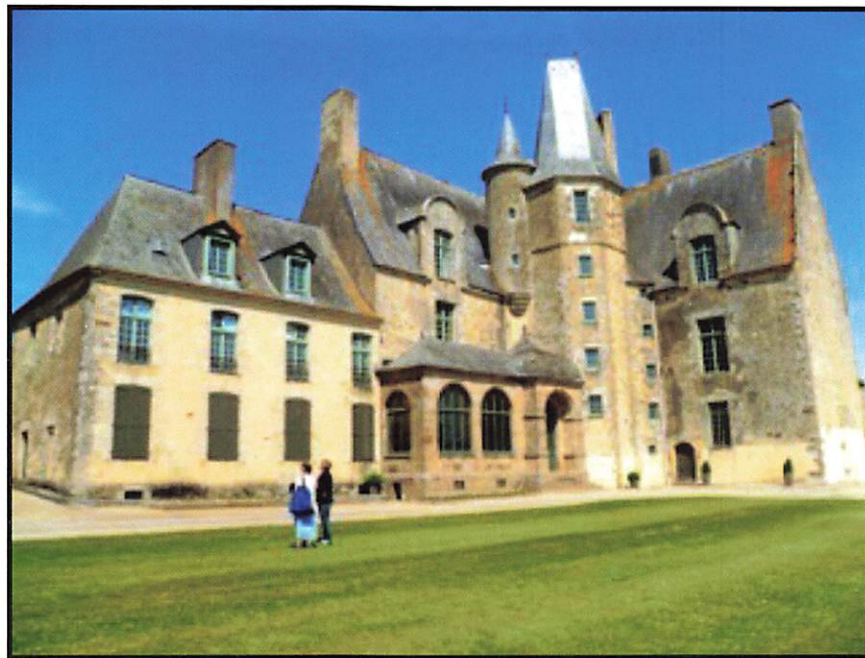


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SENT BY THE KING

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.

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Table of Contents

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE - 1

JEANNINE SILLS (1943-2014) - 2

IN THEIR FOOTSTEPS -2

THE FORGOTTEN HOUSE OF
SÉVIGNÉ IN BRITTANY- 4

1665: THE YEAR IN NEW FRANCE - 12

ANDRÉ POUTRÉ DIT LAVIGNE
(1639-1724) - 20



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

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

Website: www.fillesduroi.org

E-mail: info@fillesduroi.org

President Dave Toupin, #F003

Vice President Bill Kane, #F365

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Genealogy Chair Beverly Sherman, #F128

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E-mail:

On the Cover...

Chateau Les Rochers, Vitre, France
Primary home of the House of Sévigné in the 16th and 17th centuries.

info@fillesduroi.org

President's Message

*Tell me, what is it you plan to do
with your one wild and precious life?*

- Mary Oliver

Greetings fellow members!

I have mixed feelings returning as your president. On the one hand, it is my honor and pleasure to serve as your president for a second time, to carry on the previous activities started over twenty years ago, through the publication of our journal and our certification process. On the other, it is a sad occasion, as I am replacing our previous president, Jeannine Sills, who passed away quite suddenly and unexpectedly in early December 2014. The circumstances of my first presidency were similar, in that our founding president, Yvonne Weber, became seriously ill and I then became president (she passed away at around that time).

Thus is life, sad as it is; our lives are finite, a fact we as family historians are quite familiar with. We study the departed: our ancestors and our extended family members of long ago, some who died after long fruitful lives, others who died in infancy. We honor these departed family members, sometimes marveling at their lives, sometimes astonished by them, and occasionally frightened or even horrified by them. But unless they are recently departed, we don't often dwell on the sadness of their passing.

So should it be with the recent death of Jeannine: let's honor her (and all of our fellow members who have passed on during our existence as an association since 1994) by continuing our efforts that meant so much to her (and to our other deceased members). Let's find new and interesting ways to research, document, read and write about our predecessors and those of our other members as a way both to honor our ancestors and extended family but also as a way to remember and pay tribute to those from our organization who have passed on.

So please write to me at info@fillesduroi.org and provide your ideas on new or additional ways to make our association and its efforts relevant and a fitting memorial to those whom we wish to honor. If you would like to do something small or large as part of our activities as a group, please write me and I can suggest a task you could take on. Your membership will be much more fulfilling as part of the effort to honor the filles du roi, Carignan soldiers and their descendants!

Dave Toupin, pres.

*For last year's words belong to last year's language
And next year's words await another voice.
And to make an end is to make a beginning.*

- T.S. Eliot



Jeannine Dussault Sills (1943-2014)

It is with great sadness that we report the passing of our president Jeannine Sills December 4, 2014 after a short illness. Jeannine spent many years living in Hawaii and leading the other officers and volunteers of our society from her home there. Beside her chores as president she prepared and mailed the certificates for new members and her background as a teacher was especially valuable to the editorial staff as she carefully proofread every article that went into the journal.

Although living in Hawaii, she fondly remembered her roots in Canada. She was so proud to find her ancestry went back to the very first European family to permanently settle in Quebec. She also traced her maternal line back to the first child of French parents to be born in Quebec in 1620. Jeannine is now the latest ANCESTOR to join this amazingly large family tree that played a great part in the development of all of North America.

Instead of the usual obituary we are reprinting a story of her life by Jeannine herself for The Story Keepers Project — Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario — *In Their Footsteps*



In Their Footsteps

by Jeannine Sills
for the Story Keepers Project

Jeannine Sills, President of La Société des filles du Roi et soldats du Carignan (SFRSC) and native of The Soo, Ontario, reflects on history and how her own story, and that of her parents, echoes the travels and experiences of our early ancestors. She gives voice to the feeling many have of a deep connection to the Great Lakes region as a place we call home — and as a place where many of our families have lived for generations.—ed.

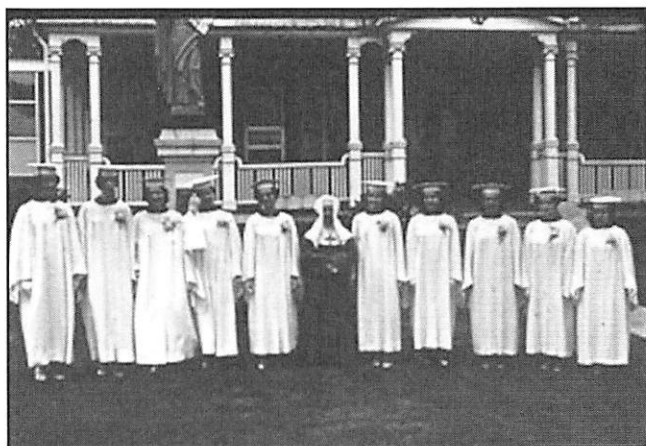
“Where are you from?” I am often asked. “The Great Lakes region. The Soo. It’s a twin city with Soo, Michigan.” How many times have I said that over the years? I miss my home ever since life took me to the opposite side of the country. Like my ancestors and my parents, I have gone exploring and settled somewhere else for what might be a better life.

Growing up in Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, a town with a very French name, I was surrounded by other French-Canadian families. I went to the only French school in town next door to the only French church, both bearing the name of St. Ignace, founder of the French Jesuit missionaries who came through in the 1600s. We were a minority in town as were my Italian and Polish neighbors.

My friends had several siblings but I was raised alone. My parents and their first child had left the Trois-Rivières area in Québec, for the northern part of the province called Abitibi where my dad worked in various jobs. Life was not easy. Over the years, they would lose five babies to various illnesses. Only recently was I able to visit their graves...two sisters in Amos, and three brothers in Macamic. Eventually my father would move the family once again, this time leaving his beloved province for Ontario where there was work to be found. And I would be born there.

By then my surviving sister was already 18 years old, and after working a couple of years at Algoma Steel, she felt that she belonged back in Québec, near our grandparents. She would marry and raise her family there, while I grew up in the bilingual community of the Soo, taught by French nuns.

At school, we learned all about the *coureurs de bois*, missionaries, *filles du roi*, Cartier, and Champlain. We watched our parents dancing in the church hall to the traditional fiddle tunes of their earlier lives. Yearly trips “across the river” to Michigan with my sister and her family visiting from Quebec would take us to St. Ignace and Marquette with all of their history, which was also ours.



Graduation Day, Sault Ste. Marie Acole Saint Ignace, with La Fille de la Sagesse, Sister Roger de la Providence.

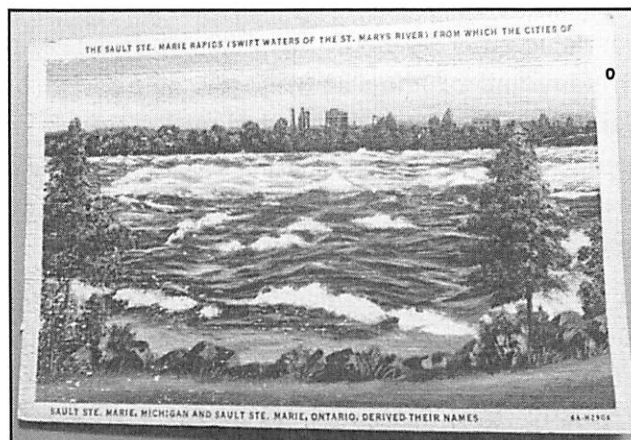
Unlike many of my classmates, when I had a friend over we were not allowed to speak English in the house although movies, radio, and television were all in English. My mother had not mastered the language and she insisted that I use French in her presence. This would prove very important later in life when I was able to make a career out of my mother-tongue.

As a young woman teaching night classes in the Soo, I was shown a list of names by one of my adult students who believed he was a relative of mine. His map showed the Ile d'Orléans and Château Richer. He also tried telling me my name was different in the beginning. I had no

idea then, that he was talking about “dit” names. Indeed, as it turned out, my 6th great-grandfather had arrived in that area in 1636 and some of his descendants would take the “dit” name while others would take his original name. Years later, I would choose to experience life as a stewardess in Montréal rather than Toronto, in order to be near the homes of my ancestors.

In a weekly call to my sister talking for hours in French, I can't help but think that my mother is smiling down on us from a heaven where we all speak the same language. As I look over my lineage, I have certificates for eleven filles du roi and two soldiers from the Carignan Regiment. In my matrilineal line I see that my 8th great-grandmother is Hélène Desportes married to Guillaume, the son of Louis Hébert and Marie Rollet, making these founders of a new people, and a new nation, my 9th great-grandparents.

History lessons have really touched my life in a way that I could never have imagined. The most important stage of my upbringing took place in the footsteps of my ancestors. One need only look at ancient maps to observe the land settled by the French during the 17th century. Is it any surprise that I have a special place in my heart for the Great Lakes, Michigan, Ontario, and Québec? It was my home, and the land where my ancestors walked centuries ago.



Antique Postcard featuring the rapids at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario Courtesy of Jeannine Sills

The Forgotten House of Sévigné In Brittany

*Randall Souviney (7 February 2015)
first published in Je Me Souviens, the journal
of the American-French Genealogical
Society.*

Over the past decade, my wife and I have visited each of the cities and villages in Quebec where my father's ancestors lived, beginning with the arrival in 1688 of our family's first immigrant, Julien-Charles Sévigné dit Lafleur, in Quebec City. As a young man in his early 20s, Julien-Charles left Brittany, France for New France as a soldier in the Troupes de la Marine. He remained in Quebec after his service and married Marie-Marguerite Rognon dit Laroche, the daughter of the Carignan Regiment soldier Michel Rognon dit Laroche (b. 1639, Saint Germain, Auxerre, Paris, France) and Fille du Roi Marguerite Lamain (b. 10 Jul 1656, St-Vivien, Rouen, Normandy, France).

Julien-Charles and Marie-Marguerite were married on 18 April 1695 in Saint-François-de-Sales church in Neuville, Québec. They had 12 children who survived to adulthood. I am a descendent of their oldest son, Antoine (b. 3 January 1701, Point-aux-Trembles, Neuville, Portneuf, Quebec, Canada). In Julien-Charles' marriage contract to Marguerite, he stated that he was the "major son of Gilles de Sevigné, bourgeois merchant of the City of Rennes in Brittany and residing at the street and parish of Saint Germain, and Gillette de Foye". (Note: His name is spelled Jullien Charles de Sévigné in the marriage contract and Julien Charles de Sigvigny in the church marriage record).

Several year ago, I documented the 200-year eastward migration of my Sévigny ancestors from Portneuf to St. Hyacinthe, to Varennes, to Chambly, to Bonsecours, to Notre Dame Des Bois, to Scotstown, Quebec, then in New England to Sprague, Connecticut, to New Bedford, Massachusetts, and finally to Portland,

Maine where my father was born.¹ As I was completing the research for this article, I began to wonder why the young Julien-Charles, a cadet member of the noble House of Sévigné in Brittany, decided to leave home and seek a life in New France. It is interesting to note that only about 1/3 of the soldiers who served in New France in the 17th century decided to remain in Quebec to raise their families.

Though he named his father and mother twice, once in his marriage contract and again in his Saint-François-de-Sales marriage record, to date no French birth record has been located. I have copies of the birth record of his father Gilles de Sévigné II (b. 10 Aug 1634, St. Etienne, Rennes, Brittany, France), and his grandfather Renaud de Sévigné (b. 17 Nov 1592, St. Sauveur, Rennes, Brittany, France). I also have located the marriage record of Gilles to his first wife Marie de Keraldanet (b. 15 Aug 1618, Bodivit, Brittany, France).

To date I have been unsuccessful in locating the French:

1. Death records for Gilles de Sévigné or his first wife Marie de Keraldanet,
2. Birth or death records for Gilles and Marie's children, Renee, Charles and Anne,
3. Marriage record for Gilles and his second wife, Gillette de Foye, who Julien-Charles listed as his father and mother in his Quebec marriage contract and church wedding record.
4. Birth record for Julien-Charles de Sévigné.

Later in this article, I will discuss the well-documented story about the troubled marriage of Gilles and his first wife, Marie de Keraldanet. I will explore the tragic results of this union and conjecture how this event may have led to Julien-Charles' hasty departure from Brittany for the new world, from which he would never return.

History of Brittany

To better understand the financial, political and cultural influence of the House of Sévigné in late

17th century France, it is helpful to review the history of Brittany (*Bretagne* in Celtic) as an independent duchy and its eventual union with France in the early 16th century.

Brittany is the European center of Neolithic structures that still exist today, including the largest collection of stone megaliths at Carnac, dated 3500 to 4500 BC. There are also older burial mounds such as the Cairn of Barnenez, dated 4850 BC. In 52 BC, Julius Caesar conquered the confederation of the local tribes in Brittany and the region was named Armorica, the Celtic word for “coastal area.” Armorica became a region in the Roman Province of Lugdunum, Gaul. Four hundred years later, when the Anglo-Saxons and Scots forced the Roman Empire off the island of Britain, the Roman legions retreated to Brittany across the channel. Many of these Roman citizens came from the Celtic regions of Devon, Cornwall and Wales, which gave “Little Britain” its name.

Brittany’s wealth stemmed from salt and linen exports in the middle ages and later from its strategic location for trade between France, Spain, Portugal, England, Ireland and colonies in the Americas. Brittany enjoyed a long and prosperous history as an independent duchy from 851, when it defeated the French army with the support of its Danish allies, until it became one of the battlefields of the 100-Year-War between England and France. The Duchy of Brittany reluctantly merged with France in 1532.²

History of House of Sévigné

The *Patrimony of Brittany* website, which provides a summary of the Sévigné family history in Brittany, states, “The Sévigné Family, of Gallo-Roman origin from the surname Seviniacus or Sabinius, is of ancient nobility.”³ The House of Sévigné originated in Cesson, along the Vilaine River east of Rennes. The earliest record of a Sévigné family member is Gaillard (Gabillard) de Sévigné (b. about 1170), a knight who accompanied the French king Saint Louis IX on his seventh crusade to Egypt in

1248. His son, Jamet de Sévigné (b. about 1210) was made a Knight in 1279. Various sources report that the Sévigné family owned, from the 12th through the 17th centuries, the following Lordships throughout Brittany and Normandy: Casson, Geveze, Savigny-Le-Vieux, Savigny, Chatelet, Rochers, Bodegat, Bouexiere, Buron, Tresmes, Chemeray, Haye-Torce, Landigere, Plessis-Olivet, Coudray, and Montmoron. The House of Sévigné was allied by marriage to the Montmorency, Chateaubriand, Halley and Montmoron families. Evidence of early Sévigné influence on the development of Brittany include several place-names that still exist today, including the ruin of Savigny Abbey in Savigny-le-Vieux in southern Normandy and the Sévigné Cove (Anse des Sévignés) on the north coast of Cap Frehel.

The House of Sévigné played a significant role in the affairs of the Duchy of Brittany during the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries. Guillaume (William) de Sévigné I (b. 1248, d. after 1309) was the Squire of John de Montfort IV (b. 1293, d. 1345), Duke of Brittany. His grandson, Guy de Sévigné II (b. 1335, d. 1402), in 1356 defended Rennes against the failed siege by the Duke of Lancaster, commander of the British army in Brittany, early in the Hundred-Years War.

Five generations later, Guillaume de Sévigné IV (b. 1415, d. 1443) was a Chamberlain to Jean de Montfort V, Duke of Brittany (b. 1339, d. 1399). He was asked by the Duke to raise an army of 100 Vitre men during the last phase of the Hundred Years War. His uncle, Jean de Sévigné (b. 1386, d. 1453), died in Castillon leading the Sévigné forces during the last battle of the war.

In 1440, Guillaume de Sévigné V (b. 1431, d. 1491) became the Knight Banneret to John de Montfort VI, Duke of Brittany (b. 1389, d. 1442), which authorized him to carry the Duke’s banner. Guillaume V married Jacquette de Montmorency in 1462. (Note: In the hierarchy of the Breton nobility, after the Duke came the 40 barons, 45

bannerets, followed by knights and the squires of the nobility.³⁾

In 1484, disaster confronted the House of Sévigné. Guillaume de Sévigné V was one of 40 nobles who conspired against Pierre Landais, the Treasurer General of the Duchy of Brittany, in response to his brutal attacks on the Brittany nobles. Landais was scheming to maintain Brittany's independence from France while Duke François II (b. 1433, d. 1488) was near death from illness. The nobility opposed Landais' tactical maneuvers and unprecedented influence with the Duke. In response to nobles who resisted his plans, he imprisoned and starved to death their leader Guillaume Chauvin, the Chancellor of Brittany. Duke François II was convinced by Landais to prosecute the entire group of "rebellious" nobles for treason, all of whom quickly departed Brittany to escape Landais' persecution. In retribution, Landais had the major castle in Cesson owned by the House of Sévigné ("a room 100 feet long") razed to the ground in 1484.⁴ Duke François II recovered from his illness the following year and eventually pardoned the "conspirators". The Brittany Parliament (Court of Justice) and Duke François II acknowledged that Landais had abused the powers of his office and he was subsequently arrested, tried and hanged in Nantes.

The cost of the damage to the Sévigné castle was assessed and the House of Sévigné received compensation of 15,700 Livres. This was a considerable sum at the time since in 1485 a very nice house cost about 150 Livres. The compensation paid to the House of Sévigné was the equivalent in today's dollars of approximately \$13,000,000. Guillaume, however, did not use the funds to rebuild his castle in Cesson but instead expanded the family hunting lodge, Chateau des Rochers, near Vitre. A letter dated 12 October 1989 from S. de Ternay, the present owner of Chateau des Rochers to W. W. Garcia, author of *The Golden Falcon*, also states that the original Sévigné castle in Cesson was razed in

the 15th century.⁵ The House of Sévigné moved to Chateau des Rochers after Guillaume de Sévigné VI determined that the Cesson castle would not be reconstructed.

