
92

SENT BY THE KING

Newsletter of La Société des Filles du Roi et Soldats du Carignan, Inc.

*La Société des Filles du Roi et Soldats du Carignan, Inc.
is dedicated to the women and men
who played a major role in the growth and settlement of New France.
Their courage, independence, and self-sacrifice
is evident in the strength of their descendants.*

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Volume II, Issue 1

Spring/Summer 1995

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Gookins Remembers the Regiment

The following is an excerpt from the memoirs of a 17th century Bostonian.

Submitted by Bill Holman

"Now we are come to speak of the Maquas (ed. note: Mohawks) more particularly which I promised in the beginning of this chapter. These Maquas live near unto certain lakes, about fifty miles from fort Oranje, now called fort Albany, upon a branch of Hudson's river. The place they live at, is reported to be a fertile and pleasant country. It lies between the French who live upon Canada, and the English and Dutch who live upon Hudson's river.

"...these warlike Maquas ...for sundry years used hostility against the French upon that river, spoiling and taking prisoners many of them."

Those Indians are greatly addicted to war, spoil, and raping. They heretofore lived in towns, or forts, not far from one from another; but were all in confederacy with each other. Their manner was to rob, kill, and spoil, their neighbour Indians far and near; and with the beavers and other furs, thus taken by violence, to barter heretofore with the Dutch

"...the French,... with a new governour, and seven or eight hundred soldiers, ... did march against the Maquas in the dead of winter, when the rivers and lakes were covered with a firm ice..."

upon Hudson's river, now with the English that possess that country, for those necessities they wanted, especially for guns, powder and shot, and other weapons for war.

"...they fell upon the Maquas at unawares; and thereby made an ample conquest of them..."

They took their spoil principally from the Indians of Canada, and the branches and lakes thereunto belonging: which Indians, as was before hinted, are an industrious and peaceable people, exercising themselves much in hunting for and taking much beaver, otters, and other furs, which those watery regions are plentifully stored with.

"...thereby made an ample conquest of them, and freed themselves from their former rapine and insolencies..."

These Indians traffick with the French, living at Quebec and other places upon that river. But these warlike Maquas would attack, rob, and plunder them, as they return home from their huntings: and also for sundry years used hostility against the French upon that river, spoiling and taking prisoners many of them. These doings of the Maquas greatly obstructed their tradewith the Indians: and hereby the French were much provoked and incensed against

the Maquas; but wanting sufficient strength to deal with them, about the year 1646 and 1647, the French did, by their agent, Monsieur Marie, a person of orders, and most probably a Jesuit, apply themselves with earnest solicitations, unto the government of Massachusetts, for assistance to subdue the Maquas, offering great pay for such succour, but the English

"...and ever since have held them under a kind of subjection."

were not willing to engage themselves in that affair, forasmuch as the Maquas had never any (turn to page 9)

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From the President

All of us have goals we're reaching for every day--personal, career, and financial. La Société des Filles du Roi et Soldats du Carignan has goals too, and we've incorporated them into a mission statement: *"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 is evident in the strength of their descendants."* We are now in our first full year of operation and I am very pleased to report that our membership continues to grow, just as New France continued to grow and flourish. You, the descendants have helped us reach our goals every day.

The annual meeting was held in November 1994. The board of directors and officers for 1995 were elected. Keith Lambert, one of our founding members and 2nd Vice-President, had to resign. He has started a new company in a new state and was unable to give the society the necessary time it required. We all wish him well in his new adventure. Bev Sherman was elected 2nd Vice-President and Editor of the Newsletter. She is a welcome addition to our society.

If you attend genealogical meetings or would just like to notify friends or relatives of this society, we do have free flyers available (in both French and English). If you would like to help get the word out and pass them around, please contact the secretary, Michelle Kolbe, and she will provide you with the amount you need.

Like the settlement of New France, let's continue to grow and flourish.

Yvonne Weber



From the Editor

I'm new to the newsletter and happy to be here. My grandparents, Joseph DuBois and Marie Rose Moreau presented me with some very interesting ancestral lines--Quebecois and Acadian—with several Filles du roi and soldats from the Carignan Regiment.

I'm excited about the article in this issue on Marie Catherine de Baillon member George Sopp submitted.

This pushed me to submit my documentation and \$5 check to Genealogy Chair Dave Toupin for another certification. Many thanks go to George Sopp for his work and research. If any member has additional information on Marie Catherine or on another Fille du roi, please send it to me. Additional info on our featured ancestors will be listed under *Updates*.

We welcome all articles and research for publication. Be sure to include your sources. Articles must be original writing. If possible, save the article on a floppy disk and send it along. Let us know the Filles du roi and soldats you'd like to see highlighted in coming issues. I will continue to use Jetté as an authority for most spellings and dates.

Under *For Your Comments*, we've put items that are open for your discussion, opinion, and research. Also, sprinkled throughout the newsletter are quotes. If you find any of your own, send them to me either by snail mail or via the internet so we can share with the other members. I found the memoirs of the Regiment by 'Bastonnais' Gookins submitted by member Bill Holman quite interesting and hope you do too. Bill has submitted other research we'll print in later issues.

Thanks to all who submitted informaton and helped make this a great issue. Let's keep hearing from you.

Bev Sherman

"The vessels had hardly anchored when the young men went aboard in search of wives. They were wedded thirty at a time."

Mother Marie de l'Incarnation

Submitted by George A. Sopp

literate, could sign her name, and was part of the 70% of the Filles du roi who settled in the Quebec city area. (About 12% settled in Trois-Rivières and the remaining 18% settled in Montreal.) Member lineages for Marie Catherine de Baillon and Jacques Miville can be found on page 5.

She immigrated to New France as a Fille du roi around October 1669 and was probably part of the 150 Filles du roi escorted by Madame Bourdon. We don't know how she and Jacques Miville dit Deschênes met or courted. Notary Pierre Duquet de Lachesnay wrote the marriage contract on 19-Oct-1669 in Quebec revealing that Marie Catherine had a dowry of 1000 livres. This was exceptional considering that most Filles du roi had a dowry of only 50 livres, which was the King's gift. (turn to page 4)

H. de Bernieres

Louise de Marle, her father and mother of the parish of Montfort la Morille, Bishopric of Chartres on the other part; and not being able to discover any impediment, I the undersigned priest, minister of this parish church, have married them and to them I have given the wedding blessing according to the form prescribed by the Holy Church in the presence of the witnesses, Louis Roner de Villaray and Mathieu Amyot dit Villeneuve, Esq. H. de Bernières, Priest."

Marie Catherine de Baillon (cont'd from page 3)

Marie Catherine and Jacques had six children:
 1) Marie Catherine, born 1670 Quebec, married (1) 1691 Ignace Durand, (2) 1701 Jean Soulard, (3) 1713 Jean Joseph Ferré, sieur Duburon;
 2) Charles, born 1671 Quebec, married 1697 Louise Grondin;
 3) Jean, born 1672 Quebec, married 1691 Marie Madeleine Dubé;
 4) Marie, born 1675 St-Jean Port-Joli;
 5) Charles, born 1677 Rivière-Ouelle, married 1702 Marthe Vallée;
 6) Claude Marie, dite Marie-Claude, born 1681 Rivière-Ouelle, married 1699 François Niquet.

Jacques Miville was baptized 2-May-1639 at St-Hilaire d'Hiers-Brouage, France and arrived in New France with his family just before 1649.

He was one of the seven Swiss from the canton of Fribourg who formed a concession known as Canton des Suisses Fribourgeois. It also included his father, Pierre Miville dit LeSuisse, and his brother, François Miville dit LeSuisse. On 16-Jul-1665 Marquis de Tracy gave them an area of land with twenty-one arpents frontage on the St. Lawrence

and forty arpents depth in the locality on Ile d'Orléans known as "La Grande Anse" (La Pocatière). The attempted settlement was not a success.

Just before his marriage, Jacques executed a notarial contract to cut wood. Another notarial contract was executed for the granting of land by the Seigneur ("two hundred and forty arpents of land implanted of high wood..." was "to keep standing all trees of oak wood..."). In later years the family lived on these lands.

At the signing of the notarial contract of marriage Jacques used "Deschênes" for the first time. "Chenaie" means oak plantation, grove of oaks. Deschênes could well have referred to all the oaks on his land.

Jetté states that both Marie Catherine and Jacques died on 17-Jan-1688 at Rivière-Ouelle and that she was buried on 20-Jan-1688 at Notre-Dame-de-Liesse-de-la-Rivière-Ouelle while Jacques was buried the 29th. The parish book gives different dates. Translation of the original Latin entry of Jacques Miville's burial: "27 Jan 1688 was buried the body of Jacques Minville who died the 25th."

*Actus post die trigesima est Maria catharina bayon uxor que interfecta
 trigesimaque uxor rebus decessit hinc primo in cimiterio*

This is the parish book entry of Marie Catherine's burial. The translation of the original Latin entry is:
 "Third day of February 1688 was buried Marie Catherine Bayon, buried with proper ceremonies in the cemetery."

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13. Cyprien Tanguay, *Dictionnaire généalogique des familles canadiennes, 1871-1870*, Volume 1, pp. 435, 436.

Member Lineages

* Marie Catherine de Baillon, b. c.1645 d. 30-Jan-1688 m. 12-Nov-1669
 Jacques Miville dit Deschênes, b. c. 1639, d. 25-Jan-1688.

