that appeared to prove that a *Fille du Roi* came to New France one year earlier than had previously been thought. Also, the fact that Intendant Talon gave her a plot of land and the cash value of that land seemed to be another, new twist on the “king’s gift” that the girls were given.

However, as Lionel Audet Lapointe states, “Several emigrants of this name (Amiot) went to Canada during the French Régime.”<sup>5</sup> It was not a family name unique to *Fille du Roi* Jeanne Amiot. There was even more than one girl named “Jeanne Amiot” at the same time and several girls with the last name Amiot. My theory started unraveling and my excitement started to ebb.

When you consider the status of Mathieu Amiot in New France in 1672, it makes more sense that his daughter would receive a land grant from Jean Talon. The Intendant held Mathieu in high esteem. When Talon recommended Mathieu Amiot to be ennobled in 1667, he wrote that Amiot and three others were “four of the most considerable inhabitants of this country, both by virtue of their birth as well as the

<sup>4</sup> Lionel Audet Lapointe, p. 121.

<sup>5</sup> Lionel Audet Lapointe, “Famille Amiot-Villeneuve,” BRH, p. 121.

zeal with which they serve his Majesty.”<sup>6</sup>

This would not be the first instance of a colonial official favoring one of Mathieu Amiot's children. His son Daniel-Joseph, baptized October 5, 1665 had Governor Daniel Rémy De Courcelles as his godfather. What is more, the land grant in Quebec City came only three days after Talon granted the *seigneurie* of Pointe-au-Boulevard to Mathieu Amiot.

Perhaps the most compelling argument that *Fille du Roi* Jeanne Amiot was not the one who received the land grant from Talon in 1672 is the fact that Jeanne Amiot is not named in the document. The land grant merely mentions a “demoiselle Amiot” and never refers to the recipient by her first name. In addition, the use of the word “demoiselle” in New France had a certain connotation, designating a girl of some social status. The fact that Mathieu Amiot was a member of the high society of the colony and that he had been designated by Intendant Talon to receive a noble title would make it natural that Talon would refer to one of his daughters with this term.

It is even more likely that it was one of Mathieu Amiot's *other* daughters who received this land grant. Anne-Marie, baptized March 22, 1654 in Quebec City married Jean Huard in 1670 and Marguerite, baptized January 24, 1656 at Quebec City, married Jean Joly, also in 1670. It is very likely that one of these two daughters, each of whom could be referred to as “demoiselle Amiot,” was the true recipient of the 1672 grant from Talon.

Given all these facts, despite the note found with the document, it is more likely that the land grant from Talon pertains not to *Fille du Roi* Jeanne Amiot, but to the *other* Jeanne Amiot or one of the other daughters of Mathieu. I had hoped to make a discovery that would bring some new information to the biography of one of the *Filles du Roi*, but in the end, we have to go where the evidence takes us and not where we would like it to lead us.

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Thanks to Bill Kane for looking up records on the PRDH for this article.

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<sup>6</sup> Raymond Ouimet, *Pierre Miville*, p. 63 (my translation).

# **JEAN-BAPTISTE TALON FIRST INTENDANT OF NEW FRANCE - PART THREE**

*By Joyce Banachowski*

**Concluded from Vol. XV, Issue I**

Industries such as brickworks, tileworks, tarworks and tanneries appeared and disappeared before they were able to export their goods or even to sufficiently supply the local population. There was always a shortage of finances and capable experienced workmen. Besides, merchants did not have the capital to charter and load their own ships. It was only profitable if their products could be transported free of charge on the king's ships.<sup>1</sup>

