

# **\$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. SENT BY THE KING is published twice a year. It is the newsletter of La Société des Filles du Roi et Soldats du Carignan, Inc., a not-for-profit corporation in the State of New York, a tax-exempt charitable organization registered with the IRS and the NYS Dept. of Education, with offices at 9 Croydon Drive, Merrick NY 11566. To contact the editor, write Bev Sherman. For membership applications contact Michelle Kolbe. For questions regarding proof of lineage, our document library and database, and financial statements, contact Dave Toupin, Treasurer and Genealogy Chair. See other columns on this page for addresses and information on Société membership. Everyone is welcome to join.



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QUERY POSTING Looking for an elusive fille or soldat or others researching the same names? Each member is eligible to post three queries per newsletter.

<u>PHOTOCOPY FEES</u> The fee for photocopies of lineages, original certificates, etc. is 5¢ per page. Contact Dave Toupin for more information.

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Volume III, Issue 1

Spring/Summer 1996

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# The King Gives 150,000 Livres to Regiment

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE KING released a series of letters concerning the Regiment Carignan-Salières, covering the period from April 1664 to September 1669. Here are the highlights.

- o The King gives the regiment 150,000 livres for the operation thereby strengthening the crown's commitment to the success the operation in New France.
- o Both Brouage and LaRochelle are contenders for the port of embarkation.
- o At first the tour of duty for the soldiers is to be no longer than 15 or 16 months but later becomes no more than 18 months.
- o The officers are to stay in New France for the entire operation. However, as soon as the regiment arrives in New France, Sieur de Noroye requests to return to France. He is ordered to stay with his company.
- o The King lays out a 250 mile route three companies are to take from Rennes to St-Jean d'Angely. Some of the soldiers cause disturbances with residents in the Orleans area, namely in the regions of Marchenoir and Peronaille. The King wants the local jurisdictions to be lenient toward the men as they march through on their way

to the coast. The leader of each group of men leaves the King's letter in the first town of each department entered.

o When Sergeant Hirais of the company Rougemont is killed in the region of St-Jean d'Angely, the King in a letter to the provost of the village states that the killers, sons of the Sieur de Paillé, must be punished. He also promises to send troops to arrest the men if needed. Later the King encourages prosecution of Sieur de Paillé for the murder.

King says, "Murderers of Sgt. Hirais must be prosecuted."

- o When the residents of this region continue to mistreat the soldiers, the officers select men from the various companies to form a special corps to protect the troops. Under no circumstances may they harm the residents. Colonel de Salières is ordered to keep discipline among his troops. o In another instance, Sergeant Yvon along with other soldiers awaits trial in Saintes for disorderly conduct.
- o Colonel de Salières keeps a list of officer candidates wanting to join the regiment. When an officer decides to return home, the Colonel selects a replacement

from this list.

- o The King gives Colonel de Salières the power to replace any officer who fails to show up when the ships depart. He can promote ensigns to the grade of lieutenant. The King also gives him blank commissions on which he can write in the new officer's name.
- o The officers are paid full rate from the first of January to the time of departure. If an officer misuses regiment funds, he will be demoted and must return the money. Captain de Varennes used 75 livres for food at Amiens. The King feels the man must pay his debt and is having the money withheld from his pay.
- o Captains of the companies begin receiving their appointments December 1664. From January on they receive funds to build up their companies to 50 men each. Each recruit must be given prescribed clothing and arms.
- o By mid-February a number of captains are away from their companies trying to recruit more men. By the end of February the companies continue to be below 50 men each. If the companies are not fully staffed when the ship leaves port, the captains will be demoted. By the end of May 1665 the captains with fully manned companies receive bonuses.

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### From the President

# UR SURVIVAL AS AN ORGANIZATION depends on each member's efforts to publicize us to other researchers and genealogy enthusiasts. By mentioning our Society at your local family history center meeting, in your newsletter, on a computer bulletin board, or simply to family members and friends, you give us the opportunity to gain another member and continue our efforts.

We hope to grow as an association, not only to maintain and improve our newsletter, database and

library of members' records, but to undertake research projects and the ollection of copies of historical documents for use by our members. Another goal is to be able to afford the sponsorship of professional genealogical and historical research on the filles du roi and Carignan soldiers for publication in our newsletter.

Another way you can contribute to your Societe is by becoming actively involved in our activities. We need assistance with everything from writing for our newsletter, research, art work, editing, advertising and recruiting

new members, printing and mailing. Our active members are spread out from coast to coast in North America, and yet we manage to share the work and fun, mostly by email!

Please consider offering your talents, in order to help us celebrate our heritage and honor our ancestors, the filles du roi and Carignan soldiers of 17th century Canada. Contact Dave Toupin at wvbx90a@prodigy.com for further information.

# Yvonne Weber

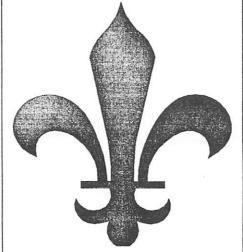
## From the Editor

UR ANNUAL MEETING takes place each year in November via email. See the outer back cover for details. All may participate but only full members may vote.

The resources available on the World Wide Web are rapidly increasing. I've included a few exciting sites. One such site is that of Jean Philippe Menard, a young genealogical researcher in Longueuil. One of his ancestors is Louis Marie dit Sainte-Marie, our highlighted soldat. He graciously donated a xerox of the parish book marriage entry for Louis Marie

and Mathurine Goard plus a list of notarial acts.

Information from another site containing updates the research done on the royal lineage of Marie Catherine de Baillon is included in our Update We award SBTK's first "Louie" to member Sue Rood for her great site. Named in honor of the King who sent the "filles du roi" and "soldats" to New France, it will be awarded each issue to a member having an informative website French Canadian promoting genealogy. Let us know about your



websites.

In the article of the other couple highlighted in this issue, soldat Pierre Toupin and fille du roi, Mathurine Graton, is a picture of their commemorative plaque and the lineage of four members. We continue the diary of member Ray Deschenes's grandfather, Charles Napoleon Morin, covering his activities during 1866 and into the winter of 1867.

We invite all members to share their research experiences, their Quebec travel experiences, including best bed and breakfasts, best restaurants, and their wishes for which "filles du roi" and Carignan soldiers to highlight in future issues. Help us bring you a quality publication.

### Bev Sherman

The filles du roi were mainly orphan girls who were given a dowry plus certain expenses: passage, clothing, 'a coffer, a cap, a taffeta handkerchief, a show ribbon, a hundred needles, a comb, white thread. a pair of stockings, a pair of gloves, a pair of scissors, two knives, a thousand pins, a bonnet, and four laces.'

Gerald Brault, The French Canadian Heritage in New England

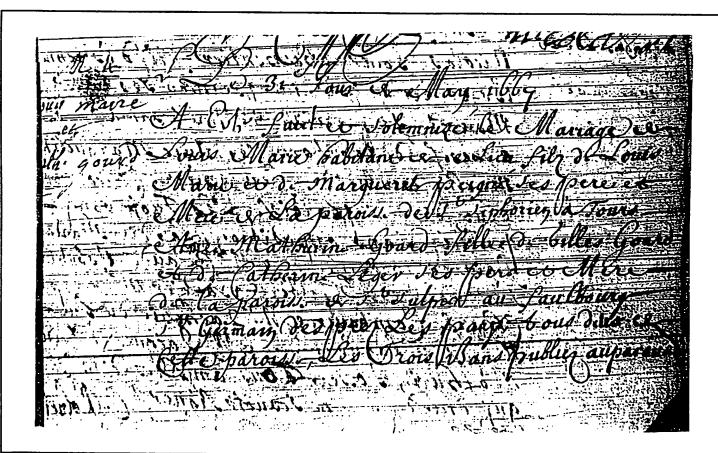
# Louis Marie & Mathurine Goard

ouis Marie came from the parish of Saint-Symphorien in Tours where he was born about 1634 to Louis and Marguerite Peigné.

He signed up to be a soldier in the company La Varenne of the Regiment Carignan and sailed from France on May 23, 1665 on board the ship, La Justice. It took 114 days to reach Québec on 17-Aug-1665. He spent two winters in the garrison at Ville-Marie defending today's Montreal

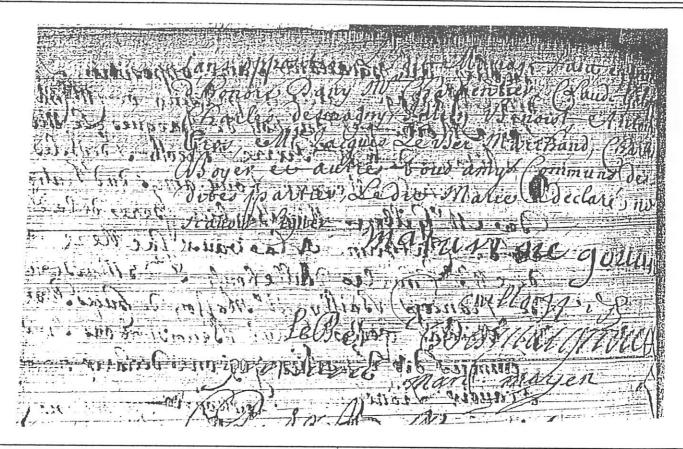
against the Iroquois. The dit name of Sainte-Marie was earned while serving with the regiment.

During his last winter in the garrison, he met a young Parisienne and fille du roi, Mathurine Goard. She was born between 1634 and 1651 and was from the parish of Saint-Sulpice. Her parents were Gilles and Catherine Léger. It is believed that she arrived in 1666 as the first boat to arrive in 1667 arrived on June 10. She stayed in the convent of the Congregation de Notre Dame. In the census of



Le 31e jour de mai 1667
A este fait et solemnise le mariage de
Louis Marie habitant de ces lieu, fils de Louis
Marie et de Marguerite Peigne ses pere et
mere de la paroisse de Ste Siphoeirn a Tours
avec Mathurine Goard, fille de Giles Goard
et de Catherine Léger ses pere et mere
de la paroisse de St. Sulpice au Faulbourg
St-Germain des pres Les parge tous dites-ce
Cette paroisse, les trois bans publies au paravant

On the 31st of May 1667, the marriage of Louis Marie, "Habitant" (resident) of this area, son of Louis Marie and of Marguerite Peigné, his father and mother, of the parish of St-Symphorien in Tours to Mathurine Goard, daughter of Gilles Goard and of Catherine Léger her father and mother of the parish of St-Sulpice in the suburb of St-Germain-despres, took place and was solemnized. The ... all said this. In this parish, the three bans were published in advance



sans opposition. Le dit mariage facit en presance d'horore Dany Mre Charpentier, Claude Galoppe, Charles Desmagny, Julien Benoist, Antoine Gros, Mre. Jacques Le Ber Marchand, Charles Boyer et autres tous amys communs des dites parties, Le dit Marie a declaré, ne scavoir signer.

Mathurine Gouard

C. Galoppe

Le Ber Groisard G. Perot curé Desmaignaux Marie Moyen Marie Le Ber without opposition. The said marriage was made in presence of the Honorable honored Dany Master Charpentier, Claude Galoppe, Charles Desmagny, Julien Benoist, Antoine Gros, Mre. Jacques Le Ber, merchant, Charles Boyer and all friends in common of the said parties. The said Marie stated that he could not sign.

Mathurine Gouard

C. Galoppe
Desmaignaux

Le Ber Groisard G. Perot, curé

Marie Moyen Marie Le Ber

1667, it is recorded that four "filles a marier" (marriageable girls/women) were living in the convent. Her name was spelled on the census as Marguerite Gouart. She was a ward of Marguerite Bourgeoys.

On May 21, 1667, the notary, Bénigne Basset, came to the convent and drafted the marriage contract of Louis and Mathurine. Ten days later on May 31, the missionary priest, Gilles Perot, conducted their marriage ceremony and blessed their union. Among the witnesses to the marriage were Claude Galoppe, Jacques Le Ber (one of the most important merchants in the colony), Charles Desmagny, Antoine Gros (a fellow member of the

La Varenne company), Julien Benoist, Charles Boyer, Marie Le Ber (Jacques's sister and an Ursaline novice). Mathurine signed her name to the marriage record. Louis could not write his name.

At the time of his wedding Louis was still a member of the regiment but was close to being discharged. Because he chose to settle in the colony, he received a grant from the King consisting of 100 livres and supplies and food sufficient for one year. That together with the 100 livres which Mathurine had been given as a royal dowry helped them get settled in the first year of their married life.

Real estate was certainly Louis's strength! From the time of his marriage to his death, over 20 notarial

time of his marriage to his death, over 20 notarial acts involving his selling, buying or leasing land were recorded. A few months after his marriage, he received a concession of 60 arpents from the seigneur. It was on the riverbank near Longue-Pointe.

Fifteen months later he sold it. He then rented 30 arpents of land from Louis Pigeon for five years. It was on the slopes of Mount-Royal. His rent was 60 minots of wheat and 60 minots of peas. After one year he ended the lease. On January 6, 1670 he bought 60 arpents of land near Longue-Pointe. He also bought 50 arpents on the south shore between Longueuil and Boucherville. This was traded for another piece of land 10 arpents larger on the island of Montreal which was sold 15 days later.

In July 1698 he leased land from notary Basset on rue de la Capitale where he had already built a house. He agreed to remove the dwelling at the end of the three year lease.

He died in this house on December 2, 1702, and was buried the same day at the church, Notre Dame of Montreal. Mathurine lived until 1720. She died at Hotel Dieu in Montreal and was buried December 9, 1720.

They produced eleven children:

- 1. Michel Sidrac b. 1668, m. 1695 Marie Marguerite Brosseau.
- 2. Marie Catherine b. 1670, m. 1684 Jerome

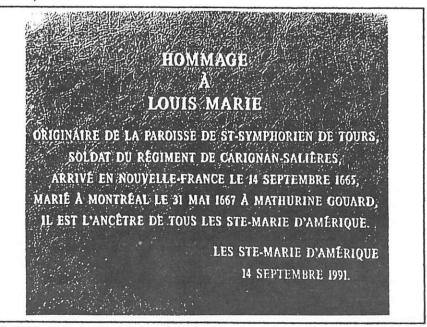
Longtin.

- 3. Antoine Marie b. 1672, m. Marie Madeleine Seguin.
- 4. François Marie b. 1674, d. 1720.
- 5. Angélique-Marie b. 1676, m. 1694 Rene Dupuis.
- 6. Marie b. 1678, m. 1700 Francois Brossard.
- 7. François b. 1681, (1) m. Marguerite Bourbon, (2) m. Marie Madeleine Supernant dite La Fontaine.
- 8. Antoine b. 1683, m. 1713 Jean Jeanne.
- 9. Marie-Anne b. 1685, d. 1685.
- 10. Marguerite b. 1686, d. 1703.
- 11. Gabriel, b. 1688, d. 1692.

Only sons Michel Sidrac and François (the second) carried the Marie name on to the present. François (the first) left for Louisiana and never married. Daughter Angélique and husband Rene Dupuis became one of the pioneer families of Laprairie.

It is interesting to note that some married children of other filles du roi and soldats Carignan. Rene Dupuis's mother was fille du roi, Georgette Richer. Marie Brosseau's mother was another fille du roi, Marie Madeleine Louise Hebert. Marie Madeleine Seguin's father was a member of company St. Ours in the Regiment and her mother was fille du roi, Jeanne Petit.

On June 30, 1990, the Association des Sainte-Marie d'Amérique erected a plaque to their ancestor, Louis, in Montreal at rue de la Capitale. On September 14, 1991, in the presence of 48 descendants, a second plaque was unveiled at the Saint-Symphorien church in Tours.



#### Notarial Acts with Basset:

- o 13-May-1667, Marriage Contract.
- o 10-Aug-1669, Sale from Louis to Pierre Dardeyne.
- o 12-Jan-1670, Exchange between Louis and Nicolas Dubray.
- o 15-Aug-1671, Sale from Louis to Jacques Bourdon.
- o 29-Nov-1671, Sale from Louis.
- o 12-May-1672, Lease between Claude Maugue (leaser) to Louis (lessee).
- o 4-Dec-1672 Sale from Louis to Rene Gazeau.

#### Notarial Acts with Adhémar:

- o 8-Nov-1691, Sale from Louis to Claude Robillard.
- o 5-Jul-1698, Lease from Bénigne Basset (lesser) to Louis (lessee).
- o 11-Sep-1701, Lease from heirs of Bassett (lesser) to Louis (lessee).
- o 20-Nov-1701, Sale from Louis to Guillaume Robidoux.

#### Notarial Acts with Bourgine:

- o 2-Oct-1685, Concession in the commune of Montreal by the Seigneurs of Montreal to Louis and Jerome Longtin, his son-in-law.
- o 15-Oct-1685, Sale of two boutiques, one along rue Outaouais, by the Seiminary of Montreal to Louis Marie and Jerome Longtin, his son-in-law.
- o 25-Nov-1685, Sale by Louis to Jean Roy dit Deschapt, for 100 livres in silver four an emplacement sold in the commune of Montreal.

#### Notarial Acts by Cabazié:

o 15-Mar-1684, Concession of land of 20 feet by the Seigneurs of Montreal to Louis.

