

92

✠ SENT BY THE KING ✠

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

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

Volume IV, Issue 1

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 New York State Department of Education, with offices at 9 Croydon Drive, Merrick NY 11566.

To contact the editor, write Bev Sherman. For membership applications, contact Cathy Cadd. For questions regarding proof of lineage, our document library and database, and financial statements, contact Dave Toupin, Treasurer and Genealogy Chair. See the Officers column on this page for addresses.

See the outer back page for information on Société membership. Everyone is welcome to join.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

ADVERTISEMENTS: Do you want your advertisement to be seen by genealogical researchers? Do you have a service or a product you want to advertise? Contact Dave Toupin for details.

QUERY POSTING: Looking for an elusive fille or soldat, others researching the same names, an out of print publication? 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.

Officers of the Société

President

Yvonne Weber
5551 Mangrum Drive, Huntington Beach, CA 92649
ms900@deltanet.com

1st Vice President

Jane Cote
393 Turnstone Drive, Livermore CA 94559
dpx33b@prodigy.com

2nd Vice-President & Editor

Bev Sherman
3566 Plum Dale Drive, Fairfax VA 22033
bsherman@erols.com

Treasurer & Genealogy Chair

Dave Toupin
9 Croydon Drive, Merrick NY 11566
dtoupin@juno.com

Secretary

Dolly Hanussak
81 Laidlaw Avenue, Jersey City NJ 07306-2105
dottieh1@juno.com

Applications

Cathy Cadd
10047 - 177th Avenue NE, Redmond WA 98052
cathycadd@aol.com

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Benefits of Full Membership.....	Inner back cover
Catherine de Baillon Update.....	15
A Challenge!.....	12
Diary of Charles Napoleon Morin.....	10
Fille du roi Anne Godeby.....	1,9
Filles du roi Update.....	14
Filles du roi, Part 5.....	22
Map - Chicago and Miamis Portages.....	25
Member Lineages.....	5
Member Query.....	14
Merci Beaucoup.....	9
Message from President.....	2
Message from Editor.....	2
New Books.....	13
New Policy on Publishing Member Lineages.....	17
New Société Websites.....	2
Predecessors of the King's Daughters in Montréal.....	16
Research on the World Wide Web.....	18
Soldat Paul Vignault & Fille du roi Françoise Bourgeois.....	7
Soldat Antoine Roy & Fille du roi Marie Major.....	1,3
Soldats of Regiment Carignan, Part 1.....	19
Standards as Recommended by the NGS.....	26
Welcome New Members.....	9
When Did the Regiment Reach Québec?.....	8

SENT BY THE KING

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

Volume IV, Issue 1

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.

Antoine Roy Killed in Bed with Landlord's Wife

ANTOINE ROY WAS KILLED EARLY TUESDAY MORNING, July 10, by Julien Talua dit Vendamont in the Talua house in Lachine. Talua claimed that around 6 he had been working in his fields and sensed that something was not right in his house. He very quietly entered the house, found Roy in bed with his wife, Anne Godeby, and shot him dead.

Antoine Roy was 49 at the time of his death. He had come to New France with the Froment company of the Carignan Régiment and was married to Marie Major, a King's Daughter. They have one son, Pierre, who is fifteen. Marie and Pierre are expected to arrive any day now from their home in Batiscau.

Talua went immediately to the home of Judge Bransatt and confessed that he had killed Roy. Talua also stated that Roy had been having an affair with his wife, Anne, for some time.

After the confession, Talua returned to his house with the police and the surgeon, Jean

Martinet dit Fontblanche. The body was as Talua had said. The house was searched and the neighbors were questioned, while Martinet performed an autopsy. Talua was immediately placed under arrest for the murder.

Police have found a possible murder weapon, two blankets full of bullet holes and a bloody animal skin. Neighbors are being questioned.

The belongings of both Roy and Talua were gathered, inventoried and then given to Talua's neighbor, Pierre Gauthier dit Saguinoira for safe keeping.

Michel Lecourt failed to gain control of Roy's belongings. Lecourt claims that Roy owes him money for wheat and green peas bought on credit in 1674. Lecourt has been trying to collect payment through the courts for several years.

During the search of Talua's house, police found a gun which could be the murder weapon and bullets. On the murder bed they found two small blankets with bullet holes and a bloody animal skin.

Talua is being held in the Montréal prison. Judge Bransatt arrested Anne Godeby after questioning some of Talua's neighbors. She has been charged with adultery. The trial is scheduled to begin the end of September for both Talua and his wife.

There is talk that Anne Godeby may be banished from the Ile de Montréal. She had arrived in the colony in 1669 as a King's Daughter. She and Talua have no children.

REFERENCES

1. American-Canadian Genealogist, Volume 21, Number 1, Issue 63 Winter 1995; "The Story of Antoine Roy-Desjardins," by Aurore Dionne Eaton.
2. Dictionnaire généalogique des familles du Québec des origines à 1730; by René Jetté; 1983.
3. Les Filles du roi en Nouvelle-France; by Silvio Dumas; 1972.
4. The "King's Daughters" Among Our Ancestors, Volume III; by Louise K. Pomeroy; 1997.
5. www.mvng.muse.digital.ca/popul/filles/25-en.htm

From the President

Frontiers

WHEN PEOPLE THINK OF THE WORD FRONTIER, they likely think of such things as the "Wild West" or outer space. But frontiers are not only great unknown places to be explored, they can be a small part of our personal lives.

Each one of us face frontiers every single day of our life. Every morning when we wake up we don't know what the day will bring. For some people it will be the day their child is born, for others, the day they meet their future spouse, for still others, their last day on earth. Our King's Daughter or Carignan Regiment soldier ancestor faced these same frontiers in their daily lives, too.

In addition to these unknown daily frontiers, they had a huge frontier: settling the New World. So many unknowns in their lives everyday when they woke up. Yet they were committed to a new life in a new land.

Their personal sacrifices have brought us to where we are today. It is important for us to remember their individual lives. Each of them had similar lives, yet each had vastly different lives due to the personal frontiers they faced every morning. Remember, the whole is comprised of the sum of the parts. Every single one of your ancestors played an equally important part in your life and in our global society.

Your life and daily frontiers are already playing an important role in your descendants' lives and in our global society today. If we understand where we have been and why, then we may be able to understand why and where we are today. Keep supporting La Societe des Filles du Roi et Soldats du Carignan.

We need more of you to help us make a difference. Please volunteer to help your society. Remember all that your ancestors did for you to even be able to read this letter from me. Help us keep their frontiers alive.

Yvonne Weber

From the Editor

THIS ISSUE HAS BEEN EXCITING TO PUT TOGETHER. Three couples, all with human frailties and strengths, are featured. In some cases, the stories could be hit soap operas.

Many thanks go to Dave Toupin. He has updated the list of soldiers from the Regiment. Our original list was from Jack Verney's 1991 book. He has added men noted by both René Jetté and Sr. Marie-Louise Beau-doin CND, as being in the Regiment.

Ancestry, Inc. is allowing SENT BY THE KING to publish their excellent maps from their website. We begin with this issue.

Please note our new policy. We will not publish a member's birthdate or the last name for the member's mother in lineages in the newsletter.

Keep your emails and letters coming. They help keep me on track so I can continue to improve this newsletter and serve you better.

Ber Sherman

New Société Websites

MANY THANKS GO TO DOLLY HANUSSAK AND YVONNE WEBER for creating websites for the Société.

<http://members.aol.com/Doroth8811/sfrsc.html>

<http://users.deltanet.com/~ms900/Kings/member.html>

Both sites give information about the Société, the King's Daughters and Carignan-Salières Regiment. Also, visitors can send Dave Toupin an email for additional information.

On Yvonne's site there are instructions for filling out a membership application, an application form for associate membership, an application form for full membership, and the Lineage Chart. The application forms and the chart can be printed out.

There are great possibilities for these sites. Visit them and let us know your ideas and what you think.

Antoine Roy dit Desjardins & Marie Major

ANTOINE ROY DIT DESJARDINS WAS BAPTIZED ON MARCH 23, 1635 AT ST-JEAN, SENS, BOURGOGNE. Both his parents had died before he sailed to New France. His father, Olivier, had been a master cooper and died on December 6, 1661, in St-Jean de Joigny. Olivier made and repaired wooden casks, tubs, and barrels. His mother, Catherine Boderge/Bauldard, died on December 20, 1659, in St-Jean de Joigny. Antoine was the sixth of ten children.

He was a soldier in the Froment Company of the Régiment Carignan and arrived in Québec on June 18, 1665. When the Régiment returned to France, he chose to stay on in the colony. In 1667 he had obtained a concession on the St. Lawrence River in Batiscan. During the end of August 1668 he traveled to Québec to await the arrival of 97 King's Daughters.

Marie Major was born in Saint-Thomas de Touques on Normandy about 1640. Her parents had both died before she sailed to New France in 1668. Her parents were Jean and Marguerite LePelé. Her father was a tax collector for the barony of Hanqueville-en-Vexin and of Aubeuf-en-Vexin. She arrived in New France as a King's Daughter at the end of August of 1668.

Marie stayed at the home of Jean Levasseur dit Lavigne until she married. It was there that she signed her contract of marriage to Antoine before notary Jean LeConte on September 6. Marie was listed as 30 years old and brought goods into the marriage worth 300 livres while Antoine was listed as 33 and brought 100 livres. Among the witnesses were Laurent Cambin dit LaRivière who had been a sergeant in the Dugué Company of the Chambellé Régiment, Charles Palantin dit LaPointe who was a shoemaker, Pierre Fournier dit Des Forges, Françoise Baiselat who was a King's daughter, and Jean Bourdon dit Romainville who was the royal bailiff of the Sovereign Council.

On September 11, 1668, Antoine and Marie were married in Québec in the church of Notre Dame. Laurent Cambin dit LaRivière and Pierre Fournier dit Des Forges are listed as witnesses. The couple went to Batiscan to begin their life together. Antoine leased

farmland on April 15, 1669 from François Bibaux. Marie was confirmed on May 25, 1669 in Québec. Their son, Pierre, was born during the summer of 1669.

Antoine began to buy and sell parcels of land but always kept the original concession ceded to him by the Jesuits. Antoine and Marie eventually had severe money problems from his land speculations and buying supplies on credit. In 1674 they began to borrow money from their neighbors. In 1680 Michel Lecourt tried to get paid for the wheat and green peas he had sold Antoine on credit in 1674. In 1682 the crown prosecutor decreed that Antoine pay Michel Lecourt the money due, all resulting interest, and all court costs. Antoine never showed up in court. When the other creditors learned of the sentence, they also sued him. Antoine not only did not show in court again but disappeared all together.

By 1684 Antoine was living in Lachine and working as a cooper. Michel Lecourt again sued for his money. This time, Antoine was boarding with Julien Talua dit Vendamont and his wife, Anne Godeby, a fille du roi. Antoine and Julien did not get along. Antoine also never paid him his rent money. Antoine is in and out of prison during May and June and ordered by the court to pay Lecourt.

On July 10, 1684 Julien found Antoine in bed with Anne and shot him dead. Marie and Pierre arrive in Lachine on July 13 and are given Antoine's belongings. These included his cooper's tools, two planes, a handsaw, a small gun, a jerkin, a pair of good shoes, a new shirt, cow pelts, 6 barrels, and an old red hat trimmed with cat fur. The creditors tried to take possession of these effects from the family.

Antoine's creditors then turned to Marie. A court decision made her give up all the property she and Antoine had during their marriage. Marchand auctioned off the land and everything on it on December 6, 1687. Marie moved to Québec with her son, Pierre. At 15 years of age he began work as a cooper and supported the two of them. Marie died December 8, 1689 in Hôtel Dieu, Québec. Her age was listed as 52 years.

Continued on page 4

Their only child, Pierre, carried on the family name by marrying three times. Jetté has him fathering 13 children while Eaton mentions 19 children.

Their Child

Pierre, b. about 1669, m. (1) 1691, Marie-Anne Martin, m. (2) 1710, Angélique Autin, m. (3) 1727 Marie Delugré.

1681 Census

The family was living in Batiscan. Antoine was listed as a cooper. Marie's age was listed as 41. Only five arpents of Antoine's land had been cleared and were being cultivated. They had a couple 'horned beasts.'

Notarial Acts

October 20, 1667, Antoine obtained a concession totaling 80 arpents from the Jesuits of Cap-de-la-Madeleine near Batiscan, [notary Guillaume de la Rue]. Each year he was to pay the Jesuits four livres in silver and two live capons.

December 22, 1669, Antoine bought land from François Fafard and his wife for 500 livres.

August 8, 1671, Antoine obtained land from the Jesuits which is sold five months later to François Sauger.

December 30, 1671, Antoine bought land from Pierre Bourbeau for 20 livres. The land was for his 2 year old son. He made a 100 livres profit three years later when he sold the land to Pierre Caillos.

April 29, 1674, Antoine bought on credit 15 minots each of wheat and green peas from Michel Lecourt, [notary La Rue].

April 19, 1675, Antoine agreed to deliver 2,000 barrel hoops to Thomas Lefebvre.

March 3, 1677, Antoine mortgaged his land to Jacques Marchand for 104 livres, 12 sols and 6 deniers, [notary Antoine Adhémar de Saint-Martin].

March 13, 1677, Antoine borrowed 66 livres from Etienne Pézard de la Touche Champlain, seigneur of Champlain.

March 6, 1679, Antoine took a second mortgage on his land from Jacques Marchand for 46 livres, 12 sols, and 6 deniers.

January 31, 1682, Antoine borrowed 32 livres, 3 sols and 4 deniers from Mignier, [notary Adhémar].

March 25, 1682, Antoine borrowed 19 livres, 4 minots of wheat and 1 minot of peas from Jacques Babie de

Ranville, a sergeant in the St-Ours company.

December 14, 1682, Antoine and Marie took a third mortgage on their land from Jacques Marchand.

Marchand also agreed to assume Antoine's debt to the Jesuits.

Court Rulings

February 14, 1680, the bailiff served a summons on Antoine to pay Michel Lecourt the money due..

March 24, 1682, Louis Demeromont, the bailiff, ordered Antoine to appear at Trois-Rivières to answer Lecourt's charges.

April 7, 1682, The Deputy prosecutor for the King for Trois-Rivières [Elie Bourbeaux] decreed that Antoine pay Lecourt 82 livres and 10 sol for the wheat and peas.

April 16, 1682, The Deputy prosecutor for the King for Trois-Rivières [Elie Bourbeaux] condemned Antoine for not showing in court and adds in interest and court expenses to his debt to Lecourt.

April 27, 1682, The bailiff [Louis Demeromont] informed Antoine of the decision and served him with papers.

July 24, 1682, Nicolas Rivard dit Lavigne obtained a judgement against Marie. He had built a hearth for the Roy family and wanted payment.

August 15, 1682, Marie appealed the judgment. This was settled out of court on June 12, 1683, when Antoine agreed to pay 52 livres for the hearth.

December 10, 1682, Marchand obtained a ruling before the Judge of Batiscan [La Rue].

December 11, 1682, The Judge of Batiscan [La Rue] ordered Antoine to pay Marchand the money owed.

May 31, 1683, Louis Demeromont, the bailiff served another summons on Antoine.

June 21, 1683, Gilles Boyvinet, the lieutenant-general of Trois-Rivières, ordered Antoine to pay Lecourt 74 livres, 16 sols, and 8 deniers.

May 8, 1684, the court ordered Antoine to pay Lecourt.

REFERENCES

1. American-Canadian Genealogist, Volume 21, Number 1, Issue 63 Winter 1995; "The Story of Antoine Roy-Desjardins," by Aurore Dionne Eaton.
2. Dictionnaire généalogique des familles du Québec des origines à 1730; by René Jetté; 1983.
3. Les Filles du roi en Nouvelle-France; by Silvio Dumas; 1972.
4. The "King's Daughters" Among Our Ancestors, Volume III; by Louise K. Pomeroy; 1997.
5. www.mvng.muse.digital.ca/popul/filles/25-en.htm

Member Lineages

**Antoine Roy dit Desjardins, bap. 23-Mar-1635, d. July 10, 1684,
m. 11-Sep-1668, Quebec,
Marie Major, b. about 1640, d. 8-Dec-1689, Hôtel Dieu, Québec.**

Submitted by George A. Sopp

- . * Pierre Roy, b. c. 1669, m. 12-Feb-1691, St-Pierre, I.O., Marie Anne Martin.
- . . * Marie Anne Roy, b. 29-Sep-1706, m. 28-Oct-1726, Pierre René Miville dit Deschenes, b. 22-Feb-1699, d. 20-Jan-1787.
- . . . * Jean Bernard Miville dit Deschenes, b. 1730, d. 16-Jun-1815, m. 20-Jul-1757, Pocatière, Marie Louise Miville, b. 1733, d. 16-Jul-1814.
- * Jean Bernard Miville dit Deschenes, b. 26-Jul-1760, m. 22-Jan-1788, Trois-Rivières, Suzanne Vertefeuille, b. 19-Aug-1763, d. 22-Aug-1820.
- * Paul Miville dit Deschenes, b. 4-Mar-1792, d. 10-Jan-1832, m. 24-Aug-1812, St-Leon, Therese Bertrand dite St-Arnault, b. 23-Jun-1792.
- * Benjamin Miville dit Deschenes, b. 4-Feb-1829, d. aft 1881, m. Rose Delima Wallingford, 30-May-1839.
- * Paul Noble Deschene, b. 10-Sep-1877, d. 29-Jul-1913, m. 16-Feb-1903, Reno NV, Mabel Margarete Mesurly, b. 4-Jul-1886, 11-Jan-1912.
- * Edris Dolly, b. 15-May-1905, d. 9-Dec-1993, m. 22-Oct-1926, Los Angeles CA, George Charles Sopp, b. 10-Dec-1904, d. 26-Aug-1987.
- * George Albert Sopp.

**Nicholas Audet dit Lapointe, b. about 1639, d. 9-Dec-1700,
m. Sep 15, 1670, Ste-Famille, IO,
Madeleine Després, b. about 1656, d. 18-Dec-1712.**

Submitted by Dorothy Hanussak

- . * Pierre Audet dit Lapointe, b. about 1674, d. 14-May-1715, m. 28-Oct-1680, St-Jean IO, Marie Dumas.
- . . * Joseph Audet dit Lapointe m. 22-Feb-1740, St-Jean, IO, Marie-Anne Therrien.
- . . . * Barthelemi Audet dit Lapointe m. 2-Feb-1765, St-Jean, IO, Madeleine Tremblay.
- * Barthelemi-Pantaleon Audet dit Lapointe m. 16-Nov-1789, Les Eboulements, Marie-Procule Tremblay.
- * Constance Audet dit Lapointe m. 13-Feb-1828, Les Eboulements, Simon Dufour.
- * Juste Dufour m. 28-Jan-1868, St-Francois de la Petite Riviere, Les Eboulements, Isabelle Girard.
- * Marie-Mathilde Dufour m. 19-Nov-1889, Assomption de la Ste-Vierge, Les Eboulements, Aristobule Tremblay.
- * Lillie Tremblay m. 12-Dec-1912, Salem MA, Anselme Blais.
- * Bertrand Joseph Anselme Blais m. 13-May-1939, Salem MA, Delia Marie.
- * **Dorothy Anne Blais** m. Joseph George Hanussak, Sr.
- * Vincent Audet dit Lapointe, m. 15-Aug-1826, Les Eboulements, Veronique Perron.
- * Marie-Darie Lapointe m. 9-Apr-1850, Les Eboulements, Gaspard Tremblay.
- * Aristobule Tremblay m. Nov. 19, 1889, Assomption-de-la-Ste-Vierge, Les Eboulements, Marie-Mathilde Dufour.
- * (See children above.)

Editor's Note: Nicolas LaPointe and Madeleine Després were featured in Volume II, Issue 2.

Le onzieme jour du mois de Septembre de l'an qbj soixante huit apres
 les fiancailles et la publication des trois bans du mariage d'entre Anthone Roy
 fils de feu Olivier Roy, et de Catherine Baderges ses pere & mere de la
 paroisse de St. Jean de la ville et Archevesche de Sens d'une part, et Marie
 Major, fille de feu Jean Major et de feu Marguerite Le Pele, ses pere
 et mere de la pariosse Saint Thomas, Evesche de Lisieux d'autre part et
 ne s'estant decouvert au un empeschement legitime, Je soussigne cure
 de cette paroisse les ay maries, et leur ay donne la benediction
 selon la forme prescrite par la Sainte Eglise en presence des tesmoins
 Laurent Gambin, Pierre Fournier d'Desforges, Jean de Lorme &
 H. Bernieres.

Entry for Marriage of Antoine Roy and Marie Major
 in the parish book of Notre-Dame de Quebec

La onsiesme jour de mois de Septembre de l'an qbj soixante huit apres
 les fiancailles et la publication des trois bans du mariage d'entre Anthone Roy
 fils de feu Olivier Roy et de Catherine Baderges ses pere & mere de la
 paroisse de St. Jean de la ville et archevesche de Sens d'une part, et Marie
 Major, fille de feu Jean Major et de feu Marguerite Le Pele, ses pere
 et mere de la pariosse Saint Thomas, Evesche de Lisieux d'autre part et
 ne s'estant decouvert au un empeschement legitime, Je soussigne cure
 de cette paroisse les ay maries, et leur ay donne la benediction nuptiale
 selon la forme prescrite par la Sainte Eglise en presence des tesmoins
 Laurent Gambin, Pierre Fournier d'Desforges, Jean de Lorme &
 H. Bernieres.

The eleventh day of the month of September of the year 1668 after
 the engagement and the publishing of the three banns of marriage between Antoine Roy
 son of deceased Olivier Roy and of Catherine Baderges, his father and mother of the
 parish of St. Jean of the village and Arch Bishopric of Sens on the one part, and Marie
 Major, daughter of deceased Jean Major and of deceased Marguerite Le Pele, her father
 and mother of the parish Saint Thomas, Bishopric of Lisieux on the other part and
 not being able to discover any legitimate impediment, I undersigned priest
 of this parish have married them, and to them I have given the wedding blessing
 according to the form prescribed by the Holy Church in the presence of the witnesses
 Laurent Gambin, Pierre Fournier Desforges, Jean de Lorme &
 H. Bernieres.