Beer had been brewed in the colony for years, but it was for personal use and not brewed commercially. There was a large consumption of wine and brandy among the habitants of New France which cost them about 100,000 *livres* a year. In order to keep the money in the colony, Talon decided to build a brewery. Colbert approved of it and the brewery was built. The poorer colonists were satisfied.<sup>2</sup> Officials in New France believed the lawlessness in the colony was due to the use of wine and brandy. They hoped the production of beer would reduce the amount of wine and spirits imported from France. The brewery would also be a market for the colony's surplus grain and help to maintain grain prices as well as encourage farmers to clear and cultivate land to produce more grain. Colbert backed this idea thoroughly. He gave orders that the edict of the Sovereign Council of Quebec issued limiting annual imports of wine be no more than 8,000 barrels of wine and 4,000 barrels of brandy be strictly enforced. Colbert had also hoped the limiting of the amount of wine and brandy sent to the colony would allow France to dispose of these two items by selling them to foreign markets.<sup>3</sup>

In 1668, the brewery was built near the St. Charles River. Talon thought this would help grain growers to take a part of their surpluses for a profit and at the same time decrease the importation of wine and brandy which caused trouble and disorder. Three years later, Talon announced the brewery was able to produce 2000 hogshead of beer for exportation to the West Indies and 2000 more for consumption at home. This would require 12,000 bushels of grain annually and would give farmers more cash. In the meantime he was growing hops on his farm and was producing good crops.<sup>4</sup>

Shortly after his arrival in New France, Talon saw how great a shortage there was of consumer goods. He sold a part of the goods he had brought and made a good profit in the process. When Colbert heard about this, he reprimanded Talon saying his job was to make the colony successful and not to make himself richer. Talon ignored him. He had the right to import goods for his own use on the king's ships, free of duty and freight charges. He took advantage of this privilege. In order to store his goods, he had a large warehouse built in Lower Town Quebec and he hired a number of men to handle the business for him. In 1669, in addition to other things, he had ordered from La Rochelle, were 104 barrels of Bourdeaux wine, 96 barrels of Charente wine and 220 barrels of brandy. The merchants complained that the Intendant was putting them out of business by selling his goods cheaper. This was possible because he did not have to pay freight rates or the 10% duty on wines and brandy. Talon was also active in the fur trade. He made profits here as well. What amount of it he gave to the colony's development is unknown. But there would have been little industrial development without his support and investment.<sup>5</sup>

## **Mineral Development**

Talon was also interested in discovering minerals and development of mines. The West India Company had searched for lead mines in the

<sup>1</sup> Trudel, op. cit., p. 203.

<sup>2</sup> Parkman, op. cit., p. 1253.

<sup>3</sup> Eccles, op. cit., p. 55.

<sup>4</sup> Chapais, op. cit., p. 53.

<sup>5</sup> Eccles, op. cit., pp. 55-56.

Gaspé. However, they were unsuccessful. They also searched for iron ore, copper, and silver at Baie St. Paul. Only iron ore was found there. In 1667, Father Allouez returned to Quebec with copper samples he had found on the shores of Lake Huron.<sup>6</sup> Talon sent two engineers to search for coal, lead, iron, copper and other minerals. Copper deposits were found, but Talon realized it was too remote to develop. It was more than seventy years later before these mines were developed.<sup>7</sup>

Talon sent engineers to search for coal in Cape Breton. The samples from there were of a good quality. In 1667, Talon wrote to Colbert that coal had also been discovered toward the bottom of the rock where Quebec was located. It also tested to be of good quality. He said he would send a load of it in their ships to serve as ballast. Talon planned that the coal would be used for their naval construction. Talon said the coal was of such quality that it burned well in the forge. Then, they would not be dependent on English coal. The coal mine opened at Quebec. It was started in the cellar of a resident in Lower Town, Quebec. It extended through the Cape under the Chateau Saint-Louis. As a result they ceased working the mine in fear that the Chateau would collapse. Today, no one ever heard of this mine; however, Talon's letter to Colbert was explicit about it. If it is there it would lie deep beneath Dufferin Terrace and the Château Frontenac.<sup>8</sup>

Early Jesuits set out to convert the Indians to the Catholic faith. But as time went on they became more and more explorers, men of science and politicians. Even though their yearly reports were primarily on missions, baptisms and conversions, they did talk about tides, winds and currents of the Great Lakes and stories of the Indians of large rivers flowing southward and stories of copper mines which the Jesuits were looking for to explore in order to profit the colony. In 1671, Father Dablon indicates that while making their surveys of Lake Superior, they were looking for copper. He reported, they found a great amount of copper on

