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SENT BY THE KING

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

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

Volume V, Issue 1

Spring-Summer 1999

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

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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.

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PO Box 423, Coram, NY 11727-0423

Web site:

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

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
jmcote@home.com

2nd Vice President - Bev Sherman, #F128

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

Treasurer & Genealogy Chair -

Dave Toupin, #F003

PO Box 423, Coram, NY 11727-0423
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

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The Feast Of St-Jean-Baptiste **The herald of a reborn New France**

by Gary Louis Brodeur, Member #A256

I was intrigued by the fact that my ancestors in the first four generations to settle in Québec from the family's origin in Luçon, the Vendée, France were all named Jean or Jean-Baptiste. In fact, the name was extended to at least one in the fifth generation, but he is not in my direct line. I also have encountered the name frequently in related families and interspersed throughout my readings of French-Canadian history.

Aside from knowing that names of saints were and are given at baptism to children of Catholic families or that newborns are named after relatives with such names, I wanted to know more about the significance of that particular name. So I decided to research the reason for the frequent occurrence of the name among our French-Canadian ancestors and relatives.

The major reason the French crown supported exploration of the New World was economic - to enhance trade in furs, to discover a Northwest Passage to China and to share in the wealth of precious metals that the Spanish were so successful in obtaining. An attendant reason was to spread the Christian faith among the indigenous peoples of the Americas.

In order to meet the spiritual needs of the expeditionaries and to present the Gospel to natives, priests of the Recollet and Jesuit orders of the Catholic Church usually accompanied the explorers and colonists, especially in the 17th century.

After the last of Jacques Cartier's explorations that resulted in cementing earlier claims to New France

for François I, the French Crown and Catholics were involved in a series of eight civil and religious wars against 2,150 Huguenot (Protestant) communities in the Wars of Religion, 1562-98.

An unfortunate consequence of the wars was that France fell behind the other great naval powers of England, Holland and Spain in extending its domain and increasing its profit from claims in the New World.

On 13 April 1598 King Henri IV issued the Edict of Nantes, extending limited freedom of religion to the Huguenots and ending the country's internal conflicts.

The next year Samuel de Champlain (1570-1635), a Huguenot who later converted to Catholicism, sailed to the West Indies and Central America with his uncle, a Spanish naval officer. Acquiring necessary skills and enough information to impress the French king, Henri IV, with a geography presentation in 1600, Champlain was appointed a royal cartographer (map maker) and was granted a noble title and a stipend.

Coincidentally, Henri IV was motivated to colonize New France. In 1603, Champlain was appointed to fulfill his role as geographer for the Sieur de Pontgravé's trading voyage to Tadoussac, the rendezvous for French and Indian fur traders at the juncture of the St-Laurent (St. Lawrence) and Saguenay rivers.

In 1604, Champlain returned to New France in a like capacity for the colonial expedition of Pierre du

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(Baptiste, Continued from page 1)

Guast, Sieur de Monts. The mixed Huguenot and Catholic colonial party included Pontgravé, the Baron de Poutrincourt, Calvinist ministers and Catholic priests.

It was one of those priests of the de Monts expedition who conducted the first Mass in New France since the time of Cartier, on a day when the de Monts party discovered the St. John River on the Bay of Fundy in Maine (now New Brunswick). That Mass was conducted on 24 June, the day of the summer solstice and the feast day for St-Jean-Baptiste (St. John the Baptist), whose mother, Elizabeth, was the cousin of Jesus' mother, Marie (Mary). It was the mission of St-Jean-Baptiste to prepare the people of his time for the arrival of his second cousin, Jesus, the Christ. He did so by preaching penance and by baptizing the converted as a sign of deliverance from sin.

The Mass conducted on the feast day for St-Jean-Baptiste was thereafter viewed by French Catholics and the New World "habitants" as a symbol of the rebirth of New France.

By mid-century, the Crown passed a law allowing only Catholics to settle in New France. Apparently, the feast day of St-Jean-Baptiste was celebrated with special reverence and festive vigor. The prophet and martyr was hailed as the patron saint of New France/Québec at least until 1930 when the Jesuit pioneer and martyr of 1642, Fr. Isaac Jogues, was canonized and named the patron saint of Québec. Policies devised and administered by Louis XIV's finance minister, Jean-Baptiste Colbert, helped foster the colonial growth of New France. The settlement of the filles du roi and Carignan soldiers, and a promised stipend of 400 livres for having 12 or more children and the granting of land concessions induced our pioneer ancestors to bear and rear many offspring, resulted in the doubling of the small population between the years 1668 and 1681.

After France's loss of New France to England in 1760, the people of Lower Canada (Bas Canada, or Québec) consoled themselves in their common language, faith and traditions. In 1834, three years before the patriotic rebellions that helped reshape

British North America's political structure, La Société St-Jean-Baptiste was founded at a dinner party of about 60 persons hosted by newspaper editor Ludger Duvernay. The society's purpose was to organize patriotic celebrations of the province's French-Canadian past to occur on 24 June.