Submitted by Beverly J. Sherman

- . * Charles Miville, b. 5-Sep-1671, m. 13-Feb-1586, Louise Charlotte Grondin.
- .. * Marie Thérèse Miville, b. 10-Feb-1703, m. 29-Jul-1727, Mathurin Rondel.
- ... * Jacques DuBois dit L'Hirondelle, m. 12-Jan-1756, Marie Catherine Babeu.
- * Jean Baptiste DuBois, m. 7-Mar-1791, Marie Josette Guignard.
- * Joseph DuBois, m. 9-Nov-1841 Sophie Prévost.
- * Joseph DuBois, b. 16-Jan-1840, d. 11-Sep-1914, m. 9-Feb-1869, Celina Richard, b. 5-Feb-1847, d. 26-Mar-1919.
- * Joseph DuBois, b. 8-Dec-1870, d. 4-Jun-1951, m. 7-Jun-1892, Marie Rose Moreau, b. 2-Jan-1874, d. 22-Jun-1947.
- * Josephat Arthur DuBois, b. 22-Dec-1904, d. 4-Apr-1981, m. 2-Jan-1934, Irene Evelyn Kleiner, b. 19-Jan-1912.
- * Beverly Joan DuBois, b. 22-Mar-1937, m. 23-Jun-1956, Bruce Leslie Sherman, b. 22-Jun-1937.

Submitted by George A. Sopp

- . * Jean Miville dit Deschênes, b. 4-Sep-1672, d. 30-Dec-1711, m. 3-May-1691, Marie Madeleine Dubé, b. 17-Sep-1673, d. Dec 1747.
- .. * Pierre René Miville dit Deschênes, b. 22-Feb-1699, d.20-Jan-1787, m. 1726, Marie Anne Roy, b. 29-Sep-1706.
- ... * Jean Bernard Miville dit Deschênes, b. 1730, d. 16-Jun-1815, m. 20-Jul-1757, Marie Louise Miville, b. 1733, d. 16-Jul-1814.
- * Jean Bernard Miville dit Deschênes, b. 26-Jul-1760, m. 22-Jan-1788, Suzanne Vertefeuille, b. 19-Aug-1763, d. 22-Aug-1820.
- * Paul Miville dit Deschênes, b. 4-Mar-1792, d. 10-Jan-1832, m. 24-Aug-1812, Thérèse Bertrand, b. Jun 23 1792.
- * Benjamin Miville dit Deschênes, b. 4-Feb-1829, d. aft 1881, m. Rose Delima Wallingford, b. 30-May-1839, d. 11-Jan-1912.
- * Paul Noble Dechene, b. 10-Sep-1877, d. 29-Jul-1914, m. 16-Feb-1903, Mabel Margarete Messerly, b. 4-Jul-1886, d.11-Jan-1949.
- * Edris Dollie DeChaine, b. 15-May-1905, d. 9-Dec-1993, m. 22-Oct-1926, George Charles Sopp, b. 10-Dec-1904, d. 26-Aug-1987.
- * George Albert Sopp, b.25-Jul-1927.
- . * Charles Miville dit Deschênes, b. 14-Aug-1677, d. 11-Feb- 1758, m. 28-Aug-1702, Marthe Valle, b. 24-Apr-1683.
- .. * Charles Miville, b. 17-Jun-1707, m. 20-Jul-1727, Marie Madeleine Ouellet, b. 1708.
- ... * Marie Louise Miville, b. 1733, d. 16-Jul-1814, m. 20-Jul-1757, Jean Bernard Miville dit Deschênes, b. 1730, d. 16-Jun-1815,,
- * (See children above)

Submitted by Raymond J. Deschenes

- . * Charles Miville dit Deschênes, b. 14-Aug-1677, d. 11-Feb- 1758, m. 28-Aug-1702, Marthe Vallée, b. 24-Apr-1683.
- .. * François Miville dit Deschênes, b. c. 18-Sep-1721, d. 7-Feb-1764, m. 21-Feb-1746, Marie Catherine Saucier, b. c. 28-Dec-1726, d. 1-Sep-1765.
- ... * Charles Miville, bap. 8-Nov-1749, m. 7-Jan-1771, Charlotte Dubé.
- * Charles Miville, m. 13-Oct-1794, Marie Pelletier.
- * Jean Miville, b. 27-Aug-1798, m. 9-Aug-1819, Jeannot Marie-Archange Yard.
- * Guillaume Deschênes, m. 28-Oct-1856, Mathilda Levesque.
- * François Deschênes, b. 20-Aug-1857, d.13-Jun-1945, m. 14-Sep-1880, Aurelie Parant, d. 23-Jan-1941.
- * Alexandre Eugene Deschenes, b. 26-Apr-1890, d. 26-Feb-1971, m. 15-Nov-1915, Clara Leona Morin, b. 24-Feb-1891, d. 24-Jul-1973.
- * Raymond Joseph Deschenes, b. 6-May-1922, m. 30-Oct-1943, Dorice Marie Anderson, b. 9-Apr-1921.

Book Review, Part II

submitted by Dave Toupin

This completes the synopsis and review of The Good Regiment: The Carignan-Salières Regiment in Canada 1665-1668 by Jack Verney (McGill-Queens University Press, 1991) begun in the premiere issue.

On July 23, 1665, Captain Jacques de Chambly led four companies to Trois-Rivières, including those of Captains de la Tour and de Froment. Thence, they travelled on to the Richelieu valley with local men and Indians in order to build the first stockade, Fort Saint-Louis. Further departures included Captain Pierre de Saurel on August 25th, and Colonel de Salières on September 2nd. Salières reached Fort Saint-Louis on September 28th with seven companies, then proceeded south to build Fort Sainte-Thérèse in a valiant effort made practically without tools.

According to Verney's narrative, the troops in the Richelieu valley at the time included the La Colonelle, DuPrat, Rougemont, LaMotte and Grandfontaine companies, along with the following which wintered in Montreal with two others: LaFrediére, Contrecoeur and Salières. Some troops remained in the Trois-Rivières and Montreal settlements, while others built and manned the new forts in the Richelieu valley.

Verney recounts that in November 1665, representatives of four of the five Iroquois nations met with Tracy in Quebec in an attempt to negotiate a settlement. The failure of the Mohawk to attend led Tracy to order Courcelle to launch his attack. Unfortunately, the new governor did so in January 1666 despite deep snows and bitterly cold weather, without equipping his French soldiers with snowshoes or sufficient clothing and supplies. The result was an unmitigated disaster, born out of inexperience and Courcelle's personality flaws, in Verney's stark description, in which some 400 died out of the 500-600 men who participated, and of which two-thirds were French soldiers. Almost all of the casualties were caused by hypothermia or starvation.

The author tells us that only one brief engagement took place with a handful of Mohawk warriors during this expedition. Otherwise, the Iroquois were not encountered by the troops. The incident arose near Schenectady, with the French mistakenly deep in British territory. Only a chance barter for supplies with some Dutch colonists and the fortuitous arrival of the missing Algonquin guides rescued the starved survivors from their ill-fated journey. They returned to Fort Saint-Louis, including Captain de LaVarenne, who chronicled the affair for posterity. Nevertheless, Verney's book shows that contemporary accounts described the event only in glowing terms of victory.

The summer of 1666 saw the renewal of Mohawk attacks, including assaults on some soldiers billeted to farms in the colony. Tracy dispatched Captain de Saurel, who later returned to Quebec with a captive Mohawk diplomat and companions, joining other Iroquois hostages in the capital. Meanwhile, news of France's declaration of war on England and corresponding instructions from the King reached Quebec, committing Tracy to a military solution, according to Verney, and adding to the intrigue.

Tracy received a conciliatory letter from the Governor of New York (did the governor know yet of war in Europe?), and kept the Iroquois Confederacy delegates in Quebec occupied in peace talks, all the while preparing for war. Verney theorizes that a march against the Mohawk may have been planned as a mere prelude to an attack on the English colony to the south, by royal directive.

In mid-September, Tracy himself took command of a force of 600 French troops (drawn from the 24 companies), joined by some 600 Canadian volunteers and 100 Indians. The author portrays an impatient Courcelle as the first to set off from the staging area at Fort Sainte-Anne on the Richelieu River at the end of September. He was followed by the main group, led by Tracy, with a rearguard under the command of Captains de Chambly and Berthier. The author draws from several historical sources in order to document the remarkable march over some 1100 km, at an average speed of 20 km per day through very rough terrain and in terrible weather.

The result of an early skirmish between a Mohawk scouting party and some of the Algonquins accompanying the troops appears to be that a forewarned Mohawk nation abandoned its villages and wisely fled into the forest. By mid-October, and without battle, the Intendant's representative, Captain Dubois of La Colonelle company, took possession of the Mohawk villages, their plentiful contents and crops (though not their lands!). A mere eight fatalities occurred in the French campaign, all drownings on Lake Champlain on the return trip.

Verney points out that the failure to neutralize the Mohawk fighting force negated the King's vision of a further attack on New York. Fear of an assault on the French supply line by the Iroquois seems to be the logical reason. But the original objective was to secure the colony from Iroquois raids, and this indeed did result from the destruction by fire of the four Mohawk settlements. (turn to page 7)



Book Review, Part 2 *(cont'd from page 6)*

The French claimed a "rout of the enemies", as Verney describes contemporaneous writings. However, time demonstrated that there was no significant reduction in the Mohawk population ensuing from the loss of their villages. Nevertheless, the author states that among Canadians a new air of optimism followed the conclusion of this campaign, engendering an outlook of peace and prosperity in the colony.