Isle Minong (now Isle Royale) a day's distance from the head of the lake on the south side. The samples were of large size, lying on the shore. He also said there were large copper boulders in the Ontonagan River bed. Talon also sent Louis Joliet who had studied for the priesthood but he instead became an adventurous fur trader, to discover and explore the copper mines of Lake Superior.<sup>9</sup> Due to lack of finances, experienced workmen and remote locations, the French could not afford large scale undertakings but iron works were attempted. François Poulin de Francheville received the first license for processing iron ore in 1730.<sup>10</sup>

### Expansion

Talon attempted to open a road across the country to Acadia. However, it failed. Others who followed him made the same attempt and also failed. Many times he asked Colbert and the king to purchase or seize New York in order to isolate the English and to defeat the Iroquois and thereby, gain control of half the continent.

Before the coming of Talon, three attempts had been made to take Hudson Bay and had failed and the idea was dropped because it was "impossible".<sup>11</sup>

It was under Talon that Father Albanel was sent on an expedition as far as Hudson Bay. On 6 August 1671, Albanel left with Mssr. De Saint Simon, another Frenchman and some Indians. They reached a point just north of Lake Saint John in September where Indians told them the English had two ships at Hudson Bay. He wrote to Quebec for more authority and decided to stay the winter where they were. On 1 June 1672, he continued to a summit where there was a portage of two *arpents* leading to streams which led into Hudson Bay. After going down Rupert River, he saw an English ship near two empty houses. On 5 July, Albanel was at Hudson Bay. He put up a cross there on 9 July and at the Minahigousat River, he placed

<sup>6</sup> Chapais, p. cit., p. 51.

<sup>7</sup> Parkman, op. cit., p. 1252.

<sup>8</sup> Chapais, op. cit., pp. 51-52.

<sup>9</sup> Parkman, op. cit., pp. 737-738; 747-748.

<sup>10</sup> Trudel, op. cit., p. 201.

<sup>11</sup> Kingford, William, *History of Canada*, Vol. 3, pp. 2-3.

another cross on 18 July. Albanel had been the first to go across land to Hudson Bay.<sup>12</sup>

Jean Talon was a strong supporter for westward expansion. Unlike Colbert, Talon believed the fur trade was important to France and should be expanded. He hoped to control the interior and waterways. He wanted to confine the English on a narrow strip along the Atlantic and he wanted a seaport on the Gulf of Mexico to keep the Spanish out. He intended the interior of America to be explored by the French. To achieve this he made use of the Jesuits, fur traders, adventurers, interpreters, explorers and military officers. One of the first to go into the interior to explore was La Salle who paid for his first expedition himself, but with the permission and encouragement of Talon. In 1670, Talon "ordered Daumont de Saint-Lusson to search for copper mines on Lake Superior, and at the same time to take formal possession of the whole interior for the king." The entire expedition was to be paid by the beaver trade. Saint-Lusson was to conduct along the way. Saint-Lusson left with a small group of men, one of whom was Louis Joliet and Nicolas Perrot as his interpreter.<sup>13</sup>

Perrot was well respected and courageous and had great influence on various Indian tribes. He spoke many Indian languages and a number of tribes were friendly with him. He was always welcomed by them with a great amount of ceremony—sham battles, lacrosse games, feasting and celebrations. Perrot sent word to the tribes of the North to meet him and the deputy governor at Sault Ste-Marie the following spring. He continued to send the invitation to those around Green Bay and southward. On 5 May 1671, Perrot, chiefs of the Sacs, Winnebagoes and Menomonies arrived for the rendezvous. Saint-Lusson was there with his men. By 4 June 1671, fourteen tribes or their representatives, four Jesuits in their vestments—Claude Dablon, Superior of the Missions of the Lakes, with Gabriel Druilletes, Claude Allouez, and Louis André and a number of French fur traders who were in the vicinity had

arrived. With much ceremony, singing and firing of guns, Saint-Lusson officially took possession of all the land, inhabited or uninhabited, extending to the seas north, south and west from there, for King Louis XIV of France.<sup>14</sup>