Paul Vignault dit Laverdure & Françoise Bourgeois

PAUL VIGNAULT WAS BORN AROUND 1641 TO JEAN AND RENÉE VIGNAULT. He came to New France from the city of Poitiers. In 1665, he became part of the Carignan-Salières Regiment. His company under Captain Abraham Maximy set sail from La Rochelle on May 13, 1665 on board the royal stores ship, *La Paix*. They arrived in Québec on August 19, 1665, after more than two months at sea.

On Monday, August 30, Msgr. de Laval confirmed 24 people, including Paul Vignault. Paul gave his age as 20. His company along with others marched to Fort Sainte-Thérèse. They stopped at Sorel and Chambly along the way.

Françoise Bourgeois, a King's Daughter, was born about 1646 in parish of Saint-Paul in Paris. She was the daughter of Antoine Bourgeois and Marie Piedmont. Antoine had died by the time she left for New France. She was part of the group brought to New France in 1669 by Madame Bourdon, Anne Gasnier.

It was at the Bourdon house that notary Duquet wrote the marriage contract on October 22, 1669. Paul brought 100 livres into the marriage. Françoise brought personal goods worth 100 livres along with her 50 livres gift from the King. Anne Gasnier, François Noël, Christophe Février, a Carignan soldier, and Jean Charet were witnesses to the contract. Paul could not sign his name but Françoise could.

The nuptial blessing took place on November 3, 1670, at Sainte-Famille on Ile d'Orléans. Michel Montambault was a witness. Françoise delivered a baby girl, also named Françoise prior to the nuptials. The couple settled on the island.

Françoise was baptized at Sainte-Famille by Father Morel on October 8, 1670. They leased land during 1676 from Barthélemy Verreau.

Françoise appeared before the Provostship of the Ile d'Orléans on July 3, 1679. Marie Bertin dite Breval, a fille du roi, charged that Françoise had hit her after Marie had made a comment that Françoise treated

her like a prostitute. Françoise was ordered to pay for the care and treatment of Marie's wounds. The husbands were ordered to restrain their wives.

In the census of 1681 the couple were farming land at Saint-Laurent. Paul's age is listed as 40 and Françoise's as 35. They had four children—Marie, Geneviève, Antoine, and Pierre. They had no cattle.

The map of Ile d'Orléans drawn by Robert de Villeneuve in 1689 shows Paul Vignault owning a house at Saint-Laurent and a barn at trou Saint-Patrice, between Louis Sivadier's land to the east and the lands of Jean Côté, Clément Ruel, François Noël, and Jacques Bouffard to the west.

Paul had died by 1703. Françoise was last heard of on July 21, 1704, when she was part of the baptism ceremony for her granddaughter, Françoise, at Saint-Pierre.

Paul and Françoise had twelve children but few survived.

THEIR CHILDREN

1. Françoise, b. 1670 Ste-Famille IO, d. bef 1681 census.
2. Pierre, b. 1671 Ste-Famille, d. bef 1681 census.
3. Marie, b. 1672 Ste-Famille, d 1672 Ste-Famille.
4. Marie b. 1674 Ste-Famille; cited 22 Aug 1689 Hotel-Dieu, Quebec.
5. Geneviève, b. 1675 Ste-Famille, d. 1694, Hotel-Dieu, Quebec.
6. Antoine, b. 1678 Ste-Famille, m 1703 Madeleine Pichet.
7. Pierre, b. 1681, St-Laurent, cited 28 Sep 1699 in Quebec.
8. Marie, b. 1683 St-Laurent, d 1695 Hotel-Dieu, Québec
9. Catherine, b. 1684 St-Laurent, d. 1684 St-Laurent.
10. Michel, b. 1686 St-Laurent.
11. Philippe, b. 1688 St-Laurent, d. 1689 St-Laurent.
12. Francois, b. 1690 St-Laurent.

Continued on page 8

**Paul Vignault dit Laverdure
& Françoise Bourgeois**
Cont'd from page 7

Notary Contracts

August 23, 1682 in Québec. Vincent Guillot sold Paul two arpents of frontal land in Saint-Laurent for the price of 35 livres cash.

October 12, 1686. Paul leased land for five years from Michel Enaud dit Botté. As part of the agreement, Paul received two working oxen, two milk cows, two steers, four small pigs, three hens, and one rooster. Paul had to annually give Enaud one-third of the grain harvested, 18 pounds of butter, one pig on each October 18, eight dozen eggs, 25 minots of French wheat, eight minots of peas, and part of the seigniorial rent.

May 6, 1691, at Québec, by notary Gilles Rageot. Paul exchanged his land with Louis Sivadier. He gave everything including two arpents minus seven feet of

frontage obtained from Vincent Guillot and bordering that of Louis except for the harvest of the seeds he had sown the previous year. Louis gave a piece of land with three arpents of frontage plus one other arpent of frontage which bordered land of Jean-Baptiste Maranda and Michel Gosselin.

August 20, 1691. Paul sold the land obtained in May to Charles and Jean-Baptiste Maranda for 350 livres. He was given the privilege of staying on the property until they left for France during the autumn of 1691.

REFERENCES

1. Dictionnaire généalogique des familles du Québec des origins à 1730; by René Jetté, 1983.
2. Les filles du roi en Nouvelle-France; by Silvio Dumas; 1972.
3. Our French Canadian Ancestors, Volume XXV, by Thomas LaForest, 1997.
4. The "King's Daughters" Among Our Ancestors, Volume I; by Louise K. Pomeroy; 1997.

When did the Regiment reach Quebec City?

Submitted by Dave Toupin

FOUR COMPANIES OF THE CARIGNAN REGIMENT INCLUDING CHAMBLY, FROMENT, AND LA FOUILLE, left La Rochelle on April 19, 1665 on the *Joyeux Simeon* to arrive in Quebec on June 19.

Apparently the Marquis Capt. De LaTour was aboard as well. The four companies accompanying the Marquis de Tracy arrived in Quebec from the Antilles on June 30 aboard the *Brèse* and the *Terrar*.

The *Paix* and the *Aigle d'Or* set sail from LaRochelle on May 13, 1665, with eight companies, including the Marquis de Salières, and arrived in the third week in August. The LaFredrière, Grandfontaine, and LaMotte companies were on the *Aigle d'Or* along with the Marquis.

Finally, the *Saint-Sébastien* and the *Justice* left LaRochelle on May 24. The last eight companies and Messieurs de Courcelles and Talon were on

board. They arrived on September 12.

On the latter voyage, twenty died during the voyage. Another 130 were too weak to walk off the ship in Quebec. Another 35 died from this latter group.

In all, some 1200 soldiers and their officers arrived in 1665 in a colony where the total population was only 3035 people two years earlier. Take note that only 1928 of these 3035 people were adults. When the 770 "filles du roi" who arrived from 1663 to 1673 are added, it is easy to understand the tremendous impact these arrivals had on the population.

REFERENCE

The Good Regiment: The Carignan-Salières Regiment in Canada 1665-1668; by Jack Verney; McGill-Queens University Press, 1991.

Challenge Answers

1-G, 2-W, 3-F, 4-V, 5-U, 6-T, 7-S, 8-Q, 9-P,
10-X, 11-O, 12-I, 13-J, 14-N, 15-M, 16-D, 17-E,
18-C, 19-K, 20-A, 21-H, 22-B, 23-R, 24-L



Anne Godeby & Julien Talua dit Vendamont

ANNE GODEBY WAS THE DAUGHTER OF JACQUES AND JEAN DUPUIS. She was born about 1649 in the parish of Notre Dame, Amiens, Picardie. Both her parents had died by the time she sailed to New France. She was part of a group of King's Daughters selected and brought to New France by Anne Gasnier in 1669.

Julien Talua dit Vandamont was born around 1643 in St-Pierre de Reze, Nantes, Brittany. His parents were Brice and Jeanne Besnée.

In the marriage contract before notary Duquet on September 24, 1669, Anne brought goods valued at 50 livres and the King's gift of 50 livres. Anne and Julien were married at Québec on October 7, 1669.

They settled first in Boucherville and then moved in 1677 to Lachine. In 1684 they had a boarder named Antoine Roy. Roy owed Julien money for his board. Antoine and the neighbors thought Roy was having an affair with Anne.

Julien surprised them in bed together on July 10 and shot Roy dead. Both he and Anne were arrested. Julien was charged with murder while Anne was charged with adultery. Both were put in the Montréal prison.

MERCI BEAUCOUP

1. The Virtual Museum of New France website for the print of old Québec, <www.mvnf.muse.digital.ca>, p. 12.
2. The Baillon website for the crest of arms, <<http://fp-www.wwnet.net/~dulongj/baillon/Baillon.htm>>, p. 15.
3. George Sopp for the copy of marriage entry, p. 5.
4. Greater Québec Area Tourism and Convention Bureau website for the picture of Quartier Petit-Champlain, <<http://www.otc.cuq.qc.ca/eng/otc3e.html#7>>, p. 9.
5. Greater Québec Area Tourism and Convention Bureau website for the print of old Quebec, <<http://www.otc.cuq.qc.ca/eng/otc18e.html>>, p. 12.
6. The Greater Montréal LiveCam Network for the LiveCam of Place d'Armes, <<http://www.montrealcam.com/en-placearmes.html>>, p. 17.
7. The Québec Citadel website for aerial view of the Citadel, <www.qbc.clic.net/~citadel/english.html>, inner back cover.

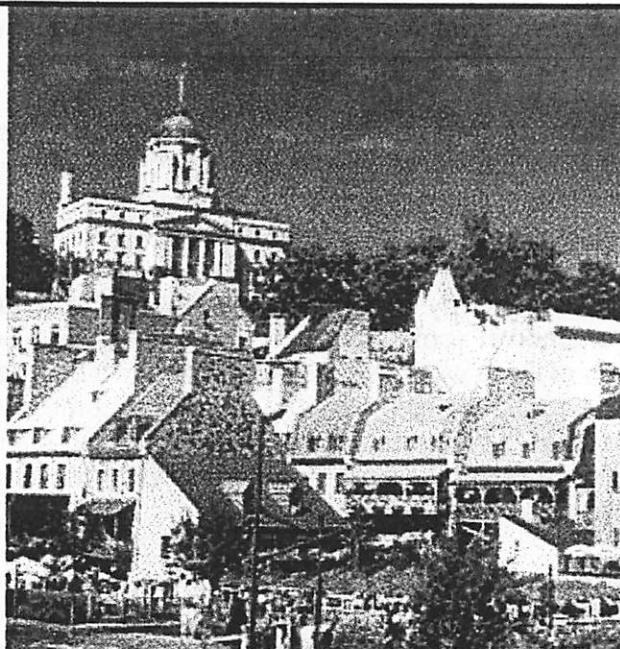
Julien was transferred to the prison in Québec for a while. He was sentenced to death and all his worldly goods taken even though his neighbors backed his defense. His request to both repeal his sentence and to return to Montréal was granted. There is no further record of him.

Anne was convicted of adultery and banished from the Ile de Montréal. She went to the Québec area and lived under her maiden name of Godeby. The Hôtel Dieu records show that she was hospitalized three times between 1689 and 1690. Her last day in the hospital was on March 29, 1690. Her age was listed as 50. There is no record of her death or burial.

Julien and Anne had no children.

REFERENCES

1. American-Canadian Genealogist Volume 21, Number 1, Issue 63 Winter 1995; "The Story of Antoine Roy -Desjardins," by Aurore Dionne Eaton.
2. Les filles du roi en Nouvelle-France; by Silvio Dumas; 1972.
3. Dictionnaire généalogique des familles du Québec des origines à 1730; by René Jetté; 1983.
4. The "King's Daughters" Among Our Ancestors, Volume II; by Louise K. Pomeroy; 1997.
5. www.mvng.muse.digital.ca/popul/filles/25-en.htm



Quartier Petit-Champlain, Québec

The Diary of Charles Morin (Continued)

As submitted by Raymond J. Deschenes

Editor's note: This is the fourth installment of a translation of the diary of Charles Napoleon Morin, born in Deschambault on July 9, 1849. We find him in the year 1869.

I WAS THEN SENT TO STE-GERMAINE for similar work. This time I was given full responsibility telling the men what to do and paying them their wages.

Because I was so young, many of the men criticized and were jealous of me. The architect told me to keep on and pay no attention to them.

When this work was finally done in the late fall, I went back home and worked all winter in the architect's shop. Here we built windows and door frames all hand made. These the architect used on the buildings he had contracted for in the coming season.

In the spring of 1870, my wages were raised to \$7 per week. I was sent back to St. Henri to work on the framing of the new church.

By September, the work was so far advanced that my boss left me with four men to do the framing of the windows of the church.

One afternoon in October, the scaffold on which I stood broke suddenly and I made a 20 foot jump to the ground. I picked myself up and tried to stand but fell to the ground again. One of my companions, seeing I had broken my leg, ran for the doctor and the priest evidently thinking I had taken a fall I could not survive. One of my men and the doctor made a stretcher to lay me on and took me to my boarding house.

The doctor found my leg broken in two places and the bones crushed in some places. He prepared a mixture of plaster of Paris with his hands and using two boards, one on each side, and also by using his thumb, he reset my leg. It was one and one half inches too short so he took a board the right length and using this as a measure, pulled the leg in place.

This took a half hour and I suffered torturing pain but had to endure it. Then he put my leg in a box he made and with coins inserted to keep the bones in place he left me for he had done all he could and knew how to do. I had to lay flat on my back and could barely move.

I was alone here with strangers unable to lift my head off the pillow and I was very sick and very lonesome. Here is where I learned a lesson—how very little pride and conceit counted in life. I had always thought how handsome and smart I was and in a minute I had become a cripple unable to even eat alone. I shall always, as long as I live, remember October 23, 1870. How helpless I now felt for in future years my crippled leg would remind me how quickly one's pride can be lowered and how no one can go it alone in life.

Three days after this accident I was placed in a carriage and taken to Pointe Levis across the St. Lawrence River from the city of Quebec. The crossing was made by steamboat and I was met there by one of my brothers. As soon as the accident happened, I had asked them to send a letter home to my parents and notify them of my accident, so my brother had come up to Quebec to meet me and help me for the remainder of my journey home.

We had to wait until nightfall to leave for Port Neuf, which was the closest town to our home. Being with my brother helped to bolster my spirits and I was not so depressed.

In order to pass the time of waiting, I was given a newspaper to read. I was surprised when I came across the following news item - "On October 23 a serious accident happened at St. Henri where a new church is being built. A carpenter by name of Charles Morin fell from a high scaffold and it is possible that as this is being printed he may be dead."

That night my brother and I arrived at Port Neuf at about 11 o'clock and we were met by two more of my brothers. They were waiting for us with a carriage to take us home.

When we arrived home, my father met us at the door and when he saw me lying on a stretcher, seemingly lifeless, he called my name and fell unconscious to the floor. My sister, standing behind him, thinking the same thing, also fainted. My poor mother and grandparents became extremely nervous but did not faint. They had all read the news in the paper from Quebec and were expecting the worst.

Continued on page 11

When I was carried into the house, a crowd of about 60 relatives and neighbors who had heard the bad news joyfully welcomed me home. They had evidently expected a wake instead.

Laying on my own bed and with my family around me made me forget for a time the terrible pain I had been through. When my father recovered from the shock, he timidly looked in at me. I called him by name and asked him to come in. He asked me how I was and I assured him I was going to be all right.

The doctor of the village was called and he did about the same thing to my leg as the doctor at St. Henri had done. So here I was a crippled boy of twenty laying on my own bed and none but God Himself knowing how long before I could walk again.

After a couple days had passed, the pain increased. My leg was swollen tight in the box. The skin had been bruised so badly that my leg felt as if it was on fire and I felt I could not endure the pain a minute longer. I called for the doctor to come and I asked him to please remove that box from around my leg at once. He refused and told me the fracture was such a bad one that the least movement of my leg would be fatal, and I would never be able to walk again.

He tied a rope to the ceiling and told me to pull myself up when the pain became too unbearable, but never to a sitting position. This he said was all he could permit me to do for the next 30 days. After this period of time, he came to see me and gave me permission to sit up in bed.

After ten days of this, thinking myself strong enough, I decided to try to walk with the help of two chairs. My injured leg, having been inactive so long, refused to move forward and I fell on my injured leg. This time I had three fractures. They called the doctor and with the help of two of my brothers he reset my leg again and once more I was flat on my back in bed.

The suffering I went through with these second fractures was terrible to endure. For four days I was in agonizing pain more terrible than all the forty previous days rolled into one. Nevertheless, I had to endure it as there were no pain killing drugs in those days.

I was twenty-one years old by now and I finally recovered and was able to get on my feet once more. I was cautious this time and used a pair of crutches to walk with and finally just a cane to go out and walk to the neighbors' homes and visit.

After six months of being inactive I finally could walk quite well with the aid of a cane. I walked with a slight limp and did so all the remainder of my life.

In April I went back to work in the shop of Mr. Perreault, the architect and contractor. There I worked for three months after which he sent me to work at Ste-Genevieve under a foreman by the name of Park.

We were many men working under him and as was the case in those days he had favorites. I was not one of them so he sent me to work up in the church tower, a difficult place for a crippled man with a cane to move around in.

I said nothing and started to work, although in a couple of days I realized how difficult it was going to be for me to keep on working. Also, I realized he wanted me out of his way.

For two months I worked with difficulty using my cane to steady myself and managed to do the work assigned me as best I could.

One day the architect sent me to St-Stanislaus to measure some wood that had been delivered there for a future job. It took me three days to make the journey going by carriage as Mr. Perreault had instructed me. When I was through, I took another carriage back as the distance was over nine miles.

I went to the foreman to get the money to pay the driver and he started to swear at me and say I was a good-for-nothing not to have walked that distance back. I became so mad I asked for my wages telling him I wanted to buy tools with the money I had coming. I left without seeing the architect who had hired me and without telling my fellow workers the reason for my sudden departure.

I had \$25 in my pocket but with the courage of youth and faith in God I knew I would eventually find work. That very same night I went to Batiscan and took the boat for Montreal.

Continued in Volume 4, Issue 2

A Challenge!

It's time to test your knowledge!

Submitted by Dave Toupin

Here are the names of the 20 companies of the Carignan-Salières Regiment:

1. Chambly
2. Contrecoeur
3. DesPortes
4. Dugué
5. Froment
6. Grandfontaine
7. LaColonelle
8. La Fouille
9. LaFredière
10. LaMotte
11. LaNoraye
12. LaTour
13. LaVarenne
14. Loubias
15. Maximy
16. Petit
17. Rougemont
18. Saint Ours
19. Salières
20. Saurel

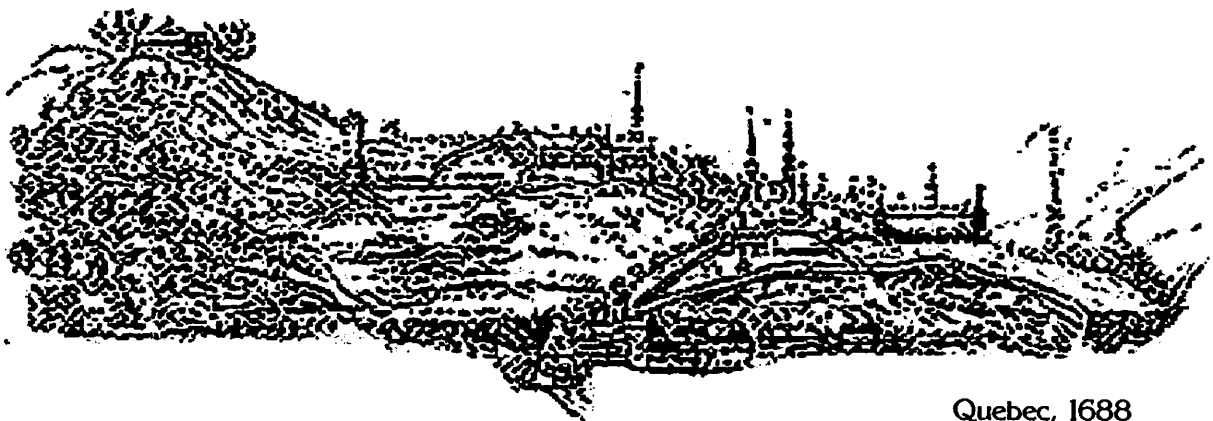
And here are the names of the four companies detached from other Regiments to the Carignan which travelled with Sieur de Tracy:

21. Berthier (from Allier)
22. LaBrisardière (from Orléans)
23. LaDurantaye (from Chambellé)
24. Monteil (from Poitou)

Match the following Captains or Commanding Officers with their respective company.

- A. Capt. Pierre de Saurel
- B. Cap. André LaBrisardière
- C. Capt. Pierre de Saint-Ours d'Eschaillons
- D. Capt. Louis Petit
- E. Capt. Etienne de Rougemont
- F. Lt. Colonel DuPrat (died 1666, replaced by Capt. DesPortes)
- G. Capt. Jacques de Chambly
- H. Capt. Alexandre Berthier
- I. Capt. De LaTour
- J. Capt. Roger Bonneau de LaVarenne
- K. Colonel Henri Chastelard, Marquis de Salières
- L. Capt. François de Tapie de Monteil et de Cléac
- M. Capt. De Maximy
- N. Capt. Armoult de Broisle de Loubias
- O. Capt. Louis de Niort de LaNoraye
- P. Major Balthazard de LaFlotte de LaFredière
- Q. Capt. Jean-Maurice-Philippe de Vernon, Sieur de LaFouille
- R. Capt. Olivier Morel de LaDurantaye
- S. Capt. Jean-Baptiste Dubois de Cocreaumont et de Saint-Maurice
- T. Capt. Hector d'Andigné de Grandfontaine
- U. Capt. Pierre Salvaye de Froment
- V. Capt. Michel-Sidrac Dugué de Boisbriand
- W. Capt. Antoine Pécaudy de Contrecoeur
- X. Capt. Pierre Lamotte de Saint-Paul

The answers are on page 8. Not too difficult? It is one way to see first hand how the companies were named.