A hundred years later, the family continued to play a significant roll in the governance of Brittany. The primary House of Sévigné succession continued with Guillaume V and Jacquette oldest son, Guy de Sévigné III (b. 1460, d. 1521), who remained at Chateau des Rochers throughout his life. The following list shows the primary successors of the House of Sévigné, ending with Henri and Madame de Sévigné's granddaughter Pauline de Grignan (some birth dates are approximated by the birth of first child).

House of Sévigné Lineage

Gaillard de Sévigné (1170 - 1248) – My 19th great grandfather.

Jamet (1210 - 1280) – Son of Gaillard de Sévigné

Guillaume I (1249 - 1309) – Son of Jamet de Sévigné.

Guy Jean I (1305 - 1322) – Son of Guillaume de Sévigné I.

Guy Jean II (1335 - 1402) – Son of Guy Jean de Sévigné I.

Guillaume II (1356 - 1412) Son of Guy Jean de Sévigné II.

Guillaume III (abt.1380 - 1430) – Son of Guillaume de Sévigné II.

Guillaume IV (abt.1405 - 1443) – Son of Guillaume de Sévigné III.

Guillaume V (1431, 1491) – Son of Guillaume de Sévigné IV.

*Guy II (1460, 1521) – Son of Guillaume de Sévigné V.

Christophe (1490, 1533) – Son of Guy de Sévigné III.

Joachim I (1521, 1560) – Son of Christophe de Sévigné.

Pierre (1540, 1568) – Son of Joachim Sévigné I.

Jacques (1567, 1599) – Son of Pierre Sévigné: died without heir so the Lordship was passed to his sister.

Marie (1564, 1635) – Sister of Jacques: married her cousin Joachim de Sévigné II and reunited the primary and the cadet Sévigné lines.

Joachim II (1560, 1612) – Son of Bertrand de Sévigné: though a member of the cadet line, Joachim II assumed the Lordship via marriage to his cousin Marie de Sévigné.

Charles-Renaud I (1598, 1635) – Son of Joachim II and Marie de Sévigné.

Henri (1623, 1651) – Son of Charles-Renaud de Sévigné I: married Marie de Rabutin, who became famous for the politically infused letters she wrote to her daughter Françoise.

Charles (1648, 1713) – Son of Henri, died without a successor so the Lordship was passed to his niece.

Pauline de Grignan (1674, 1737) – Niece of Henri and daughter of Françoise de Sévigné-Grignan: in 1715, she and her aunt Jeanne-Marguerite Bréhand-Mauron sold Chateau des Rochers to Jeanne-Marguerite's cousin Jean-Paul Hay-Nétumières⁶ and the remaining Sévigné lands to Rene de Prestre de Lezonnet, Baron de Chateaugiron, uniting the Lordships of Sévigné and Chateaugiron until the French Revolution in 1799.⁷

**Older brother of my 10th great grandfather, Francois de Sévigné..*

Orchestrating Inheritance to Maintain Status and Wealth

We now move ahead a century to 1657 and the fascinating story of Marie de Keraldanet and my 7th great grandfather, Gilles de Sévigné II. Up through the 19th century, it was typical in Europe, particularly for the nobility, that parents would dictate the role their children would play in life (this is still the case in many parts of the world today); the oldest brother succeeded the father, other boys became soldiers, priests, or public servants, and the girls were destined either for

marriage or the convent. Marriages were arranged to increase the family wealth and prestige through the dowries of daughters marrying into other noble families or, as we will soon see, as a legal method to manipulate the rights of inheritance.

Marguerite de Coetnempren, the widow of Guy de Keraldanet, Baron of Rascol, Lestremeur and Lanros (lands near Quimper), married Charles-Renaud de Sévigné I, on 21 April 1629. Marguerite devised a plan to have her oldest daughter Renee de Keraldanet (12 years old at the time) marry Charles-Renaud I's only living son, 5 year-old Henri de Sévigné, when they both came of age. However, to insure that all of her deceased husband's fortune and lands became part of the House of Sévigné once her older daughter married Henri, she insisted that her 11 year-old-daughter, Marie de Keraldanet, be confined to the convent. Once Marie took her vows as nun, she would no longer be of the secular world and would become ineligible to receive her rightful 1/3 inheritance from her father.

To keep peace with his wife, Charles-Renaud reluctantly escorted Marie to the recently constructed Benedictine convent at the Trinity church in Vitre where she was to be educated and ultimately convinced to take vows to become a nun under the new legal name of Sister Saint-Charles.⁸ For the next 25 years, Marie de Keraldanet vehemently resisted being confined to the Trinity Convent and refused to take her vows. Contemporary reports indicate that her mother repeatedly beat Marie to convince her to accept her religious vows. Marie was an amazing young woman for her time, when children typically followed their parent's decision about how they would live their lives. To regain her independence and her rightful inheritance, Marie pleaded her case, with the support of friends in the community and even a few priests and sisters within the church itself, in courts of Brittany, Paris, Lyon, and eventually to the Pope in Rome.

Marie's legal problem did not end when her stepfather Charles-Renaud I died in 1635. Curiously, the new Lord Henri, only 12 years old at the time, had other ideas for his life and managed to put an end to his stepmother's plan for him to marry Renee. After a rather promiscuous youth, Henri was convinced to marry the young and beautiful Marie de Rabutin-Chantal a decade later. Unbeknownst at the time, Henri's new wife Marie, would play an important role in rescuing the House of Sévigné fortune and would become the famous literary figure, Madame de Sévigné, remembered for the detailed and politically insightful letters she wrote to her daughter and friends during a tumultuous period in French history.

Marguerite de Coetnempren, likely in response to Henri's decision not to marry Renee, soon married Honore de Acigne, Lord of Grandbois, who was Lord of extensive lands near Quimper. As a condition of marriage, Honore de Acigne insisted on a double wedding: for himself and Marguerite and their respective son and daughter, Honorat-Auguste and Renee. Both weddings took place at St. Sauveur church in Rennes on 29 January 1636, just a year after Charles-Renaud I died. Curiously, his reasoning for the simultaneous marriages was to insure that Marguerite and Renee's full inheritance from her first and second husbands would always remain in the House of Acigne. This also required that Marie be safely confined to the Trinity Convent where, legally she would be unqualified for 1/3 of her father's legacy, and possibly part of her deceased step-father, Charles-Renaud de Sévigné I's, inheritance as well.

Romance of the Lady Sévigné

As the reader will soon discover, this sordid tale intersects with my direct line of ancestors just a few years later. My 9th great grandfather was Gilles de Sévigné I (b. 1556, d. 1609), whose marriage to Charlotte Montmoron in 1590 brought the Montmoron lands into the House of Sévigné.⁹ His nephew, Joachim II (b. 1560, d.

1612), married his distant cousin Marie de Sévigné (b. 1564, d. 1635). In 1599, nine years after her marriage, Marie suddenly became heir to the House of Sévigné with the death of her younger brother Jacques de Sévigné, who died with no children. So Joachim II and Marie reunited his cadet line with her primary line, which resulted in Joachim II, my 9th great grandfather's nephew, becoming the new Lord of the House of Sévigné.¹⁰

Gilles de Sévigné I, Lord of Montmoron, and his son, Renaud de Sévigné II (b. 1592, d. 1657), in turn served as senior members of the Brittany Parliament. Renaud de Sévigné II, obtained from King Louis XIV in January 1657, orders for the erection of a grand chateau in the county of Montmoron. The following summary of the King's letter provides important details about the centuries of service provided by the House of Sévigné to Brittany and France. This record was the justification for the erection grant to Renaud:

"Letters of erection are granted to our beloved and trusted counselor, our constant adviser, Renaud de Sévigné, Lord of Montmoron, Coudray, Chemeré, Guimbergère, Pont-Rouault, and Boissiere, and senior advisor to the Parliament of Bretagne." The most flattering of recitals preceded this order. It recalled that he [Renaud] had made service to the King and public for forty-two years, following that of his father, Gilles de Sévigné, who had exercised the same responsibility for 30 years prior. Then there was an enumeration of his predecessors who were professional soldiers, including Jamet de Sévigné, who was honored as an outstanding Knight by the Duke of Brittany in 1251; Guillaume de Sévigné V, Chamberlain to Duke Jean VI, who earned Letters of Patent for the lands and chateau [Cesson] of the

Sévigné barony in 1440; Guillaume de Sévigné VI, who had suffered the ruin of the Sévigné chateau in Cesson. Because he worked for the welfare of the province, Duke Frances II acted later to pay compensation the loss of his chateau, which was the most important in Rennes. Finally, he was mentioned in letters of covenants to the Lord of Sévigné by the most illustrious houses in Brittany, including d'Assigne, Chasteaugiron, Mathefelon, Malestroit, Montmorency, Tréal, Champagne, Bellay, Barenton, Quellenec, Vasse, Rabutin, and through them the honor of alliances with the houses of Champagne, Brittany, Vendosme, Brienne, Vitre, Montfort, Rohan, Surgères, Chastel. Guébriac, duPont, Gondi, Clermont, Guesclin, Beaumanoir, d'Espinay, Busson, Gue, Chasteaubriant, and Guémadeuc.¹¹

Later that year Renaud de Sévigné II, now the Count de Montmoron, died at home in Montmoron. Only a few months had transpired since he received the King's erection order so it is unlikely the "grand" chateau was completed at the time of his death. His funeral was celebrated in Rennes, likely at the Dominican Convent of the Jacobins, with all the pomp due to his noble position in Brittany. All Members of Parliament and the Canons of Rennes Cathedral attended¹⁰.

After his death, there was a struggle between Renaud's two oldest sons, Charles-Renaud II, from his first marriage, and René-François from his second. After a prolonged legal struggle, the court authorized Charles-Renaud II to succeed his father as a Member of Parliament and to also inherit the title, Count de Montmoron.

René-François, the loser in this battle, became the Lord of Coudray, a lesser Sévigné property. René-François did such a poor job managing the chateau and the associated farms that when he

died in 1680, his younger brothers Jacques-Christophe and Christophe-Jacques had to leave their military posts to recover the losses and repair the family fortune. In the end, they had to sell off much of the property to pay off the large debts incurred by their older brother.¹²

Gilles de Sévigné II (b. 10 Aug 1634, d. about 1670), the younger brother of René-François, was my 7th great grandfather. It was his son, Julien-Charles, who left his home in Brittany in 1688 as a soldier in the Troupes de la Marine (Compagnies franches de la Marine) to fight in the Iroquois War in New France. What caused the young Julien-Charles, a member of the cadet line of the House of Sévigné, to leave for the new world, never to return to Brittany?

Here is where our story becomes more curious. While he was serving as an 18 year-old Cadet in the King's Navy, Gilles II, who would become Julien-Charles father several years later, attempted to reunite the House of Sévigné fortune yet again by marrying Marie de Keraldanet. He and Marie hoped that by marrying in the Catholic Church, she would be free of her unwelcomed confinement to the Vitre convent and that she would then be able to recover her rightful inheritance. Marie was 36 years old, twice the age of Gilles II, when they married on 10 August 1654 in St. Toussaints in Rennes. She had been fighting with her mother, two successive stepfathers, and the Catholic Church for her freedom and inheritance for over 25 years! During the first five years of their marriage, they produced three children, Rene (b. 1656, d. 1658), Charles (b. 1658) and Anne (b. 1659). They must have hoped that since their marriage had been confirmed by the Church that she would finally be free of the convent and might finally receive justice in the courts. However, court records show that after Marie won round after round in court, she was soon back in court when her mother and stepfather appealed each judgment. Her stepfather was making every effort to protect the inherited

property of the House of Acigne. As court costs mounted, the couple must have eventually run out of funds to continue fighting Marie's three-decade battle for justice.

In the end, we don't know what happened to Marie, Gilles II or their two surviving children, Charles and Anne. By 1670, they all seem to have disappeared from court and civil records. Was Marie forced go back to the Trinity Convent in Vitre? What happened to their two young children, Charles and Anne? Did Gilles II marry a second time to Gillette de Foye as their son, Julien-Charles, stated in his Quebec marriage records? In his article, "The Romance of the Lady Sévigné", Frédéric Saulnier made the dire conjecture that the entire family may have been killed to insure the full inheritance by Marie's mother and elder sister Renee, who were both married into the House of Acigne.¹³

Because of the uncertain destiny of Marie and Gilles II, my search for the marriage record of Gilles and Gillette de Foy may be in vain. I have also been unable to locate the birth record for Julien-Charles in Brittany. Perhaps Marie was forced back to the convent and the marriage was annulled, and Gilles II left Brittany with his two children, married again somewhere else in France and Julien-Charles was born ten years later?

Until the marriage record of Gilles II and Gillette de Foy is found, or the birth record for Julien-Charles, or the death records of Marie and her children, Charles and Anne, are discovered, one must wonder if Julien-Charles may, in fact, be Marie and Gilles II's son, Charles, who "escaped" to New France to save his own life. If so, he would have been 69 years old when he died, instead of 59 as stated in his Quebec marriage records.

My visit to France in 2014 opened my eyes to the illustrious six century-long history of the House of Sévigné in Brittany and the rest of France. However, until these French marriage, birth and death records are located, we can only conjecture about the true identity of Julien-Charles de

Sévigny (Sévigné) dit Lafleur, the progenitor of nearly all families in North America with the surname Sévigny (alternate spellings include Sivigny, Sévigné, Civigny, Souviney and others), and many families with the surname Lafleur as well. My search continues.

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Generation

My Brittany Ancestors

- 22) Gaillard de Sévigné (1170 - 1248) - My 19th great-grandfather
- 21) Jamet de Sévigné (1210 - 1280) & Unknown spouse
- 20) Guillaume de Sévigné I (1249 - 1309) & Petronelle Jeanne Unknown (1250 - 1309)
- 19) Guy Jean de Sévigné I (1305 – after 1335) & Jeanne de LaSage (1305 – after 1335)
- 18) Guy Jean de Sévigné II (1335 - 1402) & Agaice Rataud (– - 1448)
- 17) Guillaume de Sévigné II (1356 - 1412) & Marguerite de Chateaugiron (1364 - –)
- 16) Guillaume de Sévigné III (1385 - 1430) & Anne de Mathefelon (– - 1448)
- 15) Guillaume de Sévigné IV (1415 - 1443) & Isabeau de Malestroit (1410 - 1445)
- 14) Guillaume de Sévigné V (1431 - 1491) & Jacquette de Montmorency (– - 1491)
- 13) #Francois de Sévigné (1485 – after 1556) & Catherine de Charonniere (1512 - after 1556)
- 12) ^Gilles de Sévigné I (1556 - 1609) & Marguerite Charlotte de Montmoron (1558 - 1621)
- 11) Renaud de Sévigné II (1592 - 1657) & Bonaventure de Turmeliere (1598 - 1624)
- 10) Gilles de Sévigné II (1634 - 1670) & Gilette de Foye (– - –)
- 9) Julien-Charles de Sévigné dit Lafleur (1668 - 1727) & Marguerite Rogon (1678 - 1732)
- 8) Antoine Sévigny dit Lafleur (1702 - 1757) & Marie-Francoise Beland (1715 - 1805)
- 7) Joseph Sévigny (1747 - 1816) & Marie-Louise Fontaine (1754 - 1795)
- 6) Pierre Sévigny (1786 - 1866) & Isabelle Brissette (1790 - –)
- 5) Joseph Edouard Sévigny (1831 - 1882) & Celina LaCroix (1835 - –)
- 4) Joseph Andre Sévigny (1857 - 1935) & Leose Leriger dit Laplante (1862 - 1929)
- 3) Jean-Baptiste Henri Sévigny (1890 - 1937) & Bessie Shuster (1893 - 1982)
- 2) Leslie John Souviney (1914 - 1991) & Doris Lily Randall (1917 - 2012)
- 1) Randall John Souviney (1947 - –) & Stephanie Jo Mika (1951 - –)

#Younger brother of Guy de Sevigne II, the heir to the House of Sévigné.

^ Conflicting records show Francois as Gilles' grandfather and his father as Bertrand, the older son of Francois.

1665: The Year in New France

by Peter Gagné, honorary member

The year 2015 marks 350 years since the Carignan-Salières regiment arrived in New France. As a way of commemorating this anniversary, let's take a look at the events of that historic year in the life of the colony, with particular emphasis on the regiment and the *Filles du Roi*.

January

The year dawned cold and bleak in New France. Over the winter months, the Iroquois had killed several people in Montréal and in other locations, according to Ursuline superior Marie de l'Incarnation. The weather, which regularly dips below -4 degrees Fahrenheit in Québec in the winter, was also a constant menace and source of struggle. However, in 1665 the population had reason to hope for more than just the arrival of Spring.

The *habitants* of New France were eagerly awaiting the arrival of the first full regiment of troops in the colony, promised by King Louis XIV, who had taken personal control of the colony only 2 years earlier. Just the previous month, the Carignan-Salières regiment had received orders "to proceed to either the port of Brouage or La Rochelle and to embark there after the time deemed necessary to their service by Intendant Colbert de Terron, in the following April or May."¹

In religious matters, on January 29, the Quebec Seminary was united in an agreement with the Séminaire des Missions Étrangères in Paris and also the diocese of Quebec. This pact ensured that the Quebec Seminary would receive the financial and personnel resources that it needed

to survive, having only been founded two years earlier.

March

The secular administration of the colony was also strengthened early in the year. On March 23, Louis XIV named Daniel Rémy de Courcelle as governor of Canada, Acadia and Newfoundland. Previous to this nomination, Courcelle had been governor of the French province of Lorraine.

In the same act, the King also named Jean Talon as Intendant of New France. He would be in charge of police, justice and finance for all of the French possessions on the continent, the same territory as Courcelle. Both men were 39 years old.

Along with the functions of their new posts, the two men and the Marquis de Tracy were asked to "know and examine" the members of the Conseil Souverain, to "change the establishment and the power" of this body, to mold and regulate it as they saw best and to fire all of the existing councilors, if need be.² In short, the three new administrators were asked to clean house.

On March 29th, father Henri de Bernières is named the first superior of the Quebec Seminary by the Séminaire des Missions Étrangères in Paris, following the union agreement two months earlier. François de Laval, founder of the Seminary, was freed of the day-to-day management of the institution and could concentrate on his role as bishop and member of the Conseil Souverain.

April

Across the Atlantic, the first four companies of the Carignan-Salières regiment set sail from La Rochelle on April 19 aboard the 200-ton *Joyeux Siméon*, outfitted by merchant Pierre Gaigneur. This event "represented the successful completion of a logistical operation that had

¹ Lacoursière, p. 106. Note that Colbert de Terron was the intendant of Rochefort in France.

² Trudel, p. 149.

extended France's supply and shipping capabilities to their utmost, and even beyond."³

On April 20, Jacques Duhamel ratified an earlier agreement entered into in his name by Charles Aubert de La Chesnaye to sell one eighth of the seigneurie of Beaupré and the Île d'Orléans to Bishop François de Laval. Laval later acquired the rest of the rights to the seigneurie, which he donated to the Seminary as a source of revenue.