In 1874, the nationalistic celebration was so successful that its Montréal parade, drawing participation from U.S. citizens of French-Canadian ancestry, was three miles long and lasted three hours.

In this century, the religious and nationalistic celebrations of 24 June have been supplanted by a cultural celebration, La Fête national du Québec, sponsored by the surviving La Société St-Jean-Baptiste. There also are similar cultural festivals celebrated in St. John, New Brunswick, later in the summer.

Sources:

A Catechism of Church History; 2,000 Years of Faith and Tradition, by Fr. Robert J. Fox, © 1991 Fatima Family Apostolate, Alexandria, S.D.; published by St. Martin de Porres Lay Dominican Community, New Hope, Ky.

The Grolier Multimedia Encyclopedia, 1996, version 8.0, © 1996 Grolier Electronic Publishing.

The Marshall Cavendish Illustrated Encyclopedia of Discovery and Exploration, Vol. 6 of 17, Rivers of Destiny, by Simon Dresner, reference edition © 1990 Marshall Cavendish Ltd., Long Island, N.Y.

The Pageant of Canadian History, by Anne Merri-man Peck, © 1943 Anne Merriman Peck, published by Longmans, Green and Co. Inc., New York, London, Toronto, fifth edition, 1957.

The Rand McNally World Atlas of Exploration, by Eric Newby, © 1975 Mitchell Beazley Publishers Ltd., London, England.

Also the genealogical dictionaries of René Jetté and Cyprien Tanguay.

World Wide Web sites:

- Catholic Online Saints (English)
www.catholic.org
- History of St. Jean-Baptiste Day (English)
<http://frenchcaculture.miningco.com/library/weekly/aa062097.htm>

(Continued on page 3, Baptiste)

Evidence Of Early Life Found In Montreal

by Beverly Sherman, Member #F128

The November/December issue of Archaeology magazine reports that evidence of earlier times have been found at the popular tourist site, Notre Dame de Bonsecours Chapel in Montreal. The chapel was built in the eighteenth century and is being renovated. Before any work can be done, a team of archaeologists with the Groupe de Recherches en Histoire du Quebec had to check out the area and do test borings.

When the team recently dug only 5 feet into the floor of the chapel cellar, they found the remains of an Amerindian campsite. It has been determined that the campsite is more than 2000 years old and is from the Early Middle Woodland Period.

Also found at the same site are the southeastern wall of the original chapel and postholes from the original palisade wall. A palisade wall of 15-foot cedar posts had been built around the early settlement of Ville Marie to protect the settlers from attacks by both Indians and the British. In about 1675 a chapel had been built of fieldstone and made part of this wall. The postholes which they found go right up to the wall. Evidence of either the wall or the chapel had never been found before so it was a very pleasant unexpected surprise. ♦

(Baptiste, Continued from page 2)

- La fête de la Saint-Jean Baptiste (French)
www.cforp.on.ca/theme/juin/stjean.htm
- La Saint-Jean-Baptiste (French)
www2.sympatico.ca/Special/St-Jean/histoire.html
- Saint Jean-Baptiste (French)
www.kyberco.com/Rotasolis/JeanBapt.htm
- St. John, New Brunswick (English)
www.city.saint-john.nb.ca/historye.htm
- La Société St-Jean-Baptiste de Montréal (French)
www.cam.org/~ssjb/
- (a source of French-Canadian festivals)
www.dicwest.com/~acfc/Arts/loisir/loi4.htm#nd ♦

Marguerite C. Morse Awarded Marian Medal

Marguerite C. Morse, Member #F189 (and mother of our very own Vice President Jane Cote) was awarded the Marian Medal during a ceremony of Solemn Evening Prayer and Benediction, November 15, 1998, in the Cathedral of St. Mary of the Assumption, Fall River, Massachusetts.

Bishop Sean P. O'Malley, OFM Cap., presented the annual award which recognizes those nominated by their pastors for outstanding devotion and service.

In 1968, Bishop James L. Connolly, 4th Bishop of the Fall River Diocese, established the tradition of recognizing men and women in the diocese for their dedicated service. Since then, over 2,000 people have been chosen as recipients of the Marian Award Medal. This medal, cast by Creed of Attleboro, has a raised image of Our Lady of the Miraculous Medal with a Latin inscription which translates to "*O Mary conceived without sin, pray for us who have recourse to thee.*" Below the image is the date "1830" which designates the year of the apparition to St. Catherine Laboure. The reverse side of the medal carries the Diocesan Coat of Arms. ♦



Marian Medal

MEMBERS' ANCESTRY

The following is a list of La société des Filles du roi et soldats du Carignan members and their ancestors. If you would like to correspond with a member please send a SASE to SFDRSC, PO Box 423, Coram, NY 11727-0423 and we will forward it to the member with your request. Have we forgotten to include your ancestor in this list? If so, we apologize for the inadvertent error and ask you to forward the information to us at the address above or send an e-mail to Dave Toupin at dtoupin@juno.com.