#### Notarial Acts by Maugue:

- o 17-Oct-1679, Sale of land and house, 60 arpents at Bois Brule from Louis to Rene Moreau.
- o 9-Feb-1680, Michel-Siderac, son of Louis, is to work 3 years for Claude Robert.
- o 17-May-1682, Agreement between Antoine Dufresne and Louis, giving all under his habitation at Longue-Pointe and Bois Brule for one year.
- o 1-Nov-1682, Sale of settlement of 60 arpents from Louis to Jacques St-Yves.
- o 30-Nov-1682, Agreement for Michel-Sidrac to work for Claude Robutel.
- o 15-Dec-1683, Agreement for Michel-Sidrac to work for Claude Rotubel.
- o 20-sep-1685, Sale of emplacement of 20 feet by Louis to Jean Roy and Marie Demers.
- o 15-Mar-1690, Concession of an emplacement of 12 feet to the Commune.
- o 2-Jan-1694, Concession of 40 arpents of land at Longueuil.

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homepage:

www.Mlink.NET/~jpmenard/francais/stemarie/llouis.html

Sister Marguerite Bourgeoys left St. Lazaire, France on July 20, 1653 with recruits for the Compagnie de Montreal, women, and children. She was a remarkable woman who spent her entire life helping people. She established the hospital, Hotel Dieu, and the church Notre Dame de Bonsecours (the sailors' church). The church and the hospital stand today in Montreal. She brought many filles du roi under her sponsorship to live until their marriage in her convent. In recognition of her service to the church and to Canada, she was beatified in Rome in November 1950.

Connecticut Maple Leaf, Volume 7, Number 3, Summer 1996

# Pierre Toupin and Mathurine Graton How a Soldier and a Fille du roi Came by a Better Life in the New World

submitted by Dave Toupin

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 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 name.

Pierre arrived in 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 LaRochelle, 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 reestablished 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 his company.

The regiment engaged in a campaign against the Iroquois during the winters of 1665-66 and 1666-67, which had the effect of bringing some 30 years of peace to the region, 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 desparate 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 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 often 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).

#### Pierre Toupin and Mathurine Graton

Continued from page 7

The King's daughters came from Paris and all along the west coast of France, and sailed from 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. He was listed as 55 years old, she as 33 (from which some have derived a birth year of 1648 for Mathurine); however, the ages reflected in the censuses 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.

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, 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 in 1686. My ancestor, Jean-Baptiste, born in 1688, was the seventh and last child of Pierre and Mathurine.

Jean-Baptiste Toupin 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, 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 (see photo), with the inscription "L'Ancêtre Canadien, Pierre Toupin dit Lapierre, fils de Guillaume et de Jeanne Arnaud, originaire de Rouffiat, évéché 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 one 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.

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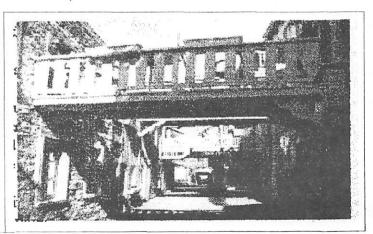
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Les filles du roi; by Yves Landry; Leméac Editions Inc., Montréal, 1992.



# Member Lineages

\* Pierre Toupin dit Lapierre, b. 1627, d. abt 28-Jan-1703, m. 30-Sep-1670, Mathurine Graton, b.1648.

\* Jean-Baptiste Toupin, b. ca 20-Nov-1688, d.abt 21-Sep-1763, m. 2-Apr-1719, Therèse Caron, b. abt 21-Apr-1702. . . \* Jean-Baptiste Toupin, b. abt 17-Nov-1719, m. 15-Feb-1751, Elisabeth [Isabelle] Beaudoin, b. 2-Oct-1730. \* Jean-Baptiste Toupin, b. 1752, m. 12-Nov-1798, Marie-Louise Perrault dite Châteauguay. \* Barthélemy Toupin, b. abt 12-Dec-1804, d. abt 1-Jan-1878, m. 29-May-1827, Sophie Comtois dite Gilbert. . . . \* Jean-Baptiste Toupin, b. abt 26-Apr-1831, d. 16-Jan-1916, m. 10-Jan-1854, Célina Gameau, d. 7-Jan-1879. . . \* Felix Toupin, b. 13-Mar-1872, d. 3-Apr-1943, m. 13-Feb-1893, Josephine Bissonette, b. 2-Mar-1871, d. 18-Auα-1943, \* Eugene Toupin, b. 9-Apr-1897, d. 5-Jun-1973, m. 18-Nov-1925, Jeanne Marie Emma Lavoie, b. 16-Dec- 1896, d. 6-Dec-1970. \* Laurent Edmond Toupin, b. 29-Sep-1927, d. 22-Apr-1979, m. 21-Aug-1954, Helene Knauer, b. 19-Jul-1932. \* Lawrence David Toupin, b. 20-Mar-1955, m. 16-May-1981, Katherine Jane Trieller, b. 10-Feb-1947. \* Sr. Marie-Paule Toupin, SASV, b. 27-Sep-1929. \* Joseph Jean Toupin, b. 2-Oct-1931, d. 9-Apr-1990, m. 18-Jan-1958, Thérèse Puech. \* Jean Jacques Toupin, b. 1-Jun-1959, m. 1-Sep-1990, Carole Anne Herron. René Toupin, b. 1674, d.1758, m. 14-Feb-1708, Geneviève Langlois, b. 1690, d. 1748. \* Jean-Pierre Toupin, b. 10-Jul-1723, m. 27-May-1748, Madeleine Mailloux [Maillou], b. 1725. \* François Toupin, b. abt 15-Feb-1752, m. 11-Apr-1774, Marie-Catherine Brossard [Brassard]. . \* Pierre Toupin, b. 16-Dec-1793, d. aft 1871, m. 9-Oct-1812, Angelique Lefort. . . \* Pascal Toupin Sr., b. 23-Feb-1819, d. 1897, m. 3-Nov-1847, Rose De Lima Beauvais, b. 1829, d. 1911. . \* Pascal Toupin Jr., b. 31-Mar-1850, d. 27-Jun-1918, m. between 1880-1882, Celina Dondoneau, b. Sep-1852, d. 1-Feb-1937. \* Ovid Pascal Toupin, b. Nov-1896, d. 9-Oct-1974, m. 18-Oct-1921, Ellen Holt. . \* Harold Ovid Toupin, 21-Jan-1927, m. (1) 8-Feb-1948, Edna Frances Sallila, b. 5-Aug-1928; m. (2) Colleen B. Kish.



1627-1723 L'ANCÊTRE CANADIEN PIERRE TOUPIN DIT LAPIERRE FILS DE GUILLAUME ET DE JEANNE ARNAUD ORIGINAIRE DE ROUFFIAT, ÉVÉCHÉ D'ANGOULÊME, UN DES PIONNIERS DE BEAUPORT, FUT INHUMÉ ICI LE 26 JANVIER 1723

1627-1723
Canadian Ancestor
Pierre Toupin dit LaPierre
Son of Guillaume and of Jeanne Amaud
Originating from Rouffiat, archdiocese of Angoulême,
One of the pioneers of Beauport,
Was buried here January 26, 1723

# From the Diary of Charles Napoleon Morin

as submitted by Raymond J. Deschenes

Editor's note: This is the second installment of a translation of the diary of Charles Napoleon Morin, born in Deschambault on July 9, 1849. We find him in Montreal in the year 1866.

FOUND WORK HERE IN A FACTORY EARNING 80¢ PER DAY. I worked here for two months saving as much as I could of my wages.

The man who had obtained this job for me one day offered me 10¢ more per day if I would go and work for him. So I left my job at the factory but eventually found that this man had only been bluffing me and kept putting me off with promises but no work. All this time I had to pay him board and room and soon I was almost out of money.

Winter came along and I was still out of work so I went to live with my aunt, who was my mother's sister, and her husband. He was a lazy, good-for-nothing and they were very poor.

My aunt would make blood sausage and I would peddle it from door to door. This was made from pig's blood which my uncle obtained at a nearby slaughter house and which at that time one could get for nothing by going after it.

I did not have a penny to my name and my clothes were getting threadbare and shabby. My mother had handwoven the material of which my clothes were made and had also done the tailoring herself. With no money, I could not buy new ones. There seemed to be nothing to do in that big city of Montreal for a boy my age and I became quite discouraged and homesick.

I finally found work unloading barges on the canal. This lasted two days as no more barges could navigate the canal because it had become frozen.

Once more I returned to my aunt's home, living with them a full month before I obtained work again. This work consisted of learning the carriage building business and was owned by a man who seemed to think that life was all work and no play. I slaved from 5 o'clock in the morning until 8 o'clock at night. Then he would send me out to chop wood and carry it in. As I was living at his house, I grudgingly complied to this grueling work and his demands. One day, he told me I was lazy and eating too much. I decided I had had enough and left, returning once more to the home of my aunt.

I faced the year 1867 with discouragement and with no prospect of work. I was at this time only seventeen years

old and already I knew misery and the bitterness of disappointment, poverty and loneliness. For three months, day after day, I tried to find work trudging the streets of Montreal.

I finally found work with a bricklayer working for 50¢ a day. I had the mortar to mix and prepare, then had to carry it in a hod to the place where the bricks were being laid. This I did for two weeks and again I found my self out of work. Day after day for one whole month, I again looked for work. I finally found a job on a ship construction crew. I borrowed \$6 from a cousin, the son of Isidore Morin, and bought some tools which I would need on the job.

The boss for whom I was working was tough and demanding and continually swearing at his men. My job was to haul wood on my back for which I was paid 80¢ a day. This work was much too hard for a growing boy and he was never satisfied and was continually urging me on.

I endured this for four months and in the spring I was given a paint job on some barges which were being built. One rainy day I accidentally leaned against a freshly painted wall. As a result the back of my coat was covered with red and white paint. That night on my way home I met a couple of boys loitering on the street corner of Des Seigneurs and St. Joseph Street. They started to jeer and laugh at me, calling me names. They then stopped me and with sticks in their hands, hit me on the back and told me to dance. Being quick-tempered, I finally lost patience and started to hit them back. Finally they dispersed and left me alone to go once more peacefully on my way home.

While working one day in the month of May, I fell head first into the canal. I was alone at the time but managed to get out and save myself from drowning.

On the first of July of that year, I was again out of work. I had saved all the money I could but still owed \$25 for board and room. One day having drunk too much water when it was very hot and I was too warm, I was taken very ill and was forced to stay home and unable to go and look for work. All the money I had left was 55¢ and my relatives advised me to go back home to my parents in Deschambault.

It was fortunate for me that sailing boats between Montreal and Quebec City were competing for passengers as I was able to get a ride on a passenger steamer for 25¢ which was half of what I had in my pocket. To get home by train, a distance of about 40 miles, cost me another 25¢, so I knew I could reach home if I walked the last nine miles.

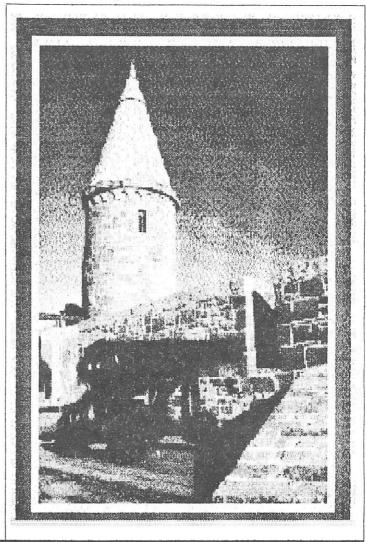
# Les Seigneuries

he French settlement in North America was copied from the type of feudalism in effect at the time in Europe. Seigneuries were granted to religious orders, noblemen, merchants, and in a break from tradition, people of humble birth. The average seigneury covered about 30 square miles. Part of the land was owned by seigneurs and the rest was rented by habitants or settlers.

The habitants could sell the land and pass it on to their children but they also had obligations to the seigneur which were defined in the notarial act signed by both. It was common practice for the habitant to have to pay an annual amount for the upkeep of the parish church, to pay the seigneur annually in produce or livestock, (often grain was required as the seigneur owned the only grain mill in the area), to work on the roads, and to be available when needed for the militia.

Because the rivers and lakes provided the easiest form of transportation, each farm belonging to a habitant had a river frontage of about a couple hundred yards in length with the rest of their land extending back in a narrow strip. When the waterfront lands were all taken, a road was built along the outer edge and more strips of land were given to other habitants. This process was continually repeated. The habitants lived near their neighbors and saw them at church on Sunday but the settlement was decentralized. These ribbon farms and villages can still be seen on the St. Lawrence today.

The seigneurial system lasted until 1854 when the legislature in Ottawa abolished it. The land ownership rights were then given to the habitants.



### Diary of Charles Napoleon Morin

cont'd from page 10

I left on the 7th of July, arriving in Quebec at 11 o'clock the same night. I went to an uncle who gave me supper and stayed with him until the following day. Then I took the train to Port Neuf, nine miles from home, through which the train went on its way to Montreal. With the remaining 5¢ I bought cookies and walked those nine miles to my home.

I arrived home on the eve of my 18th birthday and just in time to attend the baptism of my parents' 13th child. They named him Joseph, after my father and grandfather, and he was the 7th son of my parents, I being the oldest and he the youngest.

I stayed home three weeks, then was hired by a man by the name of Gariepy to cut hay at \$10 per month. His farm was located near Ste- Anne and I worked for him for one month.

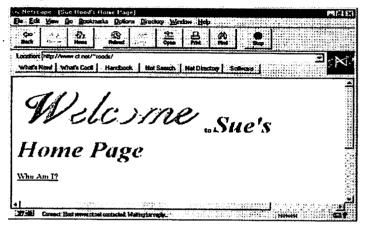
I came home again staying about a month then got a job at Ste. Anne again with a man by the name of Baribeau for \$5 a month. I had been hired by this man for a month's work, but after 15 days, it got so cold the river froze over thick enough to hold the weight of a man. That day I was shingling a roof and I complained I was freezing. My boss swore at me and called me a good-for-nothing and said if I worked harder and faster i wouldn't freeze. As he had no work to be done on the inside I decided to ask him for my wages and leave. This was the winter of 1867.

To be continued in the next issue

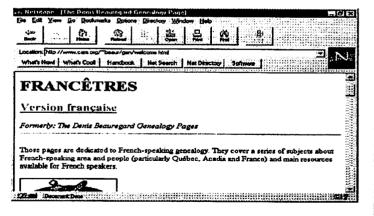
#### Research on the World Wide Web

Editor's note: Each issue SBTK will award a Louie, in honor of the King to sent the" filles du roi" and Carignan soldiers to New France, to a member with an exciting and informative French Canadian/Acadian website.

WEB SITES ARE BECOMING MORE NUMEROUS AND VERY SOPHISTICATED. They have become an excellent resource without

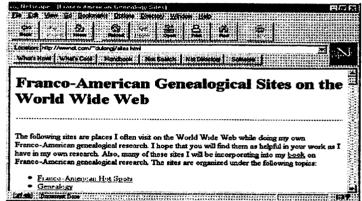


leaving the house. This issue's Louie goes to Sue Rood (www.ct.net/~roods/). She makes good use of textures and colors and has an ever growing listing of hot links to French-Canadian sites. Additionally, she lists all the sumames of her French and French-Canadian ancestors and invites other researchers haveing common ancestors to send her an e-mail. We thank her for her listing our société.



Denis Beauregard has FRANCETRES: Les pages de la généalogie francophone in French and English which is dedicated to French and Quebec genealogy. (www.cam.org/~beaur/gen/welcome.html) He has won many awards for the page and is constantly updating and improving it. His Dictionnaire

généalogique de nos origines corrects and updates information about French Canadian and Acadian families. He asks that web surfers send him their research finds so he can continue to update and improve. He also has pages on Acadian, Louisianan, Caribbean, Indian/Metis, and Belgian research. When he celebrated his 40th birthday recently, he invited all his cousins to email him the ancestors they have in common. For a while he listed some of Madonna's tafel. It is always an interesting page.



John DuLong (wwnet.com/~dulongj/) lists his research projects, the outline for his new book, his publications, the French Canadian Heritage Society of Michigan link, and his favorite sites. The last (wwnet.com/!dulongj/sites.html) is fabulous. Not only is there a long list of hot links but they are categorized and he explains most of them. They are both easy to read and to search.



Jean Philippe Menard continues to update his homepage (www.Mink.NET/~jpmenard/) bringing in more of his ancestors in an easy to read format. Most interesting to SBTK is the research he has done about his ancestor Louis Marie dit Ste-Marie.

#### Book Review and Synopsis: A Treasure Trove of Facts about "Les Filles du roi" Part 3

submitted by Dave Toupin

Editor's Note: In the Spring/Summer 1995 issue of our newsletter, the first part of this review and synopsis of "Les Filles du roi au xvii'ème siècle," the 1992 publication by demographer Yves Landry, presented the background on who the King's Daughters were as a group. In the Fall/Winter 1995 issuecontained information about the women we know as the King's Daughters, and about their marriages. Now, we review Landry's description of the families they raised, and the conclusion of their lives in Canada.

VES LANDRY, IN HIS DETAILED demographic study of the filles du roi, describes the families that were raised by these women, and thereby demonstrates their importance to the successful settlement of the colony. According to his research, a King's Daughter had on average 5.8 children during her lifetime (after statistical correction), at a time when New France was sparsely populated. Landry notes that the average marriage for a Fille du roi lasted 23.5 years.

In couples who lived at least to age 45, the author found that a Fille du roi who married between ages 20-24 had an average of 8.5 children, and one who married between ages 25-29 had an average of 5.7 children. Of course, there are always exceptions to the rule: Catherine Ducharme and her husband Pierre Roy dit St-Lambert beat the average; they had 18 children over their 27 year marriage!