The Marquis de Tracy, having first been sent to assert French dominance in the Caribbean, left Guadeloupe on the 25th of April aboard the *Brézé* with the Berthier, La Brisandière, La Durantaye and Monteil companies.

Throughout the spring and summer, the Sieur Le Gaigneur (outfitter of the *Joyeux Siméon*) and other merchants from Rouen were responsible for the recruiting of the girls who would be this year's *Filles du Roi*. Most likely at some point in the first half of April, the first of the girls embarked on a ship from La Rochelle.

May

The embarkations continued at La Rochelle for the Carignan regiment. On May 13 eight more companies set sail from the port, aboard the ships *Paix* and the *Aigle d'Or*, which each transported four companies.

On the 24th of the same month, the last eight companies set sail from La Rochelle aboard the *Saint-Sébastien* and the *Justice*. Also on the *Saint-Sébastien* were Jean Talon and Daniel Rémy de Courcelle, who would be assuming their new positions as intendant and governor, respectively.

Before sailing from La Rochelle, Talon wrote to Colbert, informing the minister that more colonists than expected had shown up at the port to embark for New France. "In addition to which

ten or twelve girls have presented themselves, all capable of working to increase the habitations."⁴ Happy for the spontaneous candidacies and not wanting to dissuade others from doing the same, Talon accepted the girls for passage. This marked the first occasion since the beginning of the *Filles du Roi* program in 1663 that the girls would be transported on the ships of the *Compagnie des Indes Occidentales* and not on the King's ships.

June

On June 10, Bishop Laval acquired another quarter of the seigneurie of Beaupré and the Île d'Orléans from Jean Rozée.

The *Joyeux Siméon* arrived at Quebec on the 19th after 61 days at sea, carrying the first four companies of the Carignan-Salières regiment. Back in France, on June 22, the supply ship *Jardin de Hollande* left port at La Rochelle.

The Marquis de Tracy and his four companies arrived at Quebec on June 30. The *Brézé*, which had carried them as far as Tadoussac from the Caribbean, was too large to navigate upriver, so they had waited nearly a month for two smaller ships to transport them to the capital. The welcome for the King's representative and the second wave of troops was overwhelming.

Marie de l'Incarnation, superior of the Ursulines, noted the arrival, stating that "Monsieur de Tracy, lieutenant-general for His Majesty in all of America, arrived...with a great retinue, and four companies, without mentioning the two hundred workmen who are distributed among the vessels. All in all, there must be two thousand people among those who have arrived [this year] or who remain to arrive."⁵

Soon after his arrival in the capital, Tracy ordered his men to start making the small boats which would carry them to the Richelieu River valley,

³ Verney, *The Good Regiment*, p. 3.

⁴ *RAPQ* 1930-31, p. 20.

⁵ Marie de l'Incarnation, *Correspondance*, p. 740.

where they would build the forts from which to launch their campaign against the Iroquois.

July

In July, "one of the first passengers to appear at Québec City was attorney general [Jean] Bourdon; he had in his care several girls chosen by order of the Queen."⁶ These would seem to be the girls who whom Intendant Talon is referring in his letter to Colbert from May. It is believed that beginning about 1665, arriving *Filles du Roi* were housed in the former home of Madame de La Peltrie on the grounds of the Ursuline convent in Québec City.

Captain Jacques de Chambly set out from Quebec on July 23, charged with building a fort at the rapids on the Richelieu River. He brought with him the Froment, LaTour and two other companies that had recently arrived in the colony, as well as about 100 canadian volunteers under the command of Jean-Baptiste Legardeur de Repentigny, a group of native Americans and two Jesuit missionaries. Father Charles Albanel went along to "help the Algonquins, the Montagnais and the French," while Father Pierre-Joseph-Marie Chaumonot went along "because he speaks the Iroquois and Huron languages as well as the natives of this country."⁷ Other priests accompanied the troops to give them spiritual guidance.

While the fort would later bear his name, Chambly named it Fort Saint-Louis, in honor of the feast day of the king's namesake, which was celebrated during the week that construction started.

August

Tragically, on August 6, soldier Sépulture de Coue *dit* LaFleur was killed by the accidental firing of a cannon at Trois-Rivières, where the

four companies under Captain Chambly had stopped over on their way to the Richelieu.

The *Aigle d'Or* reached Quebec on the 19th, followed the next day by the *Paix*. Both vessels had spent 14 weeks at sea, including a stop at the mouth of the Saguenay River, where the hull of the *Aigle d'Or* was patched up.

On the 25th of the month, Tracy ordered Captain Pierre De Saurel to take his company to the mouth of the Richelieu River to re-establish Fort Richelieu, which had been destroyed by the Iroquois in 1646. The fort would later bear his name.

September

On the second of the month, the Marquis de Salières set out for the Richelieu, with seven companies under his command, charged with building one of the forts for the regiment.

The *Justice* and *Saint-Sébastien* arrived at Quebec on the 12th, bearing the last companies of the regiment. The 112 and 117 days that the ships spent at sea took their toll on the men aboard. About 20 soldiers died during the crossing. Over 130 others were too weak to go ashore and were brought to the Hôtel-Dieu hospital. There were so many sick that many had to be put in the church and neighboring houses. Twenty-five more would succumb to their illness in the hospital before the end of the month.

This health catastrophe was ascribed to the fact that the troops, anxious to see land after so long at sea, "opened the hatches of too early, which having caused the air to have enter their ships too early, sickness took hold, which caused a great deal of desolation."⁸ It is also said that because of the weakened state of the troops, the Marquis de Tracy had to put off a planned expedition into Mohawk country until the next year.

⁶ Ferland, p. 26.

⁷ Marie de l'Incarnation, *Correspondance*, p. 740.

⁸ Marie de L'Incarnation, *Correspondance*, p. 755.

On the 28th, the Marquis de Salières and the companies under his command reached the site of Fort Saint-Louis (Chambly). They set out the next day, heading about 15 kilometers upstream (south), where they would build Fort Sainte-Thérèse at the foot of a set of rapids.

October

On the first of the month, the location of Fort Sainte-Thérèse was determined, at the entrance to Lake Champlain. The next day, the 350 or so men under the Marquis de Salières begin work on the new construction.

Some of the *Filles du Roi* this year came from the Salpêtrière hospital in Paris, although the destruction of the records from this institution during the French Revolution prevents us from knowing exactly which girls came from there. The *Journal des Jésuites* noted the arrival of a vessel at Québec City on October 2nd, stating that the ship arrived from Normandy “with 82 women -more accurately girls - among others 50 from a charitable home in Paris.”⁹

On the 4th, Jean Talon submitted his first report to Colbert on the state of the colony. The next week, on the 10th, he wrote to Colbert again, stating that “there is not enough good weather left to undertake the expedition against the Iroquois.” He decided instead “to push a part of the troops to the Richelieu River, which leads by way of Lake Champlain to the first dwellings of these irreducible Enemies of the country, and to build forts there.”¹⁰ This move would have the added benefit of curtailing any ideas the English had of advancing in this region.

Construction of the palisade of Fort Sainte-Thérèse began on October 12th. It was finished three days later, on the feast day of Sainte-Thérèse, hence the name of the fort. This was the most advanced of the regiment’s forts and would

use Fort Saint-Louis (Chambly) for storage and support.

On the 26th of the month, the Marquis de Salières handed over command of the completed Fort Sainte-Thérèse to Lieutenant-Colonel Du Prat. He left the fort with the Contrecoeur, La Fredière and Salières companies, en route to their winter quarters in Montreal, where Sallières would command the garrison.

Marie de l’Incarnation wrote to her son on the 29th, “The hundred girls that the King has sent this year have but arrived and they are almost all matched already. He will send two hundred more next year and more proportionately in the following years. [...] It’s a surprising thing to see how the country is being populated and is multiplying.”¹¹

Towards the end of the month, Governor Courcelle ordered the Marquis de Salières, 6 officers and 36 men to build a road from Fort Saint-Louis to the outskirts of Montréal. Later known as the Chambly Road, it would be the first land route linking two settlements in the colony.

November

At some point during the fall, Tracy distributed the companies of the regiment among their various winter quarters. In addition to the two companies each at forts Richelieu and Saint-Louis, three wintered at Fort Sainte-Thérèse and one was quartered at Sainte-Famille on the Île-d’Orléans.

Troops were also quartered in the urban areas of the colony, with two more companies joining the three that the Marquis de Salières brought to Montréal. Trois-Rivières would billet three companies for the winter and the remaining eight wintered in Quebec, where the population was

⁹ Landry, p. 55, as quoted from the *Journal des Jésuites*, p. 335.

¹⁰ Trudel, p. 174.

¹¹ Marie de l’Incarnation, *Correspondance*, p 759.

ordered to furnish 800 cords of wood for the troops.

On the 14th of the month, the Marquis de Salières arrived in his post as commander of the Montreal garrison. Five days later, a delegation of 66 Amerindians including 13 Oneida and Onondaga chiefs arrived in Montreal. There, they were welcomed by the five companies under the colonel's command, in full dress and arms.

December

In early December, the Marquis de Salières dispatched a dozen soldiers to accompany the native delegation from Montréal to Quebec, where they met Governor Courcelles. Four days of peace talks ensued, concluding with a peace treaty between the French and the four western members of the Iroquois confederacy.

Before a single shot was fired, the regiment had accomplished a large part of its mission simply by arriving in the colony with a tremendous show of force. However, the Mohawks, the nation most responsible for attacks on the colony, were conspicuously absent from the peace talks.

On the 21st of the month, the Quebec Seminary entered into a spiritual union with the Jesuits. The next day, Governor Daniel Rémy de Courcelle sent instructions to Pierre Boucher, governor of the Trois-Rivières district.

The year ended on a positive note, with the peace talks and the completion of the line of forts along the Richelieu River. The new Intendant and governor who arrived in the colony in 1665 also gave it a great deal of added stability and hope. The good news for New France would continue into 1666. In the next year, 58 children would be born to the Filles du roi who arrived in 1665.¹²

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¹² Landry, p. 183.

Ships of the Carignan Regiment and Filles du Roi

Although various sources claim to ascribe certain companies to specific ships, it is often speculation or inference, not direct information. Documentary “evidence” exists only for the Chambly, Froment, Grandfontaine, La Fredière, Lamotte, La Tour and Salières companies (shown in bold, below). The following table was compiled from various sources and is given as a guide for further research.

Ship Captain	Companies or Filles du Roi	Departed France	Arrived Quebec
Aigle d'Or Sieur Villepars	Grandfontaine La Fredière Lamotte Salières	May 13	August 19
Brézé Job Forant	Berthier (Allier Regiment) La Brisandière (Orléans Rgt.) La Durantaye (Chambellé Rgt.) Monteil (Poitou Regiment) + <i>Marquis de Tracy</i>	April 25 (Caribbean)	June 30
Jardin de Hollande	(supply ship)	June 22	Unknown
Joyeux Siméon Simon Doridod	Chambly Froment La Tour La Varenne (part) Petit (most)	April 19	June 19
Justice Sieur Guillet	La Fouille (part) La Noraye La Varenne (part) Rougemont Saint-Ours	May 24	September 14
Paix Jean Guillon / Éthier Guillon	Contrecoeur La Colonelle Maximy Saurel	May 13	August 20
Saint Sébastien Sieur Dupas de Jeu	DuGué, DuPrat La Fouille (part) Loubias Petit (some, w/ Talon & Courcelle)	May 24	September 12
<i>Unknown ship 1</i>	+/- 10 Filles du Roi	Date unknown <i>Left from La Rochelle</i>	June 18
<i>Unknown ship 2</i>	+/- 80 Filles du Roi	Date unknown <i>Left from Dieppe</i>	October 2

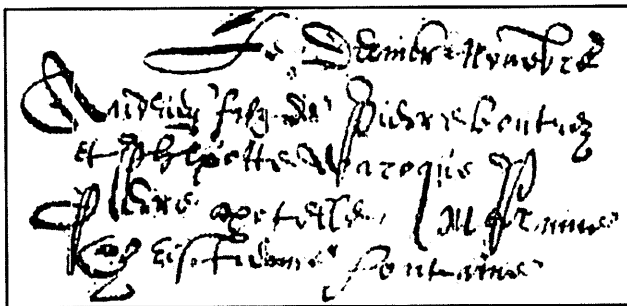
André Poutré dit Lavigne (1639-1724) Soldier, Settler, and Village Shoemaker

by Susan McNelley

(Variations of the surname include: Poutré, Poudré, Poutrez, Poutret, Poutray, Poudrette, Boutrez)

On May 13, 1665, André Poutré dit Lavigne sailed from La Rochelle, France on board the *Paix*. He was a soldier in the Carignan-Salières Regiment, sent to New France, to assist in the defense of the French colonists against continuing Iroquois attacks. André and the other soldiers in the company commanded by Captain Pierre de Saurel arrived in Québec on the nineteenth of August. Stormy weather had plagued the sailing ship. It had been an uncomfortable, three-month crossing.¹³

The Carignan-Salières Regiment was the first of the regular French troops to come to New France and the only complete regiment to be sent to the colony during French rule. Altogether, there were 20 companies in the regiment and each company had about 50 soldiers. Four other companies



Baptism record for André Poutré, dated November 30, 1639,
Church of St-Géry, Valenciennes, France;
Source: Fichier Origine, Record #380070.

augmented the regiment, making a total of some 1,200 soldiers who arrived in the colony in the summer of 1665. They were under the command of Lieutenant-General Alexandre de Prouville, Marquis de Tracy. Given that there were only 3,200 French-Canadian inhabitants in the whole of New France at that time, the arrival of the troops made a significant impact on the colony's ability to defend itself against the Iroquois warriors. The soldiers were greeted with great joy by the citizens of Québec, who looked upon them as their saviors.¹⁴

The men in Captain Pierre de Saurel's company didn't have much time to enjoy the warm welcome or to recover from their months at sea. One week later, on August 25, M. de Saurel and his men were dispatched to construct a fort at the mouth of the Richelieu river, located just east of Montréal, to bolster the colony's defenses. Their task was to build on the site of the ruins an earlier fort constructed by Governor Hualt de Montmagny in 1642 and destroyed by the Iroquois in 1647. No doubt André Poutré was among the soldiers who set to work clearing the land and building the fort. Lots of hands made quick work of the assignment! Fort Richelieu, as it was known, was completed by October 15, when the governor came to visit. The captain and his men spent the winter of 1665-1666 at the fort.¹⁵

No military record for André Poutré exists, other than the fact that he was a member of the company of M. de Saurel. However, something is known of the military campaigns led by André's commanding officer in New France. Presumably,

¹³ "List of the Ships that Arrived in New France in 1665 – Ships of the Regiment." *La Société des filles du roi et soldats du Carignan, Inc.* Web. 9 Mar 2015; Pelletier, Jean-Guy. "Saurel, Pierre de." *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*. Vol. 1. University of Toronto/ Université Laval, 2003. Web. 9 Mar 2015.

¹⁴ "The King's Soldiers." *Canadian Military Heritage*. Vol. 1 (1000-1764). Canadian Military History Gateway. Web. 15 Mar 2015.

¹⁵ Pelletier, Jean-Guy. "Saurel, Pierre de." *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*. Vol. 1. University of Toronto/ Université Laval, 2003. Web. 9 Mar 2015.

André participated in these operations. In the summer of 1666, the French leaders of the colony met with representatives of the five Iroquois nations. Negotiations for peace failed and the Iroquois continued to attack, capture, and kill Frenchmen. In July of that year, Captain de Saurel led an expedition of 200 soldiers and volunteers, along with some 80 Amerindian allies, into Iroquois territory. Two months later, in late September, an expedition of 1,300 men, under the command of the Marquis de Tracy, marched south of the St. Lawrence River into Mohawk country. The Mohawks were one of the five tribes of the Iroquois Confederacy. Captain de Saurel, along with Captain Berthier, was in charge of the rearguard. No actual battles were fought in either expedition, although native settlements were destroyed. The size and the strength of the French army convinced the Iroquois warriors that they would not stand a chance against the French army. The Iroquois, who for twenty-five years had menaced French settlers, traders, and missionaries, were sufficiently chastised. There would follow some 18 years of relative peace for the French colonists. It should be noted that the French settlers were generally not the main target of native warfare. The Iroquois were fighting to control the fur trade and their most savage and cruel attacks were directed against the Huron and Algonquin tribes who supplied the French with furs.¹⁶

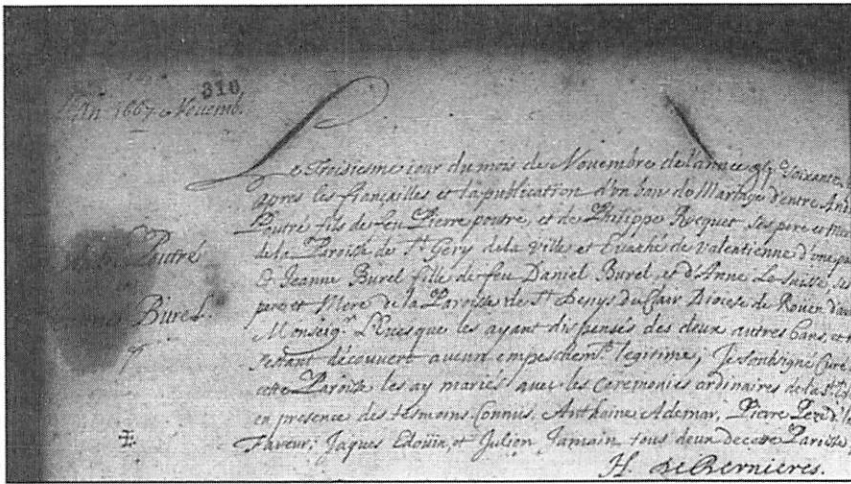
The Carignan-Salières military expedition had a two-fold mission in the New World. In addition to providing protection for the colonists, it was hoped that the men would stay, marry, and establish families. Commanding officers were offered seigneuries; ordinary soldiers were also

offered a number of financial incentives to settle in New France. In addition to the opportunity to own land, they were offered livestock and food rations to make it easier to establish a homestead. Many of the soldiers took advantage of these financial inducements offered by the King. About one third of the Carignan-Salières regiment, some 400 officers and regular soldiers, remained in the colony. Other reasons that might have influenced a soldier's decision to stay were a desire for adventure, economic opportunity not available in the mother country, and deteriorating social conditions at home. The remaining members of the regiment returned to France in 1667 and 1668.¹⁷

Captain Pierre de Saurel, along with a number of men under his command, was persuaded to remain in the colony. For his efforts in defense of the colony, Captain de Saurel was awarded a seigneurie which included Fort Richelieu, the fortification he and his men had constructed. M. de Saurel unofficially received his land grant in 1666; he was officially granted the seigneurie by King Louis XIV in 1672. The seigneur married Catherine Legardeur on October 10 of 1668. Inside the grounds of the fort, M. de Saurel built a large home, a stable to house six horses, a mill to grind grain, and various other out-buildings. A chapel was built there in 1670. In one of her letters, Mother Marie de l'Incarnation, the Superior of the Ursuline nuns in Québec, wrote admiringly of M. de Saurel's seigneurie. She noted that there were beautiful lakes and an abundance of game for hunting. According to the census of 1681, there was a large herd of cows, sheep, and goats on the manor. Thirty-three soldiers decided to settle on the seigneurie.