(?): Question as to whether he was a Carignan soldier. (??): Question as to which of two possible filles du roi (with same name, different husbands) this is.

Prepared by Dave Toupin, Member #F002

<u>ANCESTOR</u>	<u>MEMBERS</u>	<u>CERTIFIED?</u>	<u>ANCESTOR</u>	<u>MEMBERS</u>	<u>CERTIFIED?</u>
Albert, Marie	Carmen Smith	N	Bardou, Marie Louise	Diane Willson	N
Arcouet dit Lajeunesse, Jean	Alice Freeman	N	Barton, Françoise Marthe	Audrey Brooks	N
	George Sopp	Y		Yvette Strom	N
Ardion, Marguerite	Barbara Sanford	N	Basset, Catherine	Lorraine Booker	Y
Aubé, Françoise	Sunny Branch	Y	Beaudon, Etienne	Stephen Fitzgerald	Y
	Debra McBrier	Y	Beauveau, Jeanne	Carmen Smith	N
	Susan Scheffer	Y		Daniel Noren	N
	Anita Willey	Y		David Toupin	N
	Carrie Willey	Y		M-Paule Toupin	N
Audet dit Lapointe, Nicolas	Ralph Odette	N		J-Jacques Toupin	N
	Beverly Sherman	Y		Robert Favreau	N
	Ronald Audet	Y	Bergevin, Jean	Daniel Noren	Y
	Dorothy Hamussak	Y		Elaine Smith	Y
Auvray, M-Madeleine	Angela Smith	N	Besset, Jean dit Brisetout	Alberta Noble	Y
	Lorraine Booker	Y		Lois Tucker	N
Babel, André	Edmund Rapin	N	Bidet dit DesRoussels, Jacques	Charlie Wright	N
Bacquet, François	Lorraine Deschenes	Y		Douglas Miller	N
	David Toupin	N		David Toupin	N
	M-Paule Toupin	N		M-Paule Toupin	N
	J-Jacques Toupin	N		J-Jacques Toupin	N
Badaillac dit Laplante, Louis	Carmen Smith	N		Beverly Wesling	N
Bailly, Madeleine	Douglas Miller	N	Biville dit Le Picard, François	Thomas Stevens	Y
	David Toupin	N		Carmen Smith	N
	M-Paule Toupin	N	Blet dit Gazaille, Jean-Pierre	Gerald Lamoureux	Y
	J-Jacques Toupin	N		Douglas Miller	N
	Douglas Miller	N	Boivin, Françoise		
	Beverly Wesling	N	Bouart, Marie		
Bamont, M-Anne	Reg Arnold	N			

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(Ancestors, Continued from page 4)

<u>ANCESTOR</u>	<u>MEMBERS</u>	<u>CERTIFIED?</u>
Boucalt, Jeanne	Thomas Schick	N
Bouet, Marie	Peggy Rasche	N
	George Sopp	Y
Bourgeois (Le), Catherine	Douglas Miller	N
Bourgeois, Françoise	Alice Brown	N
Boyer, Barbe	Marguerite Fontaine	N
	Reg Arnold	N
Boyer, Etienne (Lafontaine)	Charlie Wright	Y
Bracornier, Jeanne	Diane Willson	N
Brouillet, Michel	Angela Smith	N
Burel, Jeanne	Reg Arnold	N
Campion, Marie	George Sopp	Y
	Dorothy Staples	Y
	Suzanne Harris	Y
	Lois Tucker	N
	Eloise Vaughan	Y
Carbonnet, Madeleine	David Toupin	N
	M-Paule Toupin	N
	J-Jacques Toupin	N
Chamois, M-Claude	Gary Carleton	Y
	Gerald Carleton	Y
	Robert Harvey	Y
Chanfrain, Renée	Douglas Miller	N
Charles, Etienne	Barbara Sanford	N
	Diane Willson	N
	Peggy Rasche	N
Chartier, Michelle	Kathleen Hall	N
	David Toupin	N
	M-Paule Toupin	N
	J-Jacques Toupin	N
Charpentier, Marie	Douglas Miller	N
Charpentier, M-Reine	Sylvia Cotton	N
	Douglas Miller	N
	Lois Tucker	N