Quebec, 1688

Welcome New Members

Michael Barker, Revelstoke, BC
 Doris Brewer, Gold Beach OR
 Robert Brinkman, Round Rock, TX
 William Brinkman, Round Rock, TX
 Florence Boyle, Methuen, MA
 W. Jon Cincebeaux, Rochester NY
 Donald Curley, Mt. Desert, ME
 Marybeth DeMeo, Wyomissing, PA
 George Erkes, Coral Springs, FL
 Gail Marzano Estok, Santa Barbara, CA

Beth Federspiel, Fort Wayne, IN
 Wendell Gilbert, Cannon Falls, MN
 Marion Graveline, Dowling Park, FL
 Suzanne Harris, Snellville, GA
 Elizabeth Isham, Burlington VT
 Jill Nevills, Houghton Lake, MI
 Marjorie Ricker, Shawano, WI
 LeRoy Valyou, So. Berwick ME
 Eloise Vaughan, Vancouver, WA
 Alice Ward, Springfield, MA

NEW BOOKS

TOM LAFOREST HAS PUBLISHED Volume XXV of Our French-Canadian Ancestors. The price is still \$20 postpaid.

This book details the exploits of Pierre LeMoyne d'Iberville who founded Louisiana. The ancestors featured are David and Jacques Asselin, Antoine Bordeleau dit Laforest, Guillaume Couillard, Louis Defoy, André and Jean Demers, Pierre Durand dit Desmarchais, Joseph and Olivier Durocher, John Flynn, Michel Frenet, Nicolas Gendron dit Lafontaine, Nicolas Godbout, Charles Godin, Jean Guyon, Noël Legault dit Deslauriers, Pierre Maufay, Jean Phillippe dit Beaulieu et Lebel, François Séguin dit Ladéroute, Michel Verret dit Laverdure, and Paul Vignault dit Laverdure.

He has a website <<http://www.lisipress.com>> which lists all the ancestors featured in his book and the volume in which each is featured. You can not order books directly on the site but can mail a check to Tom for the volumes you want.

He's also changed the address of his company as he

no longer drives. His new address is:

The LISI Press
 460 South Woodlands Drive
 Oldsmar FL 34677-2313

GERARD CORMIER HAS TRANSLATED TO ENGLISH THE BOOK, "Origines des Familles Canadienne-Francaises" published in 1924 by Rev. Fr. Archange Goodbout, O.F.M. Godbout had done extensive research in the French Civil Archives. The French version had helped researchers of French ancestors to add one or more generations to a line. The book has an index of last names, with notarial acts and church entries listed in bold. The translation, a boon to all who do not have a reading knowledge of French, is soft-covered and 272 pages. The cost is \$30 plus \$3 for postage and handling.

Gerard J. Cormier
 38 June Street
 Sanford ME 04073-2625
 Phone: 207-324-3604
 Email: gjcorm@lamere.net

"Gift of God, I will make thee worthy,"
 Samuel De Champlain, explorer and
 founder of Québec City, 1608.

Print of early Québec City



Update on Filles du Roi

Submitted by George Sopp

Editor's Note: Member George Sopp mailed me an article from *The Gazette Montreal*. It was dated October 8, 1993, and the first of two articles on the Filles du roi written by David Johnston. Entitled, *Elusive Filles du Roi main branch of Quebec family tree*, the article highlights more facts about these women and life in New France and France in the 1600s. What follows is a synopsis of the article.

IN 1663 THERE WERE 3035 PEOPLE IN THE COLONY OF NEW FRANCE. Only nine were women between 20 and 35 while 1294 were single men. The Filles du roi made up a good half of the 1500 women who married and began families in New France from 1608 to 1763. They account for one-fourth of all the genes in French Canadians today. More than 95% of French Canadians have at least one of these women in their family tree.

Even today we don't know much about these women. For many years they were portrayed as heroic and virtuous. Then in 1952, historian Gustave Lanctôt published, *Filles de Joie ou Filles du Roi?*. He theorized that a large percentage of the women had been prostitutes. It is true that a good third of the Filles had been recruited from the women's detention center in Paris known as La Salpêrière. This center is known to have housed female prostitutes, beggars, and orphans.

In Yves Landry's book, *Orphelines en France. Pionnières au Canada: les Filles du Roi au XVIIe Siècle*, published in 1992, he debunks this theory by comparing the high birth rate of the filles to the low birth rate the prostitutes. A Dr. A. J. B. Parent-Duchâtelet had studied the birth rate of prostitutes from 1817 to 1832 and proved that the prostitutes became sterile very quickly without the benefit of today's penicillin and antibiotics.

Landry felt that most of the Filles were beggars or simple orphans. New France marriage documents show that 87% of the Filles coming from La Salpêrière were orphans and that 64% of them couldn't even sign their names. Also, they had not been very well fed while resident in the center, receiving only 1800 calories a day, 80% of which was bread.

Even with better food in New France, these first women who accounted for 1/3 of the Filles did not impress anyone with their ability to work. Colonial administrators quickly asked Colbert for stronger women from the small provincial towns and rural areas.

Université Laval historian Nelson M. Dawson believes that the large group who followed these first recruits were Protestants or Huguenots as they were called in France. Authorities in France had problems getting Catholics to settle in New France as they were content with their lives. They wanted to continue living as they had without disruption, quite unlike the English. Scots, Portuguese, and Spanish who poured out of their respective countries for a better life in the Western Hemisphere.

The Huguenots, however, had a good reason to leave—extremely strong anti-Protestant sentiment in France in the 1600s. Both Samuel de Champlain and his wife, Hélène Boullé were Huguenots who later converted to Catholicism. So many Protestants were living in New France by 1627 that a law was passed forbidding non-Catholics from living in the colony.

Member Query

I am looking for a book called: "ILS SONT VENUS NAGUERE...Les Bonneau en Amerique du Nord by Louis Philippe Bonneau." This is my great-great-grandmother, Rosalie Bonneau's family. She married Benoni Cardinal at St-Athanase, Iberville in 1840. Would love to have the book. Published in 1978. Louis Philippe lived in Montmagny QC at the time.

If anyone can find out how I can get one, please let me know.

Thanks, Myrtle Pletos
eltrym@juno.com

Editor's note: Fille du roi Marie-Anne Lelong married Joseph Bonneau dit LeBecasse in 1670.

Update on Marie Catherine de Baillon

Editor's Note: On November 9, 1997, I received the following email from John P. DuLong.

AS YOU KNOW, THE BAILLON ROYAL CONNECTION RESEARCH ASSOCIATION has been trying to prove definitively a royal lineage for Catherine Baillon.

Finding a royal gateway ancestor, and proving the connection to royalty, is very challenging. However, we have done so. We are pleased to announce to you the publication of our research to date in the following article:

Jetté, René, John P. DuLong, Roland-Yves Gagné, and Gail F. Moreau. "De Catherine Baillon à Charlemagne." *Mémoires* 48 (Autumn 1997): 190-216.

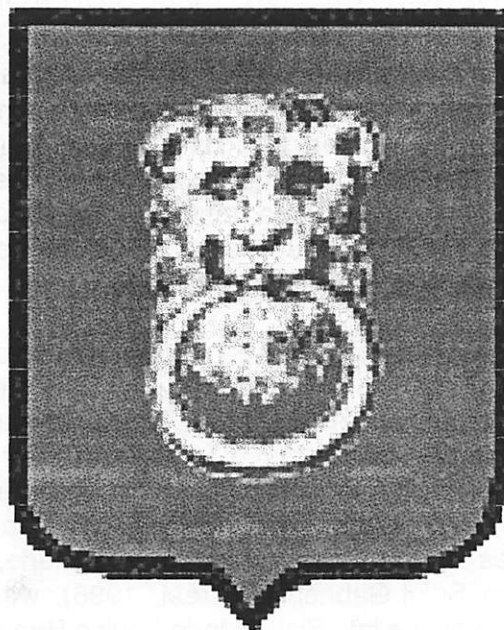
Due to Société généalogique canadienne-française (SGCF) holding the copyright on the article, I am not allowed to photocopy and distribute it to you. I suggest you look for it in your local genealogical library or you contact the SGCF and ask for a copy of this issue. I am not sure of the cost for an individual copy of the *Mémoires*. The SGCF address is:

Société généalogique canadienne-française
Case Postale 335, succ. Place d'Armes
Montréal, QC H2Y 3H1
CANADA

I would also like to direct your attention to the new Baillon web page located at:

<http://fp-www.wwnet.net/~dulongj/baillon/Bail-lon.htm>

We now plan to move on to another royal lineage for Catherine. This new royal gateway will be even more challenging to research. This royal gateway involves doing research in the southeast corner of France and in northern Italy. It leads back to royal and imperial families in the Balkans and the Middle East. It will probably take us several more years to verify or disprove this lineage. Please check our web site for updates.



The de Baillon Crest—The gold head of a leopard is on a red field. The leopard is muzzled by one to three small gold rings. Reference: Louis-Pierre d'Hozier and Antoine-Marie d'Hozier, *Armorial général de la France*, 13 vols. (Paris: Firmin-Didot, 1738-1908), vol. 7, part 1, p. 65.)

Additional Update

Raymond Ouimet, the author of *Pierre Miville: Un an-cêtre exceptionnel* (Sillery, QC: Les Éditions du Pélican / Septentrion, 1988), and his colleague, Ms. Nicole Mauger, of France, have been working together since 1992 studying Marie Catherine's immediate family. They are trying to understand why she immigrated to New France as a single, noble woman and married a commoner.

The full citation for the de Baillon article is:

Jetté, René, John P. DuLong, Roland-Yves Gagné, and Gail F. Moreau. "De Catherine Baillon à Charlemagne." *Mémoires de la Société généalogique canadienne-française* 48 (Autumn 1997):190-216.

Several Montréal newspapers have commented on the article. The article lists Lucien Bouchard, Jean Chrétien, and Céline Dion as being among Catherine de Baillon's descendants.

The Predecessors of the King's Daughters in Montréal

Submitted by Dave Toupin

THE KING'S DAUGHTERS OR "FILLES DU ROI" ARRIVED IN CANADA between 1663 and 1673, and were a very significant factor in the success of the young French colony. They constituted more than one-half of the women who made the difficult voyage across the Atlantic during the French regime, according to demographer Yves Landry. Just about every Quebecer of French descent counts one or more filles du roi among her or his ancestors.

An interesting booklet highlighting the importance of the predecessors to the filles du roi was recently reissued in its 4th edition. These brave single women made the hazardous journey prior to 1663 to marry and settle in a promising though dangerous outpost in the new colony—Ville-Marie, now known as Montréal. "Les Premières et les Filles du roi à Ville-Marie," (Edition Maison Saint-Gabriel, Montréal, 1996), was written in French by the late Sister Marie-Louise Beaudoin CND and updated by Sister Jeannine Sévigny CND.

The 71 pages including indices chronicle the settlement of Montréal from 1642 through the 1670's with a focus on the women who founded and populated that westernmost fort. The booklet also celebrates the pivotal role played by Marguerite Bourgeoys in the success of the survival of Ville-Marie, not only as an early settler and founder of the first non-cloistered religious teaching community in Canada and of first stone church there (Notre-Dame de Bonsecours can still be found in old Montréal) but as stalwart "mother" to the fledgling habitation and surrogate parent to the newly-arrived girls and young women since 1653.

This book is made to order for the genealogist, as it lists the couples who married in Montréal since 1642, as well as their daughters who married there, including arrival dates, places of origin, ages at marriage and other tidbits of background or historical information. The updated parts draw heavily on Yves Landry's research (1992) on the filles du roi and Montréal settlement, as well as the now-classic Dictionnaire of René Jetté (1983).

"Les Premières..." also points out every Carignan Regiment veteran among the husbands of these women in Montréal, citing claims apparently from the work of Roy and Malchelosse which go beyond the

known roll of the Regiment. At the book's conclusion, separate alphabetical indices are provided for the women and men who married in Montréal or settled there, singling out the filles du roi and Carignan soldiers.

It lists the sixty-one single or widowed women who arrived in Montréal and married there from 1647 through 1662 and notes they gave birth to 483 children. The book also lists women arriving with spouses, fiancées or parents, most of which have been excluded from the above numbers and this article for the purpose of comparison to the filles du roi.

These women were known as "filles à marier" (marriageable girls), and were recruited variously by the representatives of the founders and religious orders of Montréal—the "Associés of Notre-Dame de Montréal," the "Messieurs de Saint-Sulpice," and the friends of "Hôtel Dieu", or by the now-famous pioneers of Montreal: de Maisonneuve, "Jeanne Mance—who founded a religious nursing order and the Hôtel Dieu—and Marguerite Bourgeoys." There was no direct involvement of the French government, contrary to the immigration of the filles du roi who were sponsored financially by the King.

Young marriageable women had come to Ville-Marie and married throughout the period from 1647 to 1662: seven from 1647-1752, seven from 1654-1657, and four in 1662. However, in her book, Sister Beaudoin's data points to two peaks of female immigration to Ville-Marie prior to 1663—in 1653 and in 1658-1659. In November 1653, de Maisonneuve returned to Montréal from a voyage to France with "La Grande Recrue" (the great recruitment): 100 men, as well as Marguerite Bourgeoys and a small number of "filles à marier." Sister Beaudoin lists nine such girls or young women, aged 13-21, who arrived in 1653 and already had married by 1654-1655.

At least 14 "filles à marier" arrived in Montréal in 1658. Of these girls, seven married on one day alone: September 16, 1685. Most of them married men who had come to Ville-Marie with La Grande Recrue of 1653. This was also the case with the female immigrants of the following year, 1659. In

Continued on page 17

The Predecessors

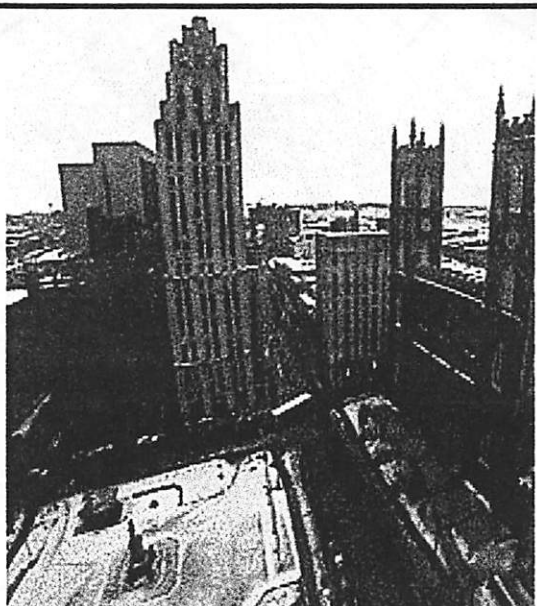
Cont'd from page 16

both groups, several of the new husbands fell victim to fatal attacks by the Iroquois, a reminder of the hazards of that day, and of the courage it must have taken to remain a colonist.

In 1659 Jeanne Mance and Marguerite Bourgeoys returned from France with the "Recrue de 1659"--62 men and 47 women, including eleven married couples. Sister Beaudoin documents nineteen "filles à marier" among this group. Most had found a partner and married by 1660. The average age was under 19, and a number of the girls were from Paris.

One additional woman, the unfortunate Madeleine Fabrecque, age 23, died on her arrival after the grueling voyage. Her name may be familiar from reading an account of the inventory of her belongings, often cited in historical accounts, which provides a glimpse of the meager wardrobe of a typical young immigrant of the era, such as the subsequent filles du roi might have brought to New France. Several others died from illness during the trans-Atlantic crossing.

The "filles à marier" had been entrusted to the care of Marguerite Bourgeoys. Sister Beaudoin tells us that twelve girls actually lived with Mère Bourgeoys in 1659 in the upper loft of the small stable which served as her home. The author recounts how the ladder would be drawn up at night for protection against attack by the Iroquois.



Place d'Armes, Montréal

Mère Bourgeoys' experience with the "filles à marier" preceded her important role as educator, guardian and matchmaker to many of the 85 to 90 filles du roi who arrived in Montréal between 1663 and 1673. The filles du roi in Montréal include Catherine Paulo, Claude Prat, Marie Benôit, Anne-Marie Vanzègue, Charlotte Roussel, Claude Damisé, Françoise Pilois, Françoise-Marthe Barton, Catherine Fourrier, Marie Chrétien, and Catherine Ducharme.

In 1668, Mère Bourgeoys had acquired the Maison Saint-Gabriel in Pointe Saint-Charles, where she could receive and lodge some of the young female immigrants. Tourists today can visit this house and its museum.

The second section of this short book provides information both on the filles du roi who settled in Ville-Marie and their marriages. It is a good addition to the library of the genealogist, though a French dictionary may be needed. For further information, contact:

Maison Saint-Gabriel
2146 Place Dublin
Montreal QC H3K 2A2 CANADA
Phone: 514-935-8135

The following books are among the references cited in the 4th edition and are excellent research material:

La Grande Recrue de 1653 by Roland-J Auger. Société généalogique Canadienne-française, Montréal, 1955.

Les Passagers du Saint-André - La Recrue de 1659, by Archage Godbout OFM, Société généalogique Canadienne-française, Montréal, 1964.

Filles de joie ou filles du roi - Études sur l'émigration féminine en Nouvelle-France, by Gustave Lanctôt, Chanteclerc, Montréal, 1952.

La Population du Canada en 1666: recensement reconstitué, by Marcel Trudel, Septentrion, Sillery, 1995

Pour le Christ et le Roi - La vie au temps des premiers Montréalais, by Yves Landry, Libre Expression et Art global, Montréal.

New Policy for Publishing Lineages

It is now the policy of SFRSC when publishing member lineages not to print the member's date of birth or his/her mother's maiden name.

Research on the World Wide Web

THE RESOURCES ON THE WORLD WIDE WEB ARE ENDLESS! The Virtual Museum of New France mentioned in the last issue continues to grow and improve.

<http://www.mvnf.muse.digital.ca>

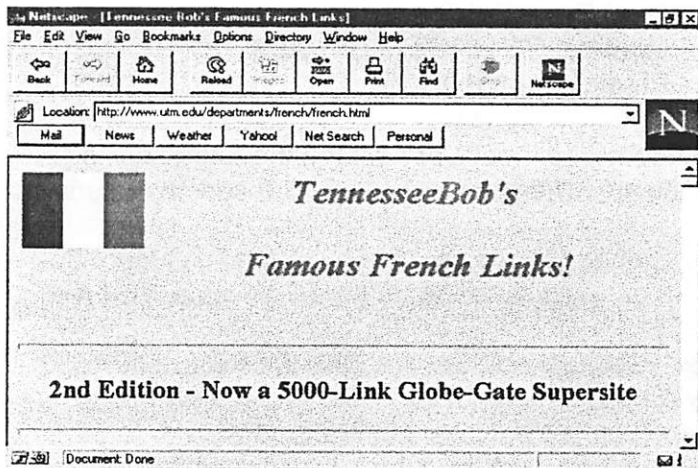
Member Sue Rood continues to improve her site.

<http://www.strato.net/~roods/frenchc.htm>

The first site featured this issue is called Tennessee-Bob's Famous French Links! and is fabulous. It is maintained at The University of Tennessee at Martin.

<http://www.utm.edu/departments/french/french.html>

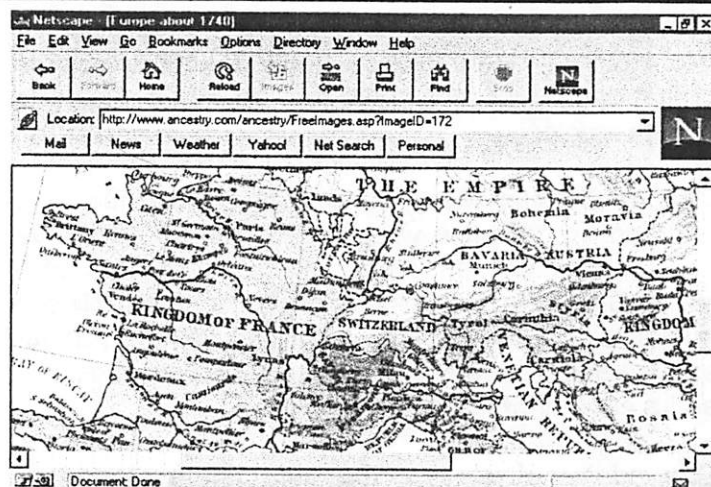
Tennessee Bob Peckham is in charge of this super-site of more than 5000 worldwide links.



Next is the homepage for Ancestry, Inc., a fifteen year old publishing firm of genealogical items.

<http://www.ancestry.com>

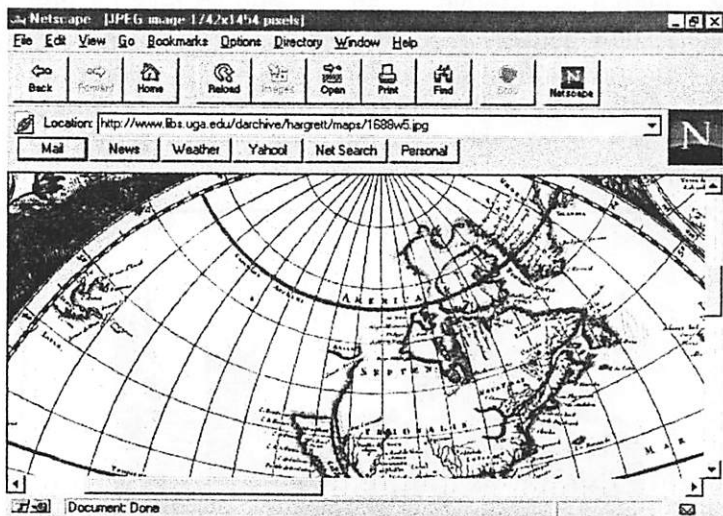
The website was begun in 1996 and is becoming the largest collection of searchable online genealogical data. It has several neat features—databases and maps with some free to the public for a short period of time and later for a small fee, feature columnists, and even free genealogical courses. The maps are outstanding and can be printed or saved on disk. The map shown is of Europe in 1740. An additional map from this site is on page 25.



University of Georgia has a website entitled Rare Maps Collection - The New World.

<http://www.libs.uga.edu/darchive/hargrett/maps/newworld.html>

The dates of the maps range from 1544 to 1688. The map shown below is from a large map by De Wit that was created in 1688.



The CIA maintains their famous World Factbook. The information on Canada can be found at

<http://www.odci.gov/cia/publications/nsolo/factbook/ca.htm>

Files for both the Maple Leaf flag and the latest map can be downloaded in GIF, TIFF and PDF formats.