The author explores all aspects of the reproductive life of these women in his book. For example, he notes that a mere 24 illegitimate births took place among all of the Filles du roi, which resulted in a rate of 0.54% as compared to a level of 1% among the French population of the time (0.93% among Canadian women).

On the other hand, 1 in 18 King's Daughters were pregnant at the time of their marriages in Canada, similar to the rate for 17th century Canadian and rural French women. Landry points out that, rare as it was, prenuptial conception was more common among the women who married at an older age (often widows) and those who married noblemen, probably as a result of the longer period of

courtship seen in these groups.

Landry writes that the Filles du roi gave birth to 46% of their first-born children before their first anniversary of marriage, with an average of less than 13 months between the two dates. This was a smaller interval than among French women, though not as short as their daughters and grand-daughters would experience in later years. The interval was longer for the King's Daughters arriving during 1669-1671, suggesting, according to the author, that conditions at the orphanage where the majority of these women were recruited (the Hôpital général de Paris) altered their fertility.

Although one may be tempted to skip over the statistical studies in his book, the explanations that Mr. Landry provides regarding the methods of collecting data or estimating dates according to accepted demographic practices could be helpful to the genealogist. The descriptions of 17th century record-keeping and the life experience and habits of the time can be very instructive.

The section of this tome pertaining to mortality rates provides us with an example. Dates of death are often absent from the vital records, and Landry provides estimates for us (as he did for dates of arrival in the colony). In this instance (17th century Canada), Landry found that a date of death is estimated to be half way (50%) between the date that the person was last recorded as alive and the first record mentioning that the person was deceased, if that interval is less than 5 years. Regardless of age, as the interval lengthens, the date of death approaches the date of the first record declaring her demise: for a 5-9 year interval: 62.5%; 10 year interval: 75%.

Landry assumes that if the person was not mentioned in the 1681 census, she had died. This results in a large number of statistically-produced deaths of Filles du roi for the preceding period in his study. In all, the deaths of these women spanned from 1666 to 1747. The first death was that of Anne Labbé in early 1666; the last was that of Anne Rabady in September 1747 (aged 93-96). The longest-lived King's Daughter was Jeanne Amiot, apparently aged 107 at her death in 1745.

Almost two-thirds of the group died in the first 30 years of the 18th century. Landry calculates that the average age of a Fille du roi at death was 62.2 years. He has determined that life expectancy for the Filles du roi at birth was 42.5 to 45 years. But, at age 20, a King's Daughter had a life expectancy of 61.4 additional years! This was an exceptional duration of life for the 17th century.

Landry compares this statistic to known European life expectancy figures, and concludes that only women of old ruling class families in Geneva had a longer life Continued on page 14

#### Book Review and Synopsis (cont'd from page 13)

expectancy at age 20. This rate even surpassed that of ruling classes in the rest of Europe; some did not reach this level until the late 19th century!

However, it must be noted that contemporary Canadianbom women had a similar life expectancy at that age, as Landry acknowledges. Nevertheless, Landry surmises that a selective process had taken place with the Filles du roi, and through the recruitment of the Filles du roi, their survival of the harsh Atlantic crossing and the settlement on inhospitable lands, they had adapted to and benefitted from their new environment. Canada then had a very low population density, which lessened the spread of epidemics (in contrast to Europe), and the people enjoyed plenty of fish, game and clean water which no doubt assisted in this statiscal accomplishment.

Few records survive that indicate the causes of death for this group of women. But the author does note that some of the years in which a large number of Filles du roi died coincide with known deadly epidemics (typhus in 1687, 1718; influenza in 1700; yellow fever in 1711) or a similar trend of death in the general population by unknown cause (in 1708, 1715).

Yet the year of the highest number of deaths of King's Daughters, 1728, does not find a reflection in the rest of the Canadian populace. And a 1703 smallpox epidemic did not take a significant toll among Filles du roi. Landry speculates that prior exposure to this disease in France may have been the saving factor for these women.

The Filles du roi were not as affected by digestive tract (summer heat) illnesses as were French women of the time, whereas respiratory tract diseases resulted in a higher number of deaths among the group in late autumnearly winter. More than one quarter of the Filles du roi were buried the same day of their death, reflecting a high likelihood that epidemics played a significant role as a cause of death, according to Landry.

For this last hypothesis, the author assumes a faithful adherence to religious practices (the "Rituel de Québec") which restricted the time of burial except for cases of death by contagious disease. Landry's description of the practices of the period is another benefit that his book provides to the reader.

In two-thirds of the marriages, the author found that the husband of the Filles du roi died first, a higher percentage than in France. Even when of equal age, the man died first twice as often as did the woman. The average age at widowhood was 51.1 years for a King's Daughter. The importance of this statistic, Landry points out, is the lightened burden of the widow, supporting only an average of 1.5 dependent children under age 15 by that time in her

life.

Unfortunately, one-fourth of the Filles du roi lost their husbands when they were between 30-45 years old, during maximum responsibility for young children (an average of 3.6 dependent children). In the extreme, Landry cites the case of Marie Hatanville, who had 11 dependent children living with her in 1685 when her third husband died. But wait! A few months later she married again...to a widower with 7 dependent children of his own!

On average, at least one spouse had been married previously in roughly one in four marriages of the King's Daughters, according to the author. Landry shows us that the adoption of step-children was not a deterrent to remarriage in this society: 86% of widows were under 40 years old, and three-quarters of those remarried while responsible for five or more children. And the custom of waiting one year prior to remarriage was often violated by the Filles du roi.

Mr. Landry concludes his book by stating that "(t)he demographic study of the Filles du roi, settled in New France during a brief 11 year period, admirably serves as a ... study of the assimilation of immigrants, for an era where there is a paucity of such works." But for genealogists, it provides a window into the world of our ancestors. It demonstrates precisely why this group of women stand out so significantly as founders of the French Canadian population. On the other hand, this treatise disproves old myths about their background and nature, and questions the accuracy of some contemporary writings pertaining to their history.

It confirms the high number of orphans (of at least one parent) among the Filles du roi, yet shows the high rate of illiteracy among them. Throughout the book, we see how the harsh conditions of poverty of their early lives in France influenced their capacity to survive and adapt remarkably well to the conditions of the new world.

The intense pressure to marry quickly and the brief courtships resulted in altered nuptial practices (fiançailles, marriage contracts, banns), and consequences such as low rates of illegitimacy and prenuptial conceptions, more annulments and higher levels of cultural mixing (in other words, a lower level of in-breeding).

Landry surmises that the Canadian environment impressed itself upon this group of women, by influencing their fertility and mortality rates. But he also points out that the change in their demographic behavior and the extent of their adaptation had a profound connection to the character of these individuals as well. The Filles du roi demonstrated the great human capacity for recuperation under new circumstances, notes Landry, permitting escape from their prior, limiting circumstances.

Continued on page 15

# Welcome New Members

Ronald Audet, Williamsburg VA
Audrey A. Brooks, Wauwatosa WI
Alice Brown, Brown's Mill NJ
Maureen Rousseau-Chicoine, Lewiston ME
James F. Davey, Forestdale RI
Robert J. Fleitz, Woodbirdge VA
Dorothy Hanussak, Jersey City NJ
Emil L'Homme Jr., Marietta GA
Donna Joyal, Melbourne FL
Sister Laurian Lasha, Crookston MN
Marguerite C. Morse, Pocasset MA
Myrtle Pletos, Sterling Heights MI

Susan Reed, San Diego CA Susan Rood, Sebring FL Barbara Sanford, Palm Bay FL Gerry Saumure, Winnipeg MB Angela Smith, La Mesa CA



Book Review and Synopsis Cont'd from page 14)

In addition to the very brief but helpful biographies of each Fille du roi at the end of this book, you may find a footnote mentioning an ancestor along the way that might add a previously unknown tid-bit of information to your research. His book also provides a comparison of conditions in France versus Canada at the time, to enlighten us on the origins of our predecessors and the challenges that they faced in the young colony.

In summary, this book may be overwhelming in its technicalities, tables and graphs, but if you can weather the regular use of your French-English dictionary, you will greatly benefit from the reading experience in the end. And we can only hope that another book will follow with expanded information on the individual Filles du roi to satisfy our thirst for knowledge about our ancestors.

#### New Resource Book

Volume XXIII of Our French-Canadian Ancestors has just been published. This book highlights twenty early settlers of New France including Jacques Bernier dit Jean de Paris, Denis Brosseau, Christophe Drolet, Augustin Fraser, Pierre Fauteux, Pierre Groleau, Jean-Baptiste Hallé, Pierre Jean, Thomas Journeau, Charles Marquis, Jean Mignault dit Châtillon, Louis Sédillot, Olivier Tardif.

Thomas LaForest has a special In Memoriam article about Reverend Father Gerard Lebel. Fr. Lebel died of a massive heart attack on May 29, 1996, while celebrating mass at the Basilica in the Monastery of Sainte-Anne-de Beaupré. He was 74 years old and had served as a priest for nearly 46 years. He had been a professor, seminary head, and archivist.

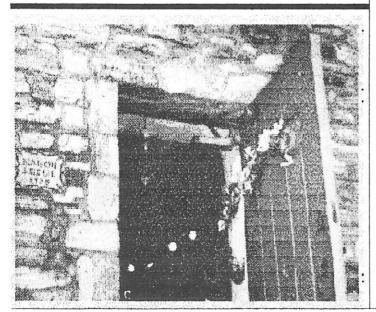
We know him best for his series of 29 books, "Nos Ancêtres. His friend and fellow genealogist, Jacques Saintonge, will continue with his work and the series.



Our thanks go to Jean Philippe Menard for sharing his copy of the parish book entry for the marriage of Louis Marie and Mathurine Goard.

Our thanks to the Quebec City government for its fabulous website. The pictures on pages 8, 11, and below were taken from there.

(www.quebecweb.com/tourisme/introfranc.html)



# I Found My Brother

submitted by Alice Brown

S I WAS WORKING ON MY FAMILY TREE, it began to really bother me that a branch was totally missing. I knew about this branch from years ago, and thought for many years that I didn't want to search it out because it could cause a major disruption in peoples' lives. As time went on and I investigated the subject more, I changed my opinion, as it were.

This missing branch was actually my brother, who had been placed in foster care at five months of age, and later was adopted formally when he was just about 3 years old. I thought how important it has been to me to research my roots and learn more about my heritage, and then I thought of my brother, a branch on my tree, who had been denied his heritage!

When I started my search for my brother, I knew only his name and the place of his birth, and that he was with us until he was five months old. Through no fault of our own, he was put in foster care, and later adopted. I started by getting up my courage and questioning my family directly.

This yielded unexpected results. For one thing, no one was upset that I was undertaking this search, and I actually received much encouragement and support and especially, the most needed, information about my brother that would make it possible for me to find him.

As I continued my search, I hit the wall of sealed records. All that would be provided to me was what is called "non-identifying" information. This varies somewhat from place to place, but is basically what it says--non-identifying. From there I decided, with help from my family, to use a private investigator. By this point I had been searching for six months with little results. The investigator found my brother for me in about two weeks. What a wonderful day that was to finally have the name of my brother, the missing branch in my family tree.

In the very evening that I received his name and phone number, with notes in hand, I dialed his phone number. I gave him my name and said that he didn't know me but I told him I had something to talk to him about that was very important to me and I hoped that it was important to him too. I said, "I have reason to believe that you are my brother, and I haven't seen you since you were five months old."

There was silence on the other end of the phone, so I said, "You do know that you were adopted?" "Yes," came his answer. "Did you know that you had siblings?" "No," he said. Then I told him his birth date, and his place of birth. At which he said, "You got that right, keep going." I gave him my birth date and place and maiden name. At the mention of my maiden name, he knew I was his sister, because his adoptive parents had told him his birth name.

He was really happy that I had found him! He told me he had just gotten the name and phone number of the state adoption registry, and was going to start his search that very week. Imagine his astonishment at my phone call. He was delighted!! He said it really bothered him that he did not know his medical history and also that he had no heritage! This had especially bothered him since he was married and had a little boy of his own. His wife is Polish, and he said she was always doing her Polish things and he had no heritage of his own.

I was so happy that I could give the gift of heritage to my brother! A gift that he was so very happy to finally have. And now, I can add three members to my family tree-my brother, his lovely wife, and my beautiful little nephew, whom I never knew even existed!

In reflection on this, I now appreciate even more having searched for my heritage and being able to share it in such a meaningful way. I feel like I found the missing link in our family, and he definitely is family in every sense of the word. We are so much alike, in both looks and personality. I actually look more like this brother that I just found than like my other brother with whom I grew up. Our personalities are also much alike, from inherited shyness, to the love of art, we both do oil painting, and we all three play the guitar.

It seems from this that genes do have significant influences in our lives. It's as if our ancestors live on in what we have inherited from them, ourselves. We both feel like we have found a treasure at the end of our search rainbows. And I am looking forward to having my picture taken standing between my two tall handsome brothers!

And my brother, well, he's thrilled with his two seven foot long, computer print-out family trees to which his family's names have been added. It's wonderful to see someone treasuring his new found heritage and learning how it has played a part in who he is today.



### Research Update

In 1992 René Jetté, Gail Moreau, and John DuLong formed the De Marle Royal Connection Research Association, which was subsequently renamed as the Baillon Royal Connection Research Association in 1994. They were very concerned that the available evidence about Marie Catherine de Baillon's lineage to Charlemagne relied too heavily on published works. They wanted to ground Catherine's lineage on original documents and to trace any potential royal connection for Catherine. In 1995, Roland-Yves Gagné was added to the associates. He brings his valuable ability to read ancient French and Flemish documents to the research team. Membership in the association is by invitation only. They hope to finish their project and publish their findings before the end of 1998.

Many people of French-Canadian ancestry can claim descent from Marie Catherine Baillon. She was the daughter of Alphonse de Baillon, écuyer, and Louise de Marle. She was born around 1645, probably near Montfort-l'Amaury, Ile-de-France, outside of Paris. Her parents were members of the minor French nobility. She came to New France around 1669 as a fille du roi. She married Jacques Miville dit Deschênes on 12 November 1669 at Québec. Together they had six children. Catherine died on 27 January 1688 at Rivière-Ouelle.

Catherine's lineage extends back to several other minor French noble families in the Paris region. However, by pushing these lines further back it is possible to find connections to major French and European noble households. There have been several attempts to trace her ancestry back to royalty and to the Emperor Charlemagne in particular.

#### Here are their latest findings:

o Unfortunately, the connection through the Bournel de Thiembronne lineage does not survive close investigation. The chronology makes it very unlikely that Gille de Thiembronne, the daughter of Jean de Thiembronne, is really a daughter of Jean Bournel, seigneur de Thiembronne. They have discovered that there seems to be another Thiembronne family, distinct from the Bournel de Thiembronne family, living in the same time and place. Therefore she is not a descendant of Marguerite de Craon.

Consequentially, Catherine does not descend from Charlemagne through this lineage.

- o The associates have also eliminated the royal lineage Père Paçme proposed for Catherine. Neither the documents available at the Cabinet de titres of the Bibliothèque nationale de France, nor the standard published works on the French nobility support this lineage.
- o The proposed royal connection from the Braque to the Montmorency family, though not completely eliminated, is very suspicious and unlikely. No evidence has been found to support it. It is most likely a seventeenth century genealogical fraud.
- o The associates have found two other potential lineages that connect Catherine to royalty and thus to Charlemagne. They are concentrating their efforts on researching the more promising lineage of the two.
- o The associates acquired microfilm copies of documents from the Bibliothèque nationale de France concerning this promising lineage. These reels hold hundreds of pages from thirty-one documents of the Cabinet des titres collection. This collection contains nobility proofs. genealogies, family tree diagrams, and transcriptions of original documents. Over several months they have analyzed these documents and found that they provide primary evidence extending Catherine's ancestry back several generations on the promising lineage. They are still analyzing some of the more difficult to read documents. Although the documents tend to support the theory of this promising lineage, there are still a few weak points that are currently based on secondary documents. These weak points must be verified and supported with other primary documents.
- o Although solid and well documented proof of Catherine's connection to royal ancestry is not yet finalized, the associates have verified several noble lineages for her including several leading Parisian families involved in the Parlement of Paris and the Royal Mint.

Jetté has prepared a rough draft summarizing the findings regarding this particular lineage. They hope to publish it in the Mémoires of the Société généalogique canadienne-française. Once this lineage is proved (or disproved) they will move on to the other potential royal lineage.

Jetté, with the help of Moreau, DuLong, and Gagné, is in the process of writing a Table d'Ascendance de Catherine Baillon. This work will cover all her known ancestors and will contain detailed documentation about both rejected and supported bourgeois, noble, and royal lineages. Complete documentation for the links between each generation will be provided.

#### Filles du Roi Part 3

Editor's Note: This list of Filles du rol according to Yves Landry, in his 1992 book, "Les Filles du roi au xvil'ème siècle" is continued from the Spring/Summer 1995 and Fall/Winter 1995 issues.