Talon opened the way for a series of explorations into the interior of North America. He was especially anxious to send men to explore the Mississippi River. He had hoped to send Louis Joliet, but he was recalled to France. Before he left, he suggested to Frontenac, Joliet be sent for the discovery of the Mississippi river. The new governor accepted his advice. Louis Joliet accompanied by Marquette, with five men in two birch bark canoes with a supply of smoked meat and Indian corn explored the Mississippi River. They passed the mouth of the Illinois River. They were satisfied the Mississippi emptied into the Gulf of Mexico. Nearing Spanish territory they decided to return. At the Indian village of Kaskaskia, an Indian volunteered to guide them to the Lake of the Illinois (Lake Michigan) where they followed the shoreline to Green Bay.<sup>15</sup> Later, La Salle went on to complete the exploration of the Mississippi to the Gulf. Father Louis Hennepin explored the Upper Mississippi.

Carrying out the Great Plan was an expensive undertaking. During the first years, the French government was investing more than 200,000 *livres* annually in the colony. This was beyond the 36,000 a year for the established costs of administration which included the salaries of officials and grants to the clergy. Colbert had expected that in time, the colony would be able to provide its own capital for economic development. To initiate new industries, the government was sending subsidies. In 1671, the government gave 40,000 *livres* to help establish ship building and lumber industries, 10,000 *livres* on some iron ore deposits and 600 *livres* to begin the manufacture of tar. Nothing was coming from private individuals. The crown was almost the entire

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 3-4.

<sup>13</sup> Parkman, *op. cit.*, pp. 754-755.

<sup>14</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 755-757. Some of the other tribes were Miami, Ottawas, Amikwas, Illinois, Pottawatamies.

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid.*, 761-762; 770-772.



support. Talon had set up a budget of 46,500 *livres*. The Compagnie de Occident claimed it was too much. Colbert agreed and reduced it to 36,000 *livres*.<sup>16</sup>

From 1665-1672, New France had made a number advancements in economic development under the guidance of Jean-Baptiste Colbert, Colbert de Terron and Jean Talon. Over a million *livres* were given by the crown to establish new industries and develop trade and commerce. Emigration alone cost the crown 50,000 *livres* a year. In France and New France, the population lacked men of ability and finances who were willing to take an interest. In France, men who had talent and ambition were not interested in trade, commerce or industry. For a long period of time, the aristocracy of France was not allowed to be involved in commerce and industry, nor did they want to. In England and the Netherlands, investments were in commerce or industry. The middle class values of thrift and industry were found in England and the Netherlands but not in France. Instead they had contempt for these values. The French invested in government bonds and land, bought a post in the administration and obtained army commissions for their sons so that they could be in contact with feudal nobility. In New France, ability and means lay with retail merchants, fur traders or both or officials. To succeed, New France needed the crown's direction. Yet, under Colbert, westward expansion was further in twenty years than England and the Netherlands accomplished in a hundred years.

In 1672, when Courcelle and Talon left New France, they could show a great deal had been accomplished. By 1672, knowledge of the geography of the interior of North America was known. France had control far beyond the Great Lakes. The English in New York were afraid of the French expansion. Iroquois attacks and threats had been curbed. Colonists could clear fields and plant crops. Colbert's plans for industrial growth had a good beginning, but to the disappointment of Colbert, the continued interest in the fur trade in

New France took precedence over industrial investment. For the inhabitants of New France, the fur trade of the interior was more attractive than opening new industries. The largest achievement was the increase in population. In 1663, they estimated there were 2,500 people. In 1672, the bishop said there about 700 children baptised in that year. In 1673, the population was 6,705. However, many who came found life difficult. By 1672, officials were complaining on the large number of beggars in the towns. By 1678, there were other problems "how to provide for the increasing number of widows and orphans resulting from the marriages in the 1660's and 1670's of young women to men much their senior in years" New institutions had to be founded to care for those who were unable to care for themselves.

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<sup>16</sup> Eccles, *op. cit.*, p. 52.