Carignan-Salières Regiment Officers and Soldiers Known to Have Settled in Canada

*Editor's Note: This list of known and possible Carignan soldiers is drawn from the roll in Jack Verney's 1991 book, "The Good Regiment" (1991), with added names from René Jetté's "Dictionnaire" (1983), marked with a *, and the 4th edition of M-Louise Beaudoin, CND's book, marked with a #, who drew from the research of Régis Roy and Gérard Malchelosse.*

Companies

Berthier-1	LaMotte-13
Chambly-2	La Noraye-14
Contrecoeur-3	La Tour-15
Des Portes-4	La Varenne-16
Dugué-5	Loubias-17
Froment-6	Maximy-18
Grandfontaine-7	Monteil-19
La Brisardière-8	Petit-20
La Colonelle-9	Rougemont-21
La Durantaye-10	Saint-Ours-22
La Fouille-11	Salières-23
La Fredière-12	Saurel-24
	Headquarters Staff-HQ

Notes

The Berthier Co. was detached from the Allier Regiment.

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

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

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

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

The Monteil Co. was detached from the Poitou Regiment.

"Dit" names are in brackets.

Abbreviations

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

A-

Abbadie de Saint-Castin, Ens. Jean-Vincent (d') (2)
*Achin, Sgt. André (St-André), (4), same as Archin

Adhémar de Saint-Martin, Antoine (24)
Allard, Julien (La Barre), (24)
#Aly, Vincent, (Larosée) (21) *aka Alix
Amans, Pierre (4)
Archin, André (Saint-André), (4), *same as Achin
Arcourt, Jean (La Jeunesse), (17), *aka Arcouet
Arnaud, Antoine (La Rose), (22)
Arnaud, Sébastien (La Douceur), (6)
Audet, Nicolas (La Pointe), (19)
Audouin, François (La Verdure), (17)
Augrand, Pierre (La Pierre), (4)

-B-

Babel, André (La Marche), (7)
Babie de Ranville, Sgt. Jacques (22)
Bacquet, François (La Montagne), (19)
Badaillac, Louis (La Plante), (6)
#Badel, André, (Lamarche) (7), same as Babel, André
Balan, Pierre (La Combe), (8)
Bannois, Jacques (16)
Barbarin, Pierre (Grand-Maison), (3)
#Barbary, Pierre (Grandmaison), same as Barbarin
Baritault, Jean-Louis (La Marche), (2)
Barreau (19)
#Barrois, Antoine (not per Jetté)
Barsa, André (Le Limousin), (12), #(Lafleur? - not per Jetté)
Baulsnier, Mathurin (La Perle), (22)
*Bazinet, Antoine, (Tourblanche), (13) - Jetté is uncertain?
Beaudoin, Antoine (Saint-Antoine), (12)
Beaulieu (11)
Beaume, Jean (La Franchise), (16)
Beautrefils, Guillaume (La Fleur), (3)
Bécart de Grandville, Ens. Pierre (7)
Belair, François (12)
Belan, Laurent (La Rivière), (19)
Belleau, Blaise (La Rose), (15)
Belle-Isle (1)
Belle-Isle (18)
Bellet, Jean (La Gajaille), (22)
Benard, René (Bourjoli), (HQ)
Benoist, Étienne (La Jeunesse), (3) *aka Benoît
Berard, Jean (La Riverdia), (11)
Bernier, Mathurin (La Marcelle), (12) *(aka LaMarzelle)

Continued on page 20

Carignan Regiment
Cont'd from page 19

***Berté, Jacques (Champagne), (3)**

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

Berthier, Capt. Alexandre (1)

Bertin, Bernard (Languedoc), (3)

Besiers, Antoine (19)

Besnard, Mathurin (La Jeunesse), (10) ***aka Bénard**

Besset, Jean (Brisetout), (15)

Betanchon, Mathieu (La Lande), (22)

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

Bethune, Antoine (La Taille), (24)

Betourné, André (La Violette), (4)

Bidet, Jacques (de Russel), (18)

Bin, René (Le Normand), (20)

Biville, François (Le Picart), (7)

Boesme, Jean (Bohémier), (14)

Boin, Julien (Du Fresne), (24)

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

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

***Bolduc, Louis, (7) same as Boulduc**

Bonneau (19)

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

Bony, Laurent (La Vergne), (22)

Bordeleau, Antoine (Dampierre), (18)

Boucher de Roque, Ens. Bernard (2)

Boucheret, Jean (Le Tau), (23)

Bougrand, Jean (Champagne), (24)

Boulanger, Pierre (Le Boulanger), (17)

Boulay (du), (17)

Boulduc, Louis (Bosleduc), (7)

***same as Bolduc**

#Boulin, Jean (Léveillé) *(23)

Bousbard, François (La Montagne), (11)

Boutaux, Gabriel (La Ramé), (3)

Bouteau, Pierre (La Ramée), (23)

Boutebouilly, (11)

Boutefeu (6)

Boutin, Jean (or Jean Poulin ?), (23)

Boutron, François (Le Major), (12)

Bouvet, Jean (Sieur de La Chambre), (22)

Boyer, Étienne (La Fontaine Milon), (11)

Bricault, Jean (La Marche), (5)

Brin, Jacques (La Pensée), (1)

Brouillet, Michel (La Violette), (20)

Brunion, Pierre (La Fontaine), (11)

Bugeoni, Jean (L'Angevin), (7)

Bureau, Louis (Sans Soucy), (1)

Bussière, Jacques (La Verdure), (18)

-C-

Cambin, Sgt. Laurent (La Rivière), (5)

Canadou (4)

Carcy, François (La Violette), (1)

Carion, Lt. Philippe Dufresnoy, (13) ***sieur**

Du Fresnoy

#Cartier, Joseph (LaRose) (17), see next entry

Cartier, Sgt. Paul (La Roze), (17) - not per Jetté

Celurier, Jean (Des Lauriers), (22)

Chamaillard, Jean-Vincent (La Fontaine), (12)

Chambly, Capt. Jacques (de), (2)

Champagne (1)

Champagne (2), ***see Laurent**

Champagne (3), ***see Berté**

Champagne (4), ***same as Handgrave**

Champagne (14)

Champagne (15)

Charles, Étienne (La Jeunesse), (19)

Charpentier, Sgt. Étienne (Saint-Laurent), (22)

Charron, Jean-Baptiste (La Ferrière), (11)

Chastenay, Jean (La Guigne), (22)

Chaudillon, Antoine (24)

Cherbot, Jean (Des Moulins), (11)

Chevrefils, François (La Lime), (22)

Chiron, Louis (2)

Chollet, Renaud (La Liberté), (4)

Choquet, Nicolas (Champagne), (23)

Clemenceau, Étienne (La Chesnaye), (24)

Cognac, Claude (La Jeunesse), (24)

Colin, Mathurin (La Liberté), (22)

Collet, Jean (Le Picard), (20)

Combelle, Antoine (Des Jardins), (4)

Content, Étienne (Berry), (19)

Contrecoeur (see Pécaudy)

Coquin, Pierre (La Tonelle), (7)

Coron, Jean (HQ)

Couillard, François (La Fontaine), (1)

***Couillaud, Philibert (Rocquebrune), (22)**

Coulon, Aufray (Mabriau), (15)

Courtois, Jean (23)

Couturier, Gilles (La Bonté), (24)

-D-

Dalpé, Jean (Delpeschés), (12), ***see Delpé**

Dampierre, Charles (Saint-Martin), (18)

Darbois, Sgt. Jean (La Fleur), (24)

Dargan, Gaspard (Le Boesme), (3)

D'Ausson (4)

Dauvernier, Louis (L'Orange), (6)

De Bord, Léonard, (19), **(*LaJeunesse)**

De Cuque, François (HQ)

Continued on page 21

Carignan Regiment
Cont'd from page 20

***Delpé, Jean (Pariseau) (12)**, see Dalpé
 Delpesche, Bernard (Belair), (23)
 De Niger, Bernard (Sanssoucy), (6)
 Denis, Joseph (Le Vallon), (3)
 Denis, Louis (La Fontaine), (9)
 Denison, François-Étienne (23)
 Des Barreaux (17)
 Des Fontaines (11)
 Desjardins (6), ***same as Roy, Antoine?**
 Desmarés, Charles (22)
 Des Moulins (7)
 Desrochers (24)
 Dessureaux, François (La Plante), (19)
 Dextras, Pierre (La Vigne), (22)
 Dominique, Jean (24)
 Dontelet, Jean (de L'Isle), (20)
#Dormet, François (Lalande)*(22)
 Dubois, Antoine (Du Bois), (11)
 Du Bois, Jacques (19)
 Du Bord, Guillaume (La Fontaine), (11), ***aka**
Dubord, Julien or Guillien
 Du Buisson (23)
 Duchéron, Mathurin (Des Lauriers), (10), ***aka**
Duchiron
 Duchesne, Charles (La Rivière), (16)
***Dues, Pierre (La Chapelle), (3)**
 Du Four (19)
 Du Fresne, Antoine (9)
 Dugué de Boisbriand, Capt. Michel Sidrac (5)
 Du Marché (17)
 Dumas, René (Rencontre), (7)
 Dumont, Julien (La Fleur), (18)
 Dupas de Brache, Pierre (HQ)
 Duprée, Antoine (Duprée Rochefort), (15)
 Dupuis, Pierre (La Montagne), (20)
 Dupuy de Lisloye, Ens. Paul (18)
 Durand, Pierre (Des Marchets), (17)
 Dusseault, Jean (Du Sceau), (16)
 Duval, Jean (22)
 Du Vemis (24)
 Du Verger (20)

-E-

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

-F-

Fagueret, Jean (Petit Bois), (16)
 Favreau, Pierre (Des Lauriers), (3)
 Fayat (8)
 Fayé, Mathieu (La Fayette), (16) ***Faye or Faille**
 Faye, Pierre (Villefagnan), (11) ***Faily (Villefagnan or Fagnan)**
 Février, Christophe (La Croix), (11)
#Forestier, Antoine (master surgeon) *(13)
 Forgues, Jean-Pierre (Mont-Rouge), (10)
 Fortin, Louis (Le Grandeur), (12)
 Fournier, Gabriel (La Verduze), (16)
 Francoeur, Antoine (Brule), (6)
***Francoeur (see Montreau, Léonard [de])**

-G-

Gajaille, Jean (Saint-Germain), (22)
 Gaultier de Comporté, Lt. Philippe (11)
 Gaultier de Varennes, Lt. René (17)
 Gauthier, Germain (Saint-Germain), (3)
 Gely, Jean (La Verduze), (1)
 Genest, Jacques (La Barre), (12)
***Gerlaise, Jean-Jacques (sieur de St-Amand), (11)** (same as Jacquet)
 Germaneau, ***Joachim** (11)
***Gervais, Mathieu (Parisien) [Jetté does not list Company]**, see Le Parisien ?
 Gibaud, Gabriel (Poitevin), (24), **(Gibault - not per Jetté?)**
 Gourdon, Jean-Baptiste (La Chasse), (18)
 Grand-Fontaine (2)
***Grégoire, Mathurin [Jetté does not list Company]**
 Grimault, René (19)
#Gros, Antoine (Laviolette)*aka LeGros (16)
 see Le Gros
 Guérard, Martin (Gratte Lard), (18)
 Gugnot (Le Tambour), (18)
 Guillaume, Gilbert (de Villard), (22)
 Guillaume, Nicolas (La Chaume), (3)
 Guillet, Jean (Saint-Marc), (6)
 Guire, François (La Rose), (24)

REFERENCES

1. Dictionnaire généalogique des familles du Québec des origines à 1730; by René Jetté; 1983.
2. The Good Regiment: The Carignan-Salières Regiment in Canada 1665-1668; by Jack Verney; 1991.
3. Les Premières et les Filles du roi à Ville-Marie, 4th Edition; by M-Louise Beaudoin CND; 1996.

Continued in Volume 4, Issue 2

Les filles du roi

Part 5

Editor's Note: This list of the Filles du roi was prepared according to Yves Landry, "Les Filles du roi au xvii^{ème} siècle", 1992

-M- Cont'd

Michel, Jacqueline

m. Mignier, Jacques, dit Lagacé, Oct. 23, 1668

Michel, Marie

m. Morin, Charles, Nov. 3, 1667

Mignault, Catherine

m. Lemoine, Pierre, dit Lavallée, Oct. 15, 1673

Mignolet, Gillette

m. Minson, Nicolas, dit Lafleur, Oct. 19, 1671

Millot, Françoise

m. 1. Lepicq, Jean, Oct. 15, 1669

m. 2. Mezeray, René, dit Nopces, May 26, 1688

m. 3. Debord, Léonard, dit Lajeunesse, Sep. 30, 1697

Moisan, Françoise

m. 1. Brunet, Antoine, dit Belhumeur, Nov. 28, 1663

m. 2. Perthuis, Pierre, dit Lalime, Feb. 13, 1707

Moitié, Catherine

m. 1. Viger, Désiré, Sep. 19, 1667

m. 2. Poirier, Jean, dit Lajeunesse, Nov. 22, 1688

Moitié, Marguerite

m. Gauthier, Joseph-Élie, Oct. 24, 1663

Moitié, Marie

m. 1. Magnan, Jean, dit Lespérance, Mar. 19, 1672

m. 2. Chesne, Pierre, dit Saintonge, Oct. 9, 1700

Montminy, Marie

(out of wedlock child, Julienne, 1665)

m. 1. Rose, Noël, Jan. 7, 1666

m. 2. Dumas, François, Nov. 25, 1687

Monvoisin, Françoise

m. 1. Gariteau, Nicolas, Oct. 10, 1668

m. 2. Gervais, Marin, Oct. 16, 1672

Moreau, Marguerite

m. Morin, André, Aug. 26, 1670

Moreau, Marguerite-Françoise

m. 1. Faye, Mathieu, dit Lafayette, Sep. 30, 1670

m. 2. Lefort, Jean, dit Laprairie, Nov. 21, 1696

Morin, Charlotte

m. Letendre, Pierre, dit Laliberté, 1668 or 1669

Morin, Marie

m. Gignard, Laurent, Sep. 11, 1673

Morin, Marie

m. Boissel, Noël, Jul 23, 1669

Morin, Marie

m. 1. Dauphin, Étienne, Nov. 15, 1665

m. 2. Chaignon, Pierre, Aug. 10, 1694

Mouillard, Éléonore

m. Chapelain, Bernard, Nov. 9, 1671

Moutrachy, Marguerite

m. Dupré, Antoine, dit Champagne, Jul. 25, 1672

Mullois, Marie

m. De St-Ours, Pierre, sieur de l'Échaillon, contract

Jan. 8, 1668

-N-

Navaron, Marie

(arrived 1670)

Navarre, Marguerite

m. Roy, Étienne, Aug. 26, 1669

Niel, Madeleine

m. Charles, Étienne, dit Lajeunesse, Oct. 24, 1667

Normand, Catherine

m. Normand, Pierre, dit Labrière, Sep. 7, 1665

Normand, Marie-Madeleine

m. Morin, Alphonse, dit Valcour, Feb. 10, 1670

-O-

Olivier, Agnès

m. Sivadier, Louis, Oct. 9, 1669

Olivier, Madeleine

m. Rousseau, Thomas, Oct. 5, 1667

Olivier, Jeanne, dite Triboulet

m. Leroux, André, Oct. 26, 1671

Ollery, Anne

m. Frérot, Thomas, sieur de Lachenaye, 1669 or 1670

Ouache, Marie-Madeleine

(arrived 1667)

Ouinville, Michelle

m. 1. Barabé, Nicolas, contract Oct. 21, 1668

m. 2. Lemay, Michel, contract Apr. 12, 1677

m. 3. Montenu, Louis, contract Nov. 5, 1685

-P-

Pahin, Claude-Philiberte

m. Coirier, Pierre, Sep. 18, 1673

Papin, Madeleine

m. Cachelièvre, Jacques, Sep. 12, 1672

Paquet, Marguerite

m. 1. Biville, François, dit Le Picard, Nov. 26, 1670

m. 2. Gonthier, Bernard, Jan. 20, 1676

Parenteau, Marie

m. Fauvel, Pierre, Oct. 6, 1671

Paris, Françoise

m. 1. Petitclerc, Pierre, Sep. 11, 1673

m. 2. Élie, Pierre, Feb. 12, 1714

Paremant, Perrette

m. Lory, François, dit Gargot, Oct. 1, 1670

Pasquier, Marie, dite Defranclieu

m. Couillard, Charles, sieur des Islets et de Beaumont,
Jan. 10, 1668

Continued on page 23

Les filles du roi
Cont'd from page 22

Paul, Catherine
m. De Chambre, Jean, dit Lachambre, Oct. 21, 1668

Paulo, Catherine
m. Campeau, Étienne, Nov. 26, 1663 **Paviot, Marie**
m. Mondin, Antoine, contract May 13, 1668

Payan, Marie-Marthe
m. Corneau, Mathurin, Oct. 6, 1670

Péchina, Marie
m. 1. Gourault, Guillaume, dit La Gaillardise, Aug. 11, 1672

Pecquet, Charlotte
m. Richard, René, 1671

Pednel, Françoise
m. Arrivé, Maurice, Jun. 2, 1670

Pelletier, Anne, dite Passavant
m. Papin, Pierre, Dec. 14, 1665

Pelletier, Marie
m. 1. Renaud, Mathurin, Oct. 7, 1669
m. 2. Canard, Pierre, Oct. 19, 1677
m. 3. Joubert, Jean, Sep. 24, 1703

Pelois, Marguerite
m. Boivin, Jacques, dit Panse, Nov. 17, 1665

Pérodeau, Marie
m. Stems, Georges, Sep. 16, 1669

Perrault, Anne
m. Blais, Pierre, Oct. 12, 1669

Pescher, Marie
m. Harel, Jean, 1671 or 1672

Petit, Jeanne
m. Séguin, François, dit Ladéroute, Oct. 31, 1672

Petit, Louise
m. Delaurice, Charles, dit Jambon, Sep. 14, 1670

Petit, Marie
m. 1. Delage, Nicolas, Oct. 10, 1669
m. 2. Thibodeau, Mathurin, dit Lalime, Jul. 22, 1686

Petit, Marie-Rose
m. 1. Frappier, Hilaire, Oct. 16, 1668
m. 2. Chanluc, François, dit Lagrange, Apr. 10, 1714

Petit, Marie-Thérèse
m. 1. Laurent, Christophe, dit Champagne, Oct. 29, 1669
m. 2. Coitou, Jean, dit St-Jean, 1676

Peuvrier, Marguerite
m. 1. Meneux, Jacques, dit Châteauneuf, Oct. 23, 1663
m. 2. Lizot, Guillaume, Oct. 9, 1696

Philippe, Anne
m. 1. Bacquet, François, dit Lamontagne, Nov. 24, 1671
m. 2. Marquet, François, Jan. 20, 1709

Philippe, Marie-Madeleine
m. Tousignant, Pierre, dit Lapointe, Oct. 17, 1668

Philippeau, Nicole
m. Gauthier, Mathurin, dit Landreville, 1671

Piéton, Françoise
m. Achin, André, dit St-André, Oct. 24, 1667

Pillat, Catherine
m. 1. Charron, Pierre, dit Ducharme, Oct. 19, 1665
m. 2. Brisson, Sébastien, dit Laroche, Jan. 13, 1709

Pilois, Françoise
m. Barsa, André, dit Lafleur, Dec. 2, 1669

Pilois, Françoise
m. Cassé, Antoine, Oct. 14, 1665

Pineau, Anne, dite La Vieville
m. Gaudreau, Gilles, Oct. 15, 1671

Piton, Marie
m. Bergevin, Jean, dit Langevin, Nov. 26, 1668

Planteau, Isabelle
m. Talon, Lucien, Oct. 12, 1671

Plémaret, Marie-Geneviève
m. Renaud, Antoine, dit Letambour, Jan. 11, 1666

Plouard, Marie-Madeleine
m. Viau, Jacques, dit Lespérance, Jan. 21, 1670

Poignet, Marguerite, dite Beauregard
m. Cousson, François, dit Langoumois, Oct. 30, 1671

Pointel, Marthe
m. Benoît, Abel, dit Laforest, Nov. 9, 1665

Poiré, Marie
m. Hardy, Jean, Oct. 21, 1669

Poisson, Catherine
m. Gautron, Michel, dit La Rochelle, Sep. 18, 1673

Poitevin, Catherine
m. 1. Isabel, Adrien, Oct. 10, 1669
m. 2. Bourassa, Jean, Nov. 4, 1676

Poitraud, Anne
m. Bruneau, René, dit Jolicoeur, Sep. 17, 1668

Poitron, Anne
m. 1. Martin, Pierre, contract Aug. 25, 1670
m. 2. Verger, Jean, dit Desjardins, Nov. 12, 1674

Pothier, Marie
m. Prévost, Élie, dit Laviolette, Nov. 24, 1670

Poussin, Marie-Anne
m. Larchevêque, Jean, Sep. 7, 1665

Prat, Claude
m. Giard, Nicolas, dit St-Martin, Nov. 17, 1665

Prévost, Élisabeth
m. Foucault, Jean-François, Nov. 14, 1671

Prévost, Marguerite
m. Poisson, Martin, contract Oct. 27, 1669

Prévost, Marie
m. Aubin, Michel, Jun. 11, 1670

Prévost, Marie
m. 1. Bruneau, François, Oct. 9, 1669
m. 2. Chauvet, Jean, dit Lagerne, Sep. 15, 1681

Continued on page 24

Les filles du roi

Cont'd from page 23

Priault, Marie

m. Geoffrion, Pierre, 1668 or 1669

Provost, Marguerite

m. 1. Venne, Jacques, 1670 or 1671

m. 2. Forestier, Étienne, dit Lafortune, Nov. 20, 1701

Prunier, Marie-Madeleine

m. Gaillou, Jean, contract Nov. 4, 1671

-Q-

Quelvé, Jeanne

m. Brassard, Jean-Baptiste, Apr. 26, 1672

Quentin, Jeanne

m. Chanas, Jean-Pierre, Sep. 9, 1673

Quequejeu, Marie

m. Rivault, Pierre, Oct. 30, 1667

Quitel, Marthe

m. Verreau, Barthélemy, dit La Bourguignon,
Sep. 22, 1665

-R-

Rabady, Anne

m. Lécuyer, Antoine, 1672

Rableau, Florimonde

m. Chamard, Pierre, Oct. 13, 1665

Raclos, Françoise

m. David, Michel, contract Dec. 2, 1671

Raclos, Madeleine

m. Perrault, Nicolas, contract Nov. 11, 1671

Raclos, Marie

m. Beaudoin, René, contract Oct. 12, 1671

Ragot, Marthe

m. Samson, Louis, Feb. 26, 1664

Raimbault, Jeanne

m. Raimbault, Étienne, abt 1670

Raisin, Marguerite

m. Deniger, Bernard, dit Sanssoucy, 1670 or 1671

Raudy, Marthe

(arrived 1670)