The French troops initially feared retaliation from an unscathed Mohawk army, according to Mr. Verney. However, by July 1667 all of the Iroquois nations, including the Mohawk, had concluded treaties which achieved peace and stability for the colony, and in particular for the fur trade. The King instructed his governor to establish militia units as a first line of defense, with officers of the Carignan-Salières Regiment responsible for training. For this purpose, writes Mr. Verney, a plan was instituted to encourage settlement of both officers and soldiers in Canada.

In 1667, the first marriages were reported in Canada between members of the regiment and daughters (mostly teenagers) of families in the colony. These were mostly "arranged" marriages. Author Verney notes the many positive repercussions of the marriages: They deterred parents of the brides from returning to France, retaining their expertise in Canada; the married officers settled in the colony, expanding the seignorial social structure; and married soldiers broadened the pool of tradesmen and quasi-professionals in Canada.

Verney's book documents that a total of 446 men of the regiment retired from the army and settled in New France by 1668, including 30 officers, 12 non-commissioned officers and 404 infantrymen, while another 100 remained in the colony in the army. He estimates that between 320 and 350 men were repatriated to France by the end of 1668. However, the author reports that relatively few soldiers married immediately after leaving the army, possibly due to the lure of the fur trade and the resultant lengthy absences in the pursuit of the lifestyle of the "coureurs de bois". In fact, in 1670 the Intendant went so far as to order that any men still unmarried fifteen days after the arrival of the next ships bringing women from France would be barred from all hunting and trading activities (an unenforceable threat, mind you).

Many of the soldiers who did marry wed the "Filles du roi" sent by King Louis XIV with a dowry from the royal purse (see this issue, page 11, for a synopsis and review of the book, "Les Filles du roi", by Yves Landry). However, Mr. Verney claims that the dramatic increase in the French population of New France after 1668 was more the result of unions between civilian male workers and women, both recently arrived from France. He states that the

Carignan-Salières Regiment was not involved in this feat; many former members were away, engaged in the fur trade, thus weakening the defenses of the colony.

As a result, Colbert, as the new Minister of Marine, sent six companies of Troupes de la Marine from France during the late summer of 1669 to join the remaining four companies of the Carignan-Salières Regiment. These troops formed a reconstituted unit under the authority of his Ministry of Marine. Mr. Verney has determined that the intent again was to both defend the colony and to provide potential settlers. Thus ended the formal existence of the Regiment in New France.

Although Verney's critical examination of the Regiment's brief stay seeks to debunk the glorious myths surrounding its exploits in and effect on the colony, he nevertheless documents the important achievements justly credited to the infantry unit. The author points out the remarkable maintenance of a supply line for the Regiment across the Atlantic over a distance of 5000 km from 1665 to 1668, despite the substantial drain on the royal treasury.

The Carignan-Salières Regiment's presence alone led to an overall feeling of optimism in the colony, lifting a state of near siege. The years of peace permitted Montreal to become a business center, hastened by the participation of former officers and soldiers in the fur trade. They provided an opportunity for immigration and marriage between immigrants that doubled the population from 1665 to 1668 to well over 6000.

The population continued to grow, until it reached 10,000 by the time of the next series of Iroquois attacks in 1683, (and up to 60,000 by the Conquest). However, the defenses of the colony were greatly improved by the time of next onslaught of the Mohawk, largely due to the improved militia. Peace allowed Canada to consolidate its presence along the St-Lawrence River, while former forts along the Richelieu River matured into villages and towns.

Verney concludes his book by including a reprint of the only known roll of the members of the Carignan-Salières Regiment, a valuable resource for the genealogist (although not exclusive to this publication). All in all, his work is a fascinating and sobering account of the exploits and impact of "the good Regiment", while providing insights into the personalities of the principal characters. It is enjoyable reading and a worthwhile purchase for your library. *Dave Toupin*



For Your Comments

On a "Roll"... In the premiere issue, it was noted that *The Good Regiment* by Jack Verney (1991) is an excellent source of information on the Carignan-Salières Regiment, including a listing of the known roll of the Regiment. René Jetté's *Dictionnaire généalogique des familles du Québec* also lists the name of the Regiment and Company of male ancestors who were members of the military. But, occasionally these sources conflict.

For example, Jetté notes that René Maillot dit Laviolette was a soldier in the Porte Company (Des Portes) of the Regiment (Dictionnaire, p. 754). Verney does not have an individual by that name in the Regiment, let alone in that Company (The Good Regiment, pp. 151-156). He lists a "Laviolette" in the Des Portes Company, but he is identified as André Betourné dit Laviolette.

Similarly, Jetté lists François Deguire dit Larose as a member of the Sorel Company (Dictionnaire, p. 317). However, the roll as presented by Verney lists a soldier named, "François La Rosée dit LaRose" in the St-Ours company (p. 180), along with the other "La Roses" (St-Ours, LaFrediére), and LaRoze/LaRozées (LaColonelle; Berthier). A clue to the correct answer may be found in the fact that Deguire married and settled in St-Ours in the seigneurie of the commander of the St.-Ours Company, Capt. Pierre de St-Ours d'Eschaillons. Soldiers often settled on concessions in their commander's seigneurie.

There are other sources for the roll of the Regiment. Some critics have commented that Verney has only repeated the roll as previously published by Benjamin Sulte and authors Roy and Malchelosse, with little variation or new material. *Submitted by Dave Toupin.*

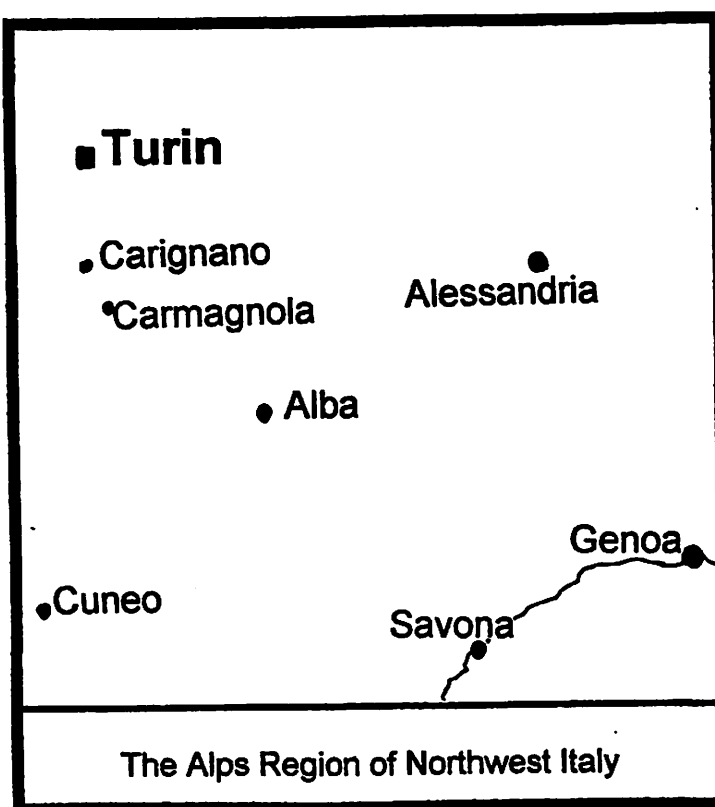
The Carignano Regiment... An interesting message turned up on the Internet. Gianfranco Accattino, from the city of Turin, Italy, wrote that an historic building in Turin is called the Palazzo Carignano (Palace of Carignan). It housed the first Italian Parliament in 1861 and had been built in 1679 by the order of Prince Thomas. The architect, Guarini, had intended to have engraved upon the windows stylized human figures with feathers in their hair, to recall the Indians of Canada who had been the intended victims of the Carignan Regiment in the 17th century.

Accattino notes that Carignano is not only the name of a nearby town but is also the name of the branch of the royal family of Savoy. The Regiment, as noted by Verney, had been raised in 1642 by the Prince of Carignano, Thomas François of Savoy. The map to the right shows Turin and surrounding area. *Submitted by Claude Gaulin.*

The Regiment and St-Godard... In 1664, the Carignan Regiment fought in the decisive battle in St-Godard against the Turks. Roland Marcoux noted recently on Internet that without the French effort, the battle in Germany against the Grand Vizir Ahmeh Kouprouli would have been lost. Later that year Colbert decided to send this Regiment to New France to fight the Iroquois, joining up in Quebec with the Marquis de Tracy's troops who had recently arrived from the Caribbean. *Submitted by Claude Gaulin.*

"Dit" Names and the Regiment... Another genealogy notice on the Internet pointed out that Carignan soldiers who settled in Canada were responsible for a very large number of the "dit" names, or aliases, seen among our French-Canadian ancestors. Marc Beauregard noted that great concentrations of ancestors with "dit" names are found in the seigneries settled by soldiers from the Regiment, such as Verchères, Sorel, and Contrecoeur.

A "dit" name, such as Nicolas Audet dit Lapointe or Michel Roy dit Châtellerault, can arise for different reasons. In his Internet note, Beauregard suggests the following possible sources of aliases: "a second surname used in the army (nom de guerre); the place of origin of the person; the name of the land owned or inhabited by the ancestor; the full name or first (given) name of the person; or alternate spellings of the surname." *Submitted by Claude Gaulin.*





The Daughters of the King arriving in Quebec City in 1665 = (Les Filles du Roi)
(Louis XIV)

Gookins Remembers (cont'd from page 1)

injury to the English, and in policy and reason were like to be a bulwark between the English and French, in case a time should come of hostility between these nations. For these and other reasons M. Marie returned without succor.