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## QUERIES AND ANSWERS

### Query:

I am researching my ancestor Jean Brochu. According to some information I have found, Jean Brochu dit LaFontaine arrived in Canada on board the Paix in 1665 as a Carignan Soldier. He married fille du roi Nicole Saulnier. I wonder why you do not have him on your list of Carignan soldiers?

*Julia Stevens*

### Answer:

We know that Jean Brochu was not a soldier in the Carignan Regiment because he already owned and was cultivating land in 1666 and was listed as a habitant in the 1666 census. There is no record of the soldiers that arrived on the Paix in 1665 so I don't know where you found that information. To see a short biography on Saulnier and Brochu, see

Peter Gagne's book "Kings Daughters and Founding Mothers" Vol. 2.

*Note:* Ms. Stevens replied that she got her original information from the web site of the Brochu Family Association. When she asked for their sources, they only responded with a link back to their site.

<http://www.abacom.com/brochu/genealee.html>

*Bill Kane*

### Query:

I just discovered, through searching for my ancestors, that I might be a descendant of Elizabeth Aubert – fille di roi who came to Nouvelle France in 1670 and married Aubin Lambet dit Champagne (soldier of Carignan). One of their children, Jean Aubin, 1675 – 1717, seems to be an ancestor through my great-grandmother, Archange Aubin. Thus my interest in "Les Filles Du Roi".

*Lise (Brosseau) Cioffi*

### Answer:

A good book in English on the subject is "King's Daughters and Founding Mothers" by Peter Gagne. A short biography on Elizabeth Aubert can be found on pg. 54 of Vol. 1. Gagne states that they married on 29 September 1670 at Quebec City and that Aubin Lambert arrived in Canada in or shortly before 1662. This was 3 years before the Carignan Regiment arrived so he could not have been a soldier in the Regiment. Their son, Jean Aubin b. abt 1675, buried on 25 Dec. 1727 at St-Nicolas, m. Marie Anne Houde on 12 Nov. 1706 in Quebec.

*Bill Kane*

### Query:

I'm currently doing some research on the history of Placentia, Newfoundland and Labrador. One of the governors of Plaisance (Placentia was known as Plaisance during the French rule) was Bellot dit Lafontaine. He served from 1664-1667.

I mentioned the dit name to one of our members and she suggested I explore the fact that it might have something to do with him having been a

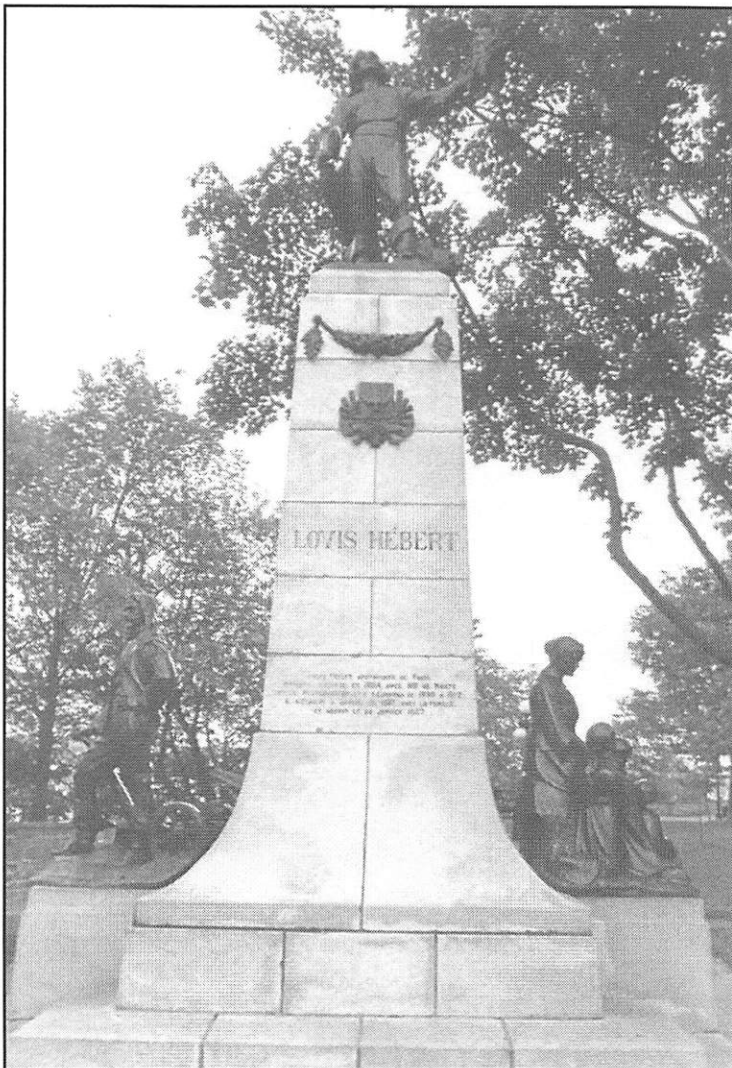
member of the Carignan regiment. Is that possible?  
*Lee Everts*