<u>ANCESTOR</u>	<u>MEMBERS</u>	<u>CERTIFIED?</u>
Charon, Jean	Daniel Noren	N
Chernereau, Marguerite	René Rondeau	N
Cherlot dit Desmoulins, Jean	Bette Locke	Y
Chevalier, Jeanne	Jane Cote	Y
	Marguerite Morse	Y
	Carmen Smith	N
Chevrainville, M-Madeleine	Carmen Smith	N
Chevreau, Marie	Reg Arnold	N
Choquet dit Champagne, Nicolas	Carmen Smith	N
	Diane Willson	N
Chrétien, Madeleine	Reg Arnold	N
Chrétien, Marie	Joyce Lower	Y
	Emil L'Homme	Y
Clérice, Catherine	Douglas Miller	N
	Myrtle Pletos	Y
	Barbara Sanford	N
	Carmen Smith	N
Colin, M-Rose	Carmen Smith	N
Collet, Marguerite	Peggy Rasche	N
Couillard dit Rocquebrune, Philibert	Bernice Heiter	Y
Couture, Anne	Alice Brown	N
Cretel, Elisabeth	Peggy Rasche	N
Crosnier, Martine	Carmen Smith	N
	Cathy Cadd	Y
	Joanne Darcy	N
Curé, Françoise	Reg Arnold	N
Dallon, Marie	David Toupin	N
	M-Paule Toupin	N
	J-Jacques Toupin	N
	Cathy Cadd	Y
Damisé, Claude	Douglas Miller	N

(Continued on page 6, Ancestors)

(Ancestors, Continued from page 5)

<u>ANCESTOR</u>	<u>MEMBERS</u>	<u>CERTIFIED?</u>	<u>ANCESTOR</u>	<u>MEMBERS</u>	<u>CERTIFIED?</u>
Damois, Marie	Peggy Rasche	N	Deschamps, Marie	Marguerite Fontaine	N
Damessé, Esther	Edmund Rapin	N	Desfossés, Françoise	Lois Tucker	N
De Baillon, Catherine	Esther Ann Barillas	N	DesGranges, Louise	Peggy Rasche	N
	Raymond Deschenes	Y	Destayes, Marguerite	Lowell Napper	N
	Susan Rood	N		Peggy Rasche	N
	Beverly Sherman	Y	Després, Madeleine	Ralph Odette	N
	George Sopp	Y		Beverly Sherman	Y
	Lois Tucker	N		Douglas Miller	N
	Carmen Smith	N		Ronald Audet	Y
	Paul Lajoie	Y		Dorothy Hamssek	Y
	Mary Michaud	Y			
	Amnette Desmarais	Y	Dodin, Anne	Cathy Cadd	Y
De Charnesnil, Françoise	Douglas Miller	N	Dorange, Barbe	Carmen Smith	N
	Marjorie Chapman	Y	Doribean, Catherine		
De Chevrainville, Clardette	Diane Willson	N		David Toupin	N
	Elizabeth Isham	N		M-Paule Toupin	N
Deguire dit Larose, François	Carmen Smith	N		J-Jacques Toupin	N
De Lalore, Catherine	Carmen Smith	N		Richard Carignan	Y
				Theodore St. Armand	Y
De Larnane, Marie	Marguerite Fontaine	N	Doucinet, Elisabeth		
	Richard Whiteoak	N		David Toupin	N
	William Brinkman	Y		M-Paule Toupin	N
	Robert Brinkman	Y		J-Jacques Toupin	N
	Henry J. Brinkman	Y		Carmen Smith	N
Delestre, Anne	Reg Arnold	N	Dubois, Marie	Angela Smith	N
Delpé dit Pariseau, Jean	Florence Boyle	Y	Dubord, Julien	Gayl Wilson	Y
Delpêche dit Bélair, Bernard	René Rondeau	N	Ducharme, Catherine	Reg Arnold	N
Deniger dit Sanssoucy, Bernard	Alice Freeman	N		Jill Nevills	N
Denot, Jeanne	Bette Locke	Y	Duchene, Barbe	Charles Denis	N
	Alice Freeman	N		Edmund Rapin	N
	Reg Arnold	N	Ducoudray, Marie	Carmen Smith	N
	Diane Willson	N		Thomas Schick	N
	Jill Nevills	N	Dufaye, Françoise	Carmen Smith	N
Denoyon, Marie	Douglas Miller	N	Dufresne, Antoine		
Deschalets, Claude	Jon Cincébeaux	N	Dumont, Anne-Julienne	Marybeth DeMeo	Y
				Douglas Miller	N
				Carmen Smith	N

(Continued on page 7, Ancestors)