Since that time, An. 1663, or 1664, the French, having received a considerable supply from France, with a new governor, and seven or eight hundred soldiers, this new governor, by his lieutenant and other commanders, with about six or seven hundred soldiers, did march against the Maquas in the dead of winter, when the rivers and lakes were covered with a firm ice, upon which they travelled the most direct way.

"...many of the Indians escaped with their lives, but lost all they had, for the French took the spoil, and burnt their three forts or towns..."

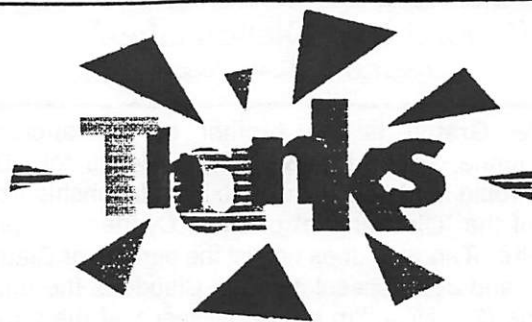
In truth they passed through very much difficulty by reason of the cold season, digging into the snow upon the edges of the rivers and lakes, to make their lodgings in the night, and carrying their victuals, and arms, and snow shoes at their back, (I have spoken with some Frenchmen, who were soldiers in this exploit, who related the story) and by this difficult and hazardous attempt, at such a season as was never expected by their enemies, they fell upon the Maquas at unawares; and thereby made an ample conquest of them, and freed themselves from their former rapine and insolencies; and ever since have held them under a kind of subjection.

"...those that escaped,... made treaties of peace with the French ... paying some tribute..."

Yet this victory was not so absolute, but many of the Indians escaped with their lives, but lost all they had, for the French took the spoil, and burnt their three forts or towns, but afterwards those that escaped, which were far the greater number of men, made treaties of peace with the French, and their country was restored to them, where they yet live, but paying some tribute to the French."

From Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society for the Year 1792, Vol I., Gookins Historical Collections Chap. IV, page 160.

"They say that the troops will sail back next year, but it looks as if the majority of them will stay here as inhabitants, having found in these parts land such as perhaps they do not possess in their own country." Mother Marie de l'Incarnation, October 18, 1667.



...to the Society of Acadian Descendants (S*A*D), P. O. Box 408, White Horse Beach MA 02381-0408 for the kind mention of our society in their newsletter. S*A*D was founded by Peter Berlo with a mission of bringing Acadian/Cajun descendants together for mutual interests and genealogical research. Congratulations also go to S*A*D for having a homepage on the World Wide Web. The page has a URL of <http://www.the-spa.com/sad> and can be accessed with any web browser. It has gopher links to several libraries in the Atlantic provinces including the University of Moncton and also at the Université de Montreal.

...to Claude Gaulin and Rod Wilsam for their invaluable assistance to the Société in helping with translations and research.

Book Review and Synopsis (Cont'd from page 12)

comparable to the percentage in the general population of France, and slightly less than that in the population of Canada at the time.

Landry describes how the general lack of money and personal goods among the Filles du roi demonstrates the importance played by the royal aid in their settlement. Royal aid consisted of the cost of the voyage, assistance upon arrival in Canada, and a royal dowry on marriage.

The author notes that only 250 of the 606 known marriage contracts (or 41%) of the King's Daughters mention a royal dowry. Almost all of them were in the sum of 50 livres; only 5 were 100 livres, and 2 were 200 livres. About three quarters of King's Daughters of known upper socio-economic origins received only a 50 livres dowry.

The dowry was an important part of the royal aid given to some of the Filles du roi, according to Landry. Almost all were in the amount of 50 livres. Of the seven higher dowries (100 livres or more), six were given to "demoiselles" (higher social origins). Author Landry assumes that dowries were paid in goods, given the rarity of money in the colony.

Most dowries were granted between 1669 and 1671 (244 of 250), years when the recruits of Mme Bourdon and Mme Estienne arrived; these were mostly from the Hôpital général in Paris. (To be continued in the next issue)

Beyond the "Dictionnaires"

submitted by Dave Toupin

Claude Graton 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 Cyprien Tanguay or René Jetté. Tanguay does not list the parents of Claude Graton (1), and Jetté speculates that Claude is the uncle of Mathurine (2). Now, I'm a firm believer that the tomes of Messrs. 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 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-Gratton (3). 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 recites specifically 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 five children! Apparently he never returned to them thereafter, 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. He was born in July 1672. 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.

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 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.

REFERENCES

1. Dictionnaire généalogique des familles canadiennes, Cyprien Tanguay, 1871-1890, vol. I, p. 280.
2. Dictionnaire généalogique des familles du Québec, René Jetté, 1983, p. 523.
3. Mémoires de la société généalogique canadienne-française, vol. 44, no. 3, pp 173-181, L'Ancêtre Claude Graton, sieur de Villefort, et sa famille, Bertrand Desjardins and Nicole Marcil-Gratton.



Book Review and Synopsis: A Treasure Trove of Facts about "Les Filles du roi"

submitted by Dave Toupin

Yves Landry, in his book, *Les Filles du roi au xvii^e siècle* (*The King's Daughters in the 17th century*), published by Leméac in 1992 and subtitled, *Orphans in France, Pioneers in Canada*, provides a detailed view of his subject from the eye of the demographer. This work is a marvelous introduction to the history of the Filles du roi (King's Daughters), women who were sponsored by the King of France, Louis XIV, in the mid-17th century, to travel to New France for the purpose of marrying some of the huge majority of male colonists and to settle in Canada.

Landry's book is written in French, and provides a critical analysis of previous research on the King's Daughters, while presenting his own findings in a well-balanced and fascinating, albeit sometimes technical description of who they were, where they were from, who they married, and of the families they raised. He presents reams of data in the form of figures, tables, and graphs, and concludes with a very brief bibliography of each Fille du roi. This book is a real treasure trove of general information for the genealogist and history buff, though it will not provide many specifics regarding your ancestor.

There are many definitions of who was a King's Daughter; depending on the author (historian, genealogist or demographer), the particular definition could produce a different total number of Filles du roi who settled in Canada, including or excluding your ancestor in the process. Two sources of information might be used in this process: the writings of contemporaries in the 17th century; and parish registry data.

The author notes that from 1634 to 1662, a private administration ran the colony of New France. But in 1663, the King took over the operation of Canada. Although the Queen of France had sponsored some young women to settle in Canada in 1654, no other concerted effort by the royal government had been made in this regard until 1663.

Landry describes how the term "Fille du roi" is first seen in the writings of Marguerite Bourgeoys in around 1697-1698. It was not repeated until historian Étienne-Michel Faillon used it in 1853. The term derives from "enfants du roi" (children of the King), which was used in 17th century Canada to refer to children without parents (orphans) who were raised at the King's expense.

Historian-authors in Quebec such as Sulte, Groulx and others in the early 20th century used the term to distinguish girls who were raised, recruited and transported to New France at the expense of the State (as opposed to those

who arrived at their own cost). In 1935, Caron had the total number at 732; in 1950, Malchelosse put it at 857.

In 1952, Gustave Lanctôt, the historian of the Filles du roi, established that the King's Daughters were only women who arrived in Canada between 1663 and 1673. He counted a total number of 961 Filles du roi. Landry states that Lanctôt didn't limit their number to those who were originally from Paris and Normandy, as had previous authors.

Lanctôt's definition included a dowry gift from the King at marriage for the woman in the sum of 50 livres for girls of ordinary social origin, and 100 livres for "demoiselles" (those of higher social class).

In 1972, genealogist Silvio Dumas defined the Fille du roi in terms of who was "not" included in the group according to author Landry. He excluded widows with children, those of Canadian origin, those who arrived outside the period 1663-1673, those who arrived with parents or whose trip or settlement was financed by a parent, and those recruited by the *Compagnie des Indes occidentales*. He calculated a total of 774 King's Daughters including some women who voyaged to Canada without public aid.

Dumas' list of Filles du roi was utilized and embellished by Elmer Courtois and Joy Reisinger in their widely known book in English, "The King's Daughters", published in English in 1988.

The author relates that in 1983, Marcel Trudel gave a more restricted definition of a King's Daughter: she was an orphan, of high social level, recruited by the State (in need), with a royal grant at marriage. However, the detailed work by Yves Landry (1991), analyzing the data of the P.R.D.H. study and historical writings, has provided the most reliable definition to date.

In his book, "Les Filles du roi au xvii^e siècle", published in 1992, Yves Landry defined a Fille du roi as a woman, single or widowed (including widows with children), who arrived in Canada between 1663 and 1673 inclusive, and who is presumed to have benefitted from royal aid in her transport to and/or settlement in New France. They were identified and unified as a group. Landry does not require documentary proof of the State financial assistance for the woman to qualify a woman as a King's Daughter. The presumption of being a Fille du roi depends on the year of arrival, the freedom to contract marriage, and the absence of private aid. (*turn to page 12*)



Book Review and Synopsis (cont'd from page 11)

Using parish registries and notarial records, Landry has listed 770 women as Fille du roi (with biographies) in his book. Of these, 751 also were included in Dumas' listing. Landry found 23 of the King's Daughters in Dumas' book in error, either because of duplications, falling outside the 1663-1673 period (as for example Marie Mazouer, who immigrated in 1662 and married Louis Gameau), arriving with a husband or employer, or because she was Canadian.