¹⁶ Pelletier, Jean-Guy. "Saurel, Pierre de." *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*. Vol. 1. University of Toronto/ Université Laval, 2003. Web. 9 Mar 2015; McNelley, Susan. *Hélène's World: Hélène Desportes of Seventeenth-Century Quebec*. Etta Heritage Press, 2013, p.226.

¹⁷ "The King's Soldiers." *Canadian Military Heritage*. Vol. 1 (1000-1764). Canadian Military History Gateway. Web. 15 Mar 2015; Enos, Kathleen. "The Economic Evolution of the Seigneurie of Sorel." Thesis presented to the Faculty of Arts, Ottawa, for Master of Arts, Montreal, 1968, p. 8. ProQuest Dissertations. Web. 9 Mar 2015.



Marriage of André Poutré and Jeanne Burel on November 3, 1667 in the Church of Notre-Dame in Québec. Source: Québec, Catholic Parish Records, FamilySearch.org

Before long there were some 30 homes in the settlement which came to be known as Sorel.¹⁸

André Poutré was one of those who decided to stay and make a life for himself in Canada rather than return to France. André married Jeanne Burel on November 3, 1667 in the Church of Notre-Dame in Québec. André must have been anxious to marry. On October 25, 1667, he and a woman named Marguerite Loy entered into a marriage contract. That contract was annulled two days later on October 27, a week before André wed Jeanne Burel. Jeanne, too, had signed a contract to marry another man just prior to her marriage to André. There is a record of a marriage contract between Jeanne Burel and Pierre Lavoie, a widower, dated October 21, 1667.¹⁹

On the marriage contract between André “Poutray Lavigne” and Marguerite Loy, André is listed as a resident of “Richelieu Sur Le Bout de la Riviere St-Laurent.” This suggests that he had already built a cabin of some sort on the seignury awarded to his former commanding officer, M. Pierre de Saurel, the year before.

André Poutré came from Valenciennes, in the Nord-Pas-de-Calais region of France. He was born and baptized there in the parish church of Saint-Géry on November 30, 1639. His parents were Pierre Boutrez, a shoemaker, and Philipotte Waroqué.²⁰ Nord-Pas-de-Calais was bordered on the north by Belgium. Its location made it a center of conflict in the wars between Spain and France in the seventeenth century. The Spanish had conquered Valenciennes on July 16, 1656. It remained under Spanish rule until 1678, when the city was regained by the French, which means that it was under Spanish control when André sailed to New France. André’s father was deceased at the time of André’s marriage.

Jeanne Burel was born about 1648 and baptized in the parish church of Saint-Denis of the Diocese of Rouen. The church is located in Duclair, Normandie, Seine-Maritime, France.

¹⁸ “History of Sorel.” *SorelTracyRegion.Net, Tourisme-Culture*. WEB 28 Feb 2015; Enos, Kathleen. “The Economic Evolution of the Seignury of Sorel.” Thesis presented to the Faculty of Arts, Ottawa, for Master of Arts, Montreal, 1968, p. 2. ProQuest Dissertations. Web. 9 Mar 2015.

¹⁹ Marriage record for André Poutré & Jeanne Burel #66754; Marriage contract #188426 between Jeanne Burel & Pierre Lavoie; Marriage contract #94314 between Andre Poutray Lavigne & Marguerite Loy. *Programme de recherche en démographie historique (PRDH)*, Genealogical database, University of Montreal, Canada. Web. 20 Feb 2015; “Quebec, Catholic Parish Registers, 1621-1979. Notre-Dame-de-Quebec. Baptêmes, mariages, sépultures, 1621-1679.” Image 434. *FamilySearch.org*. Web 15 Mar 2015.

²⁰ “Poutré/Boutrez, André Lavigne” Record #380070. *Fichier Origine*. Web. 2 Feb. 2015.

Jeanne was the daughter of Daniel Burel and Anne LeSuisse.²¹ Little is known about Jeanne. Her father was deceased at the time of her marriage and she is listed as one of the King's Daughters, sent to New France to marry, have children and help to populate the new colony.²²

It isn't known where the couple spent the first few months after their marriage. November marked the start of the winter season; travel to Montréal would soon be difficult, if not impossible. By the following spring, André Poutré and Jeanne Burel were living in the vicinity of Fort Saint-Louis at Chambly on the Richelieu River near Montréal. Jeanne Burel is listed in the church records of Chambly as receiving the Sacrament of Confirmation there on May 20, 1668. It is also not known where their first child was born. No baptism record for this child has been found. Marie-Madeleine is listed as born "about 1668, in an undetermined area of Québec."²³

By 1670, if not earlier, the couple was living on the seigneurie in Sorel. Their second child was born there in December of 1670. André Poutré dit Lavigne received a land grant on the seigneurie on March 15, 1673²⁴; he was the first to officially receive a grant of land from the M. de Saurel. The property consisted of four arpents of river

frontage and was 40 arpents deep. (One arpent is .85 acres.) His land was situated between the St. Lawrence and Richelieu Rivers. For this parcel, Andre agreed to pay M. de Saurel 8 *livres* annually in rent, and 12 deniers and a live capon for each arpent that fronted the river (in this case, 4 capon) This was a customary payment in the concession of land on the seventeenth-century seigneuries. The seigneur, as the owner of the land, was legally entitled to collect annual revenues from his tenants in the form of rents and cens. The rent was a major source of revenue for the seigneur. A portion of the rents and cens was generally converted to fowl (in this case capon), or to wheat or another grain; this was deemed necessary if the seigneur wanted to see any revenue from his land.²⁵

The seigneuries along the St. Lawrence River were initially made up of virgin forest. They were valuable only after they were developed. It was incumbent upon the seigneur to attract "habitants" who would clear and develop this land. Pierre de Saurel, a native of Grenoble, France and the son of a lawyer, had no experience with farming and did not have the experience necessary to turn his seigneurie into a profitable enterprise. He failed to receive the annual revenue from his censitaires, as stipulated in their land concession contracts. M. de Saurel

²¹ *Programme de recherche en démographie historique (PRDH)*, Genealogical database, University of Montreal, Canada. Web. 20 Feb 2015; "Quebec, Catholic Parish Registers, 1621-1979. Notre-Dame-de-Quebec. Baptêmes, mariages, sépultures, 1621-1679." Image 434. *FamilySearch.org*. Web 15 Mar 2015.

²² *La Société des Filles du roi et soldats du Carignan, Inc.* Web. 2 Feb. 2015.

²³ *Programme de recherche en démographie historique (PRDH)*, Genealogical database, University of Montreal, Canada. Web. 20 Feb 2015

²⁴ "Concession d'une terre située à Saurel, par Pierre de Saurel, seigneur de Sorel, à André Poutré dit Lavigne de Saurel." Adhémar dit St-Martin, notary. March 15, 1673. *Parchemin Notarial Database of Old Quebec*. Bibliothèque et Archives nationales du Québec.

²⁵ Enos, Kathleen. "The Economic Evolution of the Seigneurie of Sorel." Thesis presented to the Faculty of Arts, Ottawa, for Master of Arts, Montreal, 1968, p. 14. ProQuest Dissertations. Web. 9 Mar 2015; Harris, Richard Cole. *The Seigneurial System in Early Canada: A Geographical Study*. Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press, 1984. p. 63-64.

died in Montréal in November of 1682, leaving no descendants. His wife was left to managing the estate; the increasing financial difficulties eventually forced the sale of the seigneurie in 1713.²⁶

There were lots of sales of land in the first years at Sorel. By 1681, only 10 of the original censitaires on the seigneurie of Sorel still held rotures there. Censitaires did not feel the need to stay in one place. Land was freely available throughout the colony. Often censitaires would clear a few acres, build a small cabin, improve the property enough to make a profit, and then sell and move on. Others abandoned their rotures to become *coureurs de bois*. The fur trade offered independence and adventure; one can understand the attraction for the soldiers.²⁷

One of those original censitaires still on the seigneurie in 1681 was André. In the census taken in the colony that year, André Poutre, his wife, and six children are listed as *habitants* of Sorel. Their property consisted of one gun, one cow, and six arpents of land.²⁸ The population of the seigneurie of Sorel was 118.²⁹

It appears that sometime in 1681, André decided to follow the example of others and move on. In the same census of 1681, he was listed as living in Montréal with his wife and six children and working as a *cordonnier*, or shoemaker.³⁰ This had been the occupation of his father in France as well; no doubt André had learned the trade from his father. André was very much like so many other Frenchmen who decided to stay in New France and settle on the land, in that he did not have an agricultural background. More than 50% of the immigrants to Canada were artisans. This reflects the urban roots of these settlers. According to one historian, "The high rate of land sale among settlers in Canada is almost certainly associated with their lack of agricultural experience; settlers who had never wielded an ax or worked the land settled down to farm only as a last resort."³¹

In 1683, Madame Catherine Le Gardeur, the widow of M. de Saurel, foreclosed on André Poutre's property in Sorel, reclaiming the land in payment for his debt. It would seem that André had not been making the payments of rents and cens, as stipulated in the contract when he was granted the land concession in 1673.³²

²⁶ Enos, Kathleen. "The Economic Evolution of the Seigneurie of Sorel." Thesis presented to the Faculty of Arts, Ottawa, for Master of Arts, Montreal, 1968. p. 12-14. ProQuest Dissertations. Web. 9 Mar 2015.

²⁷ Harris, Richard Cole. *The Seigneurial System in Early Canada: A Geographical Study*. Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press, 1984. p. 167; Enos, Kathleen. "The Economic Evolution of the Seigneurie of Sorel." Thesis presented to the Faculty of Arts, Ottawa, for Master of Arts, Montreal, 1968. p.21. ProQuest Dissertations. Web. 9 Mar 2015.

²⁸ Sulte, Benjamin. *Histoire des Canadiens-Français 1608-1880*. Vol. 5. Montreal: Wilson and Co. 1882. p. 74. *Internet Archive*. Web. 8 Feb 2015; Census record # 98869. Programme de recherche en démographie historique (PRDH), Genealogical database, University of Montreal, Canada, Web. 20 Feb 2015.

²⁹ Enos, Kathleen. "The Economic Evolution of the Seigneurie of Sorel." Thesis presented to the Faculty of Arts, Ottawa, for Master of Arts, Montreal, 1968. p. 42. ProQuest Dissertations. Web. 9 Mar 2015. p.69.

³⁰ Sulte, Benjamin. *Histoire des Canadiens-Français 1608-1880*. Vol. 5. Montreal: Wilson and Co. 1882. p.66. *Internet Archive*. Web. 8 Feb 2015; Programme de recherche en démographie historique (PRDH), Genealogical database, University of Montreal, Canada, Web. 20 Feb 2015.

³¹ Harris, Cole. "The French Background of Immigrants to Canada before 1700." *Cahiers de géographie du Québec*, vol. 16, n° 38, 1972. p. 323. *Érudit.org*. Web. 9 Mar 2015.

³² Enos, Kathleen. "The Economic Evolution of the Seigneurie of Sorel." Thesis presented to the Faculty of Arts, Ottawa, for Master of Arts, Montreal, 1968. p. 14. ProQuest Dissertations. Web. 9 Mar 2015.

Apparently, André and Jeanne still had some business that brought them back to Sorel. While their eighth child was born in Montréal in 1682, their ninth child was born in Sorel on December 14, 1684. Their tenth and eleventh children were born in Montréal in 1687 and 1690.

By 1693, André and Jeanne were living in Pointe-aux-Trembles, which is located on the northeast side of the island of Montréal. Pierre, their last child, was born there in April of that year; Marie Catherine, their fifth child, was married there a month later, in May of 1693.³³ The fort at Pointe-aux-Trembles was built about 1670 to provide some protection against the Iroquois for the colonists of Montréal. The village was established a couple of years later, in 1674. It was a compact settlement: homes were built on small plots of land, laid out on a grid of streets. If the villagers had any fields, these lay outside the central core of the village. The church, established by the Sulpicians, was a dominant feature of the community. The village had been established as a “service center,” to provide necessary commodities and services to the farmers living in the surrounding area.³⁴ Presumably, André continued to ply his trade as *cordonnier*. Certainly, a shoemaker would find a ready market for his goods in this settlement.

André and Jeanne would live in Pointe-aux-Trembles for the rest of their lives. Jeanne Burel died there on April 17, 1724. André’s death

followed six weeks later, on June 1.³⁵ He was eighty-four years old and had spent almost 60 years in New France, the last 30 in Pointe-aux-Trembles. From all appearances, André did not amass great wealth. He did not distinguish himself as a leader in the colony.³⁶ However, one hopes that he was able to look back upon his life with some satisfaction. He had established a home and raised a large, healthy family on the frontiers of New France.

CHILDREN (As named in the baptism, marriage and death records of the parish churches of Québec, Sorel, Montréal, and Pointe-aux-Trembles)

André Poutré and Jeanne Burel's 12 children were: Marie (B. abt. 1668), Marie-Madeleine and Antoine, twins (B. December 23, 1670), Marie (B. abt. 1672), Marie-Catherine (B. abt. 1776), Marie-Charlotte (B. February 4, 1678), André Jean-Baptiste (B. February 2, 1680), Jean (B. August 25, 1682), Marie-Jeanne (B. December 14, 1684), Pierre (B. August 1, 1687), Jacques (B. September 30, 1690), and Pierre (B. April 18, 1693).³⁷

As was common among the French Catholic families, the same first name (Christian name) was often repeated within the immediate family. Marie was the most popular first name. In this family, every one of the daughters was given this name, generally, but not always, coupled with a

³³ *Programme de recherche en démographie historique (PRDH)*, Genealogical database, University of Montreal, Canada, Web. 20 Feb 2015.

³⁴ Harris, Richard Cole. *The Seigneurial System in Early Canada: A Geographical Study*. Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press, 1984. p. 177.

³⁵ *Programme de recherche en démographie historique (PRDH)*. Genealogical database, University of Montreal, Canada, Web. 20 Feb 2015.

³⁶ The concession of land at Sorel in 1673 is the only record found for André Poutré in the *Parchemin Notarial Database of Old Quebec*. Bibliothèque et Archives nationales du Québec. Accessed 4 Mar 2015.

³⁷ Family Record #2366. *Programme de recherche en démographie historique (PRDH)*. Genealogical database, University of Montreal, Canada, Web. 20 Feb 2015.

second Christian name. A couple of the boys, as well, shared a common first name. It is quite probable that the children received these names upon their baptism but were distinguished from each other by the use of nicknames. Over the years, the family lived in several places in the Quebec province: their children were born in Sorel, Montréal, Pointe-Aux-Trembles, and "Lieu indetermine (Au Québec)."

Ten of their children grew up and married, some being very young at the time of their marriage. The oldest was about 13 years old when she married Louis Chapacou in 1681. The author of this article is a descendant of Marie-Madeleine, born in 1670. It appears that Antoine, her twin brother, did not survive childhood; only a baptism record exists for him. Marie-Madeleine was 17 years old when she married Antoine Morand LaGrandeur in Sorel in 1687.



The "Fort de Pointe-aux-Trembles" by Charny, 2009
Used with permission, Wiki Creative Commons.





- Jim Carr

Old Québec, September 2014.
View of the Funicular and a bit of Chateau Frontenac from Sous-le-Fort Street.



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



This issue honors the 350th Anniversary of the arrival of the Carignan-Salières Regiment in Quebec in 1665.

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 XVIII, Issue II
Fall 2015

Table of Contents

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING - 1
A Special Message – 2
Dit Names of the Carignan Regiment – 3
The Life and Times of New France 1665-1667 As Told by Marie of the Incarnation - 14
The Carignan Regiment and the Peopling of Canada - 20
Beyond the “Dictionnaires” - 23
Pierre Toupin and Mathurine Graton: - 24
Louis Badaillac dit Laplante – 27
Annual Dues Notice - 28



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

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

Website: www.fillesduroi.org

E-mail: info@fillesduroi.org

President Dave Toupin

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Treasurer Beverly Sherman, #F128

Genealogy Chair Beverly Sherman, #F128

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On the Cover...

The illustration is featured on the web page of temporary exhibition *Carving Out a Nation* at the Château Ramesay Historic Site and Museum in Old Montreal, presented November 19, 2014 to November 15, 2015.

- Permission granted.

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

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NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING 2015

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

NOTICE: The annual meeting of La Société des Filles du roi et soldats du Carignan, Inc. will be held by email beginning Monday, November 30th, 2015. The series of messages constituting this meeting will be sent over the course of that week, commencing on the evening of November 29th.

HOW TO “ATTEND” BY EMAIL: If you would like to participate in this meeting, please email your request with “ATTEND” in the subject line, either by responding to this email notice or by sending an email to me at touplaw@yahoo.ca or to info@fillesduroi.org. All members may “attend” via email and participate, but only full members are entitled to vote on resolutions.

PROXY, PLEASE! If you are unable to attend, we request that you provide your proxy to the President, Dave Toupin, by sending an email (same as above) but with “PROXY” in the subject line and your name (and member number) in the message section. You can choose another proxy, just let me know. You are encouraged to provide your proxy, so that a quorum of members is obtained for the meeting.

CONTENT – ANNUAL MEETING: The Annual Meeting will consist of approving the minutes of the 2014 annual meeting, a membership report, a treasurer’s report and approval of an annual budget for 2015-2016, and the election of Directors for fiscal 2015-2016.

CANDIDATES - DIRECTORS: If you wish to be a candidate for Director, please send an email to info@fillesduroi.org by no later than November 23rd, 2015.

DIRECTORS’ MEETING: The meeting of the newly elected Directors will start immediately following the Annual Meeting, again by email. All members are welcome to attend and participate at the Directors’ meeting, although only Directors are eligible 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.

CONTENT – DIRECTORS’ MEETING: At the Directors’ meeting, the Directors will elect the officers for 2015-2016 and discuss Société business. You also may suggest topics to be added as “new business” at either meeting.

CANDIDATES – OFFICERS: If you wish to be a candidate for President, Vice-President, Treasurer or Secretary, or on a committee, please send your notice to me no later than November 23rd, 2015.

VOLUNTEERS NEEDED: If you wish to volunteer to be a Director, an Officer, on our journal or genealogy committee or other activities, please notify us by email at touplaw@yahoo.ca or at info@fillesduroi.org before November 23rd. **SPECIAL REQUEST: WEBMASTER** (see next page)

THANKS! Thank you again for your membership and continued support; and thanks to our current Directors, Secretary, Officers, Journal Editor and Historian for their volunteer service to our organization.

Dave Toupin, President and Director
La Société des Filles du roi et soldats du Carignan, Inc.

A SPECIAL MESSAGE

To our members,

Once again, we are appealing to you to consider volunteering for our Société. As you know, the board and committees of our group are made up of volunteers who provide us their time and talent to make your Société work smoothly. Without them, we can't function. Some of our volunteers wear more than one hat and this is where we need your help.

We could use your help volunteering in one of these positions: (1) webmaster; (2) writing articles or short pieces for our journal, or providing publishable photos; (3) helping with publication of the journal; (4) assisting with membership; and (5) help with our incorporation needs.

What's involved? The most important need right now is a new webmaster. Here are the current duties of webmaster:

Summary:

The Webmaster is a volunteer role responsible for implementing the overall website development for SFRSC. The Board of Directors provides direction but the Webmaster exercises independent judgment in developing new web formatting and updating the website.