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

-D (continued) -

Dusauçay, Marie-Anne

m. Rouer, Louis, sieur de Villeray, Nov. 26, 1675

Dusson, Marguerite

m. 1. Lavallée, Jean, dit Petit-Jean, 1670 or 1671

m. 2. Vanet, Charles, dit Le Parisien, abt 1694

Duval, Françoise

m. 1. Courault, Pierre, dit Coulon, Nov. 16, 1671

m. 2. Renaud, Antoine-Laurent, dit Letambour, Aug. 12, 1681

m. 3. Renaud, François, Dec. 10, 1695

Duval, Marie-Madeleine

m. Joubert, Jacques, bef 1672

Duval, Michelle

m. Bon, Pierre, dit Lacombe, bef. 1672

-E-

Éloy, Antoinette

m. Masta, Mathurin, Dec. 14, 1665

Éloy, Marguerite

m. 1. Cosset, Jean, contract Feb. 12, 1668

m. 2. Collet, Jean, dit Le Picard, Oct. 19, 1688

Enfre, Françoise (arrived 1669)

Évin, Marguerite

m. Richard, Pierre, Sep. 24, 1670

-F-

Faucheux, Jeanne

m. 1. Leduc, Antoine, bef. 1671

m. 2. Vaillant, Pierre, Feb. 29, 1688

Faucon, Marie

m. 1. Chartier, Guillaume, Nov. 27, 1663

m. 2. Jocteau, François, Oct. 15, 1708

Fauconnier, Marie-Jeanne

m. Dufresne, Antoine-Nicolas, Dec. 4, 1668

Faure, Louise, dite Planchet

m. Gagné, Pierre, contract Oct. 28, 1668

Fauvault, Jeanne

m. Provost, Jacques, Nov. 25, 1669

Fauvreau, Françoise

m. Jean, Pierre, 1671 or 1672

Fayet, Anne

m. Siret, René, Sep. 8, 1670

Ferré, Catherine

m. Lefebvre, Louis, contract Nov. 4, 1668

Ferron, Marguerite

m. Bertrand, Guillaume, Oct. 12, 1671

Fièvre, Catherine

m. Allaire, Charles, Nov.10, 1663

Firman, Marie-Anne

(arrived 1667; returned 1667)

Flamand, Nicole

m. Leparc, Louis, dit St-Louis, Jan. 6, 1669

Fléchet, Anne

m. Louineau, Pierre, Oct. 2, 1673

Fleure, Marie-Anne

(arrived 1673)

Fleureau, Marie

m. Delaunay, Jean, Sep. 30, 1669

Foubert, Anne

m. Boisseau, Pierre, Oct. 20, 1670

Fouquet, Marie

m. Béatrix, Jacques, Nov. 16, 1671

Fourrier, Catherine

m. 1. Mercadier, Mathurin, Oct. 14, 1670

m. 2. Bousquet, Jean, May 11, 1672

m. 3. Martin, François, dit Langevin, Nov. 20, 1712

Fourrier, Jeanne

m. 1. Baillaux, Jean, 1667

m. 2. Vanasse, François, contract Aug. 2, 1671

Foy, Marguerite

m. Dumas, François, contract July 5, 1667

Fressel, Isabelle

m. Émereau, François, dit Bélair, Oct. 30, 1671

Fressel, Jeanne

m. Jacob, Étienne, Oct. 14, 1670

Fro, Louise

m. Meunier, Julien, Sep. 9, 1670

-G-

Gaillard or Daire, Marie

m. 1. Perrier, Jean-Baptiste, dit Lafleur, Oct. 6, 1669

m. 2. Sabourin, Jean, Sep. 22, 1682

Gaillard, Marguerite, dite Duplessis

m. 1. Provost, François, July 26, 1664

m. 2. Saucier, Louis, Jan. 12, 1671

m. 3. Legardeur, Michel, dit Sanssoucy, bef. Nov. 1677 Galet, Anne

m. Veau, Sylvain, Oct. 13, 1670

Galet, Anne

m. Hébert, Michel, dit Laverdure, Sep. 1, 1670

Galien, Marie-Thérèse

m. 1. Gouin, Laurent, Oct. 22, 1665

m. 2. Gilbert, Louis, Jan. 7, 1687

Gambier, Marguerite

m. Legardeur, Michel, dit Sanssoucy, Jul. 26, 1664

Gargottin, Louise

m. 1. Perron, Daniel, dit Suire, Feb. 26, 1664

m. 2. Alain, Charles-Louis, Jan. 7, 1679

Gateau, Catherine

m. Jean, Vivien, Nov. 29, 1671

Gaumond, Madeleine

m. 1. Langlois, Jean, Oct. 15, 1668

m. 2. François, Pierre, Aug. 16, 1670

Gauthier, Marie

m. Prou, Pierre, contract Nov. 7, 1669

Continued on page 19

#### Filles du Roi, Part 2 (con'd from page 18)

Gauthier, Marie-Jeanne

m. Masson, Gilles, Oct. 17, 1668

Gendreau, Anne

m. Leduc, René, Oct. 28, 1664

Genest, Jeanne-Léonarde

m. 1. Cardin, Noël, contract Nov. 1, 1669

m. 2. Loiseau, Pierre, Nov. 6, 1671

Geoffroy, Anne

m. Flibot, Charles, Sep. 1, 1670

Geoffroy, Marie-Marthe

(arrived 1673)

Gilles, Anne

m. 1. Fleury, François, contract Aug. 24, 1670

m. 2. Dumas, René, dit Rencontre, Jun. 1689

m. 3. Galet, Pierre, dit Laliberté, Sep. 1, 1704

Girard, Anne

m. Dodelin, Nicolas, Oct. 22, 1665

Girard, Marguerite

m. 1. Forcier, Pierre

m. 2. Abraham, René, dit Desmarais, Nov. 30, 1690

Girard, Marie

(arrived 1667)

Giraud, Anne

m. Gauthier, Mathurin, Jul. 16, 1669

Goard, Mathurine

m. Marie, Louis, dit Ste-Marie, May 31, 1667

Gobert, Marie-Madeleine

m. Groleau, Pierre, Sep. 8, 1670

Godeby, Anne

m. Talua, Julien, dit Vendamont, Oct. 7, 1669

Godequin, Jeanne

m. Croteau, Vincent, contract Sep. 22, 1669

Godillon, Élisabeth

m. Éthier, Léonard, Sep. 22, 1670

Goiset, Anne

m. Albert, André, dit Laroche, Oct. 21, 1669

Gossard, Noëlle

m. Bussière, Jacques, dit Laverdure, Oct. 16, 1671

Goubilleau, Françoise

m. Dazé, Paul, Apr. 15, 1671

Grandin, Jeanne

m. Brière, Jean, Oct. 19, 1671

Grandin, Marie

m. Beaudet, Jean, Sep. 23, 1670

Grandin, Marie

m. 1. Morel, Michel, abt 1670

m. 2. Robillard, Claude, abt 1672

Grandjean, Adrienne

m. Baucher, René, dit Sanssoucy, contract Jan. 8, 1666

Grangeon, Marie-Madeleine

m. Richard, Marin, dit Lavallée, Oct. 21, 1669

Granger, Catherine

m. Lépinay, Jean, Sep. 11, 1673

Graton, Mathurine

m. 1. Toupin, Pierre, dit Lapierre, Sep. 30, 1670

m. 2. Brunet, Vincent, Jul. 22, 1710

Gravois, Marie

m. Étienne, Philippe, Nov. 3, 1667

Grimbault, Anne

m. 1. Jouanne, Jean, Sep. 17, 1670

m. 2. Desportes, Claude, Feb. 19, 1691

Groisard, Jeanne

m. Dupuis, Zacharie, Oct. 25, 1668

Groleau, Madeleine

m. Marchand, François, Sep. 30, 1669

Grossejambe, Françoise

m. Boissy, Julien, dit Lagrillade, Oct. 26, 1671

Gruaux, Jeanne

m. 1. René, Jean, Sep. 9, 1670

m. 2. Pigeon, Jacques, bef. 1674

Grusseau, Marie

m. 1. Chénier, Jean, contract Aug. 23, 1667

m. 2. Senay, Pierre, dit Lapierre, Aug. 16, 1700

Guédon, Marie-Anne

m. 1. Benoist, Gabriel, contract Oct. 26, 1665

m. 2. Marais, Marin, dit Labarre, contract Feb. 7, 1695

Gueneville, Jeanne

m. Molleur, Pierre, dit Lallemand, Nov. 3, 1671

Guérard, Catherine

m. Dubord, Julien, dit Lafontaine, contract Feb. 12, 1670

Guérin, Madeleine

m. 1. Julien, Jean, Nov. 10, 1665

m. 2. Boivin, Pierre, Aug. 31, 1673

Guérin, Marie-Jeanne, dite Brunet

m. 1. Dupré, Antoine, Jul. 13, 1667

m. 2. Charrier, Louis, Oct. 29, 1682

Guerrier, Bonne

m. 1. Faugue, Jacques, contract Oct. 12, 1665

m. 2. Marchand, Charles, 1674 or 1675

Guichelin, Catherine

m. 1. Buteau, Nicolas, contract Oct. 23, 1669

m. 2. Tissiau, Charles, dit St-Germain, Apr. 16, 1708

m. 3. Roy, Jean, dit Lapensée, Feb. 16, 1716

Guillaume, Anne

m. Dubois, François, dit Lafrance, Oct. 19, 1671

Guillaume, Marie

m. 1. Maheu, Nicolas, Jan. 15, 1671

m. 2. Migneron, Laurent, contract May 11, 1675

Guilleboeuf, Marie-Madeleine

m. 1. Plouf, Jean, Jun. 24, 1669

m. 2. Foisy, Louis, abt 1702

Guillin, Françoise

m. 1. Trajot, André, Nov. 12, 1668

m. 2. Robillard, Claude, Jan. 27, 1709

Guillodeau. Madeleine

m. Poitevin, Jean, dit Laviolette, Aug. 19, 1669

Guyard, Catherine

m. Beaudry, Antoine, dit L'Épinette, Nov. 24, 1665

Guvet. Marie

m. Ledoux, Pierre, dit Latreille, Oct. 9, 1668

-H-

Halay, Marie

m. Courtois, Bertrand, dit Le Breton, Aug. 24, 1671

continued on page 20

#### Filles du Roi, Part 2 (cont'd from page 19)

Halay, Marie

m. 1.? Petit, Pierre (France)

m. 2.? Augeron, Antoine, Jan. 11, 1672

Halier, Perrette

m. Bordeleau, Antoine, dit Laforest, Oct. 15, 1669

Haneton, Madeleine

m. Reguindeau, Joachim, dit Joachim, contract Jan. 6, 1669

Hardy, Jeanne

m. Trottain, François, dit St-Surin, Aug. 16, 1668 Hatanville, Marie

m. 1. Senat, Robert, Oct. 15, 1669

m. 2. Fauconnet, Jean, dit Lafleur, Jan. 20, 1671

m. 3. Martin, Charles, Oct. 6, 1683

m. 4. César, François, dit La Gardelette, Feb. 25, 1686 Hébert, Françoise

m. 1. Baptiste, Jean, dit St-Amour, May 3, 1668

m. 2. Cazelier, Philippe, dit Laverdure, Nov. 23, 1671

Hébert, Marie-Madeleine

m. Brosseau, Denis, contract Oct. 15, 1670

Hédouin, Marguerite

m. Barbeau, François, Aug. 24, 1671

Héron, Jacqueline

m. 1. Galameau, Jacques, Oct. 15, 1665

m. 2. Picard, Jean, May 9, 1706

Hiardin, Marguerite

m. Vérieul, Nicolas, dit Labécasse, Dec. 1665

Housseau, Marguerite

m. Meunier, Jean, Oct. 5, 1670

Hubert, Elisabeth

m. Bolduc, Louis, Aug. 20, 1668

Hubert, Marie

m. 1. Fournier, Nicolas, Sep. 30, 1670

m. 2. Gachet, Jean, Feb. 25, 1691

**Hubinet**, Louise

m. Fournel, Jacques, Oct. 12, 1671

Huché, Françoise

m. Bonhomme, Guillaume, Oct. 30, 1664

Hué. Marie

m. Boesme, Jean, Jan. 7, 1668

Humelot, Catherine

m. Hardy, Jacques, Sep. 1, 1670

Hutru, Perrine

m. Sureau, Théodore, Oct. 9, 1669

4-

Isambert, Catherine

m. Denis, Louis, dit Lafontaine, Sep. 9, 1673

Itas, Marguerite

m. Aubuchon, Jacques, dit Le Loyal, contract Nov. 11, 1667

\_|\_

Jacquier, Louise

m. 1. Pousset, Jean, contract Jan. 17, 1671

m. 2. Dalaux, Michel, Aug. 3, 1683

Jalais, Marie

m. 1. Lauzé, Jean, dit Matha, Aug. 26, 1669

m. 2. Leclerc, Robert, Jul. 9, 1680

Jasselin, Marguerite

('natural' child, Jean, 1674)

m. 1. Lelièvre, Mathurin, Oct. 31, 1676

m. 2. Lemoine, Nicolas, Jan. 8, 1684

Javelot, Anne

m. Leboeuf, Jacques, Jan. 24, 1667

Jodon, Marie

m. Barbeau, André, dit Laforest, Aug. 12, 1669

Jolivet, Charlotte-Catherine

m. 1. Girardin, Léonard, dit Sanssoucy, Oct. 12, 1671

m. 2. Trillaud, Simon, Oct. 18, 1688

Joly, Charlotte

m. Drapeau, Antoine, Aug. 20, 1669

Jossard, Elisabeth

m. De Poitiers, Jean-Baptiste, sieur du Buisson, Oct. 6, 1670

Jourdain, Marguerite

m. 1. Delpêche, Bernard, dit Bélair, Nov. 25, 1667

m. 2. Mageau, Louis, dit Maisonseule, Jan. 8, 1689

Juin, Jeanne

m. Dumouchel, Bernard, dit Laroche, contract Apr. 17; 1673

Julien, Anne

m. Choquet, Nicolas, dit Champagne, Nov. 12, 1668

٠L-

Labastille, Renée, dite Martin

m. Gauthier, René, dit Larose, April 11, 1669

Labbé, Anne

m. 1.? Gilles, Guillaume (France)

m. 2.? Girard, Marc, Nov. 5, 1663

Labbé, Jacqueline

m. Colin, Mathurin, dit Laliberté, bef. 1670

Labbé, Jeanne

m. Élie, Jean, dit Breton, Nov. 28, 1669

Lacroix, Suzanne

m. Savaria, Jacques, Oct. 17, 1672

Lafaye, Marie

m. Émond, René, Oct. 22, 1663

Lafleur, Joachine

m. Martin, Pierre, Feb. 11, 1664

Lafontaine, Marie-Anne

m. Dalleray, Marin, Aug. 28, 1670

Lagou, Anne

m. 1. Vallière, Pierre, Sep. 8, 1670

m. 2. Dupil, Rémi, Jan. 8, 1682

Laîné, Anne

m. 1. Content, Étienne, Oct. 14, 1669

m. 2. Bisson, René, dit Lépine, Nov. 5, 1685

m. 3. Tessier, Marc, Nov. 5, 1708

Laîné, Catherine

m. 1. Mesny, Étienne, Nov. 23, 1671

m. 2. Paré, Jean, May 23, 1709

Laîné, Geneviève

m. De Vanchy, Pierre, Nov. 21, 1667

Lamain, Marguerite

m. 1. Rognon, Michel, dit Laroche, Sep. 14, 1670

m. 2. Pierre Mercier, Jan. 8, 1685

To be continued in the Fall/Winter 1996 issue

# Benefits of Full Membership

The benefits of Full Membership in La Société des Filles du roi et soldats du Carignan, Inc. include the receipt of a certificate of lineage suitable for framing, naming your qualifying ancestor, and possession of full voting rights in the Société. And as all members do, you will have access to the collection of copies of original records and the database of lineages, and receive the bi-annual newsletter.

You can obtain Full Membership in La Société des Filles du roi et soldats du Carignan by the preparation and submission of a lineage connecting you directly to an ancestor who was either a Fille du roi or a soldier of the Carignan-Salières Regiment (including the four Companies that accompanied the Marquis de Tracy). You also must include supporting documentation with your application.

To support your application for Full Membership, a copy of one or more records or other documents must be attached, proving the connection from one generation to the previous generation. This source document could be a copy of an original record, such as a marriage record or certificate, a marriage contract, a baptismal or birth certificate, a death or burial record, or other records such as immigration, military, notarial or census records, etc.

Or, it could be an entry in a secondary source, such as a parish repertory of one of the above records, or the works of René, Jetté, Msgr.

Tanguay, Drouin, Loiselle, etc. The work of another researcher is generally not sufficient. We encourage the use of original records, in order to increase reliability and for the benefit of our collection of records

The best source for the confirmation of one generation's connection to the previous generation, is the marriage record of a French-Canadian in Quebec. In most cases, this record will list the names of the parents of the bride and groom, including maiden names for the women.

In addition, your original ancestor in Canada must be certified to be a Fille du roi or a veteran of the Carignan Regiment. Currently, the source books being employed for this purpose are Yves Landry's "Les Filles du roi au xvii'è siècle" (1992) and Jack Verney's roll of the regiment in "The Good Regiment" (1991), which represent the latest research on the subject. "The King's Daughters" (1988) by Reisinger and Courteau may also be used, but Landry's publication will be employed to resolve any conflict.

The requirement of documentation is not meant to question your lineage. Rather, it ensures the integrity of our certification process, and permits us to maintain our status as a heritage society.

If you need any assistance in your work, or if you have any question regarding this process, please contact the Société's Genealogy Committee Chairperson, David Toupin, either at 9 Croydon Drive, Merrick, NY 11566-2303, or at wvbx90a@prodigy.com.



# Annual Meeting of Membership

Beginning

November 1, 1996

via email

Only full members may vote at meeting

To participate:

Send email to Dave Toupin (wvbx90a@prodigy.com)

# JOIN TODAY

Please send me an application for membership to La Société des Filles du Roi et Soldats du Carignan, Inc.