Landry's primary source of information was the P.R.D.H. ("Programme de recherche en démographie" of the Univ. of Montreal), which covers 1621-1765, with over 300,000 civil records from 122 parishes concerning 200,000 individuals in 45,000 families (24,608 individuals in the 17th century). 737 of the Fille du roi listed by Landry settled in Canada; 33 others arrived there, but either returned to France, died, or remained without marrying.

Some of these women were recruited and transported at the King's expense; others came to the ports of La Rochelle or Dieppe on their own, and were integrated into the group; and again others were neither recruited nor transported by the King, but arrived between 1663-1673 and their settlement was facilitated by colonial administrators (less than 100, during 1664, 1666 and 1672).

Landry began his count from civil records beginning after the first ship arrived (June 30th) in 1663, until the end of 1674. Women who arrived with a spouse or with a parent who remained in Canada were not included in the group. Thus, the three Raclos sisters are Filles du roi, because their father, who accompanied them on their voyage, returned to France during the same year of his arrival in Canada.

Landry admits that two categories of women have not been counted: those who remained single and were not mentioned in civil records (as witnesses, for example) until after 1674; and those who died on the voyage to Canada (on average, 10% of those who travelled to New France died during the crossing at the time). Thus, he estimates the true number of King's Daughters at around 850 when these women are added to the total.

The number of arrivals according to Landry's research are as follows: 1663: 36; 1664: 15; 1665: 90; 1666: 25; 1667: 90; 1668: 81; 1669: 132; 1670: 120; 1671: 115; 1672: 15; and 1673: 51. Almost one half of the Filles du roi arrived during 1669 to 1671. This follows the demobilization and settlement of 400 of the Carignan-Salières Regiment's soldiers and officers in Canada in 1668.

The King's Daughters of 17th century Canada were of

diverse cultural backgrounds, contrary to the assertions of some authors. However, certain characteristics were dominant in the group, according to Yves Landry's research. Nearly 80% were from either Paris, Normandy or the West of France. Almost 50% came from around Paris (Ile de France); most of those arrived in New France in 1665, 1669, 1670 or 1671. Only 6% were from countries other than France, and only 2% were Protestant (despite the 123 departures of Filles du roi [out of 770] from the port of La Rochelle).

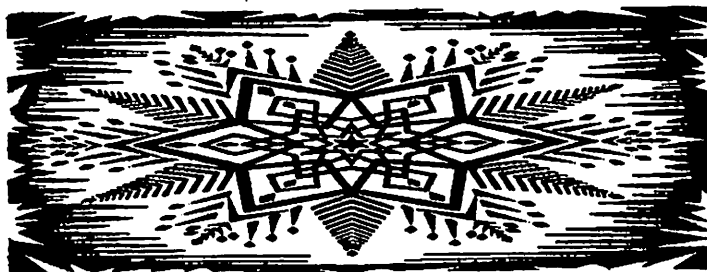
Two-thirds of the King's Daughters were of urban versus rural origins, though only 15% of the population of France at the time lived in the cities. One half of the urban King's Daughters were from Paris. Thus Landry concludes that immigration of the Filles du roi could be said to be connected to the mobility of urban dwellers where word spread quickly of the emigration to Canada. These numbers can be compared to the two-thirds of male settlers of known origin in Canada at that time who arrived before 1680 and were from rural areas.

The author notes that two women in particular, Mme. Bourdon and Mme. Estienne, acted as recruiters of women as filles du roi, concentrating on the Hôpital général de Paris during the 1669-1671 migrations. The very great majority of the King's Daughters were from extreme poverty. It's likely they left France because of financial difficulties, whether they were orphans from the Hôpital général de Paris or their parents sent them off.

Landry's findings assume that 58% of King's Daughters would have spoken Central French (from the Ile de France); only 26% spoke semi-patois, and 16% only patois. Compare this to the distribution among the general population of France: one-fifth; one-fifth; and three-fifths, respectively.

Given the high marriage and birth rate, and the traditional role of the mother in raising and educating the children, Landry concludes that the King's Daughters could have contributed to the acceleration of the assimilation, making Central French the common speech of Canada.

Four socio-economic groups of origin (based on the father's profession) were represented among the Filles du roi: nobility & bourgeoisie; tradesmen; farmers; and the "humble" occupations. Landry estimates that only 12% of the King's Daughters fell into the first group, again contrary to earlier writings. This figure is (turn to page 9)



The Roll of the Carignan-Salières Regiment Officers and Soldiers Part 1

These men are known to have settled in Canada according to Jack Verney, *The Good Regiment*, 1991, with additional information from René Jetté, *Dictionnaire Généalogique des familles du Québec*, 1983.

Companies:

Berthier-1	LaMotte-13
Chambly-2	La Noraye-14
Contrecoeur-3	La Tour-15
Des Portes-4	La Varenne-16
Dugué-5	Loubias-17
Froment-6	Maximy-18
Grandfontaine-7	Monteil-19
La Brisandière-8	Petit-20
La Colonelle-9	Petit-20
La Durantaye-10	Saint-Ours-22
La Fouille-11	Salières-23
La Fredière-12	Saurel-24
HQ: Headquarters staff	

Notes:

The Berthier Co. was detached from the Allier Regiment.

The Des Portes Co. was formerly the Du Prat Co.

The Dugué Co. is sometimes known as the Boisbriand Co.

The La Brisandière Co. was detached from The Orléans Regiment and was also listed as La Brisardière.

The La Durantaye Co. was detached from the Chambellé Regiment.

The Monteil Co. was detached from the Poitou Regiment.

Abbreviations:

Cad.: cadet	Lt.: lieutenant
Capt.: captain	Maj.: major
Corp.: corporal	Sgt.: sergeant
Ens.: ensign	

The Roll:

-A-

Abbadie de Saint-Castin, Ens. Jean-Vincent (d') (2)

Adhémar de Saint-Martin, Antoine (24)

Allard, Julien (La Barre), (24)

Amans, Pierre (4)

Archin, André (Saint-André), (4)

Arcourt, Jean (La Jeunesse), (17)

Amaud, Antoine (La Rose), (22)

Amaud, Sébastien (La Douceur), (6)

Audet, Nicolas (La Pointe), (19)

Audouin, François (La Verdure), (17)

Augrand, Pierre (La Pierre), (4)

-B-

Babel, André (La Marche), (7)

Babie de Ranville, Sgt. Jacques (22)

Bacquet, François (La Montagne), (19)

Badaillac, Louis (La Plante), (6)

Balan, Pierre (La Combe), (8)

Bannois, Jacques (16)

Barbarin, Pierre (Grand-Maison), (3)

Baritault, Jean-Louis (La Marche), (2)

Barreau (19)

Barsa, André (Le Limousin), (12)

Baulsnier, Mathurin (La Perle), (22)

Beaudoin, Antoine (Saint-Antoine), (12)

Beaulieu (11)

Beaume, Jean (La Franchise), (16)

Beautrefils, Guillaume (La Fleur), (3)

Bécart de Grandville, Ens. Pierre (7)

Belair, François (12)

Belan, Laurent (La Rivière), (19)

Belleau, Blaise (La Rose), (15)

Belle-Isle (1)

Belle-Isle (18)

Bellet, Jean (La Gajaille), (22)

Benard, René (Bourjoli), (HQ)

Benoist, Étienne (La Jeunesse), (3)

Berard, Jean (La Riverdia), (11)

Bernier, Mathurin (La Marcelle), (12)

Berté, Jacques (Champagne), (3)

Berthé de Chailly et de La Joubardière, Cad. Gabriel (de), (HQ)

Berthier, Capt. Alexandre (1)

Bertin, Bernard (Languedoc), (3)

Besiers, Antoine (19)

Besnard, Mathurin (La Jeunesse), (10)

Besset, Jean (Brisetout), (15)

Betanchon, Mathieu (La Lande), (22)

Bethelin, Antoine (Saint-Jean Chastelleraud), (5)

Bethune, Antoine (La Taille), (24)

Betourné, André (La Violette), (4)

Bidet, Jacques (de Russel), (18)

Bin, René (Le Normand), (20)

Biville, François (Le Picart), (7)

Boesme, Jean (Bohémier), (14)

Boin, Julien (Du Fresne), (24)

Boissard, Alexandre (Le Prince de Conty), (18)

Boissonneau, Nicolas-Vincent (Xaintonge), (18)

Bonneau (19)

Bonnin, Nicolas (Saint-Martin), (22)

Bony, Laurent (La Vergne), (22)

Bordeleau, Antoine (Dampierre), (18)

Boucher de Roque, Ens. Bernard (2)

Boucheret, Jean (Le Tau), (23)

Bougrand, Jean (Champagne), (24)

Boulanger, Pierre (Le Boulanger), (17)

Boulay (du), (17)

Boulduc, Louis (Bosleduc), (7)

Bousbard, François (La Montagne), (11)

Boutaux, Gabriel (La Ramé), (3)

Bouteau, Pierre (La Ramée), (23)

Boutebouilly, (11)

Boutefeu (6)

(turn to page 14)