Raveau, Barbe, dite Laumonier

m. Malherbeau, Jean, Oct. 9, 1673

Relot, Catherine

m. Badier, Charles, dit Laforest, Apr. 24, 1668

Remondière, Andrée

m. Rondeau, Thomas, contract Oct. 31, 1666

Rémy, Marie

m. Desautels, Pierre, dit Lapointe, Jan. 11, 1666

Renard, Jeanne, dite Lecointe

m. Dion, Jacques, Apr. 26, 1672

Renaud, Anne-Michelle

m. Laspron, Jean, dit Lacharité, Oct. 7, 1669

Renaud, Élisabeth

m. Olivier, Jean, Sep. 20, 1673

Renaud, Marguerite

m. Lopez, Emmanuel, dit Madère, Oct. 3, 1667

Renaud, Marie

m. Leroux, François, dit Cardinal, Oct. 25, 1668

Renaud, Marie

m. Petit, Charles, 1669 or 1670

Renouard, Marie-Catherine

m. 1. Durand, Nicolas, Dec. 22, 1665

m. 2. Ducarreau, François, Jul. 22, 1702

Rentier, Madeleine, dite Courcoul

m. Roy, Olivier, Nov. 6, 1668

Repoche, Jeanne

m. Bilodeau, Jérôme, Feb. 4, 1664

Repoche, Marie

m. Jamin, Julien, Sep. 16, 1664

Richard, Anne-Françoise, dite Martin

m. Campagna, Pierre, Contract Jan. 5, 1670

Richard, Marie

m. Daunay, Antoine, contract Aug. 24, 1669

Richer, Georgette

m. Dupuis, François, Oct. 6, 1670

Richer, Marguerite

m. Verdon, Jean, Sep. 19, 1672

Rigaud, Geneviève

m. Têtu, Pierre, sieur Dutilly, Oct. 11, 1667

Rigaud, Jeanne

m. Poirier, Michel, dit Langevin, about 1676

Rivet, Anne

m. Ouellet, René, Mar. 8, 1666

Rivet, Catherine

m. Duchesne, Pierre, dit Lapierre, contract Jan. 7, 1666

Rivière, Anne

m. Seleurier, Jean, dit Deslauriers, about 1676

Rivière, Marie

m. Ratier, Jean, dit Dubuisson, Feb. 16, 1672

Rivière, Renée

m. Croiset, Mathurin, 1666

Robin, Louise

m. Gaumond, Robert, Oct. 26, 1671

Robineau, Marguerite

m. Gauron, Michel, dit Petitbois, Oct. 17, 1668

Robineau, Marie

m. Forgues, Jean-Pierre, dit Monrougeau, Oct. 16, 1668

Rossignol, Jeanne, dite Grossonneau

m. 1. Petit, Charles, Sep. 1, 1670

m. 2. Forget, Jean, Feb. 4, 1674

m. 3. Fouquereau, Urbain, Dec. 28, 1676

m. 4. Huard, François, dit Laliberté, Sep. 2, 1704

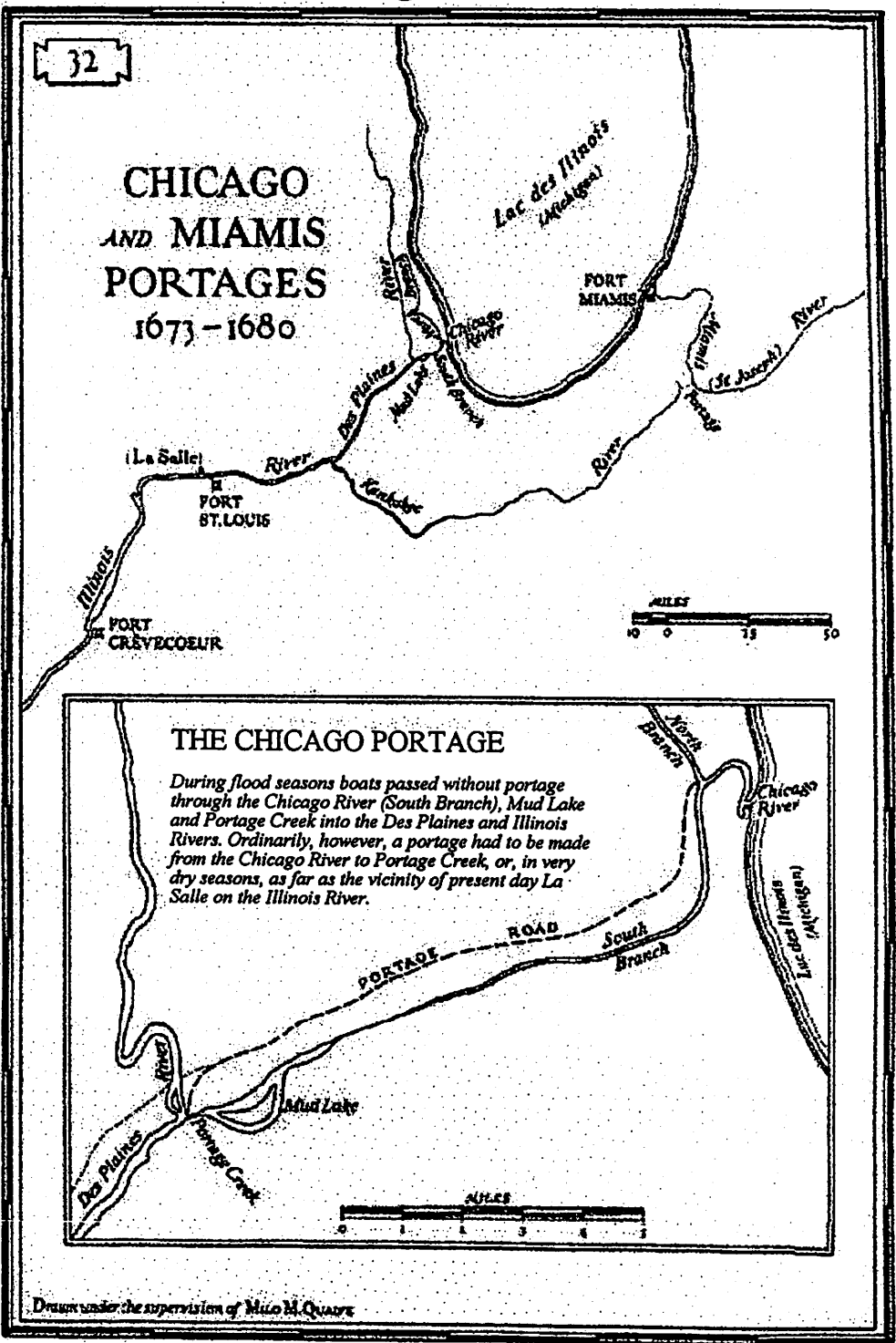
Roteau, Barbe

m. 1. Moisan, Pierre, Sep. 11, 1673

m. 2. Renaud, Jacques, Oct. 24, 1695

Continued in Volume 4, Issue 2

Chicago, 1673-80



Standards as Recommended by the National Genealogical Society

For Sound Genealogical Research

REMEMBERING always that they are engaged in a quest for truth, family history researchers consistently--

- o record the source for each item of information they collect.
- o test every hypothesis or theory against credible evidence, and reject those that are not supported by the evidence.
- o seek original records, or reproduced images of them when there is reasonable assurance they have not been altered, as the basis for their research conclusions.
- o use compilations, communications and published works, whether paper or electronic, primarily for their value as guides to locating the original records.
- o state something as a fact only when it is supported by convincing evidence, and identify the evidence when communicating the fact to others.
- o limit with words like 'probable' or 'possible' any statement that is based on less than convincing evidence, and state the reasons for concluding that it is probable or possible.
- o avoid misleading other researchers by either intentionally or carelessly distributing or publishing inaccurate information.
- o state carefully and honestly the results of their own research, and acknowledge all use of other researchers' work.
- o recognize the collegial nature of genealogical research by making their work available to others through publication, or by placing copies in appropriate libraries or repositories, and by welcoming critical comment.
- o consider with open minds new evidence or the comments of others on their work and the conclusions they have reached.

For Using Records Repositories and Libraries

RECOGNIZING that how they use unique original

records and fragile publications will affect other users, both current and future, family history researchers habitually--

- o are courteous to research facility personnel and other researchers, and respect the staff's other daily tasks, not expecting the records custodian to listen to their family histories nor provide constant or immediate attention.
- o dress appropriately, converse with others in a low voice, and supervise children appropriately.
- o do their homework in advance, know what is available and what they need, and avoid ever asking for "everything" on their ancestors.
- o use only designated work space areas, respect off-limits areas, and request permission before using photocopy or microform equipment, asking for assistance if needed.
- o treat original records at all times with great respect and work with only a few records at a time, recognizing that they are irreplaceable and that each user must help preserve them for future use.
- o treat books with care, never forcing their spines, and handle photographs properly, preferably wearing archival gloves.
- o never mark, mutilate, rearrange, relocate, or remove from the repository any original printed, microform, or electronic document or artifact.
- o use only procedures prescribed by the repository for noting corrections to any errors or omissions found in published works, never marking the work itself.
- o keep note-taking paper or other objects from covering records or books, and avoid placing any pressure upon them, particularly with a pencil or pen.
- o use only the method specifically designated for identifying records for duplication, avoiding
- o use of paper clips, adhesive notes, or other means not approved by the facility.
- o unless instructed otherwise, replace volumes and files in their proper locations.
- o before departure, thank the records custodians for their courtesy in making the materials available.
- o follow the rules of the records repository without protest, even if they have changed since a previous visit or differ from those of another facility.

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, Inc., 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. Tanquay, Drouin, Loiselle, etc. The work of another

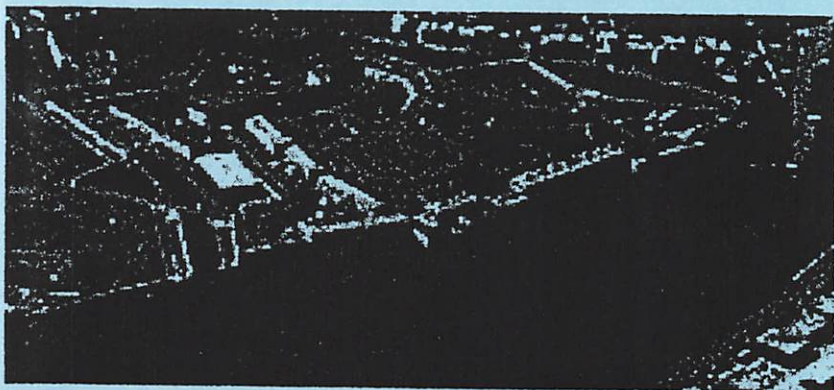
researcher is generally not sufficient. We encourage the use of original records, in order to increase reliability and for the benefit of our collection of records.

The best source of the confirmation of one generation's connection to the previous generation, is the marriage record of a French-Canadian in Québec. 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^e 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 11566-2302, or at dtoupin@juno.com.



Can you guess what and where this is?

THE QUEBEC CITADEL. On the top of Cape Diamond, it was begun in 1820 and took more than 30 years to complete. The star shape is characteristic of Vauban fortifications. The Royal 22^e Regiment has occupied the site since 1920, making it the largest fort still occupied by troops in North America. A 1750 French powder magazine is part of the Regiment's Museum.

The 'King's Daughters' among our Ancestors

by

Louise K. Pomeroy

Volume I - A to E
Volume II - F to L
Volume III - M to Z

Price of each volume - \$20.00
Set of three - \$50.00
\$3.00 shipping and handling charge
per book or set

Biographies
Origins/Children/Ancestors
Descendants on Several

630 pages full of information
History of Lachine Massacre
17th & 18th Century Québec Churches
Glimpses of 17th Century Québec

Send check or money order to:

Louise K. Pomeroy
5200 Bayview Drive
Fort Lauderdale, FL 33308

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.

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

TELEPHONE: () _____

Return coupon to: David Toupin,
9 Croydon Drive, Merrick NY 11566-2303

☐ FULL MEMBERSHIP

For direct descendants of a King's Daughter and/or a soldier of the Carignan Regiment: one time application and verification fee of US\$20.00 together with documented lineage plus US\$10.00 annual dues. Membership includes bi-annual newsletter, SENT BY THE KING, Certificate of Descendancy suitable for framing and full voting rights within the Société.

☐ ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP

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



9w

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.*

Volume IV, Issue 2

Fall - Winter 1998

Table of Contents

1998 Annual Meeting Notice.....	Page 11
Carignan Salières Regiment.....	Page 9
Danis, Honoré dit Tourangeau.....	Page 19
Delpé, Jean	Page 6
Diary of Charles Morin.....	Page 5
Dues Renewal Notice	Page 3
Filles Du Roi, S-Z.....	Page 7
Fleur-De-Lis	Page 17
Help Promote The Society.....	Back Page
Lagou, Anne	Page 6
Member Lineage	Page 17
Minutes of 1997 Annual Meeting	Page 15
Montreal - Home Of The Filles.....	Page 15
New Members.....	Page 17
On The Web	Page 13
Pepere's Herb Recipe	Page 3
President's Message.....	Back Page
Ste. Famille Parish.....	Page 3
Was He Or Wasn't He?.....	Page 12
Was She Or Wasn't She?	Page 1

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 New York State Department of Education, with offices at 9 Croydon Drive, Merrick, NY 11566.

MEMBERSHIP: Membership information and forms are also available on our web site at <http://users.deltanet.com/~ms900/Kings/member.html>.

ADVERTISEMENTS: Do you want your advertisement to be seen by genealogical researchers or have a service or a product you want to advertise? Contact Dave Toupin for details.

QUERY POSTING: Looking for an elusive fille or soldat, others researching the same names, an out of print publication? 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.

Copyright 1998

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

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

9 Croydon Drive, Merrick, NY 11566

Web site:

<http://users.deltanet.com/~ms900/Kings/member.html>

E-mail:

dtoupin@juno.com

Officers

President - Yvonne Weber, #F001

5551 Mangrum Dr., Huntington Beach, CA 92649
ms900@deltanet.com

1st Vice President - Jane Cote, #F002

2230 St. Margarets Ct., Livermore, CA 94550
dpbx33b@prodigy.com

2nd Vice President - Bev Sherman, #F128

2566 Plum Dale Dr., Fairfax, VA 22033
bsherman@erols.com

Treasurer &

Genealogy Chair - Dave Toupin, #F003

9 Croydon Drive, Merrick, NY 11566
dtoupin@juno.com

Secretary - Dottie Hanussak, #F184

81 Laidlaw Avenue, Jersey City, NJ 07306
dottieh1@juno.com

Applications - Cathy Cadd, #F223

10047 - 17th Avenue NE, Redmond, WA 98052
cathycadd@aol.com

Publicity - LeRoy Valyou, #F240

Two Mill Stream Lane, South Berwick, ME 03908
abacus-colonel@prodigy.net

Editor Pro Tem: Yvonne Weber, #F001

Assistant Editors: Beth Demeo, #F232, Mary Michaud, #F216

SENT BY THE KING

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

Volume IV, Issue 2 Fall - Winter 1998

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.

Was She Or Wasn't She?

by L. David Toupin, Member #F003

French translation by Jean-Claude Saint-Denis

We do not have any list of filles du roi which survives from the 17th century. The women designated as filles du roi were selected by recent researchers, based upon a modern definition of who was a "fille du roi", and drawn from the surviving records of New France (parish records, notarial acts) and the research of the PRDH, Archange Godbout, Silvio Dumas, Marcel Trudel, and others. The term "fille du roi" is first seen in Marguerite Bourgeoys' writings in 1697-98, and was not repeated until 1853 by historian Etienne-Michel Faillon.

Yves Landry, a demographer, in his 1992 book, "Les Filles du roi au xvii^e siècle", provides a definition of a "fille du roi". She was a woman, single or widowed (including widows with children), who arrived in Canada between 1663 and 1673 inclusive, and who is presumed to have benefited from royal aid in her transport to and/or settlement in New France. The presumption of being a fille du roi depends on (1) the year of arrival, (2) the freedom to contract marriage, and (3) the absence of private aid or support.

Some of the filles du roi were recruited by Colbert's representatives. Others came to the ports of LaRochelle or Dieppe on their own. Still others were not part of the groups who crossed the Atlantic together, but joined them in Quebec where the colonial administrator facilitated their settlement. Landry notes that women who (1) remained single and were not mentioned in civil records (for example as witnesses to marriages or baptisms) until after 1674 (his cut-off date) or (2) who died en-route to Canada, were not included in his listing, though they may have been filles du roi.

Landry identifies 770 filles du roi, of which 737 married and another 33 arrived in Canada but either returned to France, died or remained without marrying. Of the total of

(Continued on page 2)

Nous n'avons aucune liste des filles du roi datant du 17^{ième} siècle. Les femmes désignées sous l'appellation "filles du roi" ont été sélectionnées par de récents chercheurs, qui se sont basés sur la définition moderne de "fille du roi", et sur l'extraction de renseignements à partir d'archives de la Nouvelle-France (registres paroissiaux, minutes notariales), sur la recherche du PRDH, et sur les travaux d'Archange Godbout, de Silvio Dumas, de Marcel Trudel, et d'autres. Le terme "fille du roi" a été relevé pour la première fois, dans les écrits de Marguerite Bourgeoys en 1697-98, et ne sont réapparus qu'en 1853 avec l'historien Étienne-Michel Faillon.

Le chercheur en démographie historique Yves Landry, dans son livre paru en 1992, "Les Filles du roi au XVII^e siècle", donne une définition de "fille du roi". C'était une femme, célibataire ou veuve (incluant veuve avec enfants), arrivée au Canada entre 1663 et 1673 inclusivement, et qui est censée avoir bénéficié d'aide royale soit pour son transport ou son établissement. La présumée fille du roi dépend donc 1) de l'année de son arrivée, 2) de sa liberté de contracter mariage, et 3) de l'absence apparente d'aide privée.

Des filles du roi ont été recrutées par les agents du ministre Colbert. D'autres se sont rendues aux ports de LaRochelle et de Dieppe de leur propre initiative, sans l'aide des pouvoirs publics. D'autres encore ne faisaient pas partie des groupes qui ont ensemble traversé l'Atlantique, mais qui les ont rejointes à Québec où l'administrateur colonial a facilité leur établissement.

Landry indique que les femmes qui 1) étaient célibataires et dont le nom ne figurait pas dans les registres civils (par exemple comme témoins aux mariages ou aux baptêmes) jusqu'après 1674 (son année limite) ou 2) sont décédées en route vers le Canada, ne font pas partie de sa liste même si

(Continued on page 2)

(Was She Or Wasn't She?, Continued from page 1)

770, 751 were included in the list compiled by Silvio Dumas in 1972 (720 of the 737 who married). Dumas' list was relied upon by Joy Reisinger and Elmer Courteau in their book, "The King's Daughters" (1988).

Landry found 23 of the King's Daughters in Dumas' book in error, either because of duplications, arrival outside of the 1663-1673 period, arrival with a husband or employer, or because she was a Canadian. For example, Marie Mazoué, who married Louis Garneau, is recorded in the colony in early 1663, before the first ship had arrived that year; thus she must have arrived in Canada in 1662, and was not a fille du roi (though listed as such by Dumas).

Here are the women who Landry excluded as filles du roi, but who were included in Dumas' list. The first group is made up of duplicate listings of the same woman, according to Landry:

Marie Barbary and Marie Bovant; Marguerite Bourbier and Marguerite Viart; Françoise de Charmenil and Françoise Geremie; Jeanne-Marie De Guesnel and Jeanne De La Motte; Madeleine Duval and Marguerite Duval; Leonarde Genay and Jeanne Leonard; and Jeanne Griaux and Jeanne Gruau.

Landry lists this second group of women who arrived outside of the period of 1663-1673 (with the year of arrival):

Catherine-Marguerite De Lamare (1678-79), Madeleine Dutault (1658), Marguerite Fontaine (just before 1681), Anne Lamarque (1662), Marguerite Manchon (before 1663), Marie Mazoué (1662), Jeanne Morineau (1662), and Anne Vuideau (1662).

The next group immigrated with their spouse or employer, according to Landry:

Jeanne Cerisier (servant of Louis Rouer); Olive Landry (husband died during crossing); and the following who arrived with their husbands: Elisabeth Languille, Jeanne Lecompte, Isabelle Martin, and Madeleine Varenne.

Lastly, one was born in Canada, and thus not a fille du roi: Jeanne Tavanelle (also known as Jeanne Trudel).

Dumas listed 774 women as filles du roi (in earlier research, Archange Godbout had found 792; Gustave Lanctot had 961; and Gerard Malchelosse had 857-874). 17 women on Landry's list do not appear on Dumas' list. Dumas may have excluded some because they were widows with young children; others were left off because no record of their first marriage had been found.

Here are the 19 women that Landry includes as filles du

(Continued on page 4)

(Was She Or Wasn't She?, Continued from page 1)

elles ont pu avoir été filles du roi.

Landry identifie 770 filles du roi, dont 737 épouses, et 33 autres immigrantes qui sont, ou retournées en France, ou décédées, ou demeurées célibataires. De cet ensemble de 770 filles du roi de Landry, 751 figuraient dans la liste dressée par Silvio Dumas en 1972 (720 des 737 qui se sont mariées). La liste de Dumas a inspirée le livre de Joy Reisinger et Elmer Courteau, "The King's Daughters" (1988).

Landry a relevé 23 erreurs dans la liste de Dumas, soit parce qu'elle contient des doubles, ou que la date d'arrivée se situait en dehors de la période 1663-1673, ou que l'arrivée était accompagnée d'un mari ou d'un employeur, ou enfin que la naissance s'était produite au Canada. Par exemple, Marie Mazoué, qui maria Louis Garneau, figure dans les registres coloniaux du début de 1663, avant l'arrivée du premier bateau de cette année-là; donc arrivée au Canada en 1662, elle n'est pas fille du roi (bien que listée comme telle par Dumas).

Voici les femmes que Landry n'a pas retenues comme filles du roi, mais qui faisaient partie de la liste de Dumas.