Responsibilities:

- Coding HTML
- Developing web-friendly content and graphics
- Keeping up to date on web technologies
- Interacting with the Board and Internet Service Provider
- Providing your own internet access and development tools

Please consider supporting your Société in a new way and contact us at info@fillesduroi.org

I thank you for your continuing interest and support!

Dave Toupin, president
La Société des filles du roi et soldats du Carignan

Dit Names of the Carignan-Salières Regiment:

by Peter Gagné, honorary member

PART 1: CATEGORIES AND MEANINGS

Author's Note: Initially, this article was supposed to be an overview of the reasons for the "dit names" pervasive in the Carignan-Salières regiment and a look at where the names came from and how they were distributed among various "types" or categories, with explanations for what the names mean.

I also wanted to take a "myth vs. reality" look at some of the popular conceptions that we have about these names. For example: A nom de guerre must be "tough," inspire fear or imply great feats of physical prowess; No two men in the same company could have the same dit name; Each soldier in the company was given a dit name or nom de guerre, etc.

To do these things, I first had to compile a categorized list of the names and determine what each meant. I didn't realize that such a list would take so long to compile and would take up 20 pages. So what you have here is only Part 1: the list. Part 2, in the next issue of *Sent by the King*, will be the history/overview/analysis of what you have here. So keep this issue of *Sent by the King* handy, in order to refer to it when reading the next issue.

Already, looking at this list, you can see some of what Part 2 will deal with. While there is only one "Mountain splitter" in the regiment (Tranchemontagne), there are 18 "flowers," 11 "violets" and 9 "roses" (not to mention 4 "pansies"). Not exactly names to strike fear in the hearts of their enemies. As for the unique nature of the dit names, there are 3 La Fontaines and three La Tours in the

Loubias company, which begs a closer look at the unique nature of these names.

How to read each entry:

Category

Dit Name / *Variation of the name:

"Translation" or explanation

- 1 Name of soldier (Company name)
- 2 *Soldier with variation of the name (Company name)

Dit Names, by Category

Behavior / Actions

Brisetout: "Breaks everything"

1. Jean Besset (La Tour)

Gratte-Lard: "Scratch fat"

1. Martin or Mathieu Guérard (Maximy)

La Chasse: "The hunt" / "Hunting"

1. Jean-Baptiste Gourdon (Maximy)

Rencontre: "Meeting"

1. René Dumas (Grandfontaine)
2. Jean Laquerre (La Noraie)
3. Unknown soldier (Rougemont)

Trempe-la-croûte: "Dunk the crust"

1. Jean Piet (Saurel)

Tranchemontagne: "Split mountain"

1. Unknown soldier (La Brisandière)

Buildings and Structures

Des Barreaux: "Some bars"

1. Mariat Despigerault (Loubias)

Des Fontaines: "Some fountains" See also *La Fontaine*

1. Jean Joubert (La Fouille)

Des Moulins: "Of the mills" / "Some mills"

1. Jean Cherlot (La Fouille)
2. Michel Danville (St-Ours)

Grand Maison: "Big House"

1. Pierre Barbary (Contrecoeur)

La Chambre: "The bedroom"

1. Jean Bouvet (St-Ours)

**La Fontaine: "The fountain" See also
Des Fontaines**

1. Pierre Brunion (La Fouille)
2. Jean-Vincent Chamaillard (La Fredière)
3. François Couillard (Berthier)
4. Louis Denis (Loubias)
5. Julien or Guillin Debord (La Fouille)
6. Louis Jean (St-Ours)
7. Jean Lafond (Dugué)
8. Jean Lariou (La Noraye)
9. [Unknown] Petit (Loubias)
10. Pierre Lesiège (La Tour)
11. Bernard Mercier (La Tour)
12. Nicolas Pion (Saurel)
13. Philippe Poitiers (La Fouille)
14. Louis Robert (Loubias) *Also called "La Pommeraye" (?): La pommeraie = apple orchard?)*

La Porte: "The door"

1. Marin Moreau (Saurel)

La Tour: "The tower"

1. Louis Ballard (Des Portes)
2. Pierre Joisneaux (Loubias)
3. Pierre Lozoult (Loubias)
4. Crespin Thuillier (Loubias)

La Tournelle: "The little tower"

1. Pierre Coquin (Grandfontaine)

Maison Blanche: "White house"

1. Jean Castineau (La Tour)

Maisonneuve: "New house"

1. René Sauvageau (Dugué)

Maisonseule: "House alone"

1. Louis Mageau (La Fouille)

Salle Brune: "Brown room"

1. Unknown soldier (La Varenne)

Tourblanche: "White tower"

1. Antoine Bazinet (Lamotte)

Canonization**Saint-André**

1. André Achin (Des Portes)
2. Unknown soldier (Saurel)

Saint-Antoine

1. Antoine Beaudoin (St-Ours)
2. Antoine Dufresne (La Colonelle)

Saint-Germain

1. Germain Gauthier (St-Ours)

Saint-Jean

1. Jean Gardelle (La Fouille)
2. Jean Péladeau (La Fouille)

Saint-Pierre

1. Pierre Baker (Loubias)
2. Pierre Joncas (La Brisandière)

Sainte-Marie

1. Louis Marie (La Varenne)

Character Traits**Bohémier** (misspelling of Bohémien):
"Bohemian." See also *Le Boême*

1. Jean Boesme (La Noraye)

Bon Courage: "Good courage" / "Chin up!"

1. Jean Collet (Petit)
2. Gilles Luton (Petit) *Also known as Bon Vouloir.*

Bon Vouloir: "Good intentions"

1. Gilles Luton (Petit) *Also known as Bon Courage.*

Francoeur: "Honest heart"

1. Léonard de Montreau (Froment)

Jolicoeur: "Kind heart"

1. Pierre Coeur (Grandfontaine)
2. Jacques Guitault (La Colonelle)
3. Antoine LeBlanc (Maximy)
4. Jean Moreau (La Varenne)

5. Claude Roy (St-Ours)
6. Unknown soldier (Berthier)
7. Unknown soldier (Chambly)
8. Unknown soldier (Froment)

La Bonté: "Goodness"

1. Jean Brillaud (La Fredière)
2. Gilles Couturier (Saurel)
3. Antoine Dupré (La Fouille)
4. Antoine Rousseau (La Fredière)

La Chance: "Luck" (i.e. Lucky) *See also La Fortune*

1. Raymond Boineau (La Fredière)
2. Jean Bouvet (St-Ours)

La Charité: "Charity"

1. Jean Laspron (La Fouille)

La Douceur: "Kindness"

1. Sébastien Arnaud (Froment)
2. Vivien Magdeleine (Contrecoeur)

La Faveur: "The favor"

1. Pierre Peze (Dugué)

La Fortune: "Luck" (i.e. Lucky) *See also La Chance*

1. Étienne Forestier (Grandfontaine)
2. Étienne Place (La Fouille)
3. Luc Poupard (St-Ours)
4. Noël Pourveu (Grandfontaine)
5. Jean Tellier (La Fouille)
6. Unknown soldier (Monteil)

La Franchise: "Frankness" / "Directness"

1. Jean Beaune (La Varenne)
2. Claude Pastorel (Saurel)

La Liberté: "Freedom"

1. Renaud Cholet (Des Portes)
2. Mathurin Colin (St-Ours)
3. Pierre Letendre (Saurel)

La Rhétorique: "Rhetoric"

1. Joseph Rousseau (Maximy)

La Rigueur: "Rigor"

1. Pierre Sauchet (Loubias)

La Volonté: "Willingness"

1. Unknown soldier (Grandfontaine)

Le Boème: "The bohemian." *See also Bohémier*

1. Gaspard Dargan (Contrecoeur)

Le Dragon: The dragon

1. Jean Donet (Loubias)
2. Jacques Julien (Loubias)

L'Espérance: "Hope"

1. Mathieu Binet (La Fredière)
2. Jean de Lalonde (Monteil)
3. Jean Magnan (Dugué)
4. Jacques Viau (La Fredière)
5. Pierre Villoin (Saurel)

Léveillé (L'Esveillé) / *Le Petit Léveillé: "Awake" / "With it"

1. Jean Boulin (Salières)
2. André Marigny (St-Ours)
3. *Pierre Tabault (Contrecoeur)

Sanssoucy: "Without worry"

1. Pierre Audoin (Loubias)
2. Louis Bureau (Berthier)
3. Bernard Deniger (Froment)
4. Jacques Surprenant (Contrecoeur)
5. Unknown soldier (La Colonelle)
6. Unknown soldier (Monteil)

Geographical and Geological Entities

Beaulieu: "Nice place"

1. Pierre Hudon (Grandfontaine)
2. Unknown soldier (La Fouille)

Belle-isle: "Beautiful island"

1. Jacques Fournel (Berthier)
2. Unknown soldier (Maximy)

Canada / Canadou

1. Jacques Énaud (Saurel)

De l'isle: "From the island"

1. Jean Doublet (Petit)

Desrochers: "Of the rocks" / "Some rocks"

1. Paul Beaugendre or Legendre (Saurel)

L'Amérique

1. Unknown soldier (Monteil)

La Cave

1. Edmé or Aimé Salain (Contrecoeur)

La Grave: Gravel-sand mixture

1. Jean Bonneau (La Noraye)

La Lande: "The land"

1. Léonard Batanchon (St-Ours)
2. Antoine-François Dormet (St-Ours)

La Montagne: "The mountain"

1. François Bacquet (Monteil)
2. François Banliac (La Fouille)
3. Pierre Duthen (Petit)
4. Gilbert Genin (La Varenne)
5. Honoré Martel (Berthier)
6. Unknown soldier (Loubias)

La Pierre: "The stone" *See also La Roche*

1. Pierre Augrand (Des Portes)
2. Pierre Brunion (La Fouille)
3. Pierre Marsan (Chambly)
4. Pierre Meunier (St-Ours)
5. Pierre Toupin (La Brisandière)
6. Pierre *Unknown* (Dugué)

La Pointe: "The point"

1. Nicolas Audet (Monteil)
2. Jean Robin (Saurel)
3. Pierre Tousignant (Monteil)
4. David Trouillard (Dugué)
5. Pierre Vallet (Saurel) *Also known as La France and Desjardins.*

La Prairie: "The prairie"

1. Sicaire Deguire (Contrecoeur)
2. René Faure (Berthier)
3. Nicolas Rousselot (La Noraye)

La Rivière: "The river"

1. Laurent Béland (Monteil)
2. Laurent Cambin (Dugué)
3. Charles Duchesne (La Varenne)
4. Jacques Têtu (La Fouille)
5. Léonard Émard (La Fouille)

La Roche: "The rock" *See also La Pierre*

1. Michel Rognon (Monteil)
2. Unknown soldier (Unknown co.)

L'Ardoise: "Slate"

1. Jean-Baptiste-Guillaume Breton (Saurel)

La Vallée: "The valley" *See also Le Valon*

1. Isaac or Étienne Paquet (Lamotte)

Le Valon: "The small valley" *See also La Vallée*

1. Joseph Denis (Contrecoeur)
 2. Antoine Vermet (Grandfontaine)
- Also known as La Forme*

Rochefort: "Strong rock"

1. Antoine Dupré (La Tour)

Military

Boutefeu or Piquefeu: "Bit of fire" or "Poke fire"

1. Jean Beaumont (Froment)

Beaufort: "Nice fort"

1. Hilaire Limousin (La Fredière)

La Déroute: "The rout"

1. François Séguin (St-Ours)

La Brèche: "The breach"

1. Jean Delguel (Headquarters)

La Flèche: "The arrow"

1. Pierre Richer (Grandfontaine)

La Garde: "The guard"

1. Toussaint Lucas (Des Portes)

La Marche: "The march"

1. André Badel (Grandfontaine)
2. Louis Bariteau (Chambly)
3. Jean Bricault (Dugué)

La Meslée: "The melee"

1. Unknown soldier (Maximy)

La Musique: "The music"

1. Unknown soldier (La Durantaye)

Le Major / *Major du Canada: "The major" / "Major of Canada"

1. François Boutron (La Fredière)
2. Jean Dugal de Beaufresne (Unknown co.)

Le Tambour: "The drummer"

1. René Huguet (Maximy)

Misspellings or Name Repetition**Bannois**

1. Antoine-Jean-Baptiste *Barrois* (La Varenne)

Daniau

1. Jacques Daniau (La Fouille)

Jean Sendil

1. Pierre de *Gencenay* (Saurel)

Georges d'Amboise

1. Louis Lachaise (Contrecoeur)

Laforge

1. Maximin Laforge (Contrecoeur)

La Marche

1. Jean Lamarche (Loubias)

La Rousselière

1. Jean Roussel (La Fredière)

La Vaivarette

1. Jean Gats de *Vivarette* (Salières)

Pierrot: "Little Pierre"

1. Pierre Quentin (Froment)

Nature**Beausoleil:** "Beautiful sun"

1. Bernard Vesin (Salières)

Belair: "Good air"

1. Bernard Delpêche (Salières)

Boisjoli: "Nice wood(s)"

1. Mathurin Renaud (Maximy)

Bonneau: "Good water" (*Bonne eau*)

1. Unknown soldier (Monteil)

Cardinal

1. François Leroux (La Fouille)

Dubois: "From/of the woods" See also *Petit bois*

1. Claude Cadré (La Fouille)

Du Fresne: Of the ash tree (*frêne*)

1. Julien Bouin (Saurel)

Duverger: "From/of the orchard"

1. Unknown soldier (Petit)

La Chesnaye (La Chesnaie): "Oak forest"

1. Étienne Clemenceau (Saurel)

La Combe: "Anticlinal valley"

1. Pierre Balan (La Briandière)

La Forest: "The forest"

1. Antoine Bordeleau (Maximy)
2. Louis Foucher (St-Ours)
3. Bertrand Martre (Dugué)
4. Pierre Trouillard (Dugué)
5. Jean Vinçonneau (La Fouille)

La Jauge: "The furrow"

1. Jean LeMagnan (La Colonelle)

La Perle: "The pearl"

1. Mathurin Banlier (St-Ours)

La Ramée / *Le Petit La Ramée: A gathering of leafy branches from a tree

1. Gabriel Bouteau (Contrecoeur)

2. Pierre Bouteau (Salières)
3. *André Merlot (Contrecoeur)
4. René Meunier (Lamotte)
5. Unknown soldier (St-Ours)

La Rosée: "The Dew"

1. Vincent Aly (Rougemont)
2. Étienne Blanchon (Berthier)
3. René Guibert (Lamotte)
4. Pierre Lybault (Loubias)

Merle: "Thrush" (bird)

1. René Lemerle (Maximy) *Could also be considered a repetition of his last name.*

Petit bois: "Little woods" See also Dubois

1. Jean Fagueret (La Varenne)
2. Michel Gauron (Berthier)

Occupations and Titles

Baron / *Mombaron ("Mon baron"?)

1. Jean Dussault (La Varenne)
2. *Pierre Curtaut (La Fouille)

Dauphin

1. Hubert Grangé (Contrecoeur)

La Ferrière: Farrier's (or locksmith's) tool bag

1. Jean-Baptiste Charron (La Fouille)

Le Prince

1. Nicolas Bossu (Loubias)

Le Prince de Conty

1. Alexandre Boissard (Maximy)

Sieur de Gayon

1. Jacques Lalande (Monteil)

Sieur de la Noze (la Noce)

1. Jean Daujean (Des Portes)

Origins

Beaucourt: A town in Franche-Comté, but not where he is from.

1. Pierre Rousset (Maximy)

Bellefond: A commune in the present-day Gironde department, province of Aquitaine.

1. Unknown Dubois (Unknown co.)

Champagne: Region of France

1. Nicolas Baron (Grandfontaine)
2. Jean Beaugrand (Saurel)
3. Jacques Berthé (Contrecoeur)
4. Nicolas Choquet (Salières)
5. Pierre Handegrave (Des Portes)
6. Christophe Laurent (Chambly)
7. Jean Mouflet (La Varenne)
8. Pierre Pageot (La Tour)
9. Jean de Paris (Petit)
10. Unknown soldier (Berthier)
11. Unknown soldier (La Noraye co.)
12. Unknown soldier (Unknown co.)

Châtellereau / Châtelleraut (*St-Jean-Chastelleraud): A commune in the present-day Vienne department, province of Poitou.

1. *Antoine Berthelin (Dugué)
2. Michel Roy (La Noraye)

Dauphiné: Region of France

1. Jean Leverd (Salières)

Dampierre: Possibly Dampierre-en-Boutonne, a commune in the present-day Charente-Maritime department, Poitou-Charentes region.

1. Antoine Bordeleau (Maximy)

De Buire: Buire is a commune in the present-day Aisne department in Picardy, though he is not from there.

1. Étienne Content (Monteil)

Du Villars: Probably the hamlet of Le Villars, near his birthplace of St-Menoux, Bourbonnais.

1. Gilbert Guillemain (St-Ours)

La Bretonnière: a hamlet in France (currently Vigneux-de-Bretagne), about 20km from Nantes, province of Brittany (Bretagne)

1. Jacques Passard (Dugué)

La Châtaigneraie: Commune in the Saintonge region of France

1. Jacques Huchereau (Petit)

La Fayette: Probably Chavaniac-Lafayette, the land in the Auvergne province where the Marquis de Lafayette was from.

1. Mathieu Faye (La Varenne)

La Fontaine-Milon

1. Étienne Boyer (La Fouille)

La France

1. Christophe Broussy (Maximy)
2. Pierre Vallet (Saurel) *Also known as La Pointe and Desjardins.*

Langevin: Man from the Anjou region of France

1. Jean Bergevin (Grandfontaine)
2. Michel Poirier (La Tour)
3. Unknown soldier (Unknown co.)

Languedoc: Region of France

1. Bernard Bertin (Contrecoeur)

La Palisse: Probably Lapalisse (or La Palice), a commune in the present-day Allier department, province of Auvergne.

1. Pierre Dalepol (Unknown)
2. Nicolas Moison (La Fredière) *Also known as Le Parisien.*

La Prade: Probably Prades, a town in the Languedoc region of France

1. Jean Régeas (St-Ours)

La Tremblade: Town in the Poitou-Charentes region of France.

1. Paul Guyon (La Fouille)

La Vergne: Probably the village of Lavergne in the present-day Lot-et-Garonne department (district of Marmande - *see below*), Aquitaine region.

1. Laurent Buy (St-Ours)
2. Jean Sauviot (La Fredière)

Le Bourguignon: Man from the Burgundy region (Bourgogne)

1. François Dessureaux (Monteil)

Le Breton / *Le Petit Breton: (Little) man from Brittany (Bretagne)

1. François Breton (Saurel)
2. René Breton (La Tour)
3. *Charles Diel (La Fouille)
4. Gilles Dufault (Saurel)
5. Olivier Guillemot (La Fouille)
6. Jean Moisan (Contrecoeur)
7. Guillaume Unknown (La Fredière)
8. Unknown soldier (La Fredière co.)