Regiment Carignan, Part I *(Cont'd from page 13)*

Boutin, Jean (or Jean Poulin ?), (23)
 Boutron, François (Le Major), (12)
 Bouvet, Jean (Sieur de La Chambre), (22)
 Boyer, Étienne (La Fontaine Milon), (11)
 Bricault, Jean (La Marche), (5)
 Brin, Jacques (La Pensée), (1)
 Brouillet, Michel (La Violette), (20)
 Brunion, Pierre (La Fontaine), (11)
 Bugeoni, Jean (L'Angevin), (7)
 Bureau, Louis (Sans Soucy), (1)
 Bussière, Jacques (La Verduze), (18)

-C-

Cambin, Sgt. Laurent (La Rivière), (5)
 Canadou (4)
 Carcy, François (La Violette), (1)
 Cartier, Sgt. Paul (La Roze), (17)
 Celurier, Jean (Des Lauriers), (22)
 Chamaillard, Jean-Vincent (La Fontaine), (12)
 Chambly, Capt. Jacques (de), (2)
 Champagne (1)
 Champagne (4)
 Champagne (14)
 Champagne (15)
 Charles, Étienne (La Jeunesse), (19)
 Charpentier, Sgt. Étienne (Saint-Laurent), (22)
 Charron, Jean-Baptiste (La Ferrière), (11)
 Chastenay, Jean (La Guigne), (22)
 Chaudillon, Antoine (24)
 Cherbot, Jean (Des Moulins), (11)
 Chevrefils, François (La Lime), (22)
 Chiron, Louis (2)
 Chollet, Renaud (La Liberté), (4)
 Choquet, Nicolas (Champagne), (23)
 Clemenceau, Étienne (La Chesnaye), (24)
 Cognac, Claude (La Jeunesse), (24)
 Colin, Mathurin (La Liberté), (22)
 Collet, Jean (Le Picard), (20)
 Combelle, Antoine (Des Jardins), (4)
 Content, Étienne (Berry), (19)
 Coquin, Pierre (La Tonelle), (7)
 Coron, Jean (HQ)
 Couillard, François (La Fontaine), (1)
 Coulon, Aufray (Mabriau), (15)
 Courtois, Jean (23)
 Couturier, Gilles (La Bonté), (24)

-D-

Dalpe, Jean (Delpesches), (12)
 Dampierre, Charles (Saint-Martin), (18)
 Darbois, Sgt. Jean (La Fleur), (24)
 Dargan, Gaspard (Le Boesme), (3)
 D'Ausson (4)
 Dauvemier, Louis (L'Orange), (8)
 De Bord, Léonard (Lajeunesse), (19)
 De Cuque, François (HQ)
 Delpesche, Bernard (Belair), (23)
 De Niger, Bernard (Sanssoucy), (8)

Denis, Joseph (Le Vallon), (3)
 Denis, Louis (La Fontaine), (9)
 Denison, François-Étienne (23)
 Des Barreaux (17)
 Des Fontaines (11)
 Desjardins (6)
 Desmarés, Charles (22)
 Des Moulins (7)
 Desrochers (24)
 Dessureaux, François (La Plante), (19)
 Dextras, Pierre (La Vigne), (22)
 Dominique, Jean (24)
 Dontelet, Jean (de L'Isle), (20)
 Dubois, Antoine (Du Bois), (11)
 Du Bois, Jacques (19)
 Du Bord, Guillaume (La Fontaine), (11)
 Du Buisson (23)
 Duchéron, Mathurin (Des Lauriers), (10)
 Duchesne, Charles (La Rivière), (16)
 Dues, Pierre (La Chapelle), (3)
 Du Four (19)
 Du Fresne, Antoine (9)
 Dufresnoy Carion, Lt. Philippe (13)
 Dugué de Boisbriand, Capt. Michel-Sidrac (5)
 Du Marché (17)
 Dumas, René (Rencontre), (7)
 Dumont, Julien (La Fleur), (18)
 Dupas de Brache, Pierre (HQ)
 Duprée, Antoine (Duprée Rochefort), (15)
 Dupuis, Pierre (La Montagne), (20)
 Dupuy de Lisloye, Ens. Paul (18)
 Durand, Pierre (Des Marchets), (17)
 Dusseault, Jean (Du Sceau), (16)
 Duval, Jean (22)
 Du Vernis (24)
 Du Verger (20)

-E-

Emery, Antoine (Sieur de Coderre), (3)
 Enaud, Pierre (Canada), (24)
 Esmardit (11)

-F-

Fagueret, Jean (Petit Bois), (16)
 Favreau, Pierre (Des Lauriers), (3)
 Fayat (8)
 Fayé, Mathieu (La Fayette), (16)
 Faye, Pierre (Villefaignan), (11)
 Février, Christophe (La Croix), (11)
 Forgues, Jean-Pierre (Mont-Rouge), (10)
 Fortin, Louis (Le Grandeur), (12)
 Fournier, Gabriel (La Verduze), (16)
 Francoeur, Antoine (Brule), (6)

-G-

Gajaille, Jean (Saint-Germain), (22)
 Gaultier de Comporté, Lt. Philippe (11)
 Gaultier de Varennes, Lt. René (17)
 Gauthier, Germain (Saint-Germain), (3)
 Gely, Jean (La Verduze), (1)
 Genest, Jacques (La Barre), (12)

(turn to page 15)

Regiment Carignan, Part 1 *(Cont'd from page 14)*

Germaneau, Joachim (11)
 Gibaud, Gabriel (Poitevin), (24)
 Gourdon, Jean-Baptiste (La Chasse), (18)
 Grand-Fontaine (2)
 Grimault, René (19)
 Guérand, Martin (Gratte Lard), (18)
 Gugnot (Le Tambour), (18)
 Guillaume, Gilbert (de Villard), (22)
 Guillaume, Nicolas (La Chaume), (3)
 Guillet, Jean (Saint-Marc), (6)
 Guire, François (La Rose), (24)
 Guire, Sicaire (La Prairie), (3)
 Guitant, Sgt. Jacques (Jolicoeur), (9)
 Guyon, Paul (La Tremblade), (11)
 -H-
 Haudry (1)
 Hébert, Cobie (Montauban), (17)
 Hébert, Sgt. Michel (La Verduze), (19)
 Herpin, Jean-François (Toureaugau), (22)
 Herpin, Mery (Poitevin), (22)
 Houry, Jean (Bellerose), (6)
 Hudon, Pierre (Beaulieu), (7)
 Huitonneau, Jean (La Forest), (11)
 -I-
 Inaid, Paul (Le Provençal), (18)
 -J-
 Jacquet de Gerlaise, Jean (Saint-Armand), (11)
 Jarret de Beauregard, Lt. André (3)
 Jarret de Verchères, Ens. François (3)
 Jean, Louis (La Fontaine), (22)
 Joachim, Bernard (La Verduze), (4)
 Jolicoeur (1)
 Jolicoeur (2)
 Jolicoeur (6)
 Jolicoeur (7)
 Jolicoeur (22)
 Joncas, Pierre (La Pierre), (8)
 Joron, Michel (Petit Bois), (1)
 Joybert de Soulanges et de Marson, Lt. Pierre (de), (7)
 Julien ... (18)
 Julien, Jacques (Le Dragon), (17)
 -L-
 Labadie, Sgt. Jacques (17)
 La Barre (11)
 L'Abbé, Pierre (La Croix), (19)
 La Berthe (4)
 La Bonté (12)
 La Bouche, Julien (La Touche), (7)
 Lachaise, Louis (D'Ambroise, George) (3)
 La Chambre (22)
 La Chaume (12)
 Lacougnier, Pierre (La Croix), (22)
 La Croix, Pierre (7)
 La Faveur (5)
 La Faye, Pierre (Monturas), (6)
 La Flesche (7)

La Fleur (1)
 La Fleur (17)
 La Fontaine (15)
 La Fontaine, Jacques (14)
 La Forge (20)
 La Forge, Maximim (3)
 La Fortune (11)
 La Fortune (19)
 La Fouche (22)
 La France (18)
 La Frenaye de Brucy, Ens. Antoine (La Fresnaye), (9)
 La Frenaye des Clays, Henri (La Fresnaye), (HQ)
 La Gardelette, François-César (de), (22)
 La Jauge (9)
 La Lande (22)
 La Lande, Jacques (de), (19)
 La Marche (17)
 Lambert, Aubin (Champagne) (7)
 La Meslée (18)
 La Montagne (16)
 La Montagne (17)
 La Musique (10)
 La Noce (4)
 La Noiray (Louis Deniort ?), (11)
 Lanouguère, Ens. Thomas (de), (22)
 La Pensée (3)
 La Pensée (17)
 La Prairie (1)
 La Querre, Jacques or Jean (Rencontre), (14)
 La Ramée (22)
 La Rhétorique (18)
 La Roche de Perat (2)
 La Rose (12)
 La Rosée, François (La Rose), (22)
 La Roye (17)
 La Roze (9)
 La Rozée (1)
 Laspron, Jean (La Charité), (11)
 La Touche, Roger (7)
 Lauget, Jean (Matta), (18)
 Laurarée, Noel (L'Orange), (11)
 Laurent, Christophe (Champagne), (2)
 Lavallée, Jean (Petit-Jean), (22)
 La Vaux (1)
 La Verduze (12)
 La Vergne (12)
 La Vigne (Jean Soucy), (7)
 La Volonté (7)
 Le Bassier de Villieu de Dandeville, Lt. Claude-Sébastien (1)
 Leblan, Antoine (Jolicoeur), (18)
 Le Blanc (18)
 Le Breton, François (24)
 Le Breton, Guillaume (L'Andoise), (24)
 Le Breton, René (15)
 Le Bruné (22)
 Le Catalan (1)
 Le Chaudillon (16)