Le premier groupe est constitué de doubles de la même femme, d'après Landry:

Marie Barbary et Marie Bovant, Marguerite Bourbier et Marguerite Viart, Françoise De Charmenil et Françoise Gémie, Jeanne-Marie De Guesnel et Jeanne De La Motte, Madeleine Duval et Marguerite Duval, Léonarde Genay et Jeanne Léonard, Jeanne Griaux et Jeanne Gruau.

Le deuxième groupe de Landry comprend les femmes qui sont arrivées en dehors de la période 1663-1673 (avec leur date d'arrivée):

Catherine-Marguerite De Lamare (1678-1679), Madeleine Dutault (1658), Marguerite Fontaine (juste avant le recensement de 1681), Anne Lamarque (1662), Marguerite Manchon (avant 1663), Marie Mazoué (1662), Jeanne Morineau (1662), Anne Vuideau (1662).

Le groupe suivant comprend les femmes qui ont immigré en compagnie de leur mari ou de leur employeur, d'après Landry:

Jeanne Cerisier (servante de Louis Rouer), Olive Landry (avec son mari mort pendant la traversée), Elisabeth Languille (avec son mari), Isabelle Martin (avec son mari), Madeleine Varenne (avec son mari).

Enfin, une des femmes née au Canada, n'était donc pas

(Continued on page 4)

My Visit To Ste. Famille Parish

by Gerard Breton, Member #F259

Recently, I went to the Ile d'Orléans and visited the grave site of my ancestors, Jean Elie dit Breton and Jeanne Labbé, a fille du roi. The markers were no longer there because they had been wooden, and were now rotted away. To get more data, I visited the parish of Ste. Famille. Jean had married Jeanne Labbé there on Nov. 28, 1669 and their children were baptized there but the family lived in St. Jean. I found that the parish of St. Jean had been a "paper parish," laid out but not built for many years. The "parishioners" had attended church at Ste. Famille until their own church was built.

So many people have made pilgrimages to Ste. Famille to find data on their ancestors, that the people there have set up a genealogical library and put all the parish records on computer. The library sells books with data relating to the settlers. I bought a book which related the history of the area of Brittany that my ancestors had come from. This book also included a chapter devoted to a legal problem that Jean had had. One of the books had a picture of Jean's house as it looks today, along with the street address for those who wanted to see it. I purchased computer printouts on Jean Breton and Jeanne Labbé for \$2.50 per sheet. I thought it was quite a buy, considering that it comes directly from the authentic parish records. ♦

Annual Dues Notice

Dues for 1999 are now due. Please remit your check for \$10.00 US payable to La Société des Filles du roi et soldats du Carignan (SFRSC) to:

Dave Toupin
9 Croydon Rd., Merrick, NY 11566.

Your prompt attention to this matter will be greatly appreciated so that we do not have to spend Society money on printing and postage costs. All our work is volunteer and those who do volunteer, give their time and money freely. Please help those that volunteer!

Queries

1. Seek parents of François LAVENTURE m. 22 Jan 1740 at Sorel? to M-Anne PIETTE.
2. Seek parents of Marie DUVAL m. 9 Jan 1786 St-Jean Port Joly? to Charles NUHALT/NOEL-TISDEL.
3. Would like any used copies of the FRENCH CANADIAN/ACADIAN GENEALOGICAL REVIEW (now out of print), Editor: Roland J. Auger, discontinued at his passing. Send terms.

Send responses to: Mary C. Plante, RR #1, Box 85, Richmond, VT 05477. (Member #F225)♦

Pepere's Herb Recipe

by Jane Cote, Member #F002

My Pepere, Narcisse Joseph Levesque, from St. Pacombe, used this herb mixture on everything from soup to sauces. I use it with melted margarine on chicken and salmon. Start with:

3 equal parts of each:

- parsley (bunch)
- leeks (just the white part)
- summer savory (usually have to use the bottled one as the fresh isn't in season very long)

Pickling salt (just a little to preserve)



With scissors, cut off all the leafy part of the parsley & chop it fine in a food processor, then chop the leeks fine, add the summer savory and blend with the leeks and parsley, then you chop it all together again. Add a touch of salt.

Store in an air tight glass jar in the refrigerator. It has a unique flavor and I use about 3 Tbs. in a batch of spaghetti sauce or homemade soup.

Do you have a favorite recipe you'd like to share?

Send to *Sent By The King*
9 Croydon Rd., Merrick, NY 11566

(Was She Or Wasn't She?, Continued from page 2)

roi, who were not listed by Dumas:

Marguerite Ardion, Suzanne Aubineau, Francoise Brunet, Jeanne-Claude de Boisandre, Francoise Goubilleau, Marie Prevost, Marie Charron, Perrine Coirier, Marie Crepin, Anne Delestre, Catherine Doribeu, Jeanne Dufresne, Francoise Favreau, Genevieve Laurence, Marie Debure, Marie-Anne Dusaucay, Jeanne Fauchoux, Elisabeth Leconte and Marguerite Leroux.

Whether a "fille du roi" or not, all of these women are to be admired for their courage and perseverance under the harsh circumstances of 17th century Canada. And it is possible that further discoveries and research may yet uncover additional reasons to change our understanding of who were these brave women known as "Les Filles du roi".

References:

Yves Landry, *Les Filles du roi au xvii^e siècle*, Leméac (1992)

Silvio Dumas, "Les filles du roi en Nouvelle-France", Société historique de Québec (1972)

Joy Reisinger and Elmer Courteau, "The King's Daughters", Sparta (1988)

Archange Godbout, "Familles venues de La Rochelle en Canada", pp.113-367, Rapport des Archives nationales du Québec (1970) ♦

Quebec in 1688

Drawing attributed to Jean-Baptiste-Louis Franquelin and published in Paris in 1893 by A.-L. Pinart, under the title *Recueil de cartes, plans et vues relatifs aux Etats-Unis et au Canada*. Courtesy of National Archives of Canada.



(Was She Or Wasn't She?, Continued from page 2)

fille du roi:

Jeanne Tavanelle (aussi connue sous le nom de Jeanne Trudel).

La liste de Dumas comprenait 774 filles du roi (les recherches antérieures en avaient dénombré 792 chez Archange Godbout, 961 chez Gustave Lanctôt, et 857-874 chez Gérard Malchelosse). Dix-neuf filles du roi de la liste de Landry ne font pas partie de la liste de Dumas. Dumas a pu en exclure quelques-unes parce qu'elles étaient veuves avec de jeunes enfants ou encore parce qu'aucun enregistrement de leur premier mariage n'avait été trouvé.

Voici les 19 femmes que Landry inclut dans sa liste des filles du roi, et qui ne figurent pas dans la liste de Dumas:

Marguerite Ardion, Suzanne Aubineau, Françoise Brunet, Jeanne-Claude De Boisandr , Fran oise Goubilleau, Marie Pr vost, Marie Charron, Perrine Coirier, Marie Cr pin, Anne Delestre, Catherine Doribeu, Jeanne Dufresne, Fran oise Favreau, Genevi ve Laurence, Marie Debure, Marie-Anne Dusaucay, Jeanne Fauchoux,  lisabeth Leconte, et Marguerite Leroux.

Qu'elles soient consid r es "filles du roi" ou non, toutes ces femmes m ritent notre admiration pour leur courage et leur pers v rance dans les difficiles conditions de l'environnement canadien du 17i me si cle. Et il se pourrait que des d couvertes et des recherches futures d voilent d'autres raisons de raffiner notre discernement sur l'identit  de ces braves femmes appel es "Les Filles du Roi".

(traduction par Jean-Claude Saint-Denis, membre du Club de Genealogie de Longueuil)

R f rences:

Yves Landry, *Les Filles du roi au xvii^e si cle*, Lem ac (1992)

Silvio Dumas, "Les filles du roi en Nouvelle-France", Soci t  historique de Qu bec (1972)

Joy Reisinger and Elmer Courteau, "The King's Daughters", Sparta (1988)

Archange Godbout, "Familles venues de La Rochelle en Canada", pp. 113-367, Rapport des Archives nationales du Qu bec (1970) ♦



The Diary of Charles Morin - Part 5

Editor's note: This is the fifth installment of a translation of the diary of Charles Napoleon Morin, born in Deschambault on July 9, 1849. We find him in the year 1871 in Montreal.

WE ARRIVED THE NEXT MORNING and I went at once to my relatives living there. That same afternoon I got a job with a Mr. Brecanterre. The next day I started to work for him in his lumber yard.

In the afternoon he came to me and asked me what my name was, speaking to me in English. Not knowing the language, I answered, "Yes, sir." He asked again and I gave him the same answer. He left me muttering, "I never heard such a silly answer to a simple question as that Canadian boy is giving me." After a while the foreman came and asked the same question but speaking in French so I could understand what he was asking me. I worked for this man for ten days.

One day I met an Italian contractor who told me he was a foreman on a job in Upper Canada and needed men. He offered me \$1.50 per day and meals if I would go and work for him. He also told me that it would cost me \$20 train fare to get there as it was a few hundred miles away.

I accepted his offer. So did a cousin of mine and another young man by the name of Miraud. After paying for my room and board and having \$25 left in my packet, and my cousin with \$30, we left for Upper Canada and parts unknown.

It was on June 10, 1871 that my cousin and I, accompanied by two other young men, left for Pembroke, Canada, in which was then known as Upper Canada. It also was my first long trip on a train.

We arrived at Brockville, Quebec, at 3 o'clock where we had to change trains. Here we had to wait

Submitted by Raymond J. Deschenes, Member #F106

one hour for connections, just long enough to visit the town and have dinner at a hotel near the depot.

Brockville is 125 miles north of Montreal with a population of about one thousand people and is built on a hillside. It is a very nice appearing town with a few small factories but not too much trading going on outside the town.

That night we left on another train traveling the Ottawa and Canada railroad out of Brockville. We arrived at Land's Point about 58 miles from Ottawa, Ontario. Here we found nothing but a depot and a couple hotels as it was the stopping off or rather the end of the railroad going north.

We spent the night there and the next afternoon we boarded a steamboat on Lac du Chats which took us to Portage du Fort.

We arrived that evening at 9 o'clock and here we were, far from home in a strange land the four of us boys who had never been more than a few hours away from home.

I was still walking with a cane because in healing, my injured leg remained a little shorter than the other one and I walked with a limp. That same night my cane was stolen so I decided to walk without it from now on. I was here to learn a trade and a living no matter how hard the effort was going to be.

The next day we met a few Canadians from eastern Canada and after spending a little to eat and being friendly with these new acquaintances, I found myself with only one dollar left in my pocket. I tried to sell my watch but with no success. Miraud who had come along with us lent me \$5 for the time being.

The first thing I looked for was a boarding house where they spoke French as I knew no English.

(Continued on page 14)

My Ancestor Jean Delpé

by Florence Boyle, Member #F226

My ancestor, Jean Delpé dit Parisean, was born in France in 1648 and arrived in Quebec on 17 August 1665 at the age of seventeen. He was a soldier in the Lafreydière Company of the Carignan Regiment, which were to fight the Iroquois. Instead of returning to France after his tour of duty, he remained in New France and married Renée Lorion. He and Renée were married on 19 November 1674 in Montreal and subsequently had eight children. Jean is listed as the head of one of the twenty-six pioneer families on the oldest register in Varennes.

On 2 July 1690, the people of Fort Lachenaye received word that an Iroquois war party was proceeding along La Prairie River towards Montreal. Twenty-five men, including Jean Delpé, gathered and marched out to stop the Iroquois. The Iroquois war party of one-hundred was ambushed along the river. In the skirmish, Jean Delpé was killed by the Indians, along with eight others. The nine men were hastily buried at the site of the massacre. On 2 November 1694, the remains were transported to the cemetery at Pointe-aux-Trembles.

The Commission of Historical Sites & Monuments of Canada has erected a marker at the battle site to replace the old stone monument that had been placed there many years ago. The location is at Pointe-aux-Trembles, at the spot where Boulevard Gouin veers towards the south to rejoin Notre Dame Street, along La Prairie River. It is a quiet spot, with grass and a fence all around the marker. It was a thrill for me to realize that this was the place where my seventh great-grandfather had died, killed by the Iroquois, so many years ago.

Note of interest: One of the nine men who died on the banks of La Prairie River along with Jean Delpé was Jean Raynaud Planchard, my sixth great-grandfather. He was burned alive by the Iroquois during the skirmish. He had come from France and was a warden at the chapel at Pointe-aux-Trembles. (See Florence's lineage on page 17.) ♦

Researching Anne Lagou

Submitted by LeRoy Valyou, Member #F240

Can you help? I am searching for more personal information about my ancestress, ANNE LAGEOU, a fille du roi. The daughter of PIERRE LAGOU and MARIE BOISCOCHIN, ANNE apparently was b: about 1649-1652 in diocese of St. Etienne, Mans, province of Maine, France. It is said that ANNE was baptized in 1656. She arrived in New France in about 1670.

The name is said to have been changed from LEGAULT pronounced as LA GOH' in French. I have found Anne listed as Marie-Anne with surnames of Lagoue, LaGoue, Lagone, Lagace-Lagou, Langou, Lagove, and Lagan. So far I have found her mother's name listed as Bercochin, Bergochin, Borchsen, and Bercachin.

ANNE first m: PIERRE VALLIERE on 8 September 1670 in Quebec and gave birth to eight children; Pierre, b: 3 Oct 1671; Marie-Anne, b: 24 Oct 1672; Pierre, b: 28 Dec 1673; Marie-Madeleine, b: 7 April 1676; Jean (twin), b: 23 Feb 1678; Remi (twin), b: 23 Feb 1678; Jean, b: 22 Oct 1679; Pierre, b: 24 Oct 1681. Pierre had been born about 1647 and was a habitant. They settled in St-Augustin. Pierre died in 1681.

The book, "LES FILLES DU ROI EN NOUVELLE-FRANCE, Etude historique avec repertoire biographique", by Silvio Dumas, La Societe Historique De Quebec, Quebec 1972 contains the following; "LAGOU, ANNE (1670), born in the city of MANS (MAINE) France in 1649, daughter of deceased Pierre Lagou and of Marie Boiscochin. She married (1st) Pierre Valliere, on 8 Sept 1670, at Quebec (contract 25 August, notary M. Becquet) and bringing goods (dowry) estimated at 200 livres and a gift of 50 livres from the King (a Fille du roi), and (2nd) RENE DUPILLE, the 8 January 1682, at POINTE-AUX TREMBLES of Quebec (east end of Montreal)." Her second husband is also listed as Remi Dupil, with a place of marriage at Neuville.

A Mr. A. Futeux, chief librarian of the Montreal Public Library is said to say that "The Vallieres may have spelt their name VALLIERES, VALIERES, VALIERE, and even VALIER, but they all descend

(Continued on page 12)

Les filles du roi S - Z

This list of the Filles du roi was prepared according to Yves Landry, "Les Filles du roi au xvii^eème siècle", 1992. A complete listing can be found in back issues or on our web site at <http://users.deltanet.com/~ms900/Kings/member.html>.

-S-

Sageot, Geneviève
m. Adhémar, Antoine, sieur de St-Martin, Oct. 10, 1667

Salé, Isabelle
m. Marcot, Jacques, contract Sep. 9, 1670

Salé, Madeleine-Thérèse
m. Raimbault, Claude, Dec. 15, 1670

Samson, Marguerite
m. Beaugrand, Jean, dit Champagne, 1670 or 1671

Saulnier, Nicole
m. Brochu, Jean, Oct. 28, 1669

Saunois, Thérèse
m. Vacher, Pierre, Oct. 26, 1671

Savard, Gillette
m. Filteau, Pierre, Feb. 22, 1666

Savonnet, Jeanne
m. 1. Soucy, Jean, dit Lavigne, 1670
m. 2. Bérubé, Damien, Aug. 22, 1679
m. 3. Miville, François, dit LeSuisse, Nov. 7, 1692

Sederay, Jeanne
m. Picard, Pierre, contract Jul. 21, 1669

Seigneur, Anne
m. Besset, Jean, dit Brisetout, contract Jul. 3, 1668

Seigneur, Marie
m. Sasseville, Pierre, Sep. 8, 1670

Sel, Marguerite
m. Noël, contract Oct. 12, 1671

Sel, Marie
m. 1. Guillemet, Nicolas, Oct. 17, 1667
m. 2. Flibot, Jean, Jul. 18, 1701
m. 3. Bériau, Vincent, dit Poitevin, Aug. 19, 1711

Sel, Marie-Madeleine
m. 1. Auriot, Louis-Pierre, Sep. 21, 1673
m. 2. Chaussé, Pierre, dit Lemeine, Aug. 24, 1681

Sellerin, Marguerite
m. Denis, Louis, dit Lafontaine, Oct. 12, 1671

Senécal, Catherine
m. Lafond, Jean, contract Oct. 12, 1670

Senécal, Louise
m. Guilbault, Pierre, Oct. 6, 1667

Servignan, Jeanne
m. Ronceray, Jean, dit LeBreton, Oct. 13, 1665

Sicard, Jeanne
m. Guillot, Vincent, contract, Sep. 9, 1670

Souillard, Nicole

m. Gaboury, Louis, dit Lemajor, contract Nov. 16, 1665

Suret, Catherine

m. Fâche, Nicolas, Oct. 7, 1669

-T-

Talbot, Anne

m. Gareau, Jean, dit Saintonge, Nov. 2, 1670

Targer, Marie

m. 1. Royer, Jean, Nov. 22, 1663

m. 2. Tourneroche, Robert, Feb. 17, 1676

Tavernier, Anne

m. Moussion, Robert-Charles, dit Lamouche, May 5, 1666

Tavrey, Martine

m. Marcot, Nicolas, Sep. 14, 1670

Tellier, Jeanne

m. Gerbert, Mathurin, dit Lafontaine, contract Oct. 11, 1670

Ténard, Marguerite

m. Boayer, Charles, Nov. 23, 1666

Térillon, Geneviève

m. Joly, Pierre, dit Delbec, Jul. 4, 1673

Tesson, Marguerite

m. Maheu, Jean-Paul, Nov. 13, 1669

Têtu, Madeleine

m. Joubert, Jean, Nov. 4, 1669

Thibault, Mathurine

m. Milot, Jean, dit Bourguignon, Nov. 26, 1663

Thibierge, Marie-Madeleine

m. St-Denis, Pierre, Sep. 13, 1670

Thirement, Anne

m. De Peiras, Jean-Baptiste, Aug. 18, 1671

Thomas, Anne

m. 1. Jodoin, Claude, Mar. 22, 1666

m. 2. Godambert, Pierre, dit Desjardins, abt 1691

Tierce, Françoise

m. 1. Coulon, Auffray, dit Mabrian, Oct. 13, 1671

m. 2. Guignard, Pierre, dit d'Olonne, May 2, 1677

m. 3. Vigny, Pierre, dit Toulouse, Feb. 1703

Tiremont, Noëlle

m. 1. Bertin, Bernard, dit Languedoc, Sep. 23, 1670

m. 2. Chaperon, Pierre, Apr. 10, 1673

Tisserand, Madeleine

m. 1. Parenteau, Pierre, dit Lafontaine, Sep. 12, 1673

m. 2. Charpentier, Jean, Jul 27, 1695

(Continued on page 8)

(Les filles du roi, Continued from page 7)

Topsan, Catherine
m. Dumont, Julien, dit Lafleur, Nov. 2, 1667

Toussaint, Marie-Jeanne
m. Carpentier, Noël, abt 1672

Touzé, Jeanne
m. Gazaille, Jean, dit St-Germain, Oct. 8, 1668

Trochet, Françoise, dite Richard
m. Pelletier, Pierre, contract Dec. 10, 1671

Tru, Suzanne
m. Cadou, Jean, Aug. 23, 1666

Turbar, Ursule-Madeleine
m. 1. Gély, Jean, dit Laverdure, Oct. 19, 1667
m. 2. Hubert, François, abt 1689

-V-

Vaillant, Marguerite
m. Dania, Jean, 1668

Vaillant, Perrette
(arrived 1669)

Valade, Marie
m. 1. Cadieux, Jean, Nov. 26, 1663
m. 2. Boudier, Philippe, Feb. 9, 1682

Valet, Cécile
m. Durand, Michel, dit Larose, Oct. 27, 1669

Valet, Louise
m. Bisson, René, dit Lépine, Sep. 16, 1670

Vallée, Madeleine-Judith
m. Herpin, Jean, dit Tourangeau, Oct. 3, 1669

Vallée, Perrette
m. Bourassa, Jean, Oct. 20, 1665

Vanzègue, Anne-Marie
m. 1. Leroux, Hubert, dit Rousson, Nov. 20, 1673
m. 2. Cardinal, Gabriel, Apr. 7, 1682

Vaquet, Marie
m. Dorillard, Guy, dit St-Jean, Oct. 7, 1670

Vara, Marie
m. Bariteau, Louis, dit Lamarche, 1671

Varin, Catherine
m. Tessier, Pierre, Jul. 5, 1666

Varin, Marie
m. 1. Branche, René, Nov. 22, 1667
m. 2. Courois, Pierre, dit Lacroix, Sep. 9, 1681
m. 3. Boyer, Anicet, dit Jolicoeur, Nov. 27, 1684

Vassal, Françoise
m. Cacheux, Nicolas, contract May 3, 1671

Vaublin, Marie
m. Cochereau, Pierre, Nov. 3, 1665

Vaucher, Louise
m. Delguet, Jean, dit Labrèche, Nov. 28, 1668

Verger, Marie
m. Hus, Jean, Sep. 15, 1670

Verrier, Catherine
m. Rondeau, Pierre, Sep. 30, 1669

Viard, Marguerite
m. 1. Bénard, Mathurin, dit Lajeunesse, Oct. 11, 1672
m. 2. Inard, Jean, dit Provençal, Nov. 1, 1682
m. 3. Serran, Joseph, dit L'Espagnol, Sep. 25, 1684

Vié, Marie-sainte, dite Lamotte
m. Poitras, Jean, Aug. 27, 1664

Vieillot, Catherine
m. 1. Dubois, Jacques, Oct. 18, 1667
m. 2. Guénet, Pierre, May 19, 1675

Viel, Marie-Thérèse
m. Boyer, Étienne, dit Lafontaine, Oct. 26, 1671

Vigny, Marie
m. Amaury, Jean, Sep. 25, 1673

Vilain, Jeanne
m. 1. Bernier, Mathurin, dit Lamarzelle, Oct. 28, 1670
m. 2. Chevalier, Jacques, Sep. 5, 1678

Vitard, Louise
m. Denevers, Guillaume, contract Dec. 10, 1671

Vitry, Marguerite
m. Déry, Jacques, dit Larose, Oct. 13, 1669

Vivien, Marie-Rose
m. Boudeau, Jean, Sep. 12, 1673

Voguer, Marie
m. Chiron, Louis, Nov. 4, 1669

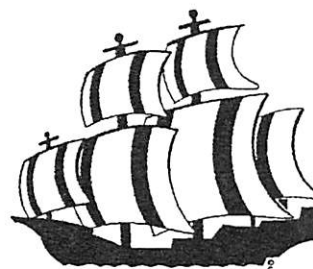
-Z-

Zachée, Françoise
m. De Xaintes, Claude, Apr. 27, 1671
m. Gourdeau, Antoine, sieur de Beaulieu, Dec. 1, 1685
m. Chartier, René-Louis, sieur de Lotbinière, May 16, 1701

References:

Landry, Yves: *Les Filles du roi au xvii^e siècle* (Leméac, 1992)

Jetté, René: *Dictionnaires généalogiques des Familles du Québec* (Les Presses de l'Univ. de Montréal, 1983) ♦



Carignan Salières Regiment - Part 2

Continued from Volume 4, Issue 1. The numbers in parenthesis refer to the company. Please refer to the previous issue or our web site at <http://users.deltanet.com/~ms900/Kings/member.html> for a complete list of companies, soldiers, and officers.