Le Catalan: Man from the Catalogne region of Spain

1. Jean Catelan (Berthier)

Le Gascon: Man from the Gascony region of France (Gascogne)

1. Bernard de Florensac (Contrecoeur)
2. Jean Roy (Salières) *Also known as "Petit Jean".*

Le Limousin: Man from the Limousin region of France

1. André Barsa (La Fredière)

Le Norman: Man from Normandy

1. René Bin (Petit)

Le Parisien: "The Parisian" (from Paris)

1. Mathieu Gervais (Grandfontaine)
2. *Nicolas Moison (La Fredière)*
3. Charles Vanet (Loubias)
4. Unknown soldier (Chambly)
5. Unknown soldier (Monteil)

Le Picard / *Le Grand Picard: Man from Picardy

1. François Biville (Grandfontaine)
2. Jean Collet (Petit)
3. Claude Maugrain (Unknown co.)
4. Charles Pacquet (La Tour)
5. *Nicolas Prunier (La Noraye)

(Le) Poitevin: from the province of Poitou

1. Gabriel Gibault (Saurel)
2. Émery Herpin (St-Ours)
3. Unknown soldier (Petit)

L'Irlande: Ireland

1. Jean Houssy (La Tour) *Also known as "Bellerose"*

Marmande: Possibly a city in the present-day Lot-et-Garonne department, Aquitaine region.

1. Pierre Montarras (Froment)

Martinville: Probably one of two locations: Martinville (Rocheville) or Martinville (Saint-Lô) in Normandy.

1. François Féraud (Salières)

Matha: Town in the Poitou-Charentes region of France

1. Jean Lauzé (Maximy)

Montauban: Town in the Guyenne region of France

1. Tobie Hubert (Loubias)
2. Jean Renault (St-Ours)
3. Jean Roussel (La Colonelle) *Also known as "La Tulippe."*

Provençal: From Provence

1. Paul Inard (Maximy)

Saint-Onge: Region of France (Saintonge)

1. Vincent-Nicolas Boissonneau (Maximy)
2. Pierre Ménard (St-Ours)

Tourangeau: From the city of Tours

1. Jean-François Herpin (St-Ours)

Villefagnan: Probably a commune in the Charente department, Poitou-Charentes region.

1. Pierre Faye (La Fouille)

Physical Attributes

Beauregard: "Nice gaze"

1. François Poignet (Contrecoeur)

Brûlé: "Burned"

1. Antoine Francoeur (Froment)

La Frise: "The curl"

1. Pierre de Maffé (Salières)

La Grandeur: "Tall"

1. Louis Fortin (La Fredière) *Also known as "Le Grand Louis"*

La Jeunesse: "Youth" *See also Le Jeune*

1. Jean Arcouët (Loubias)
2. Étienne Benoît (Contrecoeur)
3. Mathurin Bénard (La Durantaye)
4. Étienne Charles (Monteil)
5. Claude Cognac (Saurel)
6. Léonard Debord (Monteil)
7. Jean (-Baptiste) Poirier (Chambly)
8. Unknown soldier (La Fredière)

La Taille: "The waist" / "the size"

1. Antoine de Béthune (Saurel)

Le Jeune: "The youth" *See also La Jeunesse*

1. Pierre Gourdon (Berthier) *Also known as "La Violette"*

Petit Jean

1. Jean Lavallé (St-Ours)
2. Jean Roy (Salières) *Also known as "Le Gascon".*

Plants

Des Jardins: "Of the gardens" / "Some gardens"

1. Antoine Combette (Des Portes)
2. Antoine Roy (Froment)
3. Pierre Vallet (Saurel) *Also known as La France and La Pointe.*

Deslauriers / *Le Petit Deslauriers: "Of the laurels"

1. Mathurin Duchiron (La Durantaye)
2. Pierre Favreau (Contrecoeur)
3. Jean Renou (La Durantaye)

4. *Charles Robert (St-Ours)
5. *Jean Seleurier (Des Portes)

Desrosiers: "Some rose bushes" See also *La rose*

1. Jean *Unknown* (La Fredière)

Du buisson: "of the shrub"

1. Jean-Baptiste de Poitiers (Chambly)
2. Jean Ratier (Chambly)

La Chaume: "Stubble" / "Thatch"

1. Raymond Boineau (La Fredière)
2. Nicolas Guillaud (Contrecoeur)

La Fleur: "The flower"

1. André Barsa (La Fredière)
2. Guillaume Beaufrefils (Contrecoeur)
3. Sépulture de Coue (Froment)
4. Jean Darbois (Saurel)
5. Julien Dumont (Maximy)
6. Jean Fauconnet (Berthier)
7. René Horieux (La Fredière)
8. Paul Perrault (Petit)
9. Jean Perrier (La Brisandière)
10. Claude Perrine (Unknown co.)
11. Arnaud Piat (Petit)
12. Jacques Pinsonnault (St-Ours)
13. Simon Pleau (Berthier)
14. René Poupard (Chambly)
15. Eustache Prévost (Lamotte)
16. Guillaume Richard (La Varenne)
17. René Siret (Monteil)
18. Unknown soldier (Loubias)

La Framboise: "The raspberry"

1. Jean Gaigneur (Monteil)

La Guigne: A type of dark red, firm cherry.

1. Jean Châtenay (St-Ours)

La Lime: A lime

1. François Chevretils (St-Ours)
2. Pierre Perthuis (Salières)

La Pensée: "The pansy" (could also be "the thought")

1. Jacques Brin (Berthier)

2. Jacques Paviot (Contrecoeur)
3. Jean Roy (La Fredière)
4. Unknown soldier (Loubias)

La Plante: "The plant"

1. Louis Badaillac (Froment)
2. François Dessureaux (Monteil)

La Rose / *La Roze: "The Rose" See also *Desrosiers*

1. Pierre Abiron (Loubias)
2. Antoine Arnaud (St-Ours)
3. Blaise Belleau (La Tour)
4. Étienne Bourru (Monteil)
5. Joseph or François Cartier (Loubias)
6. François Chagnon (La Fredière)
7. François De Guire (Saurel)
8. Jacques Déry (La Colonelle)
9. Guillaume Guillot (La Tour)

La Tulippe: "The tulip"

1. Jean Roussel (La Colonelle) Also known as *Montauban*

La Verdure: "Greenery"

1. François Audoin (Loubias)
2. Jean Brard (La Fouille)
3. Jacques Bussière (Maximy)
4. Gabriel Fournier (La Varenne)
5. Jean Gély (Monteil)
6. Michel Hébert (Monteil)
7. Bernard Joachim (Des Portes)
8. Pierre Poirot (Chambly)
9. Étienne Pothier (Dugué)
10. François Tessier (La Fredière)
11. Léonard Tresny (La Tour)
12. Paul Vignault (Maximy)

La Vigne: "The (grape) vine"

1. Jacques Delaunay (La Fouille)
2. Pierre Dextra (St-Ours)
3. Vincent Longeat (La Fouille)
4. André Poutré (Saurel)
5. Jean Soucy (Grandfontaine)

La Violette: "The violet"

1. Adrien Bétourné (Des Portes)
2. Michel Brouillet (Petit)
3. François Carsi (Berthier)
4. Pierre Gourdon (Berthier) Also known as "*Le Jeune*"

5. Antoine Gros (La Varenne)
6. Jean-Baptiste Lavanois (Saurel)
7. Mathias Laviolette (Saurel) *Can also be seen as a repetition of his last name.*
8. François Leclerc (Salières)
9. René Maillot (Desportes)
10. Élie Prévost (Loubias)
11. Pierre Tenaillé (Contrecoeur)

L'Orange: The orange, though possibly referring to the city of Orange, France

1. Louis Dauvernier (Froment)
2. Jacques Gauthier (La Fouille)
3. Noël Laurence (La Fouille)

Religious

Abbé de Carignan

1. Flavien Saint-Pons (Unknown co.)

La Chapelle: "The chapel"

1. Pierre Dues (Contrecoeur)

La Croix / *Sainte-Croix: "The cross" / *"Holy cross"

1. René Bin (Petit)
2. Jacques Delaunay (La Fouille)
3. Christophe Février (La Fouille)
4. Pierre Labbé (Monteil)
5. Pierre Lancougner (St-Ours)
6. François Nepveu (La Fouille)
7. *Jacques Regnier (Dugué)
8. Louis Sicard (La Fouille)

Unknown

Aiment

1. Unknown soldier (Monteil)

Boutebouilly

1. Jean Legore (La Fouille)

Bruneau

1. Joseph Petit (Loubias)

Coderre

1. Antoine Émery (Contrecoeur)

Delpêche

1. Jean Delpé (La Fredière)

Desmarchais (Des Marchets, Du Marché): "Of the markets"?

1. François Arnaud (Loubias)
2. Pierre Durand (Loubias)

Des Roussels

1. Jacques Bidet

Du Boulay

1. Unknown soldier (Loubias)

Fayat

1. Unknown soldier (La Brisandière)

Francheville

1. Antoine Bessière (Monteil)

Gazaille

1. Jean Blet (St-Ours)

Grancé

1. Nicolas Moyé (Saurel)

Haudry

1. Unknown soldier (Berthier)

La Barre

1. Julien Allard (Saurel)
2. Jacques Genest (La Fredière)
3. Marin Marais (La Fouille)
4. Unknown soldier (La Fouille)

La Berthe

1. Unknown soldier (Des Portes)

La Brière

1. Guillaume Aubry (Dugué)

Lagacé: "The teased guy"?

1. André Mignier (Berthier)

La Marzelle

1. Mathurin Bernier

La Mulle

1. Claude Royer (Salières) *Also known as La Treille*

La Noiray

1. Unknown drummer (La Fouille co.)

La Roye

1. Unknown soldier (Loubias)

La Saulaye / La Solaye

1. Jean Mérienne (Grandfontaine)
2. Pierre Verrier (Loubias)

La Touche: "The touch"?

1. Zacharie Aymé (St-Ours)
2. Nicolas Barbotin (Grandfontaine)
3. Claude Prouteau (Lamotte)

Lavau / *La vaux

1. Unknown sergeant (La Varenne)
2. *Unknown soldier (Berthier)

Le Tau

1. Joseph Boucheret (Salières)

Leuradeau

1. Unknown soldier (Monteil)

L'Isle-d'or: "Golden island"

1. Jacques Pillereau (Salières)

Locat (Locas, Locatte)

1. Pierre-André Renaud (Grandfontaine)

Lupien

1. Nicolas Baron (Grandfontaine)

Mabrian

1. Auffray Coulon (La Tour)

Monbré

1. Jean Fortin (Unknown co.)

Monrougeau

1. Jean-Pierre Forgues (La Durantaye)

Naila

1. Léonard Batanchon (St-Ours)

Pariseau

1. Jean Delpé (La Fredière)

Petit Jean des Mines: "Little John of the mines"

1. Jacques Pigeon (St-Ours)

Rocquebrune or Le Bruné

1. Philibert Couillard (St-Ours)

Rolland

1. François Le Noir (Salières)

Saint-Amand / Saint-Amant*

1. Jean-Jacques Gerlaise (La Fouille)
2. *Jean Pagési (La Fouille)
3. *Jean-Baptiste Pâtissier (Saurel)

Saint-Amour

1. Pierre Payet (La Tour)

Saint-Denis

1. Jean Joly (La Colonelle)
2. Unknown officer (La Varenne)

Saint-Germain

1. Jean Gazaille (Contrecoeur)
2. Pierre Lamoureux (La Fouille)
3. Jean Ricard (Salières)

Saint-Jean

1. Alexandre Téchenay (La Noraye)

Saint-Laurent

1. Louis Charbonnier (St-Ours)
2. Unknown soldier (Grandfontaine)

Saint-Marc

1. Jean Guillet (Froment)

Saint-Martin

1. Antoine Adhémar (Saurel)
2. Nicolas Bonin (St-Ours)
3. Charles Dompierre (Maximy)
4. Jean Massault (St-Ours)

Saint-Surin

1. François Trottain (La Noraye)

Saint-Vivien

1. Moïse Faure (Loubias)

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF NEW FRANCE IN 1665 -1667

AS TOLD BY MARIE OF THE INCARNATION

With an introduction by Bill Kane F365 and published with the permission of the authorities of the Monastery of the Ursulines of Quebec who hold the rights to the book MARIE OF THE INCARNATION; 1599 – 1672: Correspondence: translated by Sr. M. St Dominic Kelly O.S.U.

Marie of the Incarnation was born Marie Guyart in Tours France in 1599. At the age of 19 she found herself a widow with a very young son. In 1631, she left her son and relatives to join the Ursuline Convent in Tours, after a deep religious calling she had felt for several years. Here she developed a strong desire to go to Canada in order to found an Ursuline Convent and school for girls in Quebec. She arrived in Canada on August 1639 where she carried out her dream for the next 33 years.

Marie was not only a spiritual and strongly religious person but she was also well educated and quite knowledgeable about what was going on in the colony. Each summer the ships would arrive from France with letters and supplies that she had asked for the previous fall. She spent each summer, in what time she had, writing and answering letters which she sent back to France on the ships going back in the fall. It is from this correspondence that we cobbled this article together. In this article most of her words are from letters written to her son, Dom Claude Martin, who was now a Benedictine priest. Each excerpt from her letters are preceded by a date.

Let us now hear her stories from her own words.

Excerpts from the correspondence of Marie of the Incarnation relating to the colony of New France during 1664 to 1667:

18 August 1664. My very dear son,

The King continues to send people to this country. This year he has sent 300 men, passage paid on condition they work for the settlers who will pay their wages and after three years service they will be free to become colonists.

In Spring we expect M. de Tracy, that his majesty is sending to take possession of the Islands of America both North and South. He is coming so that he will settle everything in order here as he has done in other places. He has sent advanced orders to prepare for an offensive war against the Iroquois and this is being done. We have seen a list of the powers the King has conferred on him. They are surprising because they couldn't be greater or more extensive unless he was the King himself and absolute monarch.

Several of the principal men of the Iroquois nations came to Montreal asking for peace with the French. The Governor and the Bishop went to Montreal to receive them and to listen to their proposals. The Algonquins went to meet them and set their ambush so well that they surprised the Iroquois. These uttered strange cries, claiming they had come to make peace with them as with the French. The Algonquins, their mortal enemies mocked them, they had often experienced their treachery and bad faith. Without listening they hacked to pieces all they could, and tied up others. It took the French all their time to save the advance party of the Iroquois who had reached Montreal. They escorted them a good distance to see them safe from the Algonquin raid. Some said they were in earnest about asking for peace and others that it was only a trap as happened so often before.

28 July 1665. My very dear son,

A great number of ships have come this year from France. Five ships have already come, two have gone again and a third is weighing anchor and going in two days. M. de Tracy, his majesty's lieutenant general for all of America has arrived more than a fortnight ago with a big retinue and four companies of soldiers to say nothing of 200 workmen that are divided among the ships. He must have 2,000 persons between those who have arrived and those still to come. The companies that have already arrived have gone with 100 Frenchmen from this country and a great number of Indians, to take possession of the Iroquois river, to build fortresses and to furnish them with munitions. Here great numbers of little boats are gathering to pass the falls. The supply of provisions and munitions

is ready, the King having paid all the expenses. There are a great many officers to oversee all of this. M. de Tracy has already made very fine regulations. I think he is a man chosen by God to put these countries on a solid basis and the establishment of order and justice. He is a man of great piety and his whole household, his officers, his soldiers imitate his example. That delights us and gives us great joy. What is animating them all is that they are going to a holy war and are fighting for the faith. Fr. Chaumonnot is accompanying the first army because he speaks the Iroquois and Huron languages as well as the natives. Fr. Abanel is going with him to help the Algonquins the Montagnis and the French. M. de Tracy, although 62 years of age, wanted to go in person so that nothing would be lacking that could assure the success of the expedition. He has done wonders in the American Islands where he reduced all to the obedience of the King. We hope he will do the same with the nations of Canada.

During the winter and spring the Iroquois murdered many French men and Indians in Montreal and in the woods. It is no longer the Dutch who are their neighbors but the English have become masters of all the Dutch possessed. This conquest has been made by the New Englanders who have become so strong that they are reported to number forty thousand.

30 September 1665. My very dear son,
Finally all the ships have come and brought the remainder of the army with important personages sent by the King to assure peace. They were nearly lost at sea on account of the storm that delayed them four months. Nearing land and impatient of the long voyage they opened the portholes of their ships too soon. The air that came in was too strong and brought the illness with it which has caused much desolation. Twenty died on board and a hundred and thirty were sent to hospital among them several gentlemen volunteers whose desire to give their life for God had caused them to embark. The room in the hospital being full, they had to be put in the Church and it being full to the altar rails the neighbouring houses were used. This caused the Hospital Sisters extra fatigue but increased their merit.

The ships though so many were filled with men and baggage so that our necessities and fresh supplies remained in France for the most part. We will be very much inconvenienced but we must suffer a little with the others. As for the rest of the army, they are resolved to show their faith and courage. Their priests and leaders try to inspire them with real sentiments of piety and devotion. A good 500 soldiers have been invested with the scapular of the Blessed Virgin. We made them and the job gives us great pleasure.

29 Oct. 1665. My very dear son,
Money which was scarce in this country is now plentiful. These gentlemen have brought a lot. They pay in Cash for everything they buy, for food and other necessities which is a great help to the colonists.

The hundred girls the King sent this year have just arrived but are nearly all provided for already. Two hundred will come next year and others in proportion the following years. He also sends men who want to get married and this year up to 500 have come without speaking of the army. It's really surprising to see how the population increases and multiplies. This land is a land for wheat, the more they cut down the woods, the more fertile land is available. This however doesn't mean there are not poor people, for when a family clear a farm it takes two or three years to get enough food to say nothing of clothes and furniture and the little things necessary for a house. But when these first difficulties are overcome they begin to prosper. So it is incredible how quickly the forest are cleared and people are settling everywhere.

I told you in another letter that part of the army has taken the offensive to siege the Iroquois River and to erect forts along its banks in the advantageous spots to which I add that our Algonquin Christians have gone to camp with their families in the shelter of the Forts and their garrisons. They are hunting where their enemies used to have the monopoly and take the best part of their furs. The hunting is so good that it's said they take up to a hundred beavers a day to say nothing of elk and other wild animals. The French and Indian help each other, The French defend the Indians and the Indians feed the

French with the meat they take, having taken the skins to the store house. M. de Tracy said that a few days ago he wrote it all to the King recounting also the advantages he saw of a war with the enemies of our Faith.

16 Oct. 1666. My very dear son,

It is a joy to see M. de Tracy so marvellously exact in being first at every religious ceremony. His example is powerful and everybody follows him as children follow their father. We are afraid the King will recall him next year as we have been told that his Majesty is equipping a magnificent ship to bring him back to France with the honour he has merited in his important appointments. He has gone to be present in person in the war against the Iroquois. According to calculations of the progress of the army the battle should have taken place these last three days at the first town. If God blesses this first effort two others will be attacked. The Iroquois have good Forts, they have cannon, they are valiant and no doubt they will cause trouble but our French soldiers are so fervent they fear nothing and there is nothing they won't attempt. They intend to carry the canon on their backs at the falls and the difficult places. They have even carried shallops which is an unheard of thing. We got this news a few days ago and are assured the army is in a good state of health, that the governor is leading the advanced guard, and M. de Chambly the rearguard, M. de Saliere is the colonel of the regiment and M. de Tracy as general is in command of the whole army. We won't have news of the battle for a fortnight.