(To be continued in the next issue)

Filles du Roi Part 1

This list of *Filles du roi* is according to Yves Landry, in his 1992 book *Les Filles du roi au XVII^e siècle.*

Key: m.: married (husband's name and date of marriage)
contract: date of marriage contract
arrived: date of arrival in Canada

-A-

Abraham, Marguerite
m. 1: Nadeau, Ozanie-Joseph, dit Lavigne, contract Nov. 6, 1665
m. 2: Chartier, Guillaume, Jan. 31, 1678

Adam, Anne
m. Poliquin, Jean, Nov. 7, 1671

Agathe, Marie-Anne
m. Armand, Laurent, Oct. 16, 1663

Albert, Marie
m. Chauveau, Jean, dit Lafleur, Oct. 29, 1663

Allence, Marie
m. Tardif, Louis, contract Nov. 13, 1669

Amiot, Jeanne
m. 1: Pion, Nicolas, dit Lafontaine, Sep. 19, 1673
m. 2: Chicoine, François, Nov. 12, 1704

Ancelin, Françoise
m. Valade, Guillaume, dit Asselin, Nov. 10, 1669

André, Louise
m. Bossu, Nicolas, dit Le Prince, Jan. 18, 1672

Andrieu, Marguerite
m. Augran, Pierre, dit Lapierre, Sep. 19, 1673

Angelier, Marie
m. Rochereau, Vivien, Mar. 17, 1670

Anthoine, Denise
m. 1: Buy, Laurent, dit Lavergne, contract Oct. 11, 1670
m. 2: Banlier, Mathurin, dit Laperle, before 1704

Arclar, Marie
m. 1: Lefebvre, Claude, dit Boulanger, Oct. 28, 1669
m. 2: Lejambie, Pierre, Jul. 7, 1692

Ardion, Marguerite
(arrived with son, Laurent Beaudet)
m. Rabouin, Jean, Oct. 28, 1663

Arinart, Anne
m. 1: Réal, Jean, Oct. 20, 1671
m. 2: Lefort, Antoine, Feb. 9, 1678

Ariot, Marie
m. Vandet, René, Apr. 11, 1671

Asserin, Fleurance (arrived 1667)

Aubé, Françoise
m. Roy, Michel, dit Châtellerault, Oct. 8, 1668

Aubert, Élisabeth
m. Lambert, Aubin, dit Champagne, Sep. 29, 1670

Aubert, Jeanne
m. 1: Bisson, Jean, dit Provençal, contract Nov. 20, 1669
m. 2: De Morache, Joseph, before 1677

Aubineau, Suzanne
m. Campagna, Mathias, contract Apr. 25, 1667

Aubry, Anne
m. Caillé, Antoine, dit Brûlefer & Biscornet, about 1674

Aubry, Françoise

m. 1: Mercier, Antoine, dit Lépine, Aug. 19, 1674
m. 2: Châtigny, Vincent, dit Lépine, before 1676

Aubry, Jacqueline

m. 1: Gros, Antoine, dit Laviolette, Sep. 9, 1670
m. 2: Denoyon, Guillaume, Mar. 22, 1689

Auger, Catherine (arrived 1671)

Auger, Jeanne

m. Nolet, Sébastien, dit Larivière, Oct. 26, 1671

Aupé, Isabelle

m. De Lavoie, Pierre, contract Aug. 25, 1670

Auvray, Madeleine

m. Matte, Nicolas, Oct. 12, 1671

-B-

Bagau, Antoinette, dite De Beaurenorn

m. Roberge, Pierre, dit Lacroix, Oct. 22, 1672

Bailly, Madeleine

(natural child, Marie-Jeanne b. 1692)

m. 1: Vanier, Guillaume, dit Lafontaine, Jul. 5, 1672
m. 2: Fernando, Joseph, Sep. 27, 1697

Baiselat, Françoise

m. 1: Cambin, Laurent, dit Larivière, Aug. 16, 1668
m. 2: Marsan, Pierre-François, dit Lapierre, Sep. 22, 1670
m. 3: Corbell, André, dit Tranchemontagne, Jan. 4, 1693

Ballié, Catherine

m. Bouvier, Pierre, Nov. 24, 1667

Bamont, Marie-Anne

m. Morisseau, Vincent, contract Oct. 23, 1673

Banse, Françoise

m. Prou, Jacques, Oct. 4, 1667

Barbant, Marie

m. 1: De Lalonde, Jean, dit Lespérance, contract Nov. 14, 1669

m. 2: Tabault, Pierre, Jan. 26, 1688

Barbureau, Jeanne

m. Arrivé, Jean, 1666

Barbery, Françoise

m. Dardenne, René, Nov. 12, 1668

Barbier, Jeanne

m. 1: Plumereau, Julien, dit Latreille, contract Nov. 3, 1670
m. 2: Blain, François, Jan. 7, 1681

Bardet, Anne

m. Paulin, Jean, contract Oct. 5, 1665

Bardou, Marie

m. Drouet, Mathurin, dit Grandmaison, Sep. 30, 1669

Baril, Marie

m. Sauvin, François, dit Larose, Oct. 13, 1670

Barillet, Anne

m. Vacher, Guy, Nov. 9, 1671

Baron, Barbe

m. 1: Chevreux, Simon, dit Lataupine, Nov. 3, 1667
m. 2: Mérienne, Jean, dit Lasolaye, May 2, 1672
m. 3: Duboc, Guillaume, dit St-Godard, Apr. 23, 1691

Barré, Catherine

m. Chaillé, Mathurin, Jan. 11, 1665

Barré, Catherine

m. Roy, Nicolas, Oct. 22, 1663

Barton, Françoise-Marthe

m. Chevalier, Joseph, Oct. 7, 1670

Basset, Catherine

m. Bourguin, Pierre, dit Bourguignon, Oct. 17, 1667

(turn to page 17)

Filles du Roi, Part 1 (*cont'd from page 16*)

- Baugé, Anne
m. Corruble, Guillaume, Oct. 2, 1673
- Beaudin, Catherine
m. Coquin, Pierre, dit La Tournelle, Oct. 12, 1671
- Beaudon, Étiennette
m. Cotin, Tugal, Jan. 10, 1672
- Beaugrand, Marie
m. Marquis, Charles, Sep. 18, 1673
- Beaujean, Marie-Jeanne
m. Juin, Pierre, 1666
- Beauregard, Marthe
m. Lemieux, Gabriel, Nov. 26, 1671
- Beauveau, Jeanne
m. Blet, Jean-Pierre, dit Gazaille, before 1673
- Bellehache, Marie
m. Bourret, Gilles, dit Lépine, contract Sep. 9, 1673
- Bellesoeur, Anne, dite Lucas
m. 1: Massard, Nicolas, Oct. 12, 1665
m. 2: Lambert, Jean, May 19, 1686
m. 3: Chevaudier, Jean-François, dit Lépine, July 14, 1688
- Bénard, Jeanne
m. Gadois, Pierre, Apr. 20, 1665
- Benoît, Marie
m. Favreau, Pierre, dit Deslauriers, before 1668
- Béraud, Anne, dite Dubreuil
m. Jarosson, Mathieu, Jun. 19, 1674
- Bercier, Louise
m. Feuillon, Michel, contract Oct. 15, 1668
- Berger, Marguerite
m. Courtois, Charles, Oct. 9, 1670
- Bernard, Jeanne
m. Thuillier, Jacques, dit Desvignets, Apr. 29, 1669
- Berrin, Marguerite
(out-of-wedlock child, Jean-Baptiste b. 1673)
m. Bouin, Julien, dit Dufresne, Jul. 2, 1675
- Bertault, Anne
m. Chartier, Robert, Oct. 21, 1669
- Bertin, Marie, dite Breval
m. 1: Séguin, Charles, Oct. 3, 1669
m. 2: Luneau, Pierre, Apr. 28, 1678
- Besche, Marie
m. Chaperon, Pierre, Nov. 19, 1670
- Beuzelin, Catherine
m. Lonlabard, Jean, Oct. 19, 1671
- Billot, Catherine
m. Jagot, Urbain, Sep. 1, 1670
- Billot, Geneviève
m. Denis, Jean, contract Aug. 24, 1670
- Billot, Lucrèce
(out-of-wedlock child, Louise b. 1668)
m. Sigouin, Jean, Aug. 26, 1669
- Bilodeau, Jeanne
m. Couillard, Pierre, Feb 8, 1666
- Binaudière, Marguerite
m. 1: Rousseau, Symphorien, Sep. 14, 1670
m. 2: Guyon, Claude, Dec. 1, 1688
- Birard, Marie
m. Pivin, Pierre, dit Larécompense, 1669 or 1670
- Biret, Renée
- m. 1: Balan, Pierre, dit Lacombe, Jun. 9, 1672
m. 2: Brias, Jean, dit Latreille, before 1688
m. 3: Lavergne, François, Apr. 15, 1709
- Blain, Marie-Anne
m. Gervais, Pierre, Oct. 19, 1665
- Blainvillain, Anne
m. Charbonnier, Louis, dit St-Laurent, contract Jan. 1, 1672
- Blais, Élisabeth
m. 1: Roche, Pierre, Oct. 7, 1669
m. 2: Guillot, Vincent, Apr. 28, 1677
- Blaise, Marguerite
m. 1: Paquet, Jean, contract Oct. 23, 1669
m. 2: Harnois, Isaac, contract Jan. 18, 1670
- Blanchard, Marie
m. 1: Brunet, Mathieu, dit Létang, Nov. 10, 1667
m. 2: Lucas, Yves-Luc, dit St-Venan, before 1722
- Blondeau, Jeanne
m. Abraham, René, dit Desmarais, Nov. 16, 1671
- Bluteau, Antoinette
m. Lacroix, David, Oct. 19, 1671
- Boileau, Marie
m. 1: Chauvin, Pierre, before 1668
m. 2: Chamberland, Simon, Nov. 28, 1669
m. 3: Jolin, Jean, Apr. 4, 1690
- Boivin, Françoise
m. Lamoureux, Louis, 1668
- Bolper, Marie-Louise
m. 1: Marceau, François, Oct. 12, 1671
m. 2: Roger, Gabriel, Nov. 17, 1687
m. 3: Quiniart, Antoine-Olivier, dit Duplessis, Feb. 3, 1701
- Bonheur, Marie
m. Inard, Paul, dit Provençal, Oct. 27, 1669
- Bonneau, Hélène
m. Desmoulins, Jacques, Jul. 18, 1667
- Bonnefoy, Marguerite, dite Ste-Foy
m. 1: Achon, Jacques, contract Dec. 4, 1667
m. 2: Carpentier, Claude, Aug. 24, 1671
- Bouart, Marie
m. 1: Antrade, Jacques, Aug. 16, 1668
m. 2: Dessureaux, François, dit Le Bourguignon and Laplante, contract Mar. 3, 1672
m. 3: Boismené, Jean, Feb. 6, 1689
- Boucault, Jeanne
(natural child, Jacques b. 1668)
m. Colombe, Louis, Sep. 30, 1670
- Bouchard, Jeanne
m. Foisy, Martin, contract Oct. 26, 1665
- Bouchard, Louise
m. Guillory, Simon, Dec. 6, 1667
- Boucher, Madeleine
m. Blanchard, François, dit Belleville, Oct. 20, 1665
- Bouet, Marie
m. 1: Guérard, Martin, Oct. 24, 1667
m. 2: Groinier, Nicolas, Dec. 7, 1676
- Bouillon, Marie
m. Téchenay, Alexandre, Aug. 16, 1668
- Bourgeois, Catherine
m. Binet, René, Oct. 19, 1667
- Bourgeois, Françoise
(natural child, Françoise b. 1670)
m. Vignault, Paul, dit Laverdure, Nov. 3, 1670