Please sign me up as an Associate Member (newsletter subscription only). Enclosed is my check or money order for \$10.00 (US funds) payable to La Société des Filles du Roi et Soldats du Carignan, Inc.

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# **\$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.

SENT BY THE KING is published twice a year. It is the newsletter of La Société des Filles du Roi et Soldats du Carignan, Inc., a not-for-profit corporation in the State of New York, a tax-exempt charitable organization registered with the IRS and the NYS Dept. of Education, with offices at 9 Croydon Drive, Merrick NY 11566. To contact the editor, write Bev Sherman. For membership applications, contact Dave Toupin. For questions regarding proof of lineage, our document library and database, and financial statements, contact Dave Toupin, Treasurer and Genealogy Chair. See other columns on this page for addresses and information on Société membership. Everyone is welcome to join.



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QUERY POSTING Looking for an elusive fille or soldat or others researching the same names? Each member is eligible to post three queries per newsletter.

PHOTOCOPY FEES The fee for photocopies of lineages, original certificates, etc. is 5¢ per page. Contact Dave Toupin for more information.

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# **♦**SENT BY THE KING **♦**

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

Volume III, Issue 2

Fall/Winter 1996

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.

### Anne Gasnier Returns

NNE GASNIER, WIFE OF JEAN BOURDON. turns from France. She brings with her more filles du Roi. The young women are educated, hard-working and healthy and a different character and quality than those of prior years. There are also more of them.

In her search for appropriate young women, she visited many charitable homes where orphans and poor girls are received and cared for. spent much time interviewing the boarders at the Hôpital générale de Paris.

She looked for women who could adapt to and survive the rugged conditions in this country. The girls had to be able to work on the land.

In the past few years most of the young women have been town girls and were not prepared for the harsh reality of living off the land. Even though they had no problem finding a husband, a number have had problems adiusting. Most of the filles du Roi who arrived in 1668 were of French origin but some among

them were from Portugal, Ger- here..." many and Holland.

.Madame Bourdon was made responsible in France for one hundred and fifty girls that the King sent to this country in vessels from Normandy. They gave her plenty of exercise during such a long voyage, since they were of all kinds and conditions, there were some who were very badly brought up and very difficult to handle. There were others who were more well bred and who gave her more satisfaction." Marie de l'Incarnation, October 1669.

Anne Gasnier to go to France and personally select the young women who would be coming this vear.

Among the supporters for screening new filles du Roi was Marie l'Incarnation who said last vear. "We no longer wish to ask for only country girls, as capable of working as men are. Experience has shown that those who have not been raised to it are not suitable

Most are pleased with Madame Last year after seeing the type of Bourdon's selections. Jean Talon women that arrived, many in the has written to banker, Jean-Baptiste colony were very concerned about Colbert, "Instead of the 50 that your the suitability of the filles du roi for despatch had me hope for, 84 life in this country. They asked young girls were sent from Dieppe

and 25 from La Rochelle. There are fifteen or twenty from quite good families; several are real young ladies and quite well brought..."

All hope for the same good fortune with the filles du Roi who arrive in the coming years. Elisabeth Estienne will be sailing to France next year to recruit the women.

#### Editor's Notes:

QUEBEC HISTORIAN GERARD MALCHELOSSE states that Mme. Bourdon recruited "a superior contingent with regard to physical and intellectural condition. and different, with respect to over all education, than the young single women who arrived to settle in 1667 and 1668."

ANNE GASNIER was born in France around 1611. Her parents were Claude, a bourgeois of Paris, and Marie Chaunoy. She was married first around 1625 in St-Germain-l'Auxerrois, archiv. Paris to Jean Clément. Clément never Continued on page 13

# From the President

### From the Editor

SPRING HAS ARRIVED! It is a joyful season filled with new beginnings and fresh ideas. We are a fledgling organization with big dreams for this new season.

In the past, many of us have given up our genealogy during the spring and summer because we do not want to be cooped up inside a library. However, there are some alternative activities that can be experienced outdoors. For instance, visit cemeteries where family members came to rest.

Show your children the 'old' neighborhood where you once grew up. Bring them to the places where their grandparents worked and lived, and teach them about the circumstances which influenced their upbringing.

For the more extravagant genealogist among us, a summer vacation to Quebec or Montreal would be a real treat. Not only would you see some marvelous cities along the way, but you would also be reaching back into your heritage--to actually see where it all began--more than three hundred spring seasons ago.

You can also start to celebrate your French-Canadian heritage. Learn the folklore, start a new family tradition (make meat pie during the Christmas holiday), or learn to speak and read French. Lecture at the local library or school, or write an article about French-Canadian culture and history. Write about your own Canadian culture and history. Write about your own ancestors for your local newspaper. Better yet, share your article with us. We'd be more than happy to print it in SENT BY THE KING.

Finally, give a membership to La Société des Filles du Roi et Soldats du Carignan to family and friends and tell them how proud you are of your French-Canadian heritage.

May you make many new discoveries this year!

Yvonne Weber

HOW EXCITING TO PUT THIS ISSUE TOGETHER! First is the story about Anne Gasnier. She sure had lots of 'get up and go' to endure a boat trip to France and back.

The Bissonnet and Charles families are featured this month. It's interesting how the marriage of Jean Bissonnet and Catherine Charles united the families. Mmmm. How often did the children of other filles du roi or soldats marry?

The second Louie Award--in honor of the King

who sponsored the filles du Roigoes to member Ray Deschenes for his webpage. Sue Rood, the first recipient, continues to enhance her site. In this issue they share suggestions and lessons they've learned.

Member Louise Pomeroy has published a set of three books on Les filles du roi. Her comments are included and her ad is on the outside back cover.

The diary of Charles Morin continues. Ray Deschenes writes that the time his grandfather spent on Vancouver Island was recently highlighted in a newspaper article.

More on that in the next issue. He also has Charles' marriage picture so we'll get a chance to see why Miss Lambert fell in love with him. Some adventures!

Two years ago one of my 'Pelletier cousins' in California drove to Quebec and Ile d'Orléans with his wife and grandson. He stopped in front of his namesake house to take a family group picture. The woman of the house came out and, when she found out they were related, invited them in. Family—what more can be said!

Chuck Danis alerted me after the last issue that I had not correctly translated the name of his ancestor, Honoré Dany (page 4). He and his second wife, Perrine LaPierre, be featured in the next issue.

Thanks to all for your help. Let's hear from you.

Bev Sherman

"I have also ordered that certificates from the places where the said girls will be taken, be sent to you which will show clearly that they are free and of marriageable state."

Jean-Baptiste Colbert, February 11, 1671

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#### Pierre Bissonnet & Marie Dallon

submitted by David Toupin

AM THE DESCENDANT OF PIERRE **BISSONNET (BISSONNETTE) through my** great-grandmother. Josephine Bissonnette. Pierre was born around 1926 in France, the son of Jacques Bissonnette and Guillemette Debien of St-Pierre parish, LaRochesur-Yon, in Poitou (Vendée), France. Pierre was one of two "Bissonnet" who settled in Canada in the 17th century. The other was Jacques Bissonnet, of Lucon, Poitou (Vendée).

Pierre had arrived in New France prior to December 20, 1658, when he entered into a contract to rent a mill in Ville-Marie before notary Basset. Also signing the document were Paul de Chomedey de Maisonneuve and Dollard des Ormeaux (Adam Daulac), famous founders of the settlement.

On May 3, 1660, Pierre married in his new found home of Montreal to Mathurine Desbordes, the widow of Pierre Guiberge. Records imply that her first husband and a child had perished during the crossing Pierre and Mathurine had a son. from France. Jacques, in April, 1661.

However, not long afterwards, their household was severely disrupted when a newcomer to the area pointed out that he knew Pierre, and that Pierre had left a wife, Marie Allaire, back in Poire-sur-Vie, LaRoche-sur-Yon, France. Apparently they had married about 1650. Pierre was accused of bigamy, and after testing out the excuse that Marie had been a "witch" without success, he left the area for fear of prosecution.

At Mathurine's request, the second marriage was annulled on August 1, 1663, in Montreal. Interestingly, she remarried quickly to Michel Bouvier Their marriage contract was on August 16, 1663. dated July 30th! Official action regarding Pierre's crime did not occur until September 1664, when the Sovereign Council issued a warrant for his arrest.

There is no record of the outcome of this episode, but somehow Pierre appears to have escaped from any

serious penalty. By June 1665, he was openly contracting to purchase land from Mathurin Rov in Charlesbourg. In fact, he bought and sold land very actively thereafter, in addition to his work as a miller.

His third marriage was much more successful. Pierre married Marie Dallon on October 9, 1668, in Quebec City. He was 42 years old at the time. Their marriage contract had been signed on September 24 before notary Becquet.

Marie's parents were Michel Dallon, who was deceased at the time of her marriage, and Marguerite Veronne. She was from St-Pierre, Ile d'Oléans, arrondissement of Rochefort, diocese of Saintes, in Saintonge (Charente-Maritime), France. Marie was a "fille du roi." She had arrived in 1668 in Quebec, and brought with her goods estimated at 200 livres as a dowry.

Marie was listed in the 1681 census as 35 years of age (born 1646), but appeared to be only 42 in a document in 1693. Pierre was listed as 55 years old in 1681 census. The couple was living on the lle d'Orléans by 1674. However notarial records show that they often moved during their marriage.

Pierre Bissonnet and Marie Dallon had three daughters and four sons. Their first child, Jean. was born July 24, 1669 in Quebec City. Marie-Madeleine arrived August 9, 1671 in Sillery, while my ancestor Pierre-Louis was born August 12. 1674 in Ste-Famille on the lle d'Orléans. Later siblings were Marie, born March 11, 1677 in Ste-Famille; Anne, born June 7, 1679, in Ste-Famille; Andre, born July 11, 1681 in St-Laurent; and Jacques, born June 6, 1687 in La Durantaye (also on the lie d'Orléans).

Pierre died on August 7, 1687 in Lauzon. Marie Dallon was cited in the Hotel Dieu hospital on April 12, 1693 at age 42. She married Jacques Anet prior to 1693, in St-Michel. They did not have any children. On April 19, 1694, she married again, to

Continued on page 4

Pierre-Guillaume Hublé, born in 1662. They settled in St-Michel, and also did not have any children. She died on July 7, 1716, in St-Michel.

Pierre and Marie's son, Pierre-Louis, married Marie Balan on February 26, 1691 in Lauzon. He was 16 years old. She was the daughter of Pierre Balan dit LaCombe and his wife, Renée Biret. Pierre Balan had been a soldier from the La Brisandière Company of the Orléans Regiment, which had been detached to the Carignan-Salière regiment. My ancestor, Pierre Toupin, had also served in the LaBrisandière Company.

Pierre-Louis and Marie had five sons between the years 1691 and 1698 in La Durantaye. Their fourth child was my ancestor, Jean Baptiste, born 1696. Pierre-Louis died before May 21, 1700, in La Durantaye. He was no more than 25 years old. His wife remarried to one Noël Gromelin in 1701. The lineage on page 5 shows the descendancy of three members of our Société.

#### Editor's Notes:

The marriages of Pierre and Marie's children are as follows:

- 1. Jean, m. (1) about 1692 in La Durantaye, Marie Charlotte Davenne, m. (2) about 1709 Marie LeBlanc dit Jolicoeur.
- 2. Marie Madeleine, m. 1686 Michel Gautron dit LaRochelle.
- 3. Pierre Louis, m. 1691 at Levis, Marie Balan.
- 4. Marie, m. (1) 1696 at Ste-Famille, Joseph Forgues, m. (2) 1705 at St-Michel, Jean Ouimet.
- 5. Anne, m.(1) 1696 at Ste-Famille, Joseph Bonneau dit Labecasse, m.(2) 1704 at Beaumont, Martin LeBlond.
- 6. Andre, m. 1702 at St-Jean, Francoise Guillemet.
- 7. Jacques, m. 1709 at St-Michel, Marie Vandet.

The Marriage Contract dated September 24, 1668, stated that Marie Dallon brought goods worth 200 silver livres to the marriage while the future groom brought property valued at 150 livres. The contract was witnessed by Jean Baptiste Gaudon de Bellefontaine, Jean Terrien du Ponceau, baillif Jean Baptiste Gosset, and merchant Henry Petit.

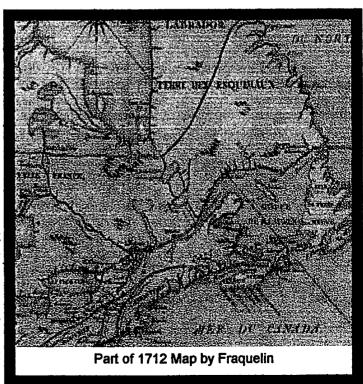
Witnesses at the religious marriage ceremony between Pierre and Marie Dallon in Quebec on October 9, 1668, were Louys Chapelain and Jean du Bucq.

The census of 1681 noted Bissonnet living at St-Laurent between neighbors Louis Loulet and Jean Letourneau. The family owned a gun, two head of cattle and were farming seven arpents.

Jacques, the only child of Pierre and Mathurinine des Bordes was abandoned by his mother in 1663. His godfather, Jacques Boivin, cared for him until 1668 when Pierre took over his care. A year later in 1669 he was turned over to Jean Dubuc, a neighbor. Jacques lived there until he was 19. Then he became a fur trader. In 1691 he married Perrine Lepelle in Trois Rivières, and lived there until his death at age 82.

#### **REFERENCES**

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- 4. Nos Ancêtres; "Pierre Bissonnette," by Jacques Saintange; translated by Thomas LaForest as "Our French Canadian Ancestors, Volume 13"; The Lisi Press, 1989.
- 5. The Good Regiment: The Carignan-Salière Regiment in Canada, 1665-1668; by Jack Vernay; McGill-Queens University Press, 1991.
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### Étienne Charles dit Lajeunesse, soldat, and fille du roi, Marie Madeleine Niel

TIENNE CHARLES DIT LAJEUNESSE WAS A SOLDAT in the Monteil Company of the Poitou Regiment, detached to the Carignan Regiment. He was born to Francois and Colombe Regnault and baptized at Villejuif on June 11, 1643. Villejuif is less than 5 miles south of Paris.

The company sailed for the Antilles from La Rochelle on February 26, 1664, with companies detached from the Chambelle, Orléans, and Allier Regiments. They spent one year there making a presence for France. for the benefit of the Dutch who occupied Guyana. On April 25, 1665, they sailed for New France. On June 30, 1665, two hundred soldats arrived at Quebec with the Marquis de Tracy. The first assignment for the company was to guard Quebec and the surrounding area.

In 1667 Etienne was among the soldats sent to protect Trois-Rivières from the Iroquois menace. There he fell in love with a young fille du roi, Marie Madeleine Niel. Only sixteen years old, she had left France with her widowed mother. She had been born in 1651 at Saint Gervais in Rouen to Robert and Anne Lambert. On October 21, when the notary Ameau read the marriage contract, Anne was among those present for the reading. Neither Marie Madeleine nor Étienne could sign their name to the contract. On October 24, they were married in Immaculate Conception Church in Trois-Rivières.

When the regiment was deactivated in 1668, Étienne decided to stay. He and Marie Madeleine lived in Boucherville and obtained a concession from René Gaultier de Varennes. It was part of the Seigneurie originally given to pioneer Pierre Boucher. In 1669 their first child, Marie Madeleine, was the first white child to be baptized in Boucherville.

Both Étienne and Marie Madeleine lived into their

#### Their Twelve Children

- 1. Marie Madeleine, b. 1669, d. 1709, m. 1686, Louis Étienne owns a cow and eight arpents of land.
- 2. Clément, b. 1671, m. (1) 1700, Marie Dupré dit Rochefort, m. (2) Suzanne Richard.
- 3. Catherine, b. 1674, d. 1704, m. 1700, Jean Bissonnet.
- 4. Michel, b. 1676, d. 1703, m. 1698, Jeanne Cadieux.
- 5. Hélène, b. 1678, d. 1752, m. (1) 1698, Michel Viau dit Lespérance, m. (2) 1722, Étienne Benoît.
- 6. Étienne dit Quenoche, b. 1680, m. 1702, Marie Josephe Robin dit Lapointe.
- 7. Françoise, b. 19-Dec-1684, d. 21-Dec-1684.
- 8. Marguerite, b. 1684, m. 1700 François Dubois.
- 9. Marie Madeleine, b. 1687, m. 1718, Pierre Regnier.
- 10. Jean Baptiste, b. 1689, m. (1) 1715, Marie Ann e Bourdon, m. (2) 1729, Marie Lamothe dit Laramée.
- 11. Anne, b. 1691, m. (1) 1709, César Marin Bourdon, m. (2) 1720, Charles Sureau.
- 12. Jeanne, b. 1693, d. 1728, m. 1711, Ignace Bourdon.

#### 1681 Census

#### **Notarial Acts**

- 13-Apr-1670, Pierre Chaperon to Étienne, one-half arpent of land, notary Thomas Frérot.
- 1671, Étienne to Lucas Loiseau, sale of one-half arpent of land for 20 livres, notary Thomas Frérot.
- 29-Apr-1674, René Remy to Étienne, lease of one cow, notary Thomas Frérot.
- 15-May-1675, Nicolas Dubray dit Laflamme to Étienne, lease of land for two fat pigs, 20 minots of grain each year, and promise to leave fields in good condition, notary Thomas Frérot.
- 8-Sep-1675, Jacques L'Hussier to Étienne, 60 square arpents, notary Thomas Frérot.
- 8-Sep-1675, Étienne to Louis Denis dit Lafontaine, sale of 30 arpents, notary Thomas Frérot.
- 1684, Étienne borrowed eleven livres, notary Michel Moreau.
- 5-Feb-1695, Étienne to Léonard Montreuil dit Francoeur, sale of 60 arpents of land for 200 livres Continued on page 17

# Member Lineages

Marie Dallon (f/r), b. about 1646, d. 7-Jul-1716, m. 9-Oct-1668, Pierre Bissonnet, b. abt. 1626, d. 7-Aug-1687.