ANCESTOR		MEMBERS		CERTIFIED?	
Dumont dit Lafleur, Julien (?)	N	Lois Tucker	N	Robert Belleville	Y
Dupré, Antoine	N	Angela Smith	N	Bernice Heiler	N
Dupuis, Catherine	N	Reg Arnold	N	Carmen Smith	N
Durand, Françoise	Y	Cathy Cadd	Y	Marie Woolner	Y
Durand, Suzanne	N	Douglas Miller	N	Douglas Miller	N
Durantaye (de La), O.	N	Reg Arnold	N	Kathleen Hall	N
Dussou, Marguerite	N	Diane Willson	N	Genev, Jacques (Labarre)	N
Fauconnier, Jeanne	N	Gene Charron	N	David Toupin	N
Faure dit Planchet, Louise	N	Carmen Smith	N	J-Jacques Toupin	N
Favreau, Pierre	N	Susan Hartel	N	M-Faule Toupin	N
Fayé, Mathieu	N	Carmen Smith	N	Richard Carignan	Y
Février, Christopher	N	Marybeth DeMeo	Y	Theodore St Amant	Y
Févre, Catherine	N	Dorothy Hamassak	Y	Genev, Jeanne-Léonarde	N
Forgues, Jean Pierre	N	Cathy Cadd	Y	Gerlase, (de) J-Jacques	N
Foyer, Marguerite	N	Daniel Noren	N	Gervais dit Parisien, Mathieu	Y
	N	David Toupin	N	Bette Locke	N
	N	M-Faule Toupin	N	Diane Willson	N
	N	J-Jacques Toupin	N	Douglas Miller	N
	N	Robert Favreau	N	Reg Arnold	N
	N	Barbara Sanford	N	Reg Arnold	N
	N	Barbara Sanford	N	Grand, Anne	N
	N	Bill Nevils	N	Grand, Marguerite	N
	N	Barbara Sanford	N	Grand, Mathurine	N
	N	Mary Jane McKnight	Y	Jill Nevils	N
	N	Lois Tucker	N	David Toupin	N
	N	Holly Stewart	Y	J-Jacques Toupin	N
	N	James Stewart	N	M-Faule Toupin	N
	N	Jean Stewart	N	Beth Federspiel	N
	N	Thomas Stewart	Y	Cathy Cadd	Y
	N	David Toupin	N	Carmen Smith	N
	N	M-Faule Toupin	N	Grand, Mathurine	N
	N	J-Jacques Toupin	N	Granger, Catherine	N
	N	Richard Carignan	N	Goubilleau, Françoise	N
	N	Reg Arnold	N	Joe Tupin	Y
	N	Carmen Smith	N	M-Faule Toupin	Y
	N	Foy, Marguerite	N	J-Jacques Toupin	Y
	N	Fournier, Jeanne	N	Harold Toupin	Y
	N	Fournier, Catherine	N	David Toupin	Y
	N	Reg Arnold	N	Carmen Smith	N
	N	Carmen Smith	N	Gravois, Marie	N
	N	Douglas Miller	N	Reg Arnold	N

(Ancestors, Continued from page 7)

<u>ANCESTOR</u>	<u>MEMBERS</u>	<u>CERTIFIED?</u>
Gregoire, Mathurin	Reg Arnold	N
	Emil L'Homme	Y
Groleau, Madeleine	Diane Willson	N
Guérard, Catherine	Gayl Wilson	Y
Guérin, M-Jeanne	Angela Smith	N
Guilleboeuf, M-Madeleine	Peter Berlo	N
	Cecelia Ploof-Gorman	N
Guitant, Jacques	Barbara Sanford	N
Guyard, Catherine	Reg Arnold	N
	Cathy Cadd	Y
Haneton, Madeleine	Peggy Rasche	N
	Carmen Smith	N
Hébert, Marie Madeleine	Bette Locke	Y
Hébert dit Laverdure, Michel	Bernice Heiter	N
Héron, Jacqueline	Helen Thompson	Y
Hubert, Marie	Carmen Smith	N
Inard, Paul	Bruce Louiselle	N
Itas, Marguerite	Carmen Smith	N
Jarret de Beauregard, André	Alice Ward	N
	George Erkes	Y
Jasselin, Marguerite	Louise Viveiros	N
Joly, Charlotte	Carmen Smith	N
Joncas, Pierre	Cathy Cadd	Y
Jourdain, Marguerite	René Rondeau	N
Julien, Anne	Carmen Smith	N
Labbé, Jeanne	David Toupin	N
	J-Jacques Toupin	N
	M-Paule Toupin	N
	Gerard Breton	Y

<u>ANCESTOR</u>	<u>MEMBERS</u>	<u>CERTIFIED?</u>
Lafleur, Joachine	Audrey Brooks	N
Lagou, Anne	David Toupin	N
	J-Jacques Toupin	N
	M-Paule Toupin	N
	Lois Tucker	N
	LeRoy Valyou	Y
Laine, Catherine	David Toupin	N
	J-Jacques Toupin	N
	M-Paule Toupin	N
Lamain, Marguerite	David Toupin	N
	J-Jacques Toupin	N
	M-Paule Toupin	N
Lamirault, Marg.	Marguerite Fontaine	N
	Sylvia Cotton	N
	Carol Greene	Y
	Marybeth DeMeo	Y
Langlois, Marie	Paul Lajoie	N
Languille, Jeanne	Michael LaForest	Y
	Robert Allard	N
	Carmen Smith	N
Lapierre, Perrine	Charles Danis	N
	Jeanette Danis	Y
	Carmen Smith	N
Laspron dit Lacharité, Jean	Daniel Desfosses	N
	Roy Lampron	Y
LaTouche, Marguerite	Lois Tucker	N
Lavallée dit Petit-Jean, Jean	Susan Hartfiel	N
	Carmen Smith	N
Laverdure, Marguerite	David Toupin	N
	J-Jacques Toupin	N
	M-Paule Toupin	N
	Lois Tucker	N
Leblanc-Jolicoeur, Antoine	Esther Ann Barillas	N
Leblanc, Anne	Reg Arnold	N
Leclerc, Geneviève	Thomas Schick	N