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Filles du Roi, Part 1 <i>(con'd from page 17)</i>
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Bourgeois, Jeanne

- m. 1: Coudray, André, Oct. 25, 1665
- m. 2: Glaumont, Pierre, dit Beauregard, Jun. 11, 1708

Bourgeois, Marie

- m. Anet, Jacques, contract Jun. 2, 1668

Boutard, Marie

- m. Bourgerie, Pierre, contract Nov. 21, 1669

Boutet, Marie-Madeleine

- m. Bisson, Gervais, Sep. 15, 1664

Boyer, Barbe

- m. 1: Cartier, Paul, Oct. 23, 1673
- m. 2: Foulon, Nicolas, dit Dumont, Oct. 29, 1698

Braconnier, Jeanne

- m. 1: Thuillier, Crespian, dit La Tour, Sep. 18, 1673
- m. 2: Édeline, Charles, Oct. 16, 1675

Brandon, Anne

- m. Dagenais, Pierre, dit Lépine, Nov. 17, 1665

Bremaille, Marie

- m. Doublet, Jacques, dit Delisle, Jan. 22, 1667

Brière, Marie

- m. 1: Guay, Jean, Oct. 16, 1670
- m. 2: Gueudon, Martin, Nov. 20, 1679

Briset, Marie (arrived 1670)

Bruneau, Catherine

- (natural child, Marie-Anne b. about 1685)
- m. Monin, Jean, contract Sep. 3, 1670

Brunet, Anne

- m. Coirier, Pierre, Nov. 23, 1665

Brunet, Françoise

- m. Sureau, Théodore, Nov. 8, 1663

Bulté, Marguerite

- m. Robitaille, Jean, Nov. 27, 1670

Buot, Marie

- m. Martin, Pierre, Oct. 6, 1670

Bureau, Catherine

- m. 1: Corriveau, Étienne, Oct. 28, 1669
- m. 2: Darne, Simon, Jan. 15, 1695

Burel, Jeanne

- m. Poutré, André, dit Lavigne, Nov. 3, 1667

-C-

Caillaud, Andrée

- m. Thibault, Denis, Aug. 13, 1669

Caillé, Jeanne

- m. Renouard, Jacques, dit St-Étienne, about 1671

Caillé, Marie

- m. Paquet, Pierre, contract Aug. 26, 1668

Caillé, Marie-Jeanne

- m. Pepin, Jacques, Nov. 16, 1671

Calais, Hélène

- m. Belleau, Blaise, dit Larose, Sep. 25, 1673

Campion, Marie

- m. Dubé, Mathurin, Sep. 3, 1670

Canard, Marie-Madeleine

- m. Thuillier, Crespian, dit La Tour, Oct. 12, 1671

Carbonnet, Madeleine

- m. Sédilot, Étienne, dit Desnoyers, Aug. 11, 1664

Carcireux, Sylvine

- m. Andrieu, Antoine, Jan. 11, 1668

Cardillon, Marguerite

m. Desjardins, Claude, dit Charbonnier, Jan. 12, 1666

Carlter, Marie

- m. Fezeret, René, Nov. 11, 1670

Cartignier, Marie

- m. 1: Vanier, Germain, Sep. 30, 1669
- m. 2: Caillé, Jacques, Sep. 24, 1685
- m. 3: Tessier, Marc, Sep. 3, 1691

Cartois, Henriette

- m. 1: Audebout, Michel, dit Belhumeur, Oct. 26, 1671
- m. 2: Patry, André, Jul. 23, 1675
- m. 3: Coutelet, Jean, dit La Rochelle, Mar. 27, 1702

Chabert de La Charière, Marguerite

- m. Dumesnil, Jacques, sieur de St-Marc, Sep. 17, 1668

Chamois, Marie-Claude

- m. Frigon, François, before 1674

Chancy, Marie

- m. Prézeau, Michel, dit Chambly, Oct. 2, 1673

Chandoiseau, Nicole

- m. 1: Benoît, Étienne, dit Lajeunesse, Oct. 7, 1670
- m. 2: Gour, Pierre, dit Lavigne, Aug. 18, 1698

Chanfrain, Renée

- m. Garand, Pierre, Oct. 27, 1669

Chanvreux, Renée (arrived 1669)

Charbonnier, Marie-Madeleine, dite Seigneur

- m. Lenoir, François, dit Rolland, Jan. 2, 1673

Charebert, Marie

- m. 1: Lesieur, Jean, dit Calot, 1672 or 1673
- m. 2: Defoy, Louis, about 1694

Charlier, Michelle

- m. 1: Besnier, Massé, contract Oct. 9, 1668
- m. 2: Castel, Laurent, Jan. 23, 1684
- m. 3: Petit, Louis, Mar. 19, 1710

Charpentier, Marguerite

- m. Lucas, Toussaint, dit Lagarde, Jun. 11, 1669

Charpentier, Marguerite

- m. 1: Meunier, René, dit Laramée, Oct. 16, 1668
- m. 2: Fanie, Jean, Jan. 23, 1705

Charpentier, Marie

- m. Gendras, Pierre, contract Nov. 11, 1671

Charpentier, Marie-Reine

- m. 1: Prinseau, Louis, Jul. 28, 1672
- m. 2: Domingo, Étienne, dit Carabi, Aug. 26, 1681

Charrier, Louise

- m. Baret, Guillaume, Nov. 19, 1663

Charrier, Marie

- m. Renaud, Jacques, Oct. 13, 1665

Charron, Françoise (arrived 1664)

Charron, Marie

- m. Petiot, Mathurin, 1667

Chartier, Jeanne

- m. Aubry, Thècle-Cornélius, dit Tècle, Sep. 10, 1670

Chartier, Jeanne

- m. 1: Rousset, Pierre, dit Beaucourt, Nov. 3, 1669
- m. 2: Laverigne, François, Sep. 10, 1702

Charton, Jeanne

- m. Robin, Jean, dit Lapointe, Oct. 10, 1667

Chaton, Marie

- m. Lagarde, Pierre, contract Feb. 5, 1667

Chauvet, Marie

- m. Faye, Pierre, dit Villefagnan, Aug. 16, 1668

(To be continued in the next issue)

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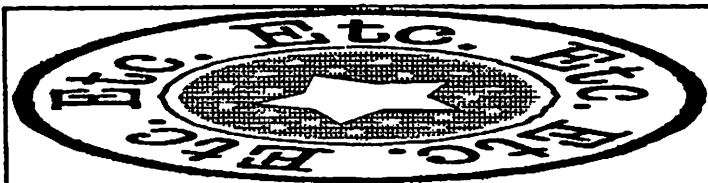
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ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP—For those searching or who have no direct ancestor: US\$10.00 annual dues. Membership includes bi-annual newsletter, **SENT BY THE KING**.