* Pierre Louis Bissonnet, b. 12-Aug-1674 d. bef. 21-May-1700, m. 27-Feb-1691, Marie Balan, b. 2-Feb-1673, d. 1687.  . * Jean Baptiste Bissonnet b. about 1696 m. 4-Feb-1726, Thérèse Elie, b. 23-Apr-1705.  . * Antoine Bissonnet b. about 1739, m. 11-Jul-1763, Josephte Baquet.  * Pierre Bissonnet m. 26-Jul-1796, Marguerite Labrecque.  * Jean Baptiste Bissonnette m. 22-aug-1826, M-Emérènce Bedard.  * Jean Baptiste Bissonnette m. 25-Feb-1851, M-Louise Roy.  * Josephine Bissonnette, b. 2-Mar-1871, d. 18-Aug-1943, m. 13-Feb-1893, Felix Toupin, b. 13-Mar-1872, d. 3-Apr-1943.  * Eugene Toupin, b. 9-Apr-1897, d. 5-Jun-1973, m. 18-Nov-1925, Jeanne Marie Emma Savoie, b. 16-Dec- 1896, d. 6-Dec-1970.  * Laurent Edmond Toupin, b. 29-Sep-1927, d. 22-Apr-1979, m. 21-Aug-1954, Helene Knauer, b. 19-Jul-1932.  * Lawrence David Toupin, b. 20-Mar-1955, m. 16-May-1981, Katherine Jane Trieller.	
Katherine Jane Trieller *Sr. Marie-Paule Toupin, SASV, b. 27-Sep-1929 * Joseph Jean Toupin, b. 2-Oct-1931, d. 9-Apr-1990, m. 18-Jan-1958, Thérèse Puech.	
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# Nicolas Audet dit LaPointe (RC), b. about 1641, d. 8-Dec-1700, m. 15-Sep-1670, Madeleine Després (f/r), b. about 1656, d. 19-Dec-1712

* Joachim Audet, b. 27-Oct-1680, m. 23-Nov-1716, Marie Louise Roberge, b. about 1670.
. * Joseph Audet, m. 24-Jan-1757, Angelique Charles.
* Joseph Audet, m. 11-Oct-1780, Marie Marthe Robert dite LaPommeraye.
* Jacques Audet, b. about 1782, m. 16-Jan-1804, Françoise Aubertin,
b. 28-Oct-1783.
* Jean Baptiste Audet, b. 14-Sep-1815, d. before 1859, m. 23-Sep-1834,
Leocadie Daigneault.
* Jean Baptiste Audet, b. 22-Sep-1837, d. 11-Jul-1903, m. 15-Nov-1859,
Aurelie Boucher, b. 17-Sep-1842, d. 26-Dec-1929.
* Alfred Rosario Audet, b. 18-May-1884, d. May-1961, m. 28-Nov-1907,
Alide E. Chabot dite Shepard, b. 14-Feb-1885, d. 1960.
* Alfred John Audet, b, 17-Mar-1915, d. 19-Jan-1972, m. 10-Jul-1937,
Doris Ercelle Beadles, b. 19-Mar-1916.
* Ronald Alfred Audet, b. 25-Sep-1939.

# Member Lineages

Françoise Loiseau (f/r), b. about 1638, d. 28-Oct-1728, contract 7-Oct-1669, Mathurin Gregoire (RC), b. abt. 1643, d. 27-Oct-1728.

- \* Joseph Gregoire, b. 7-Sep-1673, d. bef. 27-Oct-1726, m. 18-Apr-1697, Marie Marcot, b. 28-Jan-1675, d. bef. 27-Oct-1716. \* Jean Baptiste Gregoire, b. about 1697, d. 11-May-1772, m. 29-Oct-1726, Marie Josephe Chapelain, b. 25-Mar-1707, d. 15-Jun-1772. \* Jean Baptiste Gregoire, b. 19-Apr-1731, d. 26-Dec-1771, m. 23-Nov-1760, Marie Angelique Gariepy, b. 19-Sep-1732, d. 13-May-1814. . \* Joseph Marie Gregoire, b. 9-Sep-1765, d. 28-Aug-1824, m. 13-Oct-1795, Marie Marguerite Paquin, b. 6-Aug-1778, d. 19-May-1813. . . \* Paul Napoleon Gregoire, b. 12-Mar-1802, m. 26-Aug-1834, Marie Julie Morin, b. 25-Nov-1807. \* Joseph Liboire Gregoire, b. 6-Jan-1839, d. 12-Jan-1924, m. 27-Feb-1865, Philomene Morin, b. 18-Jan-1840, d. 1882. \* Marie Dina Gregoire, b. 19-Feb-1871, d. 30-Apr-1945, m. 5-Sep-1892, Joseph Pierre Vezina, b. 28-Dec-1868, d. 30-Dec-1937. \* Diana Vezina, b. 11-Feb-1909, m. 16-Sep-1929, Joseph Arthur Emile L'Homme, Sr., b. 23-Aug-1905, d. 11-Oct-1987.
  - Marie Thérèse Viel (f/r), b. 1650, d. aft. 28-Jul-1710, m. 26-Oct-1671, Étienne Boyer dit Lafontaine (RC), b. 1641, d. 3-Oct-1700.

\* Joseph Arthur Emile L'Homme, Jr., b. 20-Jun-1931, m. 30-May-1952,

- \* Jean Étienne Boyer, b. 10-Aug-1680, d. 22-Apr-1750, m. about 1706,
- Barbe Lamoureux, b. 25-Jul-1685.

Ella Annette Cormier.

- . \* Marie Angelique Boyer, b. 28-Jul-1719, m. 14-Apr-1738, Antoine Brunet dit Bourbonnais, b. 1718.
- . \* François Brunet dit Bourbonnais, b. about 1742, m. 9-Nov-1767, Marie Osithé Hébert, b. about 1750.
- . . \* François Bourbonnais Jr., b. about 1785, m. 10-Oct-1804, Catherine Chevalier, b. about 1790.
  - . \* Catherine Bourbonnais, b. 1827, d. aft. 7-Jul-1860, m. about 1843, Antoine Tessier, b. about 1820, d. 24-Dec-1891.
    - \* Antoine Tescier, Jr., b. Oct-1848, d. 14-Apr-1925, m. 14-Apr-1874, Clarissa Eleanor Gremore (Grimard), b. 4-Jul-1854, d. 10-Dec-1893.
  - . . . \* Rosalie Jeanette Tescier, b. 16-Apr-1877, d. 18-Dec-1918, m. about 1900, Rufus Goyer, b. 7-Jul-1875, d. 22-Jun-1940.
    - \* Minnie Anthony Goyer, b. 10-Jul-1907, d. 10-Jan-1990, m. 22-Nov-1927, Paul Bryan Ellis, b. 3-Jan-1908, d. 23-Nov-1966.
      - \* Charlie Lee Ellis, b. 15-Sep-1928, m. 1-Nov-1946, Ernest Bryan Wright.

#### **New Books**

Editor's Note: Dave Toupin emailed me recently that one of our members, Louise Pomeroy-Viveiros, had published a set of three books on the King's Daughters. See her ad on the inner back cover. I emailed her and asked how, why and when she began her research. Here are her comments.

FOR OVER TWO YEARS, I have spent many hours putting together as much information as I could on the King's Daughters. Though I'd dabbled in genealogy on and off for years, it wasn't until I moved to Florida that I really started giving this wonderful hobby the time it deserves. It was then I realized how little I knew about the King's daughters.

I was born and raised in Montreal and was introduced to genealogy around age 15 by my cousin, Marcel Robidas, who was mayor of Longueuil for many years and host in his home to many genealogists. What an opportunity I missed! But at 15, I had other priorities. I married and moved to Boston a few years later; but thanks to Marcel, I had collected on my own quite a bit of information on the Bertrand, Turgeon, Marceau and Boudrias families and Marcel had supplied most of what I had on Goyer.

For several years I was busy raising a family. I became an American citizen and lived in Lexington, Massachusetts, and with my husband and children was part of the re-enactment on the Village Green every April of the start of the American Revolution complete with the Redcoats and the Minutemen and "Paul Revere" riding right by our house. Then we'd visit my parents in Montreal for the St-Jean-Baptiste celebrations so we had the best of both worlds.

After my visits to Quebec, I would come home to Lexington and head to the Family History Center in Weston, Massachusetts, to continue research on my ancestors. But I never could find enough time and progress was slow. When I picked up where I left off a few years ago and signed up with Prodigy, I began to acquire more knowledge of "les filles du roi." Though I could not remember hearing about them in school back in Quebec, I knew of them from the restaurant, "Les Filles du Roi", (now closed) in Old Montreal.

The information my cousin had given me listed names such as Charlotte de Coppequesne and Jeanne Barbier but they were wives of our ancestors and were not singled out as being "filles du roi." In other words, I felt these brave women should be given more credit. They had crossed an ocean under primitive conditions and that can be pretty rough.

I can certainly identify with the experience for I spent close to 3 years on a 40 foot sailboat going from Cape Cod to Key West on the tail of Hurricane Hugo, then to the Virgin Islands where we were greeted by a tropical depression, then to the beautiful Grenadines and back to Florida for provisioning and minor repairs. Next we headed to the Bahamas for five months and sailed to several of the islands there and met up with Hurricane Bob. Being out there in a storm is a frightening, awesome experience and it feels like the boat is going to break into little pieces any minute but in my case I knew we were within a day or two of our destinations and I have knowledge of navigation.

The King's daughters were out there for two to three months with little food and water, packed like sardines in something that resembled a black hole. I've been aboard replicas of some of these old sailing vessels. It's hard to believe they carried that many passengers. These women had to be very tough to survive this and then a very difficult life in Nouvelle France—how could our history forget them?

Here in Florida, the Family History Center is in Plantation which is quite a drive from my house but I manage to get there every other week. My husband and I are still too young to retire so, after we got the sailing out of our system, we both went back to work full time, bought a house, and are back to the lawnmowing and all that fun stuff. Only this time, the children are grown and on their own so I make the time for genealogy. By the way, I plan on starting a genealogy group here in Florida. I started collecting all of the postings from your organization that appeared on the internet

Continued on page 10

# From the Diary of Charles Napoleon Morin

as submitted by Raymond J. Deschenes

Editor's note: This is the third installment of a translation of the diary of Charles Napoleon Morin, born in Deschambault on July 9, 1849. We find him in the year 1868.

N THE SPRING OF 1868, I WAS HIRED BY AN ARCHITECT BY THE NAME OF PERRAULT to work on the remodeling of a church. I was to work for one year to learn the trade at \$6 a month plus board and room. We were three beginners and the architect's brother was our foreman. There was another carpenter by the name of Dolbec with whom I was to work as a partner. The foreman made two men work together as a team. Each was supposed to help the other.

After I had worked for a week, the foreman told me I was no good and would be unable to learn the trade. As I had been hired for a year and had a contract to prove it, he would tolerate me anyway he said very condescendingly. Being young, I had to take all his insults because I wanted very much to learn the trade.

The second week, Dolbec and I were assigned to tear down the ceiling in this old church. I did my share and Dolbec would find excuses to make me do most of his work too.

One day as I was working, I missed my footing and fell to the ground. I picked myself up and was hurting all over and found I had a swollen ankle. Looking up, I saw Dolbec laughing at me and calling me names for my awkwardness. I could have broken my back but he would have laughed anyway.

The architect came to me and, seeing I was hurt, sent me to my boarding house and called a doctor. The doctor found no broken bones and I stayed away from work for three days. The fourth day I got up and painfully limped back to work using a cane to help me walk.

The architect, Mr. Perrault, started to take more and more interest in me because I could read, write, and count. The others, having no education whatever, could not do so and became very jealous of me because Mr. Perreault was taking an increasing interest in me. So, to get even, they jeered and

laughed at me calling me Mr. Foreman.

They tried to get me in trouble with Mr. Perrault, but God had given me the talent of fluent speech and the ability, therefore, of defending myself from their insults. I could defend myself very well when it came to the art of talking.

I made many friends in this little town, although it was not with my fellow workers. I could sing quite well and also knew how to dance. I felt at home and could have fun with both the upper and lower classes of society in this town and became very popular with the girls, although I did not go steady with any particular one.

I became acquainted with a Miss Lambert, a lovely girl who was well educated and who, too, could dance and sing very well. We were friendly just like any seventeen year old girl and eighteen year old boy could become. She was being brought up by an aunt and uncle who were childless and loved her like an only daughter could be loved.

On New Year's Day, after attending church, I was invited by Miss Lambert's uncle to step into the cutter with the three of them and to come to their home for New Year's dinner. We drove to their house, some distance from the church. I was very grateful as I was away from my own home and had no place to go but to my boarding house. New Year's Day is a very special holiday in a French Canadian home.

After dinner, I was invited into the living room by Miss Lambert's uncle who said he wanted a private talk with me while his wife and niece did the dishes in the kitchen. He then asked me if I would consider marrying his niece. He would give us everything we needed for our home if we would remain close to them.

I never was so surprised in my life. He asked me for an immediate answer but I asked him to give me two weeks to consider it and I would then let him know. The conversation was cut short as the aunt and Miss Lambert re-entered the room. I spent a pleasant afternoon and evening together with them Continued on page 19

#### **New Books**

(Continued from page 8)

and it was through Dave Toupin that I identified my first "fille du roi," Jeanne Barbier. Later, I really enjoyed reading the book by Joy Reisinger and Elmer Courteau based on the Silvio Dumas research. and identified over 35 among my ancestors.

Since then, I have done a lot of reading on the subject and have come to rely more on Yves Landry's book, Les filles du roi au XVIIe siecle, and find it to be more accurate. However, I did have to eliminate a few of my King's daughters based on Landry's book one in particular is Anne Lamarque (my 7th great grandmother) who ran a cabaret and was a colorful character.

I was in Montreal last summer and spent a lot of time on Mullins Street going through the archives and came up with more information. What I have as a result is over 620 pages of the ultimate research guide with everything I could find on the King's Daughters in Jette, Tanguay, Landry, La vie libertine en Nouvelle France, Nos ancêtres, Portraits de familles pionnières and many other publications.

Also included are the descendants of my own King's daughters to present days, and the relationship between the King's daughters through the marriages of their children, glimpses of life in 17th century Quebec, churches of 17th century and 18th century Quebec and the year they were founded, The Massacre at Lachine—what really happened the night of August 5, 1689—and other stories.

#### Editor's Notes:

Louise's research is divided up into three books: Volume I - A to E, Volume II - F to L, Volume III - M to Z. Each volume costs \$20.00 with the set of three costing \$50.00. There is a \$3.00 shipping and handling charge.

Her address is:

Louise Pomeroy 5200 Bayview Drive Fort Lauderdale, FL 33308

There are two other books of interest to French Canadian researchers. One is by Phillip Moore. It

contains over one hundred biographies of leading French Canadian families. He calls the French-Canadians the best documented population in our solar system. The paperback book contains 261 pages, an index and reference. The price is \$15.00 postpaid.

Leading Acadian families include Boudrot, Landry, Hébert, Doucet, Comeau, Gaudet. Quebécois families include Toussaint Toupin (who was highlighted in our last issue), Miville, LeHoux, Morisset, Paré, Poisson, Vachon, Cloutier, and Belanger.

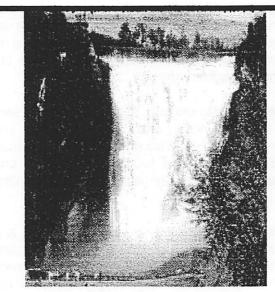
He has an excellent article about Acadians, Anne Prince LeBlanc and her daughter Anastasie LeBlanc. They were guillotined in 1794 in Brest, France, for giving shelter to a priest.

His address is:

Phillip Moore 680 Riverbend Drive Owosso MI 48867-1064

The second book is by Tom LaForest. He has published Volume XXIV of his series, *Our French-Canadian Ancestors*. The cost is \$20.00 postpaid. His address is:

The LISI Press
P. O. Box 1063
Palm Harbor FL 34682-1063



Montmorency Falls Park

### Create a Good Website

educational institutions are making information available on their websites. Many are also using their sites to conduct business.

A growing number of people are creating their own private web pages. This is true of the first and second Louie Award winners, Sue Rood and Ray Deschenes. I wrote them and asked how they got started, what they learned, and what advice they could give to us.

Ray wrote, "The first thing you have to do is find a place to store the information. I subscribe to a server and have space allocated for mail and other storage, including my homepage. I use a freeware program called Fetch to place on data on the server's computer. I can add and subtract my data with this program. I use the browser Netscape 3.1."

"I had someone develop my homepage and get it started for me. Now that it is on-line, I make changes as time and will permit using a freeware program called Pagespinner. It's very easy to use. I'm trying to get more of my genealogy on the page and recently updated the Miville genealogy to about 3500 descendents.