(Continued on page 9, Ancestors)

(Ancestors, Continued from page 8)

<u>ANCESTOR</u>	<u>MEMBERS</u>	<u>CERTIFIED?</u>	<u>ANCESTOR</u>	<u>MEMBERS</u>	<u>CERTIFIED?</u>
Lecoutre, Louise	Marguerite Fontaine	N	Martel dit Lamontagne, Honoré (continued)	Carol Greene	Y
Lefebvre, Elisabeth	Lois Tucker	N	Martin, Marie	Marybeth DeMeo	Y
Lefebvre, Marie #3	Bette Locke	Y		Mary Jane McKnight	Y
	Reg Arnold	N	Ménard, Barbe	Barbara Sanford	N
Leguy, Madeleine	David Toupin	N		Susan Reed	Y
	J-Jacques Toupin	N	Mietu, Marie-Anne	Carmen Smith	N
	M-Paule Toupin	N		Thomas Schick	N
Lelong, Marie	Reg Arnold	N	Meunier, Antoinette	Douglas Miller	N
Lenaître, Anne	Thomas Schick	N	Michaud, M-Louise	Lois Tucker	N
Lensesle, Catherine	Raymond Deschenes	Y	Michel, Anne	Reg Arnold	N
	Sr. Laurian Lashan	Y	Michel, Jacqueline		N
Lemoine, Françoise	David Toupin	N		Gail Hinson	Y
	J-Jacques Toupin	N		Sylvia Cotton	N
	M-Paule Toupin	N		Lois Tucker	N
	Carmen Smith	N		Carmen Smith	N
	Susan Hartfiel	N	Mignier dit Lagacé, André		
Lepage, Constance	Carmen Smith	N		Gail Hinson	Y
Leper, Anne	Robert Bernih	Y		Sylvia Cotton	N
Letellier, Jean	Daniel Noren	N	Moreau, Marguerite(?)	Lois Tucker	N
Letendre dit Laliberté, Pierre	Carmen Smith	N		Douglas Miller	N
	Reg Arnold	N	Morin, Charlotte	Jill Nevills	N
Loiseau, Françoise	Ernie L'Homme	Y	Morin, Marie	Carmen Smith	N
Lozé, Étiennette	Douglas Miller	N	Mouflet dit Champagne, Jean	Carmen Smith	N
	Patricia Lebeau	Y		Cathy Cadd	Y
	Mary Jane McKnight	Y	Niel, Madeleine	Barbara Sanford	N
Major, Marie	George Sopp	Y		Peggy Rasche	N
	Carmen Smith	N	Normand, M-Madeleine	Diane Willson	N
	Kenneth Gardner	N		Cathy Cadd	Y
Manson, Jeanne	Bette Locke	Y	Olivier, Jean	Daniel Noren	N
Marie dit St-Marie, Louis	Jill Nevills	N	Olivier, Madeleine	Maureen Chicoine	Y
Marsan dit LaPiere, Pierre	Donald Marsan	Y	Paquet, Marguerite	Thomas Schick	N
Martel dit Lamontagne, Honoré	Sylvia Cotton	N		David Toupin	N
	Alice Freeman	N		J-Jacques Toupin	N
				M-Paule Toupin	N

(Continued on page 10, Ancestors)

(Ancestors, Continued from page 9)

(Ancestors, Continued from page 10)

<u>ANCESTOR</u>	<u>MEMBERS</u>	<u>CERTIFIED?</u>
Robert dit Lafontaine, Louis	Arnette Hardenburgh	Y
	Cecilia Thibault	Y
	Yvette Strom	N
Robineau, Marie	Holly Stewart	Y
	James Stewart	Y
	Jean Stewart	Y
	Thomas Stewart	Y
	David Toupin	N
	J-Jacques Toupin	N
	M-Paule Toupin	N
	Richard Carignan	N
Rossignol, Jeanne	Audrey Brooks	N
	Carmen Smith	N
Rousseau, Anne	George Sopp	Y
Rousseau, Thomas	Maureen Chicoine	Y
Roussel, Charlotte	Edmund Rapin	N
Roussel, Marguerite	James A.L. Miller, Jr.	N
Roussefin, Suzanne	Douglas Miller	N
Roy dit Desjardins, Antoine	George Sopp	Y
	Carmen Smith	N
	Kenneth Gardner	N
Roy, Jeanne	Alice Freeman	N
Roy, Marguerite	Kathleen Hall	N
Roy dit Châtellerault, Michel	Sunny Branch	Y
	Debra McBrier	Y
	George Marchand	N
	Susan Scheffer	Y
	Anita Willey	Y
	Carrie Willey	Y
Sageot, Geneviève	Douglas Miller	N
Saulnier, Nicole	René Rondeau	N
Savonnet, Jeanne	Lois Tucker	N
Séguin dit Laderoute, François	Alice Freeman	N
	Robert Harvey	Y
	Raymond Séguin	Y