-G- (continued)

Guire, Sicaire (La Prairie), (3)
Guitant, Sgt. Jacques (Jolicoeur), (9) #aka Guitaut
Guyon, Paul (La Tremblade), (11)

-H-

*Handgrave, Pierre (Champagne), (4)
Haudry (1)
Hébert, Cobie (Montauban), (17)
Hébert, Sgt. Michel (La Verduce), (19)
Herpin, Jean-François (Toureaugau), (22)
Herpin, Mery (Poitevin), (22)
Houry, Jean (Bellerose), (6)
Hudon, Pierre (Beaulieu), (7)
Huitonneau, Jean (La Forest), (11)

-I-

Inaid, Paul (Le Provençal), (18), *aka Inard

-J-

Jacquet de Gerlaise, Jean *(Saint-Amand), (11)
Jarret de Beauregard, Lt. André (3)
Jarret de Verchères, Ens. François (3)
Jean, Louis (La Fontaine), (22)
Joachim, Bernard (La Verduce), (4)
Jolicoeur (1)
Jolicoeur (2)
Jolicoeur (6)
Jolicoeur (7)
Jolicoeur (22)
Joncas, Pierre (La Pierre), (8)
Joron, Michel (Petit Bois), (1)
Joybert de Soulanges et de Marson, Lt. Pierre (de), (7)
Julien ... (18)
Julien, Jacques (Le Dragon), (17)

-L-

Labadie, Sgt. Jacques [de](17), aka L'Abadie
La Barre (11)
L'Abbé, Pierre (La Croix), (19)
La Berthe (4)
La Bonté (12)
La Bouche, Julien (La Touche), (7)

Lachaise, Louis (D'Ambroise, George) (3)
La Chambre (22)
La Chaume (12)
Lacougnier, Pierre (La Croix), (22)
La Croix, Pierre (7)
*Ladéroute (same as Séguin, François)
La Faveur (5)
La Faye, Pierre (Monturas), (6)
La Flesche (7)
La Fleur (1)
La Fleur (17)
La Fontaine (15)
La Fontaine, Jacques (14)
La Forge (20)
La Forge, Maximim (3)
La Fortune (11)
La Fortune (19)
La Fouche (22)
La France (18)
La Frenaye de Brucy, Ens. Antoine (La Fresnaye), (9) *aka LaFresnaye
La Frenaye des Clays, Henri (La Fresnaye), (HQ)
La Gardelette, François-César (de), (22)
La Jauge (9)
La Lande (22), #see Dormet, François
La Lande, Jacques (de), (19)
La Marche (17),
Lambert, Aubin (Champagne) (7)
La Meslée (18)
La Montagne (16)
La Montagne (17)
La Musique (10)
La Noce (4)
La Noiray (Louis Deniort ?), (11)
Lanouguère, Ens. Thomas (de), (22), *see Tarieu
La Pensée (3), *(same as Paviot, Jacques?)
La Pensée (17)
La Prairie (1)
La Querre, Jacques *or Jean (Rencontre), (14)
La Ramée (22)
La Rhétorique (18)
La Roche de Perat (2)

(Continued on page 10)

(Carignan Regiment, Continued from page 9)

La Rose (12)
 La Rosée, François (La Rose), (22)
 La Roye (17)
 La Roze (9)
 La Rozée (1)
 Laspron, Jean (La Charité), (11)
 La Touche, Roger (7)
 Lauget, Jean (Matta), (18)
 Laurarée, Noël (L'Orange), (11), *same as Laurence?
 *Laurence, Noël (11)
 Laurent, Christophe (Champagne), (2)
 Lavallée, *Jean (Petit-Jean), (22)
 *Lavanois, Jean or Jean-Baptiste (Laviolette),
 (24), same as Le Vannois
 La Vaux (1)
 La Verduce (12)
 La Vergne (12)
 La Vigne *(Jean Soucy), (7)
 La Volonté (7)
 Le Bassier de Villieu de Dandeville, Lt. Claude-
 Sébastien (1)
 Leblan, Antoine (Jolicoeur), (18)
 Le Blanc (18)
 Le Breton, François (24)
 Le Breton, Guillaume (L'Andoise), (24)
 Le Breton, René (15)
 Le Bruné (22)
 Le Catalan (1)
 Le Chaudillon (16)
 Le Chevalier, Étienne (2)
 Le Clerc, François (La Violette), (23)
 Lecomte, Jean (22)
 Le Gros, Antoine (La Violette), (16)
 Le Jeune (La Violette), (1)
 Le Merle, René (18)
 Le Meunier, René (La Ramée), (13)
 Le Niay, Jean (11)
 Lenoir, François (Rolland), (23)
 Le Parisien (2)
 Le Parisien (7)
 Le Parisien (19)
 (*see Gervais for one of the LeParisien?)
 Le Petit (La Fontaine), (17)
 Le Petit Breton (11)
 Le Petit des Lauriers (4)
 Le Picart (15)
 Le Prince, Jacques (17)

Le Rigueur (17)
 Le Roux, François (Le Cardinal), (11)
 L'Espérance (5)
 L'Espérance (16)
 L'Espérance (19)
 L'Esveillé (3)
 Le Tellier, Jean (La Fortune), (11)
 Letendre, Pierre (La Liberté), (24)
 Leuradeau (19)
 Le Valon (7)
 Le Vannois, Jean (La Violette), (24) *same as
 Lavanois
 Limousin, Hilaire (Beaufort), (12)
 L'Irlande (15)
 Lozeau, Pierre (La Tour), (17)
 Lucas, Toussaint (Lagarde), (4)
 Luton, Gilles (Bon Courage), (20)
 Lybault, Pierre (La Rosée), (17)

-M-

Magdeleine, Vivier (La Douceur), (3)
 *Mageau, Louis (Maisonseule) (11)
 #Magnan, Jean (L'Espérance) *(5)
 Maison Blanche (15)
 Maisonseule (11) *see Mageau
 Mané, Louis (Sainte-Marie), (16)
 #Marie, Louis (Sainte-Marie) *(16)
 Margane de Lavaltrie, Lt. Séraphin (1) *aka sieur de
 Lavaltrie
 Marigny, André (L'Esveillé), (22)
 #Marsan, Pierre (Lapierre) *(2) aka Mercan (see
 Mercan)
 Martel, Honoré (La Montagne), (1)
 Martinet, Jean (Fort Blanche), (15) *aka sieur de
 Fonblanche
 Mathias (La Violette), (24)
 Menard, Pierre (22)
 Mercan, Sgt. Pierre (La Pierre), (2) *see Marsan
 Merienne, Jean (La Solaye), (7)
 *Merlot, André (La Ramée) (3)
 Meunier, Pierre (La Pierre), (22)
 Mignier, André (Lagassé or Lagacé), (1)
 Moisan, Nicolas (La Palisse or Le Parisien), (12)
 Monflet, Jean (Champagne), (16) *see Mouflet
 Montarras, Pierre (Monturas), (6) *(Marmande)
 *Montreau, Léonard (de) (Francoeur), (6)
 Moreau, Jean (Jolicoeur), (16)

(Continued on page 11)

(Carignan Regiment, Continued from page 10)

Moreau, Martin (La Porte), (24), *aka Marin Moreau

Morel, Ens. Paul (de), (13)

Morel de La Durantaye, Capt. Olivier (10)

Morin (2)

Morin, Pierre (14)

Mouet de Moras, Ens. Pierre (17)

*Mouflet, Jean (Champagne) (16) see Monflet

Moulin, Jacques (de), (16)

Moye, Nicolas (Grancé), (24)

-N-

Nepveu, François (La Croix), (11)

Niort de La Noraye, Capt. Louis (de), (14)

-O-

Olivier, Jean (24)

Oly, Vincent (La Rosée), (21)

Orieux, René (La Fleur), (12)

-P-

Paris, Jean (de) (Champagne), (20)

Parrier, Jean (8)

Pasquier, Étienne (13)

Pasquier, Isaac (La Vallée), (13)

Passard, Jacques (Bretonnière), (5)

Pastourel, Claude (La Franchise), (24)

Patissier, Jean-Baptiste (Saint-Amand), (24)

Paviot, Jacques (La Pensée), (11) *and/or in (3)

Payette, Corp. Pierre (Saint-Amour), (15)

Pécaudy de Contrecoeur, Capt. Antoine (3)

Péladeau, Jean (Saint-Jean), (11)

Perrot, Paul (La Fleur), (20), *(LaGorce - not LaFleur) aka Perrault

Perthus, Pierre (La Lime), (23)

Petit, Capt. Louis (20)

Piette, Jean (Trempe La Crouste), (24)

Pigeon, Jacques (Petit Jean des Mines), (22)

Pillerant, Jacques (L'Isle d'Or), (23)

Pinsonneau, Jean-François (La Fleur), (22)

Pion, Nicolas (La Fontaine), (24)

Piot de Langloiserie, Charles-Gaspard (HQ)

Poirier, Jean-Baptiste (La Jeunesse), (2)

Poirrot, Corp. Pierre (La Verduce), (6)

Poitevin (20)

Poitier, Étienne (La Verduce), (5) *see Pothier

Pollet de La Combe-Pocatière, Sgt-Maj. François (HQ)

*Pothier, Étienne (Laverdure) (5) see Poitier

Potier, Michel (L'Angevin), (15)

Pougnnet, François (Beauregard), (3)

Poupart, Lucas (La Fortune), (22)

Poupart, René (La Fleur), (2)

Pourveu, Noel (La Fortune), (7)

Poutre, André (La Vigne), (24)

Prévost, Eustache (La Fleur), (13)

Provost, Elie (La Violette), (17)

Provost, Lt. François (7)

Prunier, Nicolas (Le Picard), (14)

-Q-

Queulin, Pierre (Pierrot), (6)

Continued in next issue.

References:

The Good Regiment, by Jack Verney, McGill-Queens University Press, 1991, Montreal and Kingston

Dictionnaire généalogique des Familles du Québec, by René Jetté, Les Presses de l'Université de Montréal, 1983, Montréal

Les Premières et les Filles du roi à Ville-Marie, by Marie-Louise Beaudoin, C.N.D., Maison Saint-Gabriel, 1996, 4th edition, Montréal

Le Régiment de Carignan, by Régis Roy and Gérard Malchelosse, Ducharme, 1925, Montréal ♦

Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of La Société des Filles du roi et soldats du Carignan will be held November 16-20, 1998. In keeping with the same format as in previous years the meeting will be held electronically.

We invite all members to participate but only full members may vote. Those who wish to participate, please send your request to David Toupin, dtoupin@juno.com, before November 9, 1998.

For those members who do not have e-mail access please request a proxy form from Dottie Hanussak, 81 Laidlaw Avenue, Jersey City, NJ 07306.

See you on-line November 16th!

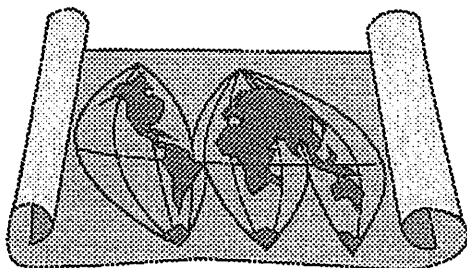
(Anne Lagou, Continued from page 6)

from Pierre VALLIERE who came from the province of Saintonge in France and who was married to ANNE LAGOU at Quebec in 1670." "I don't think that PIERRE VALLIERE had any coat of arms because he came here as a simple soldier and was apparently of humble extraction. One of his descendents, REMI VALLIERES de St. Real, was a remarkable man and become Chief Justice of Lower Canada." There are many other spellings including my own, VALYOU.

In 1681 a census published by Sulte's *Histoire des Canadiens-Français* shows the family living in the Seigneurie de Maure. Pierre had just died and in accordance with French custom his wife is listed under her maiden name: "ANNE LAGOU, veuve [widow], 32; enfants [children]: Pierre 9, Marie 8, Madeline 6, Remi 2, Jean 2, 3 bêtes a cornes [horned animals]; 4 arpents en valeur [acres of cleared land]."

On 8 Jan 1682 ANNE m: Remi Dupil in Neuville, Que. and gave birth to seven additional children: Marie-Renée (aka Jeanne-Angélique) b: 29 November, 1683, Marie-Françoise b: 7 January, 1686, Françoise b: 22 May, 1687, Marie-Geneviève b: 13 March, 1689, Marie-Madeleine b: 17 July, 1691, Augustin b: 29 May, 1695, and Thérèse b: 19 September, 1699. Remi was a habitant and a carpenter, born about 1641 and died in 1700.

ANNE LAGOU VALLIERE DUPIL d: 16 December 1728 in St. Augustin, Quebec, Canada. Note: some of the information above was taken from articles written by H.T. Valyear, Buffalo, NY and published in the *Enterprise & News*, Saint Johnsville, NY, 29 December 1937 & 2 February 1938, found in the State Library in Albany, July 1996 by Linda Valyou Briel. (Also consulted: René Jetté's "Dictionnaire" (1983), and Yves Landry's "Les Filles du roi au xvii^e siècle", 1992. Ed.) ♦



Was He Or Wasn't He?

by L. David Toupin, Member #F003

Is Louis Robert dit Lafontaine a soldier of the Carignan-Salières Regiment? According to the roll of the Regiment, as published by Jack Verney in his book, "The Good Regiment" (1991), Louis Robert dit Lafontaine or La Pommeraye was a soldier in the Loubias Company of the Regiment, and settled in Canada in 1668. But in René Jetté's "Dictionnaire généalogique des familles du Québec" (1983), no mention is made of Louis' role as a French trooper, which would be an unusual omission for Jetté, though not unprecedented.

Further complicating the matter, Louis is said to have married Marie Bourgery on January 25, 1666 in Trois-Rivières, according to Jetté (page 993), having entered into a contract of marriage on January 10th before notary Ameau. Furthermore, Louis was listed in the census of 1667 in Trois-Rivières. However, the couples first child is not recorded until the birth of Pierre on August 19, 1671 in Boucherville (page 994).

Why do these facts complicate the matter of Louis's membership in the Regiment? For one thing, author Verney notes that the first marriages of soldiers and officers of the Regiment in Canada took place in 1667 (page 102).

Verney lists those members of the Regiment who married prior to 1668 when the Regiment was disbanded. Those who wed included officers Antoine Pécaudy de Contrecoeur (to Barbe Denys), Lieutenant René Gaultier de Varennes (to Marie Boucher), Michel-Sidrac Dugué de Boisbriand (to Marie Moyen), and Roch Thoery de L'Ormeau (to Marie-Rogère Lepage); and soldiers Gabriel Gibaud (to Suzanne Durand), Bernard Delpesche (to Marguerite Jourdain), Antoine Adhémar (the future notary, to Geneviève Sageot), and André Poutre (to Jeanne Burel).

Thus, according to Verney, apparently there were no marriages of Carignan troops in Canada before 1667. Furthermore, the soldiers were either engaged in the de Courcelles mission to fight the

(Continued on page 13)

(Louis Robert, Continued from page 12)

Iroquois, or were posted to sentry duty in Montreal, Trois-Rivières, Québec or in the new forts along the Richilieu River in January 1666. Therefore, a soldier was not likely to be free to pursue a marriage at that time. Finally, it seems highly unusual for a soldier to be listed in the 1667 census, as opposed to a habitant.

The only fact listed in Jetté's "Dictionnaire" that favors Louis' inclusion is the birth of his first child. Married in 1666, the first birth does not occur until 1671. Given the statistics in other marriages of the time, one can ask: Where was Louis from 1666 to 1670?!! Not with Marie, apparently. Was he with his Company and unavailable to Marie until 1668? These questions remain unanswered, as do many pertaining to the status of potential Carignan soldiers.

How Many French Troops Remained in Canada?

According to Jack Verney's research, one can venture that approximately 530-630 members of the Regiment remained in Canada. This is an educated guess, as no exact record has been found to date. Verney has published a "roll" of the Regiment, which lists 446 men who settled in Canada in 1668 when the Regiment concluded its duties. That number included 30 officers, 12 non-commissioned officers, and 404 regular soldiers.

Verney approximates that another 100 soldiers remained in the army in New France, and roughly 320 were repatriated to France, either with the Marquis de Salieres (about 200 landed at LaRochelle) or with Tapie de Monteil's detachment from the Poitou Regiment (approximately 120 men in four companies of about 30 men each, in November 1668).

Verney theorizes that between 1200 to 1300 men originally landed in Canada as part of this mission, and that 350 died either in de Courcelle's failed attack (about 265 French troopers out of 400 total deaths) or from disease, climate, mishaps or other hostilities. Thus, of the surviving 850-950 troops and officers, we can surmise that between 530-630 remained in Canada (after subtracting the approximately 320 who are known to have returned to France).

We can conclude, then, that perhaps as many as

another 100 men not listed in Verney's "roll" may have settled in Canada. The King's Minister Colbert is known to have commented that "His Majesty has been very pleased to learn that most of the soldiers of the Carignan-Salieres Regiment have decided to live in this country [Canada]" (my emphasis).

There may well be many more Carignan soldiers than are listed on the known roll of the Regiment, as author Verney surmises. A perusal of Jetté's "Dictionnaire" reveals many settlers who, it is claimed, were members of this heralded French force, but who were not listed on the roll. They include: Vincent Aly, André Badel, Antoine Bazinet(?), Jean Bergevin, Jacques Berté, Jean-Pierre Blet, Jean Boulon, Joseph Cartier, Philibert Couillaud, Pierre Dues, Antoine Forestier, Mathieu Gervais, Mathurin Grégoire, Antoine Gros, Pierre Handgrave, Jean Lauzé, Jean Magnan, Louis Mageau, André Merlot, Léonard Montreau, Charles Robert, Antoine Roy, Pierre Salvail, Pierre Sauchet, François Séguin, and Nicolas Sylvestre(?).

Many of the above are listed on the "roll" under a "dit" name or alias. But others do not seem to appear on the roll at all. They may be among those "up to 100" others who apparently did settle in Canada but were not listed on the roll. ♦



On The Web

Researching French-Canadian genealogy on the Internet can sometimes be frustrating when the site you want to see is in French (and vice versa for our French speaking friends). The search engine AltaVista (www.altavista.digital.com) has a great translation service. Just type in what you want to search and if it's in a language other than your own you can translate it into any language you want. You can even change French sites into Japanese!

You might want to visit: 1) Museum of Civilization at www.mcq.org/ and or 2) The Virtual Museum of New France at the Canadian Museum of Civilization at www.mvnf.muse.digital.ca/default.htm. Both are in French but if accessed through AltaVista they can be read in English. ♦

(Morin, Continued from page 5)

We also realized that the Italian who had hired us had no immediate work for us. We found ourselves in a rather stranded and difficult position.

We went back to our boarding house owned by a French Canadian by the name of Baudin to rest and to start looking for work.

The very next day I found work with a Mr. Grive and started to work right away, but at the same wages I had been getting in Montreal. My cousin found work with another French Canadian and the other two with an Irishman.

Grive sent me and another French Canadian by the name of Pichette to work out of town for four weeks. When we came back my cousin had returned to Montreal.

In the meantime, the Italian contractor had been offered a job at St. Joachin sixty miles away and offered to take me along with him. I accepted at once and later was very glad I had. They were eight weeks behind in their schedule and needed an architect who could draw plans and figure on this work. I needed the work and the opportunity to show what I knew and could do.

I drew the plans for two porches to be built around a two story hotel and also for a barn for horses. I earned \$150 on this job more than I had ever earned before. When I broke my leg, I had \$50 and after my long spell of illness, I was without money. So I really felt well to do for the first time in my entire life.

After we had finished this work, we heard of the big fire in Chicago which had destroyed part of the city in the year 1871. So we decided to go there to look for work. When we reached Brockville, two of my companions changed their minds and decided not to go, so I went alone.

I left for Chicago from Brockville going straight to Toronto. This city is situated on Lake Ontario almost at the very end and is a very nice and prospering city. We left Toronto the same evening arriving in Chicago the next morning.

When we arrived in Chicago, we found the depot was burned to the ground and we landed in the east end of the city at 22nd street.

The first thing I looked for was a boarding house where they spoke French as I knew no English. I walked for two hours and at last I met a Canadian on Indiana Street and was told there was such a boarding house and finally got located in the northern part of the city.

I then went back to get my baggage and by evening I was back and met many French speaking Canadians boarding here. Among them was one whom I had worked with for three years as an architect.

The next day I went looking for work and found a job working in a factory for an English speaking foreman. I could not yet speak English and found it very hard to express myself. After some time, I got friendly with the foreman who gave me the best type of work. I worked for him for three months until one day he said something which I thought was a reproach and I left. I looked everywhere for work but got nothing but promises.

One Saturday I went back to my former foreman to get my wages. He asked me why I had quit and offered me my job back if I would show up the following Monday. On Tuesday the foreman came to get me but I refused to go. I had saved a modest sum of money and I thought in my arrogance I could defy the world. I found out that I could not when I looked for work and found none.