**Answer:**

Bellot dit Lafontaine was not a member of the Carignan Regiment. He was in Plaisance in 1664 a year before the regiment had left France for New France. While it is true that the soldiers in the Carignan Regiment all had dit names, other people who had never served in the regiment also had dit names. Most people that had served in the military were given dit names when they entered military service and this was the name they used until they were discharged. Many of them continued to use their dit name after their service in the military and the dit name could be passed down to their children.

*Bill Kane*

**Query:**



On your website you list Philbert Couillaud dit Roquebrune as a soldier in the Carignan Regiment. He was also called 'de la Rocque' or 'de la Roque', which is rendered most often today as 'Larocque'. The following website will clarify this: <http://www3.sympatico.ca/louis.larocque/>.

*Note:* The website cited covers four Larocque families that migrated to New France. They include Philbert Couillaud dit Roquebrune in this group.

*Paul J. Larocque*

**Answer:**

From Couillaud to Larocque: Philbert is different from the other Larocque ancestors mentioned in the website you cited. While the other three all had the Larocque name in France before they migrated, Philbert did not. His family name was Couillaud. Rocquebrune was his dit name. Soldiers were given a dit name when they entered the military, which became the name they were known by during their enlistment. After they were discharged, many of the men used both their surname and their dit name as did Philbert. In future generations his descendants dropped the family name and used his dit name eventually dropping the brune and adding a La to rocque. Thus today, the most common derivative of the name became Larocque.

*Bill Kane*



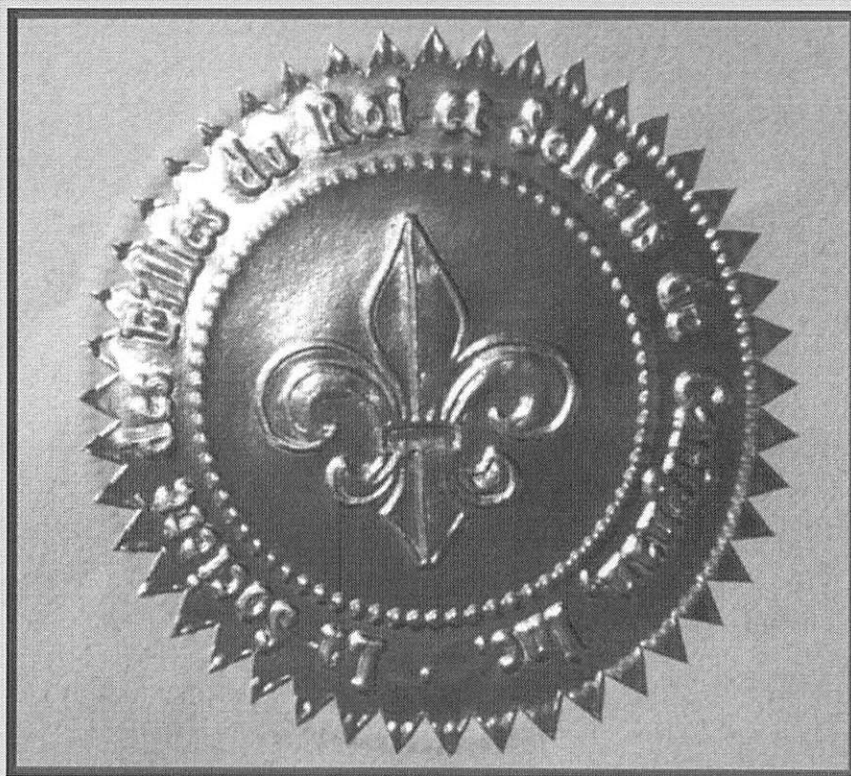
*Louis Hébert and family monument in Montmorency Park, Quebec city*