<u>ANCESTOR</u>	<u>MEMBERS</u>	<u>CERTIFIED?</u>
Seigneur, Anne	Elaine Smith	Y
	Alberta Noble	Y
Seigneur (Le) Marie	Bette Locke	Y
Sel, Marie (m. Nicolas Guillemet)	Douglas Miller	N
	Cathy Cadd	Y
	Cecelia Ploof-Gorman	N
	Guillemette, Renald	Y
Sel, M-Madeleine	David Toupin	N
	J-Jacques Toupin	N
	M-Paule Toupin	N
Senécal, Louise	Robin Jacobson	N
Soucy dit Lavigne, Jean	Daniel Noren	N
	Lois Tucker	N
Suprenant dit Sanssoucy, Jacques	Alice Freeman	N
	Diane Willson	N
Talbot, Anne	Reg Arnold	N
Targer, Marie	Lois Tucker	N
	Carmen Smith	N
	Cathy Cadd	Y
Thomas, Anne	Peggy Rasche	N
Topsan, Catherine	Lois Tucker	N
Toupin, Pierre	David Toupin	Y
	Harold Toupin	Y
	J. Jacques Toupin	Y
	M-Paule Toupin	Y
	Joe Tupin	Y
Toussaint, M-Jeanne	Carmen Smith	N
Touzé, Jeanne	Kathleen Hall	N
Vanzègue, Anne-Marie	Elizabeth Barker	Y
	Michael Barker	Y
	Gerry Saurmure	N
Verrier, Catherine	Thomas Schrick	N

(Continued on page 15, Ancestors)

The Diary of Charles Morin - Part 6

Submitted by Raymond J. Deschenes, Member #F106

Editor's note: This is the sixth installment of a translation of the diary of Charles Napoleon Morin, born in Deschambault on July 9, 1849. We find him working in Pembroke in Upper Canada in late summer of 1872.

After working for this man for quite some time, I returned to Deschambault to attend the golden wedding anniversary of my grandparents and then I returned again to my work. I had traveled so much that year I had very little money left in the fall.

After my return to Quebec, I found work with the Northern Navigation Company at \$2 a day plus board and room. They wanted to keep me but by now I had decided to start a shop of my own. I had a very good reputation as a carpenter—the best in the surrounding territory.

I built up quite a business, had a lot of work to do, and had three men working for me. That same fall, money got scarce and I found I could not sell all I had on hand. I had invested \$350 in the business and I was afraid I was going to lose it all.

I found a buyer and left for Montreal and again back to my home in Deschambault.

After some time I found a job working for a steamboat company if I went to Kingston. So I left with the foreman and another man of about my age. As soon as we arrived in Kingston, we went to work.

The foreman, a French Canadian, could not speak a word of English so he asked me to be his interpreter as by now I could speak enough English to make myself understood. As he had another steamboat to build, he gave me the job of foreman. This went fine for a while until the young man who had come with us asked me to teach him how to read and write the English language. I didn't know too

much as yet but every night I taught him what I knew.

One day the foreman left for Montreal and I was left on my own and did the best I could. When he came back he called me to him and told me he had built many ships without my help. I did not understand what he meant and asked for an explanation. He then told me that while he was in Montreal I had said that he, the foreman, was no good and that I boasted I was doing all the work, and many other accusations I can't remember now. I asked who had said that to him but he refused to tell me. I finally lost patience and was just about ready to strike him when he side-stepped. I threw my tools down and asked him for my wages. He answered

that I could not be paid until Saturday. I told him I was leaving and I wanted everything settled before then.

I called him all the dirty names I could think of.

This other man to whom I was teaching English took my place without anyone telling him to and I went to work making benches. I was in

quite a bad humor because he would not tell me who had said I had talked about the foreman in this way.

The first foreman came to see me for information but I told him I had no more to say. So I asked all the men working there if they had ever heard me criticize my boss and all said no.

Meantime, I did not for a minute suspect the man I was teaching to read and write English. That night after I arrived at my boarding house, a worker where we were working came to me and told me the guilty one was the man I had befriended and was teaching the English language.

(Continued on page 13, Morin)

(Morin, Continued from page 12)

I was so astonished I went right to him and accused him of the lies he had said so he could get my job. He at first denied it but finally admitted it when I asked him to come to the foreman and deny it in front of his face.