I left, went to Evanston, then Milwaukee and finally St. Louis, Missouri, looking for work with only \$30 in my wallet. I found work in St. Louis but I found out later that my boss had the reputation of not paying. I had two ten dollar bills stolen from my suitcase and I was left without enough money to even pay my laundry. So I went to see my boss and demanded my wages and after quite a dispute with him he finally paid me.

I then returned to Chicago where I got work but was crazy and did not keep on with it. The foolish idea of youth is in most of us at that age who think life and adventure is just waiting around the corner for them.

I finally went to work in a lumber camp outside Chicago where I became foreman. Chicago is a large city with much manufacturing going on. It was the largest business center I had even seen. Finally

(Continued on page 16)

Minutes of the Annual Meeting November 17, 1997

1. Meeting was called to order by Yvonne Weber, President.
2. Reading and approval of the 1996 Minutes of the Meeting.
 - a. List of members present submitted.
 - b. List of proxies to the President submitted.
 - c. Non-voting members noted.
 - d. Motion to accept the minutes presented by Emil L'Homme and seconded by Dave Toupin. Approved unanimously.
3. Election of Directors was held.
 - a. Nominees: Incumbents: Dave Toupin, Jane Cote, Beverly Sherman and Yvonne Weber.
 - b. Motion to accept the slate made by Emil L'Homme, and seconded by Charlie Wright. Approved unanimously.
4. Treasurer's Report read as submitted by Dave Toupin, Treasurer.
 - a. Approval of 1997-98 Budget. All monies accounted for. Approved unanimously.
 - b. Approval of 1997 Financial Report. All monies accounted for. Accepted unanimously.
5. Membership Report by Jane Cote.
 - a. Total Active members: 130.
 - b. Total New Members For 1996-97. Forty-five. Accepted unanimously.
6. Other Business Conducted
 - a. Words from the President on impressive meeting attendance.
 - b. Delay in Newsletter announced.
 - c. Request for members to take a more active roll.
7. Meeting Adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,
Dottie Hanussak, Secretary, S.F.R.S.C.

Montreal: Home of the Filles du roi

by L. David Toupin, Member #F003

(Editor's note: We invite our members to submit their recommendations for genealogy-related travel destinations in Quebec and elsewhere so that we can share them with our readers.)

Montreal has many beautiful locations which are frequented by tourists, including "Old Montreal" with its many historic buildings in the lower downtown area by the St-Lawrence River. But few tourists visit the house where the filles du roi were greeted and housed (prior to their marriages), because it is found off the tourist route. And a nearby archive center will delight the researcher with its collection of 17th century records and double your pleasure on the same afternoon.

I recommend that you visit Maison St-Gabriel, the home of Sister Marguerite Bourgeoys, located at 2146 Place Dublin (514-935-8135) in Pointe St-Charles, a short "Metro" subway ride from downtown Montreal. This beautifully restored house, originally acquired by Marguerite Bourgeoys in 1668 and largely rebuilt after a fire in 1693, was the refuge of many King's Daughters upon their arrival in Ville Marie between 1668 and 1673.

Operated by the nuns of the Order of Notre Dame, the congregation commenced by Marguerite Bourgeoys, there are two buildings on this site, housing authentic furniture and household items from the 17th and 18th century, including a recreation of the dormitory where the filles du roi slept, as well as their kitchen, sitting room and dining room. History comes alive and one can sense how our ancestors lived at that crucial juncture in their lives.

Some of the King's Daughters who had stayed there with Mother Bourgeoys include Catherine Paulo, Claude Prat, Marie Benôit, Anne-Marie Vanzègue, Charlotte Roussel, Claude Damisé, Françoise Pilois, Françoise-Marthe Barton, Catherine Fourrier, Marie Chrétien, and Catherine Ducharme.

In the house, you will see many treasures and interesting features, including the attic beams which are joined by wooden pegs (not nails); the kitchen sink

(Continued on page 16)

(Montreal, Continued from page 15)

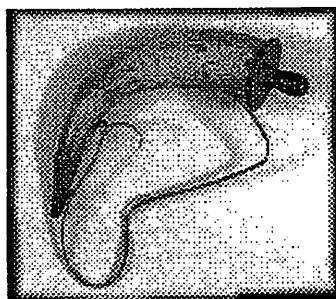
hewn from a single piece of massive stone; the pewter dishes which could be melted down and recast when damaged (along with the original moulds); the tiny beds in which our much shorter ancestors would have slept; and the "rabbit ear" chairs in which they sat backwards and which held a skein of wool wound around their elongated back posts to facilitate the women's knitting.

The second building, a stone barn built in the 1860s, now contains a research and document room, a modern museum room with exhibits, and a classroom. Tours of both buildings are available in English or French, and the staff and sisters are very friendly. There is a small book store and gift shop (I bought two very useful books on my visit).

The St-Gabriel House is two short blocks south of Wellington Street. Only six short blocks north of Wellington, and three blocks from the Charlevoix Metro station, you can supplement your visit to this area with a stop at the Archives Nationales du Québec, located at 1945 Mullins Street (514-873-3065, documents room 514-873-6000).

The Archive houses a very large collection of documents for the Montreal area from the 17th century to recent years. It also offers on microfilm the marriage contracts of French Canadian settlers throughout Quebec from the 17th and 18th century, as well as other books and records of interest. Photocopies of the marriage contracts can be made, and assistance is available, although the staff speaks French.

Given the importance of marriage contracts in the identification of our French Canadian ancestors from this era, as well as the dowries of many of the filles du roi, this is a valuable resource for the amateur genealogist. The combination of these two neighboring sites in an afternoon visit might well be the highlight of your next trip to Montreal. ♦



Hollow ox horn used by soldiers in the Carignan Regiment contains powder for a rifle.

Courtesy of Museum of Civilization, Cloverdale Collection, 68-585

(Morin, Continued from page 14)

after working a while I decided to return to Canada where I went to see my parents and some friends.

After a short period of visiting, I again went to Upper Canada to look for work in July 1872. First I went to Ottawa but found no work there so decided to go to Pembroke where I had formerly worked. I found work with my former boss.

Another Canadian who also was working for him became jealous of me because he thought I was being treated better than he and started to spread tales about me. He could speak better English than I as I could not as yet talk too well.

I became angry and realized that this could not go on so I went to the boss and asked for my wages. He asked me why and I told him about this man who was telling untruths about me, and furthermore, I had enough of one boss to supervise over me. He told me not to pay any attention to him and to keep on with my work.

Continued in next issue. ♦

(President's Message, Continued from inside back cover)

sacrifice ...". At the conclusion of this mind boggling experience, I came to be very thankful for all the volunteers that help run La Société des Filles du roi et soldats du Carignan. Their courage, independence, self-sacrifice, and fortitude have turned a fledgling genealogical society into an extraordinary genealogical society. Most notably is Dave Toupin, without his constant energy and fortitude (I don't know if he has any Scottish blood in him) I don't think we would have made it into our fifth year. When we got tired and forgetful he would and will always pick us up and get us going again. If you get a chance please, let him know how much you appreciate his efforts. Yes, we've had our difficulties but we feel that we've worked them out and will continue to give you the service you deserve.

Remember to attend the 1998 Annual Meeting, November 16-20, 1998, (see page 12), by e-mail. All members are welcome.

We also need your help by sending in your 1999 dues before the end of the year (see page 6).

Yvonne

Member Lineages

The lineage of Florence Boyle, Member #F226

*Jean Delpé dit Pariseau (Carignan soldier) m. Renée Lorion, Nov 19, 1674, Montreal

*François Delpé m. Marie Hayet, Aug 20, 1699, Varennes

*Louis Delpé m. Marguerite Meunier, July 13, 1739, Boucherville

*François Delpé m. Thérèse Latouche dit LaFleur, Sep 24, 1770, Verchères

*François Delpé m. Cécile Crevier dit Duvernay, Feb 6, 1797, Verchères

*Joseph Delpé m. Desnages Messier, Jun10, 1828, St-Hyacinth

*Desanges Delpé m. Trefflé Joseph Boulay, Jan 10, 1853, St-Pie

*Valerie Bouley m. Pierre Desmarais, Jul 14, 1885, Adams, MA

*Alice Aldea m. Thomas Michael Foy, Feb 22, 1919, New Bedford, MA

*Florence Marguerite Foy m. Raymond Thomas Boyle

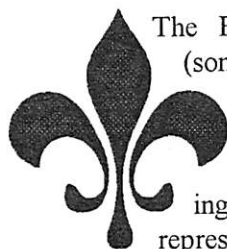


(See accompanying article on page 6.)

Welcome New Members

F245 Thomas Stevens
F246 Henry Brinkman
F247 Mary McKnight
F248 Raymond Séguin
A249 Lois Tucker
F250 Lorraine Deschenes
A251 Terese Robillard
A252 Cecelia Ploof-Gorman
A253 Mary Lee Keane
A254 Mary Rettig
F255 Joe Tupin
A256 Gary Brodeur
F257 Annette Desmarais
A258 Valere-Jean LaFrance
F259 Gerard Breton
A260 Carmen Smith
F261 Roy Lampron
F262 Yvette Strom

Fleur-De-Lis



The English translation of "fleur-de-lis" (sometimes spelled fleur-de-lys) is "flower of the lily." The motif is commonly believed to represent a lily, signifying purity. This symbol has many meanings. Traditionally, it has been used to represent French royalty, and in that sense it is said to signify perfection, light, and life. Today it remains a potent symbol of French nationalism. Due to its three "petals," the fleur-de-lis has also been used to represent the Holy Trinity. The fleur-de-lis is, however, most commonly associated with the Royal Arms of France and European heraldry in general.

There is a difference of opinion on the origin of the fleur-de-lis motif. Legend has it that an angel presented Clovis, King of the Franks, with a golden lily as a symbol of his purification upon his conversion to Christianity. Others claim that the Frankish king, Clovis, being trapped between the Gothic army and the Rhine, noticed the water lily out into the river and this signified that it was safe to ford the river at this point.

From <http://web.cybercon.com/jsfla/symbol.htm>

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, possession of full voting rights in the Société, access to the collection of copies of original records and the database of lineages, and receive the bi-annual newsletter, *SENT BY THE KING*.

You can obtain full membership in La Société des Filles du roi et soldats du Carignan, Inc. by the preparation and submission of a lineage connecting you directly to an ancestor who was either a Fille du roi or soldier of the Carignan-Salières Regiment (including the four companies that accompanied the Marquis de Tracy). Membership applications (with instructions) are available by writing Cathy Cadd, 10047 - 17th Avenue, NE, Redmond, WA 98052 or by printing them off our web site at <http://users.deltanet.com/~ms900/Kings/member.html>.

You must also include supporting documentation with your application. To support your application for full membership primary documents must be attached, proving the connection from one generation to the previous generation.

The primary source document(s) should be a copy of an original record, such as a marriage record or certificate, marriage contract, baptismal or birth certificate, death or burial record, or other record such as immigration, military, notary or census records.

Secondary sources such as parish repertories, the work of René Jetté, Tanguay, Drouin, Loiselle, etc. are used to substantiate your research. Currently, the source books being employed by this purpose are Yves Landry's "Les Filles du roi au xvii^e siècle" (1992) and Jack Verney's roll of the regiment in "The Good Regiment" (1991), which represent the latest research on this subject. "The King's Daughters" (1988) by Reisinger and Courteau may also be used, but Landry's publication will be used to resolve any conflict. The work of another researcher

is generally not sufficient. We encourage the use of original records to increase reliability and for the benefit of our database.

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

If you need any assistance with your research, or if you have any question regarding this process, please contact the Société's Genealogy Committee Chairperson, David Toupin at 9 Croydon Drive, Merrick, NY, 11566 or by e-mail at dtoupin@juno.com.

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

Honoring the memory of the King's Daughters and Soldiers of the
Carignan-Salières Regiment of 17th Century New France

Yvonne J. Godette Weber

Is an approved member of this society,
having been admitted by the virtue of her descent from the
King's Daughter,

Catherine Paulo

and her spouse,

Etienne Campeau

Membership No. F-001

July 1994

00000000

Yvonne J. Weber
President

Jane M. Cole
Vice-President

Sample certificate of lineage

My Ancestor

Honoré Danis dit Le Tourangeau

Submitted by Emile A. L'Homme Jr., Member #F195

Villemarie was a small European outpost on an island in the Saint Lawrence River under constant threat from the Iroquois. Large forces of Iroquois attacked from time to time and this became worse after the defeat of the Huron Indian nation. Paul de Chomedey de Maisonneuve, the founder of Villemarie, left for France in the autumn of 1651 to recruit men to help defend the village that was to become Montreal.

This recruitment was an expensive venture, totaling 75,000 livres. It also took longer to accomplish than they wished. They wanted young, robust, sincerely Catholic men with useful civilian trades to serve as soldiers. One hundred fifty three men from north-western France signed up. Of these, 103 embarked on the vessel Saint-Nicolas de Nantes and left the port of Saint-Nazaire on 20 June 1653. The passengers also included fifteen young women and Sister Marguerite Bourgeoys, who was to become a Saint.

It was soon apparent that they had a very leaky ship. They felt they could go on, caulking the ship as they went, having the hundred young men help the sailors. The water kept rising and damaged their provisions. Finally, after 350 leagues, they turned back. To keep the men from fleeing, they stopped at an offshore island. They found another ship whose name remains a mystery and they departed again on 20 Jun 1653. They were on a better ship this time but many of them became ill and eight had to be buried at sea.

They ran aground off Quebec on 22 September 1653 and were unable to re-float her at high tide. They decided to burn the vessel. Further difficulties had to be overcome on land before they arrived at Villemarie on 16 November 1653.

The arrival of about one hundred men in the beleaguered village was cause for sincere rejoicing. Their presence saved the island of Montreal and perhaps all of Canada. One of these men was my ancestor Honoré Danis dit Le Tourangeau.

Honoré, master carpenter, born in 1629, the son of Martin and Etiennette Badoville, of Moutoux, bishopric of Tours (Tanguay, Vol. I, pg. 157) or Mouloux near Tours (Faillon, Hist., II, 539) or maybe Moubouy near the city of Tours (Sr Mondoux, in RHAf II, 70). He signed up for Villemarie on 8 May 1653 and received an advance of 127 livres at the departure from Saint-Nazaire.

Honoré was involved in many transactions and the important ones are recorded by the notary Basset: 6 October 1665 with Mathurin Thibadeau; 6 August 1667 with Jean Baptiste Migeon, Paul Benoit and

Daniel Panier; 3 June 1668 with Marin Hurtubise; 25 August 1673 with Barthelemy Lemaistre; 28 March 1674 with Jean Decary dit Lehoux; 4 June 1675 with the fiscal procurator regarding the PRUDHOMME bridge; 11 August 1675 with Jean Baptiste Migeon; 15 September 1675 with Rene Culier and 20 July 1676 with Barthelemy Vinet dit Larente.

On 23 September 1658 he married Marie Bidard at Montreal. Marie born about 1635 at Saint-Pierre Alencon LeMans, Normandy, the daughter of Guillaume (master blacksmith) and Catherine Nochet. Marie died suddenly and was buried 17 June 1664 at Montreal. The notary Basset made an inventory of her property to protect the rights of her 2 sons, Jean and Jacques.

Honoré enrolled in the Sainte-Famille militia and

(Continued on page 20)

**The arrival of about 100
men in the beleaguered
village was cause for
sincere rejoicing.**

(Honore dit LeTourangeau Danny, Continued from page 19)

became a corporal in the 16th squad (Faillon, Hist., III, 18). The census made early in the year 1666 mentioned him as a widower and age 38 (RAPQ 1935-36, 127).

Honoré was married a second time on 20 March 1666 at Montreal to Perrine Lapierre. Perrine was born about 1643 at Saint-Leonard Corbeil Evry, Paris, daughter of Pierre and Claude Leclerc. She was also a "daughter of the King." She was married a second time on 19 March 1705 at Lachine to Yves dit Saint-Venant Lucas; there was no child of this union. Perrine died in April 1712 and was buried 24 April 1712 at Hôtel Dieu, Montreal.

On 25 January 1673, Honoré signed an agreement with Jean Milot (Basset) and on 11 December 1673 property of the religious nuns of the hospital now bordered on Honoré's land. Honoré was a skillful carpenter and was even considered an expert. He testified apparently as a witness in court: 5 March 1674 in favor of Pierre Godin and 25 November 1677 at the request of Jacques LeMoyne and Pierre Verrier (Basset).

On 15 March 1676 the Governor Perrot gave Honoré a farm lease. He was the neighbor of Jean LeRoy and Sebastien Herve at the time and the 1681 census recorded, "Honoré, carpenter, age 53, Perrine Lapierre, his spouse, age 35, children, Jean, age 14; Honoré, age 12; Catherine, age 10; Petronille, age 9; Jeanne, age 8; Paul, age 6, and Nicolas, age 4; four horned animals and 30 arpents in value" (sulte, Hist., V, 69b). They had a total of 11 children.

In 1686 Honoré, the father along with his daughter, Petronille, and son, Jean, witnessed of the murder of Claude Jodoin by the soldier Nicolas Martin dit Jolicoeur (judicial document, Arch. de Montreal, 17 and 23 October 1686).

A great tragedy occurred in the Danis family in 1689 - Jeanne, age 16, was assassinated by hatchet blows by an Iroquois Indian named Teagaragero. The medical report of Doctor Jean Martinet dit Tourblanche stated that she had also been raped (judicial documents, Arch de Montreal, 12 and 15 July 1689). This tragedy preceded another - Honoré died shortly thereafter. On 25 June 1690, Perrine Lapierre was a widow (Adhémar). As a widow she

made a sale to Le Comte-Dupre on 30 March 1691 (Adhemar).

Honoré and Perrine had many descendants. I am descended from Honoré II (1669-1722) and Catherine Brunet (1681- ?), married 15 November 1694 at Lachine.

Descendancy:

1. Martin Danis married Etienne Badoville
2. Honoré Danis dit Tourangeau married Perrine Lapierre
3. Honoré Danis married Catherine Brunet
4. Marguerite Danis married Charles Francois Raymond
5. Marie Amable Raymond married Jacques Lampe
6. Antoine dit Lampe L'Homme married Marie Angelique Perreault
7. Joseph L'Homme married Victoire Balthazar
8. Michel L'Homme married Dellphine Montville
9. Anthime L'Homme married Clara Marion
10. Joseph Arthur Emile L'Homme Sr. married Diana
11. Joseph Arthur Emile L'Homme Jr. married Ella

Note: It is our policy not to publish members mother's maiden surnames.

References:

Roland J. Auger, "La Grande Recrue de 1653", Montreal (1955)

Jetté, René: Dictionnaire généalogiques des Familles du Québec (Les Presses de l'Univ. de Montréal, 1983)

L'Abbé Cyprien Tanguay, "Dictionnaire Généalogique des Familles Canadiennes", Baltimore (1967)

Phillip J. Moore, "100 French-Canadian Family Histories" ♦



Help Promote The Society And Find New Members

Submitted by LeRoy Valyou, Member #F240

The life blood of any organization is in it's membership (many hands lessen the work load?). Every member can help to improve the Society by spreading the news of our purpose and efforts to honor our ancestors. There are many ways to do it including things as simple as talking to our family, friends and neighbors about some of the benefits you have enjoyed. You might also add a signature to your e-mail messages showing your membership or urging others to look into joining us in our search for information. I would suggest something like; "MEMBER LA SOCIETE DES FILLES du ROI et SOLDATS du CARIGNAN, check out our web site at <http://users.deltanet.com/~ms900/Kings/member.html> or ask me about it !"

I have noticed that many people who post on the web are looking for ancestors but do not know of the Filles or Soldats. It might be helpful to include the names of your ancestors that were Filles or Soldats and add some other Filles or Soldats names each time you post or answer a query, like "Did you know that (name) was a Filles du Roi (Soldat du Carignan)?" Pick names from the lists in your copies of *SENT BY THE KING*.

After the last meeting, I sent out about 12-14 "Press Releases" to newspapers that I felt had a sizable French-Canadian readership. If you would like to send one to your local paper or other publications a sample can be obtained by writing Dave Toupin at 9 Croydon Drive, Merrick, NY 11566. Who knows, maybe a long lost relative will see it and you'll add to your family tree !

President's Message

Genealogy is addicting! Just ask anyone who does it. Sure, we didn't know that when we started doing it. Lord knows why we even got started. But it is so much fun and so rewarding! There are so many benefits of genealogy. Where else can you:

1. Await the mailman on a daily basis, and screaming when his truck passes by your house without stopping.
2. Curse holidays and Sundays because there is no mail delivery.
3. Lose your eyesight at an early age due to faded microfilms and illegible court records.
4. Spend a fortune in self-addressed stamped envelopes.
5. Tromp through every cemetery in the world because the office is closed.
6. Follow a lead to a dead end almost every time.
7. Pick up the telephone, call a total stranger and telling him you are related because of two people who married some 130 years earlier.
8. Get the answer to a long-awaited question only

to find it leads to 3 more unanswered questions.

9. Travel miles and miles to library only to find it closed due to some obscure holiday.

10. Turn your house into a records depository.

And yet, we can't get enough of it and even keep coming back for more! If we were treated this poorly by a friend, we'd probably find a new friend.

Seriously though, genealogy keeps us in touch with the courage of our ancestors. Keep searching for them. Ralph Waldo Emerson put it very eloquently, "*Every man is a quotation from his ancestors*".

In September, I went to *The Scottish Games* in Pleasanton, California with your 1st Vice President, Jane Cote. We had a great time sampling the cuisine, listening to the bagpipes, and visiting the genealogy booths. On the way home I got to thinking about the meaning of my maternal grandfather's surname, Rae - *fortitude*. I then got to thinking about the statement on the front of this newsletter, "...*courage, independence, and self-*

(Continued on page 16)

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

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 US\$10.00 payable to La Société des Filles du roi et soldats du Carignan, Inc.

Name: _____

Address: _____

Telephone: _____

Return coupon to:
David Toupin, 9 Croydon Drive, Merrick, NY 11566

FULL MEMBERSHIP

For direct descendants of a King's Daughter and/or a soldier of the Carignan Regiment: One time application and verification fee of US\$20.00 together with documented lineage plus US\$10.00 annual dues. Membership includes bi-annual newsletter, *SENT BY THE KING*, certificate of descendency, suitable for framing, and full voting rights within the Société.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP

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

Visit us on-line at:

<http://users.deltanet.com/~ms900/Kings/member.html>

Membership applications
Listing of the King's Daughters
Listing of the soldiers in the Carignan Regiment