Sue Rood gives us a list of dos and don'ts and writes, "The page is mostly trial and error. I used an html editor called Hotdog, which is downloadable from <www.sausage.com>. This is mostly in html language and I would not recommend it for beginners someone just wants to put up family information. Programs like Family Origins include a program to generate web pages from your GEDCOM data. Several other programs are available on the net to generate just genealogy web pages."

"Microsoft offers a web page generator for generic type pages that do not require a lot of editing experience. There are many web sites that offer tutorials, graphics, shareware programs etc."

#### DO

- start out with a simple format if you are not comfortable with html editor language,
- enhance your page as you learn about editing,

## Parchemin Notarial Data Bank

MUCH INFORMATION can be found on the web. ORDERS CAN BE PLACED to the Parchemin Government agencies, private industry, and Notarial Data Bank by mail by sending a \$10 check to the order of :

> Archivo-Histo Casier postal 35, succ. <<D>> Montreal QC Canada H3K 3B9

The data bank has 290,000 notarial records from Quebec from 1635 to 1800. The cost is the \$10 research fee plus \$3 per page of reference with a limit of five questions per mailing. Information is indexed by type of contracts, first names, last names, ditnames, professions, places of residence, etc.

Also available from the same address is census of Quebec 1851 on microfilm by parish. There are nine available to date: Chambly, LaPrairie, St-Constant, Lachine/Pte-Claire/Ste-Anne-du-bout-de-l'Ile, St-Louis-de-Gonzague. Blairefindle/St-Luc. Mathias/St-JB-Rouville, Ste-Famille-de-Boucherville/St-Bruno, and St-Cesaire with indix and reference to the Canadian microfilm census. Another six are scheduled to come. The costs range in price from \$12 to \$19 for each parish.

"DANS UN PAYS COMME LE NOTRE IL FAUT QUE TOUS LES DROITS SOIENT SAUVECARDÉS, QUE TOUTES LES MONVEY GREEN CHARLES TO THE

- reflect your own personality,
- select a quiet background that does not fight with vour text.
- have fun doing it.

#### DON'T

- write text in hard to read colors,
- put too much information on one page, i.e. lots of graphics that take a long time to download,
- try to emulate some of the pages with thousands of links unless you want to spend a LOT of time keeping the information current..web addresses change constantly.

# Lands of Our Ancestors — ILE D'ORLÉANS

FROM THE HEART OF QUEBEC CITY IS TO THE ILE D'ORLÉANS. It is an island shaped like a mound that is 21 miles long, 5 miles wide, and 40 miles in

circumference. The Chemin Royal, hugs the coast and circles the island. It has several small rosecovered roadside chapels with statues of the Virgin Mary and martyred saints. Horse-drawn carriages are still a means of transportation. On the eastern side of the island there are farms and picturesque houses while on the west side, apple orchards. Each of the six small villages has a central church and cemetery.

Cassette tapes can be picked up at the information bureau at the foot of the Pont de l'Ile to help in exploring the island. The self-guided tour along Chemin Royal takes about 1-1/2 hours.

The island was originally called Minigo by its first inhabitants, the Algonquins. On September 7, 1535, Jacques Cartier wrote, "...once on the Island we found it to be full of beautiful trees such as grow in our own country, also a great number of vines, the like of which we have seen nowhere else in the world, and it led us to name this the Island of Bacchus. The Island is about twelve leagues in length and is very fair to the eye, but covered in timber, and totally uncultivated, save a few small cabins which are used by the Indians who fish..." In 1536 Cartier renamed it, lle d'Orléans, after the duke of Orléans, son of François I.

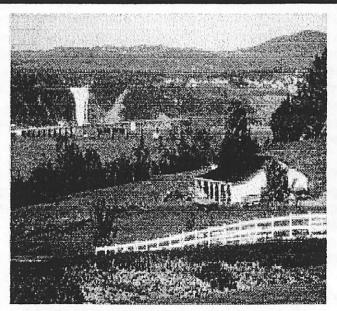
Until 1935 the only way to get to lle d'Orléans was by boat in the summer or by walking over the ice in the winter. Before the bridge, the farmers brought their produce to Québec in long rowing boats called chaloupes. Now they truck it in fresh each day. The island's dark chocolate brown soil nurtures most of the fruits and vegetables seen in Québec City's farmers' markets. Strawberries are a main crop with several 'Pick It Yourself' farms. There are also several roadside stands with fresh breads, jams, maple syrup and produce.

Three stone churches date back to the days when the French ruled this part of the world. There are only seven such churches left in all of Québec. remoteness of the island has kept the island

NICE SIDE TRIP JUST FIVE MILES undeveloped and also helped preserve so many of its old houses, many in the old Normandy style. Family associations have put plaques in front of many of the homes commemorating the original residents. Until the late 1930s there were even wooden sidewalks!

> City dwellers have begun building homes in the western end of the island but the island residents are organizing to keep the island as unchanged as possible.

> Ste-Petronille is the island's oldest settlement (1648). It is most beautifully situated. Wolfe set up his headquarters here to observe Québec before his bombardment in 1759. In the 18th century wealthy English from Québec turned the village into a resort. The white Maison Gourdeau-de-Beaulieu, the island's first permanent dwelling (1648) is still home to the Beaulieu family. This is also the site the northern most stand of red oaks in North America. The church dates from 1871. The cul-de-sac rue Horatio Walker provides an excellent view of Montmorency Falls. Decadent homemade chocolates can be bought at Chocolaterie lle d'Orléans which has a sign, "J'aime le chocolat." The huge rock, roche a Maranda, outside the village is one of the oldest rock formations in the world and was deposited there around 9000 BC when the glaciers melted. Blacksmith Guy Bel does wrought iron restorations in Québec and does all his work here. Some work is for sale. (Continued on page 11)



Montmorency Falls from Ile d'Orléans

St-Laurent, on the south shore of the island (1679), rectory, going down to the northern bank of the St. and Giselle Plante sell bricks of maple sugar on their thousands of migrating geese and ducks. farm outside the village. His family has farmed there for five generations.

St-Jean was once home to sea captains and their Australia, 1995, pp. 386. prosperous looking homes. The yellow brick in the face of so many homes here was originally ballast in the boats coming from Europe. These houses are the only ones on the island with porches ornamented with filigreed wrought iron. The stately Manoir Mauvide-Genest, one-time home of Louis XV's surgeon, Jean Mauvide, is now a museum. Its vard-thick walls withstood the impact from Wolfe's bombardment in 1759 but still show the marks of the cannonballs. The church built in 1732 has a walled cemetery in front overlooking the river.

At St-François the original church built in 1734 was Beat together in a large bowl. ruined when a car crashed into it in 1988. Beautiful views of the Laurentian Mountains can be seen from here. Genealogists should stop in at La Maison de nos aieux (339 Chemin Royal), where a computer database may be accessed for information on ancestors who resided on the island. Purchases may be made of items such as maps of the landholdings in the area around 1700.

Ste-Famille, founded in 1661, is the oldest parish on the island. The triple-spired church dates from 1743 and is across the road from the Congregation de Notre-Dame founded by Marguerite Bourgeoys in There are many stone buildings from the French rule. The local bakery, G. H. Blouin, is one of the island's oldest and best. An excellent restaurant, L'Ârte, is located in a home built in 1680. The life and food of the first French settlers is recreated. A 1957 Chrysler limo drives the diners from the parking area to the restaurant. Waiters and waitresses in period costumes serve good, hearty Québecois food in the small flower-filled cottage. Stopping here is a MUST.

The church at St-Pierre was built in 1718 and has pews with special hot-brick holders for keeping the seats warm. It has a shop for handcrafted items in back of the altar, built in 1695. The wooden house with the wide front porch between the two churches is a bed and breakfast called Le Vieux Presbytère. Bisons graze in the pastures behind this 200-year-old

was once a center of boat building-home to the Lawrence. St-Pierre also has the largest population chaloupes. The church was erected in 1860. Paul on the island and in the spring provides a shelter for

#### References

Canada, The Lonely Planet Travel Survival Kit; Hawthorn,

Canada, The Rough Guide; London, 1995, pp. 201-202. Fodor's 97 Montréal & Québec City; New York, 1997, pp. 116-121.

The Isle of Orleans; by Pierre Georges Roy; Quebec, 1928. www.bpe.com/travel/nam/quebec/index.html

#### Pan Doré A Favorite lle d'Orléans Recipe

12 eggs

1 cup milk

1 tablespoon sugar (best with raw cane sugar)

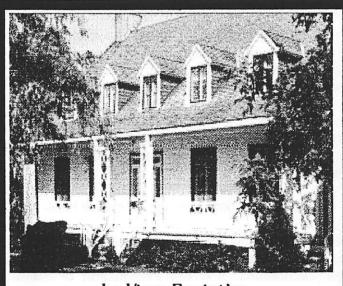
6 thick slices white bread

Dip slices in the mixture. Using a fork transfer slices to a platter.

4 tablespoons butter

Melt butter in a large frying pan or skillet. Cook bread slices until light brown, about 3 to 4 minutes on each side. Put on platter and sprinkle with powdered sugar. Serve with maple syrup or strawberry jam.

From Louise Lapointe of Le Vieux Presbytère.



Le Vieux Presbytère

# Research on the World Wide Web

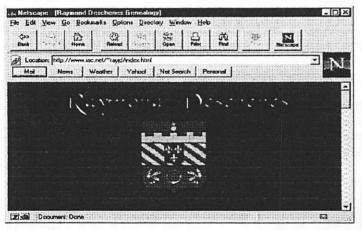
King to sent the" filles du roi" and Carignan soldiers to New France, in French Canadian households in the United States. to a member with an exciting and informative French Canadian/Acadian website.

The Louie Award this issue is awarded to member Ray Deschenes. His website is:

www.iac.net/~rayid/

His homepage includes his ahnentafel, and an alphabetic list of ancestors with hotlinks to their place in his ahnentafel. A biographies page includes information on the Miville family, Pierre Miville dit le Suisse, and Jacques Miville dit Deschenes.

A page for the filles du roi has the history of the Filles asiat | Chercal | Melson | du roi along with hot links to Dave Toupin for more information on our Societe and to John DuLong for The Filles du roi site is part of the People feature of more information on his research on Marie Catherine the Virtual Museum of New France. de Baillon.



I recommend two more sites-one from France which explains French and French-Canadian holiday traditions and one from Canada which features 'Les filles du roi.'

The Christmas traditions site is in both French and English. It mentions the origins of Christmas carols, food, and religious celebrations in both France and Canada.

www.culture.fr/culture/noel/angl/noel.html

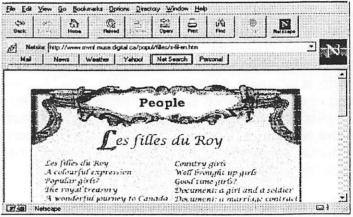
It's interesting how the midnight mass, the réveillon, the Nativity set under the Christmas tree, Christmas tree decorations, and the introduction of Santa Claus evolved for the French-Canadian family into

Editor's note: Each issue SBTK will award a Louie, in honor of the how it is being celebrated today both in Canada and



www.mvng.muse.digital.ca/

This museum site has several features—Adventure, People, Exhibitions, Tourist routes toward New France, New France on the Web, Maps, Timeline, and Glossary. The filles du roi feature devotes several pages with pictures on the history of the Filles du roi and highlights two couples-Antoine Roy and Marie Major, Isabelle Hubert and Louis Bolduc. includes a long bibliography on filles du roi.



The Museum site also features Pierre Boucher under its Adventure feature and the fur traders and voyageurs under its People feature. It has a picture of the astrolobe thought to be used by Champlain under Exhibitions. This site is constantly being enhanced and enlarged. It is definitely one to watch.

# Welcome to New Members

Elizabeth Barker, Revelstoke BC Robert Bernth, LaPorte IN Mary Ellen Bruski, Robbinsdale MN Cathy L. Cadd, Redmond WA Richard C. Carignan Jr., North Reading MA Marjorie Chapman, Seekonk MA Jeanette M. Danis-Johnson, Calumet MI Daniel DesFosses, Allentown PA M. Gail Dragon, Canterbury NH Stephen P. Fitzgerald, Hanover MA Carol Greene, Edgerton WI Charles Greenwood, Mesa AZ Gisele Gregoire-Rustenberg, Sunnyvale CA Robert Harvey, St. Johnsville NY Dianne Kelly, Eganville ON Patricia Lebeau, Punta Gorda FL Donald E. Moreau, Grande Prairie, AB

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#### Anne Gasnier

(Continued from page 1)

came to Canada. They had at least one child-Claire- 3. Les Filles du roi en Nouvelle-France; by Silvio Du-Françoise who married Denis-Joseph Ruette in 1647. mas, 1972.

After Clément's death, she married widower, Jean 5. www.mvnf.muse.digital.ca/popul/filles/s-fil-en.htm Bourdon, Sieur de Saint-François et de Saint-Jean on August 21, 1655 in Québec. Jean was active in the affairs of the colony. Among his many activities, he was Attorney General of the "Conseil Souverain" of New France from 1663-1664 and 1666 to his death on January 12, 1668.

They had no children but she brought up his eight children. Daughters Genevieve, Marie, Marguerite, and Anne went into the religious life with the Ursulines. A son, Jacques, was killed by Iroquois.

She also devoted herself to caring for the poverty stricken in Québec. She looked after the filles du Roi personally and brought several to stay in her house in Québec until they were married.

Anne was buried on June 27, 1698, in Québec at the age of 87.

#### REFERENCES

Dictionnaire généalogique des familles du Québec

des origins à 1730; by René Jetté; 1983.

- 2. Les filles du roi; by Yves Landry; Leméac Editions Inc., Montréal, 1992.
- Les Cahiers de Dix, no. 15, 1950.



# Annual List of Members and Ancestors

Editor's Note: \* after member's name denotes ancestor was certified by the Société.

Arcouet, Jean Boyer, Barbe **Marguerite Fontaine** Alice Freeman Reg Amold Ardion, Marguerite Boyer, Etienne (Lafontaine) **Barbara Sanford** Charlie Wright\* Aubé, Françoise Brouillet, Michel Sunny Branch\* Debra McBrier\* **Angela Smith** Susan Scheffer Burel, Jeanne Anita Willey\* Reg Amold Carrie Willey\* Campion, Marie George Sopp\* Audet, Nicolas **Beverly Sherman** Karen Kelly\* Yvonne Weber Ralph Odette Carbonnet, Madeleine Beverly Sherman\* **David Toupin** Ronald Audet\* Auvray, M-Madeleine M-Paule Toupin J-Jacques Toupin Angela Smith Chamois, M-Claude Babel, André **Edmund Rapin Gary Carleton\*** Bacquet, François Gerald Carleton\* **David Toupin** Chanfrain, Renée M-Paule Toupin **Douglas Miller** J-Jacques Toupin Charles, Etienne Bailly, Madeleine **Barbara Sanford Douglas Miller** Karen Kelly Balan, Pierre Charlier, Michelle **David Toupin** Kathleen Hall M-Paule Toupin **David Toupin** J-Jacques Toupin M-Paule Toupin **Douglas Miller** J-Jacques Toupin Charpentier, Marie Bamont, M-Anne Reg Amold **Douglas Miller** Barton, Françoise Marthe Charpentier, M-Reine **Audrey Brooks** Sylvia Cotton Benoît, Marie **Douglas Miller Daniel Noren** Charron, Jean **David Toupin Daniel Noren** M-Paule Toupin Cherlot, Jean dit Desmoulins J-Jacques Toupin **Bette Locke\*** Bergevin, Jean Chevalier, Jeanne **Daniel Noren\*** Jane Cote\* Bilodeau, Jeanne Margaret Morse\* Charlie Wright Chevreau, Marie Reg Amold Biret, Renée **Douglas Miller** Chrétien, Madeleine **David Toupin** Reg Amold M-Paule Toupin Chrétien, Marie J-Jacques Toupin Joyce Lower\* Bouart, Marie **Emil L'Homme** Ronald Audet\* **Douglas Miller** Clérice, Catherine Doribeau, Catherine Bourgeois (Le), Catherine **Douglas Miller David Toupin Douglas Miller** Myrtle Pletos\* M-Paule Toupin Bourgeois, Françoise **Barbara Sanford** J-Jacques Toupin Alice Brown Continued on page 17

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Olivier, Madeleine

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Sel. Marie

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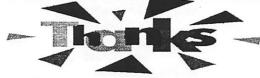
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Charlie Wright\*

Douglas Miller

Vignault, Paul Alice Brown

J-Jacques Toupin



Picture credits go to:

1. The Québec City government for the pictures on pages 10 (Montmorency Falls Park), 11 (Québec plaque), 12 (Ile d'Orléans), 15 (St-Paul), 18 (St-Jean-Baptiste Gate), and 19 (looking out of the Québec fortification) were taken from there.

(www.quebecweb.com/tourisme/introang.html)

2. The Virtual Museum for the map on page 4. (www.mvng.muse.digital.ca/popul/coureurs/fur.htm)

3. The Travel Home Page for the picture on page 13. (www.bpe.com/travel/nam/quebec/index.html)



## Research Update Marie Catherine de Baillon

FOUR MICROFILM REELS OF DOCUMENTS from Cabinet des titres in France are being analyzed by the De Marle Royal Connection Research Association. The group consists of Réné Jetté, John DuLong, Roland-Yves Gagné, and Gail Moreau. They have been researching three possible royal lineages and labeled them Lineages A. B. and C.