*photo by Don Favreau*

## *A Gift to the Société*

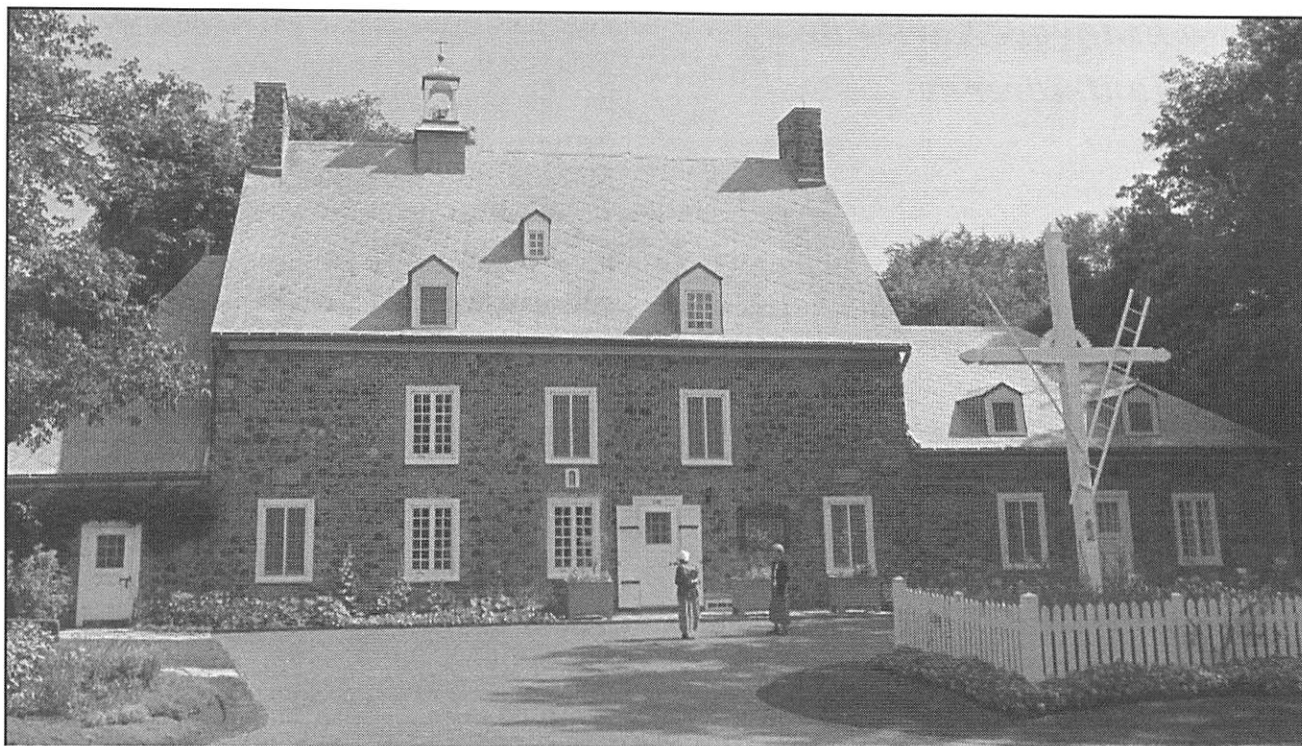
During the year, one of our members, Gary Nokes, commented on the fact that our gold seal did not have an embossed crest. This was a topic that had been brought up in the past, between some of the directors and during a general meeting. However with several other matters taking precedence, the seal subject ended up at the bottom of the list of things to look into. Thanks to Mr. Nokes' persistence and after many emails and renderings of possible seals, we were able to agree on a final version and after a few weeks, his gift of a beautiful embosser arrived in my mailbox. I am now able to mail out your certificates with a gold embossed seal of our Société's crest. A sincere thank you to Mr. Nokes for his very generous gift which will greatly enhance our beautiful certificates.