2 Nov. 1666. My very dear and well beloved sister, I intended to give you news of the army that has gone out against the Iroquois, but we haven't heard anything yet. Several of those barbarians are held captive here in the castle in Quebec. They cry like children at the thought that the French have gone to destroy their nation. What vexes them most is that they have to make a great number of snowshoes for the army which is going to attack their people. Although they are making the arms to defeat them. Although they are working against their will and have to obey, they are not molested and for this they admire the goodness of the French. The Flemish

bastard, a famous Iroquois sits at the Intendant's table as if he were a great Lord. M. de Tracy has given him a very fine cloak for his use as a mark of honour and promised that his life would be spared. He is not in irons like the others but is free to walk but is guarded by several soldiers who never leave him. He is treated honourably because having captured a near relative of M. de Tracy with a few other gentlemen; he did them no harm but brought them back to their people. When the army was lined up for the departure ceremony, he took the salute and M. de Tracy said to him: "Now that we are going to your country, what do you say. " Tears fell from his eyes in seeing such fine troops in such order. Yet he replied: "Great captain I see that we are destroyed, but our destruction will cost you dear. Our nation will be wiped out but I warn you, many of your fine young men will remain there because ours will fight to the last. I only ask you to save my wife and children who are in such a place." They promised to do so if they could recognize them and to bring him back to his family. We don't know yet the results of the enterprise.

12 Nov. 1666. My very dear son,

I wrote to you already about the preparations for war, keeping the details until we had authentic news. This is what this letter is about. M. de Tracy with the governor and M. de Chaumont left here to go in person to the country of the Iroquois-Agniers near new Holland, at the present in possession of the English. The army consists of 1300 picked troops, all of whom go to this war as if to triumph. They have gone along the most difficult ways imaginable. They had to ford several rivers and make their way along paths no wider than a deal board, full of stumps of trees, roots and dangerous hollows. It is a hundred and fifty leagues from Quebec to the Forts built along the Iroquois river. That part of the way was easy enough as the journey could be done by canoe or shallop with few portages but beyond that it is a marvel that they could go because they had to carry provisions, arms, baggage and all of their necessities on their backs. M. de Chaumonnot assured me that for having carried his sack, it's only a little provision, he got a blister on his back. The officers had to carry their burdens as well as the men

and no beast of burden could travel on paths so narrow and dangerous. They were in extreme peril in rivers and rapids on account of their depth and the uncertainty of the bottom. The officers had to be carried by the Indians. A Swiss offered to carry M. de Tracy, who is one of the biggest men I have ever seen. When the Swiss was mid-way across, luckily he saw a rock where he rested for he was on the point of fainting. A strong and courageous Huron plunged into the water and drew them out of danger and brought them safely to the opposite bank. God was on their side in another river where the water was up to their waist. The whole army crossed in two hours. As soon as they were across, the water level rose by nine feet. If that had happened two hours earlier all their plans would be upset and the army would have returned with nothing accomplished. Having escaped this accident they had to make a long journey through mountains and valleys and across a great lake by means of barges which they made. Then they were on firm ground until they reached the Iroquois country but another difficulty had arisen. The bread ran out and they were reduced to famine. But our Lord provided for them abundantly. They came across a great number of chestnut trees laden with fruit and the whole army fed on this manna. These chestnuts are small but better than the French variety. On St. Teresa's feast, the army approached the Hurons. The weather was bad with rain, thunder and tempest. They despaired of doing anything. M. de Tracy did not lose heart but got the troops to march into the night. The Iroquois did not know the French were coming to attack them. They would have been taken by surprise if some of their men had not met and been beaten by the Algonquins. These passed on the word that the French were coming, evidently to attack them. The alarm spread rapidly and they prepared to defend themselves by getting the women and children to flee. Our men advanced with drums beating not depending on any ruse or stratagem but their courage and the protection of God. The others seeing them coming in good order and without fear were so terrified that without waiting to be attacked they abandoned their village and retired to another. Our men entered without resistance, pillaged and set it on fire and followed

the retreating Iroquois to the next village. The Iroquois had taken to the mountains and saw the army which seemed to them to consist of 4000 men. One shouted to one of our Indians: "I pity you and all the French. There are 800 of ours in the next village, well armed and determined to fight well. Believe me they will cut in pieces all your fine army." The other replied "The French are going there and I'm going with them." The Iroquois said this for bravado; fundamentally they were terrified. They went to tell their chief what they had seen and he was no less frightened. He heard twenty drums making strange sound and saw at the same time the French coming straight towards him. He was the first to take flight and all followed him leaving their four villages empty of men but full of provisions, utensils and all kinds of commodities and furniture, evidently they had lacked nothing. The French expected to find only hovels and huts fit for beasts. But everything was so fine and so well made that M. de Tracy and his suite were amazed. They saw lodges of excellent carpentry, a hundred and twenty feet long and wide in proportion in each of which there were eight or nine families. The first thing our men did was to chant the Te Deum, to praise God for having Himself defeated our enemies by fright. The four priest accompanying the army said Mass, after which crosses were erected, with the arms of France, thus taking possession of the whole country for His Majesty. To celebrate they set fire to four villages, to all the lodges, to all the Forts, to all the grain, both what was gathered and what was still standing in the fields. The lodges and stores were filled with provisions, enough to feed all of Canada for two years. They took all they needed for the army and burned the rest. The villages were only three or four leagues apart and M. de Tracy had been told there were only two of them. Fortunately he found an Algonquin woman who in her youth had been captured by the Iroquois and had escaped to join her own nation. She told our Governor there were four villages so he and M. de Chaumonnot went to find them. It was almost nightfall when the third was taken so that it seemed impossible to go to the fourth particularly for people who didn't know the way. The Algonquin woman took a pistol in one hand and the

Governor by the other saying: "Come on I'm going straight ahead to show you the way". She led them without difficulty and to do nothing rashly, they sent spies to see who was there. All had just fled on hearing the news that the army was coming to attack. This was how they knew; they found two old women, an old man and a boy. M. de Tracy wanted to spare their lives but the two women preferred to throw themselves into the fire than to watch their village and their property go up in flames. The little boy who was very attractive was brought here. They found the old man under a canoe where he hid when he heard the drums, thinking it was the demons. He couldn't believe the French wanted to destroy his nation so he believed they used the demons, for that's what he called the drums, to frighten and chase them. He told them the Iroquois from the other villages had retired into this last one, which is the best and strongest. They had stocked it with arms and provisions to resist the French attack. They had even provided water to put out the fires if necessary but when they saw the great army of 4000 men as they thought, they were so frightened that their captain stood up and said: "Brothers, let's save ourselves, the whole world is against us". So saying he was the first to flee and the others followed. He made the mistake of thinking the army was so numerous. Even to the French themselves it seemed very big and M. de Repantigny who commanded the French colonist assured me that having gone up the mountain to see if there were more enemies around he looked at our army and it seemed as if the guardian angels had joined it. He was overcome. These were his own words: "God has done for our people what He did for His own long ago, terrified the enemy so that we were victorious without fighting". Certainly there were prodigies in this affair for if the Iroquois had stood their ground they would have caused trouble. Our army would have been at a great loss because the enemy was so fortified and provided for, daring and proud as they are. We have experienced the Agniers; the Iroquois nations in question never yield to anybody. Neighbouring nations dare not oppose them, all must submit to their decisions and they get their way either by malice or cruelty. This defeat has

humiliated them beyond measure. What will become of them? Where will they go? Their villages are burned, their country robbed. It's too late in the season to rebuild. The little grain that's left is not enough to feed them, they number 3000. If they appeal to other Iroquois nations they will get no help, the others fear drawing famine on themselves; besides they would be treated with contempt because they prevented the other nations making peace with the French and they could incur French indignation and run the risk of similar misfortune.

All these expeditions over, the French returned in triumph, laden with booty and provisions. They went to a fort beyond the lake where they stored their plunder and set out for Quebec. Having arrived at the shores of the lake they found themselves in difficulty because the water had risen so that they could not cross even with mechanical appliances but God. Who had given them so many marks of His assistance, did not abandon them. Searching for some way out they came on numbers of dugouts, that is great trees hollowed to make boats. They seemed to have been hidden by the Iroquois. They found suitable and used them to get the army across. They burned the boats and got over the frightening places in the way I mentioned before. M. de Tracy had one captive hanged in public making it clear to the others that it was the man who had been a breaker of the peace and the cause of the Agniers misfortunes. That astonished the barbarians. They were trembling like children fearing that they would suffer like punishment. The Flemish bastard was more afraid than the others because he was the most famous of the Iroquois. M. de Tracy spared his life and sent him to seek out the fugitives, ordering him to tell them that if they made another raid, he would go to visit them again and they wouldn't get off so lightly. As well he sent three or four from each nation, to bring news of what happened to the Agniers and to tell them that they must let him know their intentions, otherwise he would hang their people that are in captivity. They made very fine promises but will they keep them?

To her son. 28 Aug. 1667.

We are about to lose m. de Tracy. The King who has recalled him has sent a great warship to bring

him home with honour. This new Church and the whole country will suffer a great loss. He led expeditions that no one would dare undertake, nor hope for. He has won all hearts by his good works and the example he has given to the whole country. We in particular are at a great loss. He built a chapel that cost more than 2,500 livres. He is the best friend we have had since coming to this country.

To her son. 18 Oct. 1667

I let you know by another letter what happened about the Iroquois this year and how under the wise leadership of M. de Tracy they came after they had been routed, to seek peace with us. Two nations, sixty leagues apart most proud and cruel were the first to take this step. They were so frightened by the defeat of the Agniers and the great courage of the French that they imagined a French army was always at their heels following them everywhere. Up to that they thought the French were like timid chickens. Still frightened they came to ask for peace. They were ready to accept all the conditions proposed.

The Forts erected on the way to the Iroquois country remain with their garrisons. Much ground has been cleared especially at Chambly and at Sorel. These gentlemen are very reliable and are for establishing French colonies. They live off the land, having oxen cows and poultry. There are good lakes well stocked with fish. Summer and winter hunting provides plenty at all times. Roads are being built for communication between the Forts and the officers are setting up very fine residences and are doing great work, making alliances with the families of the country.

This year ninety-two girls came from France. The majority have already married soldiers or workmen who are given land and provisions for eight months so that they can clear their land and be able to live on it. His majesty has also sent horses, mares, goats and sheep to provide the country with flocks and domestic animals. They gave us two fine mares and a horse for ploughing or carting. They say the soldiers are to return to France next year but there is every sign that the majority will stay where they are, as settlers, getting land here and having none at home.

Notes: The excerpts from her letters are printed exactly as they are in the book *MARIE OF THE INCARNATION – CORRESPONDENCE*. No attempt was made to edit it in any way except that only the parts of the letters that referred to history were included in this piece. The translator was an Irish nun so you will see some words that are spelled the British way.

The word Angiers is the word the French called the Iroquois Mohawk nation. The Angiers were one of the four nations that made up the Iroquois confederacy. It was its four villages that were attacked by the French. Most of the references to the Iroquois in her letters refer to the Angiers–Mohawks. They were the most ferocious of the Iroquois and were the biggest threat to the French colony and were the impediment to getting the Iroquois tribes to sign a peace treaty.

The Algonquin tribes, mainly the Hurons were friendly to the French and a group of them went along with the French to scout, counsel and translate. She sometimes refers to them as our Indians.

For more information on the peace treaties of 1666, go to Sent by the King, Vol XVII, Issue I, Spring 2014.Pg. 15 for article: *The Peace Treaties of 1666* by Peter Gagné.



Alexander de Prouville, the Marquis de Tracy was commissioned the Lieutenant General of all the king's provinces outside of France by King Louis XIV in 1663.

The Carignan Regiment and the Peopling of Canada

William F. Kane

At the time of its departure from France, the Carignan - Salières regiment was the largest force ever assembled for service across an ocean. Neither the English, the Dutch or the Spanish all of whom had navies much larger than France's, had ever even assembled such a large force to defend its colonies. It would be almost a hundred years before the British would put a larger force together to invade and conquer Canada. The logistics required in 1664 and 1665 to put this regiment together, supply it with enough equipment and keep supply lines open, was a formidable task that was almost beyond comprehension at that time. That Louis XIV was willing to take on this task, which was paid for out of the royal treasury, is monumental in itself. The twelve to thirteen hundred men that made up the regiment had to be assembled in one place for the departure to Quebec. For this task each company had to recruit new members to fill their ranks and march their men across France from their existing posts to La Rochelle the point of departure. All of the troops had to be billeted along the way to La Rochelle and then in that city when they arrived, a major task indeed.

A fleet of ten ships, had to be assembled to transport the troops. Because France was not a major naval power at the time, some of the fleet needed to be chartered from foreign owners and at least one of the ships used was not very sea worthy. The two best ships in the navy had already put to sea the year before to carry the Marquis de Tracy, newly appointed as lieutenant general of all of New France, to the West Indies and then on to Quebec to meet up with the troops.

The cost of the supplies assembled in La Rochelle for shipment to Quebec came to a total of 218,026 livres, (1) a fortune at that time. In spite of this, when the troops got to Canada, it was apparent that they were ill equipped to fight in the extreme conditions of the cold Canadian winters, nor did they have the proper equipment to build the forts along the Richelieu River that were their first tasks.

Finally, on 19 April 1665, the first of the ships left for the arduous journey to Quebec. Ships continued to depart from La Rochelle until the last one left on 24

May carrying the new governor, Courcelles, and the intendant, Talon. (2)

Of the over 1200 men that set out on this journey, somewhere between three and five hundred are believed to have died in Canada before the regiment was disbanded in Quebec in 1668. (3) Some of these died on the voyage to the New World. Estimates of 60 to 300 more died in the ill fated winter campaign of Governor Courcelles in January of 1666. Finally, another group died of illness, Indian attacks, drownings or other accidents during the two and one half years they were in Canada. More than 400 of those left decided to remain in Canada. Only about 300 to 400 troops actually left Canada to go back to France.

This article is mainly concerned with the 400 soldiers that remained in Canada because many of them became our ancestors. In his book, *The Good Regiment*, Jack Verney seems to point out that few of these 400 remained because they were interested in marriage and settling down in the colony. While looking at the early number of marriages this may appear true, but over time most of the men of the regiment did marry and become habitants in this new land. Verney points to the few who got married before Tracy left Canada in the fall of 1667. There were, he points out, only three officers who married before then. One was the seventy one year old Captain Antoine Pécaudy de Contrecoeur who became the seigneur of the town named after him. His bride was the fifteen-year-old Barbe Denys and their marriage lasted twenty years and produced three children before he died at ninety one. Another, the thirty-three-year-old Lieutenant René Gaultier de Varennes married the 12 year old Marie Boucher. Verney says that neither of these marriages seemed to be based on love or passion. Marie's father was the governor of Trois Rivières who hoped to resign his position so that he could spend more time in the more lucrative fur trade. After the marriage, he resigned and recommended his new son-in-law for the job of governor. Actually, Boucher resigned his post most likely because he had been granted a large seigneurie on the St-Lawrence opposite Montreal and he went to develop this new town. This is now Boucherville.

Two other officers also married later that year, as did at least four ordinary soldiers in 1667. Interestingly, these four soldiers all married "filles du roi." The first

marriage of a Carignan regiment soldier to a fille du roi took place on October 10, 1667 when Antoine Adhémar married Geneviève Sageot. This was quickly followed by Gabriel Gibault and Suzanne Durand on October 30, and Andre Poutre and Jeanne Burel on November 3. Last, but not least, was my ancestor, Bernard Delpeche, who married the fille du roi, Marguerite Jourdain, on November 30. These were the first marriages of "filles du roi" to members of the Carignan regiment. Although these four soldiers are the only ones mentioned by Verney in his book, further research indicates that at least 25 soldiers of the regiment were married by the end of 1667. Many more would follow in the years to come.

It was not unusual that so few married in 1667. Verney indicates that most of them were more interested in becoming coureurs de bois than becoming subsistence farmers. A few of them did take off to try to make their fortunes in the fur trade. While some of the officers became quite rich trading in furs, very few of the ordinary soldiers fared well in this venture. A few went west and were never heard from again.

There were other more compelling reasons why those that stayed didn't marry right away. Most in the regiment had signed on for a three year enlistment in the spring of 1665 and therefore their enlistments did not run out until spring of 1668. Further the men were all asked to reenlist to man the forts at the new Seigneuries that were being set up to defend the country. Many did and they went to live in the new towns along the Richelieu and St. Lawrence River. To get married before their enlistments ran out, they would have to get the permission of their Captain and also permission to leave the service to start their new lives in Canada although some stayed in the service after their marriages. Most of the regiment had not yet decided whether they would stay or go back to France in the fall of 1667, and no ships would be available to take them back to France until summer of 1668. Even so many of those that stayed in Canada, but did not reenlist, did not get married immediately. Most of these soldiers on discharge, however, received small stipends and parcels of land to clear and farm. This, along with the soldiers pay they had received over their enlistment time, gave them a stake to get started. Many of them still did not marry right away. They were not good prospects for

marriage until they had cleared and cultivated some land and had built a home, no matter how rudimentary.

Lets look at a couple that was quite typical of the regimental soldier and the fille du roi that got married in Canada. This couple were also my ancestors. The woman was Elisabeth Roy who was born around 1642 in the town of Senlis about 30 miles north of Paris. Her parents were Antoine Roy and Simone Gaultier who were both dead by the time she was 22, leaving her to fend for herself, with little prospects for marriage in France without a dowry. Her parish priest may have informed her of the fille du roi program and she was recruited to go to Quebec to seek a new life with the promise of a dowry from the king.

She left Dieppe on the vessel Le St-Jean Baptiste in the summer of 1665 with 81 other women and 130 male workers (engages) signed up to work in Canada. These 212 people along with the ship's crew and stores, were crammed on this small ship in rather deplorable conditions for the three month trip across the Atlantic Ocean. Elisabeth arrived in Quebec on October 2, 1665 but had little time to prepare herself for a new life. She was taken with the other women to a hall where prospective suitors were waiting to meet them. She met and was looked over by several men and finally, about three months after her arrival, she married the widower Pierre Paillereau who was 15 years her senior. They settled in St-Jean on the Île-d'Orléans on a plot of land on the south side of the island. In 1669, her husband died leaving her a widow.

Meanwhile, the sixteen year old Antoine Leblanc dit Jolicoeur had landed in Quebec on August 19, 1665, with the Maximy Company of the regiment de Carignan after a voyage of over three months. He served in the campaign against the Iroquois in the fall of 1666. When his enlistment was up, he decided to remain in Canada. He was mustered out of the regiment, received all of the pay that was coming to him along with a stipend of 50 livres and a year's rations for remaining in the colony. He was also allotted a plot of land to farm on the Île-d'Orléans. He made the trip from Quebec down stream to the island. At that time no bridge existed, so his first view of his land was after landing by canoe with all his earthly possessions, including the year's rations. His land was on the north side of the island, a long narrow strip of land

extending inland to the island's midpoint. We must assume that his land either abutted or was close to that of the Paillereau's on the south side of the island.

Antoine who was only nineteen lived alone, clearing his plot of land and cultivating the land as he cleared. This was backbreaking work without draft animals or any help except what he could exchange with his neighbors. He also had to build a permanent shelter and we can assume that he constructed a small one room cabin or house for himself. For almost two years he did this as a bachelor, but then his neighbor Pierre Paillerleau died and within three months Antoine married his widow Elisabeth Roy. She moved into Antoine's house, which we assume Antoine now expanded to some extent as they produced five children between 1671 and 1683. Two of these children, ages 6 and 3, died on January 5, 1682. We assume that it was some catastrophe, such as a fire, because they died on the same day or it could have been a communicable disease that had hit the area. Many families lost children from ailments like diphtheria that spread through communities quickly. The other three children, Joseph, Marie-Marguerite, and Marie grew to adulthood, married and had children of their own.