Jetté has finished his analysis of documents about de Baillon's Lineage B and written a paper for the Mémoires. It may be published as two articles. The first will describe why they no longer believe the Bournel de Thiembronne connection to royalty (Lineage A) possible while the second will support de Baillon's descent from royalty through Lineage B. The other team members are reviewing Jetté's work now.

The articles will be published in French. But, there will be either an English translation of them or a summary of them in the American-Canadian Genealogist or on the Association web site.

www.wwnet.com/~dulong/baillon.html

The four have reviewed all the available documents in Paris for Lineage C. They now need to look at documents in other parts of France. They may also begin work on other de Baillon lineages. Marie Catherine has many documented ancestors-bourgeois, noble, and royal.

# Diary of Charles Napoleon Morin

(Continued from page 9)

before returning to my boarding house that evening.

After I reached home, I carefully considered his The following year I was hired again for another full proposal. I could find fifty or more reasons not to year at \$8 per month. accept. I was then only eighteen years old. I was just Henri and was put in charge of building a church beginning to learn a trade. I wanted to travel. I foundation. This church was being built over an old wanted adventure and I could not see myself tied cemetery. We had to dig down to lay this foundation down for the remainder of my life at that early age.

them. I returned shortly after that to my home in finished and no one was more happy than I. Deschambault to work in Mr. Perrault's shop.

# Étienne Charles & Marie Madeleine Niel

Continued from page 5

and the right to continue living in the house until November 1, notary Michel Moreau. 22-Oct-1710. Étienne to son, Jean-Baptiste, all worldly possessions worth 600 livres given to son, notary Antoine Adhémar.

#### References

- Dictionnaire genealogique des familles du Québec des origins à 1730; by René Jette; 1983.
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- 3. Les Filles du roi en Nouvelle-France; by Silvio Dumas, 1972.
- 4. Our French-Canadian Ancestors, Volume III; The Lisi Press, 1992.
- 5. The Good Regiment: The Carignan-Salières Regiment in Canada, 1665-1668; by Jack Verney; McGill-Queens University Press, 1991.
- 6. Les filles du roi; by Yves Landry; Leméac Editions Inc., Montréal, 1992.



Looking through a Fortification Window - Québec

I left early that year for St. and as a result had to remove 5 or 6 hundred old rotting coffins as part of our job. This job was done I wrote Miss Lambert's uncle a note thanking him for during the month of May and June and the dirt and the offer and his hospitality to me and telling him I smell of rotting wood and bodies was so terrible we could not accept his offer, also saying goodbye to found it hard to get men to do this work. We finally

(To be continued in the next issue)

# Filles du Roi Part 3

Editor's Note: This list of Filles du roi according to Yves Landry, in his 1992 book, "Les Filles du roi au xvii'ème siècle" is continued from the Spring/Summer 1996 issue.

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

#### -L- (continued)

Lamarche, Charlotte

m. Lussier, Jacques, Sep. 30, 1669

Lamarre, Anne

m. Duquet, Pierre, dit Delachesnaye, Aug. 25, 1666

Lambert, Jeanne

m. Bellinier, Étienne, dit La Ruine, Oct. 4, 1669

Lamirault, Marguerite

m. Martel, Honoré, dit Lamontagne, Nov. 26, 1668

Lamoureux, Antoinette

(arrived 1667)

Lamy, Marie

m. 1. Chevrefils, François, dit Lalime, 1671-1672

m. 2. Duval, Jean, 1678-1679

Landry, Louise

m. Content, Pierre, Sep. 26, 1667

Lanfillé, Marie

m. Roche, Pierre, Nov. 9, 1665

Lange, Françoise

m. Moreau, Étienne, Oct. 17, 1673

Langlois, Anne

m. Cauchon, René, sieur de Laverdière, Nov. 10, 1671

Langlois, Jacqueline

m. 1. May, Jean, Nov. 17, 1668

m. 2. Galipeau, Gilles, dit Lepoitevin, Sep. 30, 1678

Langlois, Marie

m. Gladu, Jacques, dit Cognac, contract Oct. 28, 1665

Langlois, Marie

m. Poirier, Jean, dit Lajeunesse, Mar. 18, 1668

Languille, Jeanne

m. Allard, François, Nov. 1, 1671

Lapierre, Perrine

m. 1. Danis, Honoré, dit Tourangeau, Mar. 20, 1666

m. 2. Lucas, Yves, dit St-Venant, Mar. 19, 1705

Larcher, Madeleine

m. Voisin, Élie, Oct. 15, 1668

Larchevêque, Françoise

m. Dubuc, Jean, Jan. 14, 1668

Larteau, Marie

(arrived 1667)

Lasnon, Marie

m. 1. Feret, Pierre, Nov. 24, 1667

m. 2. Ledoux, Pierre, dit Latreille, May 8, 1701

Latier, Françoise

m. Levert, Jean, Sep. 15, 1669

Latouche, Marguerite

m. Manseau, Jacques, Sep. 21, 1673

Laurence, Geneviève

m. 1. Michelon, Adrien, 1664

m. 2. Journet, Jean, dit Guespin, Sep. 9, 1681

Laurent, Catherine

m. Hilaret, Moïse, Sep. 28, 1667

Lauvergnat, Jacqueline

m. 1. Gaulin, Pierre, Apr. 21, 1664

m. 2. Bareau, Marc, Jan. 30, 1679

Laval, Claude

m. Bonnodeau, Louis, dit Châtellerault,

Oct. 26, 1671

Laverdure, Marguerite

m. Crépeau, Maurice, contract Oct. 12, 1665

Leblanc, Anne

m. Ménage, Pierre, Mar. 13, 1673

Lebon de Champfleury, Marie

m. Bidard, François, Nov. 29, 1665

Lebrun, Marie

m. Barbary, Pierre, dit Grandmaison,

Feb. 24, 1668

Leclerc, Anne

m. Chrétien, Vincent, 1668

Leclerc, Denise

m. 1. Delomay, Claude, Oct. 3, 1669

m. 2. Dalleray, Marin, Feb. 19, 1703

Leclerc, Françoise

m. Rifault, Michel, Aug. 27, 1668

Leclerc, Geneviève

m. Poiré, Laurent, Nov. 26, 1671

Leclerc, Marguerite

m. Beloy, Julien, dit Servigny, Nov. 26, 1665

Lecomte, Jeanne

m 1. De Laroux, Olivier, dit Desroches,

contract Jun. 14, 1672

m. 2. Averty, Julien, dit Langevin, Oct. 25, 1677

Lecomte, Marguerite

(arrived 1673)

Lecomte, Marie

m. Habert, Jacques, contract Oct. 22, 1672

Lecomte, Suzanne

m. Arsenault, François, 1665

Leconte, Élisabeth

(arrived 1666)

Lecoq, Jeanne

m. 1. Dubeau, Guillaume, Sep. 8, 1670

m. 2. Moreau, Martin, Jan. 18, 1672

m. 3. Fortunat, Jean, dit Laverdure, Jun. 27, 1689

Lecoutre, Louise

## Filles du Roi, Part 2 (con'd from page 18)

m. Crevier, Nicolas, abt 1665

Ledoux, Jacquette

m. 1. Grimault, Jacques, Nov. 10, 1664

m. 2. Tessier, Marc, Nov. 26, 1668

Lefebvre, Antoinette

m. Limousin, Hilaire, Nov. 9, 1671

Lefebvre, Élizabeth-Agnès

m. Thibault, François, Oct. 14, 1670

Lefebvre, Marie

m. Delastre, Jean, dit Lajeunesse, Oct. 15, 1669

Lefebvre, Marie

m. 1. Paris, Jean, dit Champagne, 1671

m. 2. Reguindeau, Joachim, dit Joachim,

Nov. 3, 1693

Lefebvre, Marie

m. Marcil, André, dit L'Espagnol, Nov. 16, 1671

Lefebvre, Marie

m. 1. Guibault, Louis, dit Grandbois, Oct. 13, 1670

m. 2. Gendras, Pierre, Jul. 17, 1715

Lefebvre, Barbe, dite Lacroix

m. Goyer, Mathurin, dit Laviolette, Jan. 14, 1669

Lefrançois, Françoise

m. Lavergne, François, Oct. 19, 1671

Legendre, Jeanne

m. Sauvageau, Claude, contract Dec. 3, 1669

Legrand, Antoinette

m. 1. Prunier, Nicolas, dit Picard, Oct. 3, 1669

m. 2. Neveu, Thomas, dit Lacroix,

contract Aug. 28, 1693

Legrand, Nicolle

m. Noël, François, Oct. 22, 1669

Leguay, Madeleine

m. Larchevêque, Jacques, Jun. 3, 1669

Leguay, Madeleine

m. Gamier, Jean, Nov. 6, 1668

Lelong, Marie

m. Dumas, René, dit Rencontre, Oct. 12, 1671 Lelong, Marie-Anne

m. Bonneau, Joseph, dit Labécasse, Sep. 16, 1670

Leloup, Catherine

m. Nafrechou, Isaac, Nov. 19, 1668

Lemaire, Anne

m. Hulin, Philippe, Sep. 11, 1673

Lemaire, Marie

m. Ratel, Pierre, Dec. 28, 1669

Lemaître, Anne

m. Blanquet, Adrien, dit La Fougère, Nov. 7, 1663

Lemaître, Gabrielle, (arrived 1667)

Lemerle de Hautpré, Marguerite

m. Bory, Laurent, dit Grandmaison, Feb. 8, 1672

Lemesle, Catherine

m. Morin, Pierre, Jun. 13, 1672

Lemoine, Françoise

m. Niquet, Pierre-René, contract Jun. 15, 1666

Lemoine, Marie

m. Duhault, Jacques, dit Paris, Nov. 16, 1665

Lenoir, Antoinette, dite Pirois

m. 1. Leboeuf, Jacques, Oct. 29, 1669

m. 2. Arcouet, Jean, dit Lajeunesse, Jul. 18, 1701

Léonard, Marie

m. Rémy, René, dit Champagne, Jan. 24, 1667

Lepage, Constance

m. Garinet, François, Feb. 5, 1674

Lepage, Marie-Rogère

m. 1. Thoéry, Roch, sieur de L'Ormeau,

Dec. 5, 1667

m. 2. Peuvret, Jean-Baptiste, Oct. 16, 1681

Leper, Anne

m. Pinsonnault, François, dit Lafleur, 1673

Lépine, Andrée

m. Chasle, Claude, Nov. 19, 1668

Lépine, Anne

m. Boucher, François, dit Vin d'Espagne,

Apr. 21, 1664

Lépine, Marie

m. Faure, Moïse, dit St-Vivien, Oct. 29, 1677

Lequin, Élizabeth

m. 1. Gaigneur, Jean, dit Laframboise,

Jul. 5, 1668

m. 2. Léveillé, Étienne, Feb. 8, 1671

m. 3. Girard, Pierre, Apr. 26, 1688

Leroux, Catherine

m. Goulet, René, Oct. 29, 1670

Leroux, Marguerite

(arrived 1665)

Leroux, Marie

m. 1. Enaud, Jacques, dit Canada, bef 1673

m. 2. Borneuf, Pierre, 1691

Lesaint, Marie

m. Maranda, Étienne, Nov. 26, 1671

Lesdiller, Michelle

m. 1. Milet, Nicolas, dit Marandais,

contract Dec. 27, 1668

m. 2. Gilbert, Pierre, dit Lachasse,

Sep. 29, 1685

Lespérance, Marie

m. Ponsart, Benoît, Nov. 4, 1665

Levaigneur, Marguerite

m. Montreau, Léonard, dit Francoeur,

Mar. 1, 1668

Continued on page 20

#### Filles du Roi, Part 2 (cont'd from page 19)

Levasseur, Jeanne

m. Tesson, Barthélemy, Oct. 24, 1667

Levieux, Claire, dite Colombe

m. Neveu, Pierre, Sep. 2, 1670

Liardin, Marie

m. Lancougnier, Pierre, dit Lacroix,

Oct. 9, 1668

Linière, Jeanne-Marie-Anne

m. Aumeau, Louis, Jan. 19, 1672

Loiseau, Anne

m. 1. Gendron, Guillaume, dit La Rondière,

Jul. 21, 1664

m. 2. Lemoine, Charles, dit Charleville,

Aug. 2, 1688

Loiseau, Françoise

m. Grégoire, Mathurin, contract Oct. 7, 1669

Loret, Étiennette

m. Bau, Jean-Baptiste, dit Lalouette,

1671-1672

Loriot, Perrette

m. Buteau, Pierre, Oct. 21, 1671

Louvet, Catherine

m. Brassard, Guillaume, Feb. 15, 1672

Lucos, Catherine

m. Moreau, Marin, dit Laporte,

contract Nov. 14, 1671

-M-

Mabille, Anne

m. Salois, Claude, 1666

Magdelain, Jeanne

m. Tapin, Antoine, Nov. 4, 1669

Magnan, Anne

m. Gauvin, Jean, Oct. 22, 1665

Magnier, Marie

m. 1. Chartier, Michel, 1665

m. 2. Jinchereau, Louis, Jan. 7, 1673

Major, Marie

m. Roy, Antoine, dit Desjardins, Sep. 11, 1668

Malo, Marie

m. Brin, Jacques, dit La Pensée, Sep. 24, 1670

Mansion, Jeanne

m. 1. Cherlot, Jean, dit Desmoulins, Oct. 9, 1669

m. 2. Tudault, Vincent, Jun. 5, 1712

Marchand, Catherine

m. Nafrechou, Laurent, Sep. 17, 1667

Marchand, Marie-Elisabeth

m. Coeur, Pierre, dit Jolicoeur, Oct. 6, 1670

Marchessault, Marie

m. 1. Boutin, Pierre, 1669

m. 2. Michel, Jean, Nov. 25, 1670

Maréchal, Madeleine

m. Poupardeau, Pierre, abt 1670

Maréchal, Marguerite, dite Dubois

m. Doison, Sébastien, Nov. 2, 1669

Marié, Denise

m. 1. Quenneville, Jean, Feb. 12, 1674

m. 2. Guilbert, Jean, dit Laframboise, May 15, 1704

Marié, Jeanne

m. Vézina, François, Oct. 29, 1670

Martin, Marie

m. Février, Christophe, Nov. 16, 1671

Martin, Marie

m. 1. Vallée, Jean, dit Lavallée, Feb. 4, 1666

m. 2. Charier, Jacques, dit Lafontaine, Dec. 5, 1673

Martin, Reine (arrived 1667)

Masseron, Marie

m. Marset, François, 1672

Masson, Anne

m. Galien, Robert, Sep. 8, 1670

Menacier, Louise

m. Ledran, Toussaint, Nov. 12, 1663

Ménard, Barbe

m. Vermet, Antoine, dit Laforme, Aug. 26, 1669

Mercier, Anne

m. Chevaudier, Jean, dit Lépine, Oct. 19, 1671

Merlin, Agathe

m. Loriot, Jean, Aug. 31, 1670

Méry, Anne (arrived 1669)

Mesuré, Marie

m. Montambault, Michel, dit Léveillé, Dec. 20, 1665

Métru, Marie-Anne

m. 1. Samson, Jacques, Nov. 26, 1671

m. 2. Philippeau, Claude, Nov. 24, 1710

Meunier, Antoinette

m. Aubert, Jacques, contract Nov. 9, 1665

Meunier, Marie

m. 1. Hudde, Jacques, 1666

m. 2. Guillet, Jean, Nov. 21, 1690

Meunier, Marie

m. Bonin, Charles, contract Oct. 7, 1665

Meunier, Marie

m. Chrétien, Michel, Oct. 13, 1665

Michaud, Marie-Louise

m. Daniau, Jean, dit Laprise, Sep. 10, 1670

Michel, Anne

m. 1. Paviot, Jacques, dit Lapensée, 1668 or 1669

m. 2. Massault, Jean, dit St-Martin, 1674

Michel, Françoise

m. 1. Dupont, Gilles, contract Aug. 10, 1670

m. 2. Hubert, Paul, Feb. 8, 1685

To be continued in the Spring/Summer issue

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The benefits of Full Membership in La Société des Filles du roi et soldats du Carignan, Inc. include the receipt of a certificate of lineage suitable for framing, naming your qualifying ancestor, and possession of full voting rights in the Société. And as all members do, you will have access to the collection of copies of original records and the database of lineages, and receive the bi-annual newsletter.

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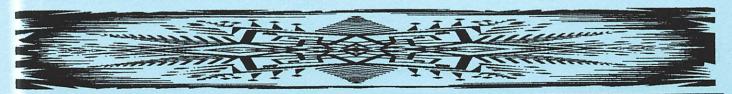
Tanguay, Drouin, Loiselle, etc. The work of another researcher is generally not sufficient. We encourage the use of original records, in order to increase reliability and for the benefit of our collection of records.

The best source for the confirmation of one generation's connection to the previous generation, is the marriage record of a French-Canadian in Quebec. In most cases, this record will list the names of the parents of the bride and groom, including maiden names for the women.

In addition, your original ancestor in Canada must be certified to be a Fille du roi or a veteran of the Carignan Regiment. Currently, the source books being employed for this purpose are Yves Landry's "Les Filles du roi au xvii'è siècle" (1992) and Jack Verney's roll of the regiment in "The Good Regiment" (1991), which represent the latest research on the subject. "The King's Daughters" (1988) by Reisinger and Courteau may also be used, but Landry's publication will be employed to resolve any conflict.

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If you need any assistance in your work, or if you have any question regarding this process, please contact the Société's Genealogy Committee Chairperson, David Toupin, either at 9 Croydon Drive, Merrick, NY 11566-2303, or at wvbx90a@prodigy.com.



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