*Jeannine Sills, President*



*The Société's new seal*





*Rear view of Maison St Gabrielle and wayside cross. Docent in 1665 costume is in front of white door.*

*Wayside cross was on the highway leading to the Maison in the past.*

*photo by Bill Kane*

*Aux Anciens Canadiens restaurant, built as the Maison Jacquet in 1675,  
is one of the oldest surviving buildings in Québec's upper town.*

*photo by Don Favreau*



## ***Bishop François Xavier de Laval-Montmorency***

*Bill Kane #365*

In searching for possible soldiers of the Carignan Regiment that we may have missed in our list I was drawn to the records of the sacrament of confirmations in New France in the years of 1665 to 1668. In those years, the Regiment was in the colony in force, and one man was intent on seeing that as many as possible received the sacrament.

That man was Bishop François Xavier de Laval-Montmorency. Between July and December of 1665, the year that the regiment arrived, he conducted 14 confirmation ceremonies in Quebec. In almost all of these some members of the regiment were confirmed. The largest of course was on August 24 when 108 men, who appear to all be soldiers, were confirmed. This event is written up in the Jesuit Relations for that year.

In 1666, realizing that many of the soldiers that had not received the sacrament were now in forts to the west, he made a trip to Montreal, Sorel and Trois-Rivières in May and June where he confirmed many more along with residents of the towns he visited. There were more smaller groups confirmed in Quebec in 1667 and 1668. Finally, he traveled to Chambly where he conducted another large service in that town on May 20, 1668.

Who was this man, the only bishop in New France and therefore the only priest who could administer this sacrament. On one of my trips to Paris, I visited the church of St. Germaine de Pré where an ancestor of mine, Marie Claire Delahogue, a king's daughter had been baptized. A docent led me to a plaque on the wall of the church, presented by the people of Quebec, commemorating the elevation of François Xavier de Laval-Montmorency, Abbé of Montigny, to the rank of bishop. He explained that because of political reasons, the ceremony

took place in this church instead of at Nôtre Dame. This was because he was named a bishop directly by the pope and the pope's vicar in France performed the ceremony instead of Cardinal Mazarin, the chief prelate in France.

After getting home, I decided to research just how this came about. Where it led me was to the politics and intrigues in the Catholic church in both France and New France.

The first priests in Quebec were the four Recollects (a branch of the Franciscans) that Samuel de Champlain brought from France in 1615. In 1626, Cardinal Richelieu recalled the Recollects and replaced them with Jesuits. They successfully dominated the scene in New France for the next 150 years. Since the Jesuits really saw things moving fairly smoothly for themselves in the colony, they saw no need to bring in a bishop. In fact, Loyola in his wisdom had willed that all Jesuits would be soldiers of Christ and could not accede to the lofty position of bishop. This meant that the bishop would have to be some one other than a Jesuit. Why did they need someone from outside to rule when they were doing fine by themselves.

But then things changed. The upstart community of Montreal invited the priests of the Seminary of St. Sulpice to come in and take over Montreal. In 1657, the Sulpician fathers sent over four of their own to take over and help manage Montreal because the original small band of pious founders felt they could no longer do so. The Sulpicians thought that Canada should have a bishop of its own. To this cause they nominated Father Queylus, who was one of the four priests in Montreal, as their candidate for the post.

The assembly of French clergy approved and Cardinal Mazarin himself seemed to sanction the nomination. This, of course, infuriated the Jesuits and making their feelings known at court, Mazarin soon withdrew his support for Queylus. The Jesuits felt, with some justification, that having been in