Antoine died on December 18, 1687 leaving Elisabeth Roy a widow for a second time. Our ancestors did not remain unmarried for long. A widow had a hard time caring for young children and a farm and a widower needed a wife to care for his home and young family. Remarriages often took place quite soon after the death of a spouse. The same was true for Elisabeth. Six months after Antoine's death, she married another neighbor, Charles Flibot, widower of Marie Rousselot, also a fille du roi. He had six children already, so Elisabeth's three surviving children swelled his household to 11 people.

Her son Joseph Leblanc married Charles' daughter Marie Flibot giving me another ancestral link to the filles du roi. Their descendants located further afield, first to the Montreal and Richelieu valley area. My Leblanc branch finally settled in Massachusetts. But from my Leblanc lineage I trace back to three filles du roi and two members of the Carignan regiment.

Many of the members of the regiment that stayed re-enlisted and were assigned to Captains that had been

granted a Seigneurie and had also agreed to remain in the military. One of my ancestors, Francoise Chevretil dit Lalime, a member of the St-Ours company did just this. He rejoined his company and was assigned to St-Ours where he spent the next three years. In 1671 after his second enlistment was up he married Marie Lamy, who was a "kings daughter" and he was given a parcel of land to cultivate and live on.

I have identified over 400 members of the regiment that stayed in Canada and of these at least 300 married. Of those 164 married filles du roi. I have found only 86 that I can find no marriage record for and another 29 who died from various causes (drownings, Indian attacks, accidents and natural causes) and two who became priests.

Actually many of us are descended from the soldiers of the Carignan regiment that remained in Canada. We are even more indebted to the filles du roi. Almost all of the 800 plus girls that came over from France married, sometimes two or three times, and produced hundreds of children. They truly can be called the mothers of New France. What a pity that they were unable to pass their names on to any of their progeny. In many cases, their names are unknown to those of us who are descended from them. Fortunately, "the Société des Filles du roi et soldats du Carignan, Inc" is doing its best to keep these names alive and to make those of French-Canadian ancestry aware that almost all of us are descended from these women.

- (1) *The Good Regiment*; Jack Verney; McGill-Queens University Press, 1991
- (2) See SENT BY THE KING, Spring 2015 issue, 1665; the year in New France, Peter Gagne; pg 17, Ships of the Carignan Regiment.
- (3) *The Good Regiment*

The dates of marriages and deaths in the article came from Dictionnaire National des Canadiens Français, 1608-1760, Institut Drouin; and also PRDH University Montreal

For a list of Members of the Carignan-Salieres Regiment who married Filles du Roi see www.fillesduroi.org.

This article was originally published in Sent by the King Vol VIII, Issue 1.

Beyond the “*Dictionnaires*”

By Dave Toupin (originally published in *Sent By the King*, Vol. II, Issue 1, Spring/Summer 1995)

Claude Graton, sieur de Villefort, is the brother of my ancestor Mathurine Graton (1648-1728), a fille du roi. But you would not know of their sibling relationship from a perusal of the “*Dictionnaire*” of either Msgr. Cyprien Tanguay or M. René Jetté. Tanguay does not list the parents of Claude Graton¹, and Jetté speculates that Claude is the uncle of Mathurine². Don’t get me wrong, I am a firm believer that the tomes of Mssrs. Tanguay and Jetté are marvelous resources. Nevertheless, a whole world of information might remain unknown to us, if we did not also consult the original records of the period which are available to us from Québec, not only pertaining to our ancestor but also to his or her family members.

This lesson is easily learned from an article on Claude Graton and his family written by Bertrand Desjardins and Nicole Marcil-Gratton³. They point out that a glance at the marriage contract of Claude’s sister Mathurine and her husband, Pierre Toupin dit Lapierre, signed before notary Paul Vachon on September 3, 1670, reveals not only that Claude is Mathurine’s brother, but that he was present at the signing. This corrected the belief that he had arrived at a later date than his sister (1672), as expressed by researcher Archange Godbout. In fact, a contract to purchase land signed by Claude the next day before notary Vachon specifically recites that Claude recently had arrived in the colony, implying the summer of 1670, probably on the same ship as his sister.

These tidbits of information from original records sometimes can correct occasional errors or omissions in such works as Tanguay, Jetté and the repertoires. Authors Desjardins and Marcil-Gratton found that

Claude Graton and his wife Marguerite Mossion (Moncion) had five children, not three as listed in Tanguay and Jetté. This fact was revealed both in the marriage contract of the couple’s daughter Hélène, who married Noël Côté in 1673 (which listed the presence of two previously unknown siblings of the bride), and in the inventory of the couple’s property recorded by notary Vachon in 1674 after Marguerite Mossion’s premature death (which contained the names and ages of all five children).

A mystery came to light upon further reading of the daughter’s marriage contract, which noted that her father was in France at the time (1673) of her marriage. Remember, he had just arrived in 1670 with his wife and their five children! Apparently he never returned to them afterwards, as he was listed as absent and in France in the inventory of goods in 1674.

That record named my ancestor, Pierre Toupin, as the “subrogé tuteur” (guardian) of the unemancipated children of the missing Claude Graton and the late Marguerite Mossion, which was of interest in my own research (after all, Pierre and Mathurine already had two of their own children, eventually seven of their own in all, in their household).

When did Claude Graton leave Canada for France? Authors Desjardins and Marcil-Gratton employed a little math and biology in order to speculate on the answer. They looked to the baptismal certificate of the youngest Graton child, Joseph (the ancestor of the Grattons in North America). He was born in July 1672 and baptized in Beauport. By subtracting nine months (and presuming Claude’s paternity) , they deduced that the child’s father left the colony on either the last ship in 1671, or on one of the earliest departures in the spring of 1672. This time frame is in line with the statement in the June 1674 inventory that Claude Graton had been away some three years by that time.

Note that Jetté indicates that Claude died sometime between August 30, 1683 and October 4, 1697 in Beauport. Is there actually evidence that Claude died in New France, or was this also presumed?

The story of Claude Graton illustrates that the ease-of-use and breadth of information contained in the "*Dictionnaire*" of Tanguay and Jetté should not dissuade us from the real adventure of exploring the marvels of the original records. Researchers Desjardins and Marcil-Gratton have demonstrated that notarial records, such as contracts of marriage (including of siblings and children), employment and land transactions, as well as the records of baptisms, marriages, burials and inventories, among others, can provide a fascinating window through which to view the past lives of our ancestors.

We may never know for certain why Claude made his voyage back to France, nor why he apparently never returned, but we can reflect on a more complete picture of his family's existence at the time, while we search for knowledge and speculate about the unknown.

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3. *Mémoires de la société généalogiques canadienne-française*, vol 44, no. 3, pp 173-181, "L'Ancêtre Claude Graton, sieur de Villefort, et sa famille," by Bertrand Desjardins et Nicole Marcil-Gratton.



Pierre Toupin and Mathurine Graton:

How a Soldier and a Fille du roi Came by a Better Life in the New World

By Dave Toupin (originally published in Vol. III Issue 1)

I have inherited my family name from Pierre Toupin, a veteran of the Carignan Regiment who was born in about 1627 in the parish of Rouffiat, in the archdiocese of Angoulême, in Angoumois (Charente), France. Rouffiat was renamed Rouffignac after the French Revolution, and is in northeast of Bordeaux, southeast of Angoulême.

There were two separate "Toupin" ancestors in 17th century Canada: Toussaint Toupin (the "Dussault" line), and Pierre Toupin, my ancestor. Pierre was the son of the late Guillaume Toupin and Jeanne Arnaud. Pierre had the "dit" name of LaPierre, according to the roll of the regiment, but none of his descendants appear to have carried that nickname.

Pierre arrived at Quebec at the age of 38 years as a French infantryman in the ranks of the Labrisardière Company of the Orléans Regiment, which had been detached to the Carignan-Salières Regiment. He had departed LaRoche, France on February 26, 1664 with his company, including another of my ancestors, Pierre Balan, under the command of Alexandre de Prouville, the Marquis de Tracy. The Labrisardière Company, along with three other companies, successfully drove the Dutch out of the Antilles and re-established law and order for the French colonists.

Thereafter, the Sieur de Tracy arrived in Quebec City on June 30, 1665 with these four companies of troops. The remainder of the Carignan-Salières Regiment landed that month and during the following months directly from France, totalling some 1200 troops. Apparently, Pierre Toupin wintered in the town with this company.

The regiment engaged in a campaign against the Iroquois (mostly Mohawk, or Kahnienhaka, who had not already sued for peace as did other Iroquois) during the winters of 1665-66 and 1666-67, which had the effect of bringing some 30 years of peace to the region for the French (and much havoc to the affected Mohawk), allowing the French colony to flourish at long last. It is not known whether Pierre Toupin participated in the battle, but he was discharged from the military in 1668. He accepted the King's offer to the soldiers and settled in Canada, as did some 400 other Carignan veterans. There, a man of modest means could become a land owner, a nearly unthinkable feat back in France at the time.

Joseph Giffard, the Seigneur of Beauport, gave Pierre Toupin a grant of land recorded by the notary Paul Vachon on December 10, 1668. It was in the parish of Beauport (village of Saint-Michel), just outside Quebec City, that Pierre spent the remainder of his life as a farmer. There he married Mathurine Graton, a "fille du roi," on September 30, 1670 at the Catholic Church, following the signing of their marriage contract on September 3rd before notary Vachon. Father Henry Nouvel, SJ, presided at the ceremony, and Joseph Giffard and Noel Langlois were in attendance as witnesses.

Pierre was approximately 43 years old at the time; Mathurine was only between 18 and 22 (probably 19), and had just made the voyage from France in the company of both several other young "marriageable" women and probably with her brother Claude Graton and his wife Marguerite Moncion (Mossion) and four children. Claude is the ancestor of the Grattons in North America, through his fifth child, Joseph, born in Canada in 1672. They also settled near Beauport.

Mathurine appears to have been born in France in either 1648 or 1651, the daughter of Pierre Graton, a royal notary, and Marie Boucher. Mathurine was both a minor and an orphan at the time of her arrival

in Quebec; both of her parents were deceased at the time of her voyage to Canada. It was likely that she had fallen on desperate financial times. She was from Aubigny, La Roche-sur-Yon, in the archdiocese of Luçon in Poitou (Vendée), France.

Mathurine was a "fille du roi," or King's daughter, by all accounts, although the marriage contracts of the women at the time did not name them as such. The so-called "King's daughters" were some 770 or more women (out of a possible original 1000) who survived the hazardous voyage to Canada, and were sponsored by King Louis XIV in a program instituted by his minister Colbert in 1662 to settle young women suitable to marry the single male colonists in New France, in order to populate the colony.

The King's Privy purse provided for one or more of the expenses of travel and lodging, and sometimes included a dowry for each young woman to receive upon her signing of a marriage contract (and hence reflected in that document). It usually consisted of 50 livres, often paid in household supplies, including items such as clothing, cloth, sewing needles, scissors, and the like. The women and dowries also constituted an incentive for men to settle in the colony.

Not all "filles du roi" had a dowry listed in their marriage contract; Mathurine did not. Neither she nor Pierre were able to sign the document (possibly an indication of illiteracy, a common status at the time).

The King's daughters came from Paris and all along the west coast of France, and sailed from the ports of Dieppe and LaRochelle from 1663 to 1673. They represented the future of much of the French-Canadian population in North America, as the program was very successful.

The French regime in Quebec conducted censuses in 1666, 1667 and 1681, as well as in later years.

In 1681, Pierre and Mathurine were listed as living in Beauport with the first four of their seven children. Pierre was listed as 55 years old, Mathurine as 33 (from which some have derived a birth year of 1648 for her); however, the ages in censuses from that era often are contradicted by other evidence, so the researcher must be wary. At the time, Pierre owned one gun, nine head of cattle, and had 30 "arpents" of land under cultivation. The couple had achieved much in their eleven years together, according to standards of the time.

As noted, Pierre and Mathurine eventually had a total of seven children. Their first, Thérèse (1671-1760), married in 1689 but apparently had no children. Their second, Pierre, born in 1673, was a "coureur des bois" and is said to have disappeared after 1710 on a trip to Detroit; he left no descendant. Their third child, René (1674-1758), a blacksmith, married Geneviève Langlois in 1708 and had 12 children and many descendants in later generations in both Canada and the United States.

In 1698, Louise-Renée (1680-1703), their fourth child, married the Royal Notary Jacques Barbel, who served as secretary to the Intendant Begon, and had 3 sons (all died young). Ignace (1684-1748), the fifth child, married Marie-Elisabeth Duprac in 1709 and had 11 children and many descendants. The sixth child, Marie-Anne, died at age 2 months. The sixth child, Jean-Baptiste, born in 1688, was the seventh and last child of Pierre and Mathurine.

Jean-Baptiste Toupin, my ancestor, was born in Beauport on November 20, 1688, when his father was about 61 years old. He became an edge-tool maker and blacksmith. He settled in Champlain, near Trois-Rivières, at the age of 30. There he married Thérèse Caron on April 2, 1719. On February 6, 1743 he became the Seigneur of the Lapierre (no relation) Seigneurie in Cap de la Madeleine by purchasing the rights from Françoise LeSieur. Jean-

Baptiste and Thérèse had at least 4 children in Champlain.

In addition to their own children, Pierre and Mathurine took on the added responsibility of guardianship of their Graton nieces and nephews following the death of their sister-in-law Marguerite in 1674. Claude Graton had returned to France in late 1671 or early 1672, and apparently never returned to Canada.

Pierre died in Beauport at about 75 years of age, and was buried there on January 28, 1703. A commemorative plaque can be seen at the Beauport cemetery today, with the inscription "L'Ancêtre Canadien, Pierre Toupin dit Lapierre, fils de Guillaume at de Jeanne Arnaud, originaire de Rouffiat, évêché d'Angoulême, un des pionniers de Beauport, fut inhumé ici le 28 janvier 1723 (sic)". In fact, he died and was buried in 1703.

Mathurine remarried to Vincent Brunet, also of Poitou, France, on July 22, 1710. He was born in about 1645. The couple had signed a marriage contract on June 22nd before notary Chambalon. They did not have a child. Apparently, Mathurine died on February 5, 1728, at the age of 76 or more. Vincent lived until 1736.

Dave Toupin

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LOUIS BADAILLAC DIT LAPLANTE

This article is an English translation by Pat Laplante of an article by Germain Laplante and Louise Pelletier original published in "Hebdomada Régionaux Montérégie," with research by members of the Association des Familles Laplante du Québec supervised by the Comité d'écriture de la Société d'histoire de la Seigneurie de Chambly. Published with permission of the Authors and the translator.

A majestic poplar grows near the pond, to the channel input. Surprised by the size of this giant tree, the author wonders if it has been planted by his ancestor!

If we chose a soldier of New France that contributed to the fortifications of Chambly, who would we choose? Probably a "carpenter of the king" also called "builder of forts." There would be none other than Louis Badaillac dit Laplante (1644-1705). Louis was from Perigueux, Dordogne, Aquitaine, France.

Upon his arrival in Quebec City, June 18, 1665, he was ordered, with a contingent of the Carignan-Salières, to build a fort along the Iroquois River (now Richelieu River). On August 25 of that year, the day of St. Louis's birthday, officially began the construction of a fort then called Fort St. Louis. The site chosen was near the rapids where water flowing over rocky reefs was the best ambush to slow the approaching enemies.

After this first construction, the soldier Louis, was commissioned by the commander named Saurel to restore the Fort Richelieu or Sorel at the mouth of the

same river. Other soldiers from different companies also working hard; built another new fortification at the top of the river, Fort Sainte-Thérèse. A land route was also developed and became the first road south called Chemin du Roy, and was built between the Fort Saint-Louis and Sainte-Thérèse, where because of the river rapids, portaging was necessary. Certainly Louis Badaillac, at the time trod this ground.

Louis the soldier discharged in 1668, became a settler near Fort Richelieu (Sorel). He would also become a part time trapper and militia man when needed. In Sorel, the soldier, married a young London girl, who at the time fled England because they persecuted Catholics. She was Catherine Delalore (1654-1705), "daughter of the king", Orphan of the late Charles (aka Philippe) Delalore and the late Catherine Després of London, England. How she who was half French became a "daughter of the king" is still historically unknown.

Their notarized marriage contract was drawn up on October 17, 1671, the same day of the cancellation of the previous contract drawn up between Catherine and Louis Lavallée. They were married in Fort Sorel in 1672. We have no religious marriage registry because St. Peter's Parish Sorel was built three years later. As of the 1681 census, they lived in the manor of Sorel. Catherine died January 7, 1705 while her husband, Louis was already dead. So the cradle of Sorel-Badaillac or Badyac would be found in the surrounding parishes; Saint-François-du-Lac, Saint-Michel d'Yamaska and Saint-Aimé Massueville where, a hundred years ago, the last Badayac took the name of Laplante.

Why the nickname "Laplante"? This phenomenon appears officially May 20, 1668 during a religious festival called "baptism of the regiment," within a day of prayer during which the Bishop administered the sacrament of confirmation to the soldiers and implored the heaven protect them. Did Louis Badaillac have a responsibility on this day of his confirmation? He might have planted a tree or simply was he a herbalist, known for his knowledge of the medicinal plants he picked?

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

October 24, 2015

Dear Member,

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

If you were a member of the Société prior to September 1st, 2015, it is time for you to send us your renewal membership dues of \$15 US funds (by check or money order drawn on a US bank – please note that we cannot accept checks drawn on a bank outside the US or not in US funds) for 2015, by mailing it to our P.O. Box 220144, Chantilly, VA 20153-6144. New members who have joined after September 1st, 2015 already have paid their dues for 2016. If you paid dues for two years last year you are also paid through 2016. Please note that our fiscal year runs from November 1st to October 31st.

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- Don Favreau

Monument honoring Marie de L'Incarnation.

She was born Marie Guyart in Tours, the fourth of the eight children of Florent Guyart, a master baker, and his wife, Jeanne Michelet, a member of the minor aristocracy. At her father's direction, she married Claude Martin, a silk merchant, with whom she had a son, also named Claude, before her husband died, leaving her a widow at the age of 19.

Marie professed solemn vows as a full member of the Ursuline Order in 1633. From her reading of *The Jesuit Relations* and her visions, she concluded that her vocation was in Canada. During Christmastide of 1634, Marie was guided by a vision to go to New France in order to help establish the Catholic faith in the New World. With the sponsorship of Mme. de la Peltre her vocation became a reality. The royal charter sanctioning the foundation, signed by Louis XIII, is dated 1639.

Marie's detailed accounts of the religious calling that led her to the New World and of her experiences as an immigrant span a time period of nearly fifty years, from 1625 to 1671. Her voluminous and wide-ranging body of writing has long been treated as a valuable source of Catholic, French, and Canadian history.

Marie died at the monastery she had built, and was declared Venerable in 1874.^[5] She was beatified by Pope John Paul II on 22 June 1980. Her feast day is celebrated in both the Roman Catholic Church in Canada and the United States and the Anglican Church of Canada on 30 April. Pope Francis used his right to waive the requirement of a second miracle in her case, and she was granted equivalent canonization on April 2, 2014.

- based on material from a Wikipedia article, Marie of the Incarnation (Ursuline).

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