So he saw his lies had caught up with him. I called him all the dirty names I could think of and asked him why he had done such a thing to me, his friend. He said it was because he wanted to get the same wages I was getting. I told him he could keep the position but by his lies I had lost \$50 in wages.

The next day when I went to work, he was trying hard to be extra nice to the foreman. It reminded me of a fly around a dish of honey. The foreman, being now aware of his slander, took no notice of him but asked me if I wanted my job back. At first I refused but finally consented to go back.

One morning seeing we weren't being paid, I went to my foreman and told him I would sue if I wasn't paid. He told me to wait until the following day and I consented. The next day I went to his home but he was not there. So I went in to Kingston to get information to find out what I could do to claim my wages. I found out there were already three liens against a house he owned. His sister told me he squandered about \$4000 of the Tressin London Company's money on drinking and a good time and he had now left for the United States.

I was so disgusted when I realized I was losing \$4 to \$5 dollars a day, I went back to the city to put a lien against his house. I found in the meantime two more liens had been put on it since my last visit. So now there were five in all and mine was the sixth. I had to make five declarations before the sheriff and then before the superior court. Each one cost me ten to fifteen cents.

After fifteen days of bickering, I finally collected, but lost \$33 of my wages. I still owed a cousin \$50 and was without work for five months. So I really was discouraged and having a rough time.

Then I heard of a disastrous fire which had swept the city of St. Hyacinth so I decided to go and look for work there. I built a house and another building and earned \$150. So I came back to Montreal where I lived for three months without being able

to earn anymore money. This was the year 1877 and as I was unable to get work, I decided to leave for California with the money I had left. A companion of mine who also could not find work decided to come with me and we left for San Francisco, California.

On the 21st of March 1877 we left. This man's name was Seymour and after bidding farewell to my relatives, we left that night at ten o'clock. A cousin and two girl cousins saw us off. They were the last relatives I was to see for a long time.

My traveling companion had left because he had been entangled in a bad business situation and had to leave his wife and one year old child. We took seats facing each other and he looked terribly sad telling me how lonely and unhappy he was going to be because of leaving his family behind. I did my best to console him but I did not succeed as he was haunted by the fear that his creditors would catch up with him and have him arrested. Of course, for this I could not do anything.

The next day the train arrived at Toronto at 10:30 AM and we made a stop here of two hours. I got out and went to a hotel for dinner then took a walk around to see some of the sights of the city. After leaving Toronto, we arrived at Port Huron that same evening. Here we checked our baggage for Omaha, Nebraska, and after a short while we left again and arrived at Detroit, Michigan at 9:30 PM.

After arriving in Detroit we spent the night and left the next morning, the 23rd of March for Chicago, Illinois. We stopped for two hours in Chicago which gave us time to eat and look around, then left for Omaha at 2 o'clock that afternoon.

The next morning, the 24th we were in Omaha, arriving at 10 o'clock AM. Here we were about 500 emigrants, all waiting to take the train west to California. They must have been from every nation on earth. We were brought to the emigrant office. I left and went into town to eat and to visit the city. Omaha is a nice city situated on the west bank of the Missouri River. The city itself is located on flat land with hills farther on. I climbed a hill and got a beautiful view of the city and the Missouri River.

I came back to the emigrant office and met my

(Continued on page 15)

My Ancestor

Jacques Bertault (c.1626-1672)

by Emile L'Homme Jr., Member #F195

Jacques Bertault, son of merchant Thomas Bertault and Catherine Coulonne of Les Essarts, Luçon, Poitou, France, contracted marriage before notary Ameau at Trois Rivières on Sunday 27 July 1653 with Gillette Banne, daughter of Marin Banne and Isabelle Boire from bourg d'Argences, Bayeux, Normandie, France. Gillette was the widow of Marin Chauvin dit Lafortune.

On 9 March 1655 Father Gareau conceded the 7th part of Ile Saint-Christophe to Jacques. But they settled on land that Gillette had inherited from Marin Chauvin. On 4 June 1656 Father Jacques de Laplace, a Jesuit priest, conceded a further plot of land to Jacques. On 16 August 1656, Jean Pacaut sold him grain from his farm at de la Madeleine in Trois Rivières for the sum of 45 livres.

Twice Jacques requested help with the justice system: on 14 August 1657 Jean Baptiste Bourgerie was condemned to furnish him 1 day of labor; and on 20 January 1658 the carpenter Claude Herlin gave him 12 feet of joist for a bin. Jacques rented the land of Michel Leneuf du Herisson and it required the intervention of Etienne Pezard de La Touche and Nicolas Gatineau dit Duplessis as arbiters to regulate the difference between the two regarding the lease. On 26 April 1662 Michel Leneuf promised to give him four minots of wheat and two bushels of peas. In return for these goods they reached a settlement that the cost of the lease for this land would be 148 livres.

At the 1667 census Jacques lived in Trois Rivières and owned a building lot between the heirs of Sebastien Dodier and the fort's stockade. This land had been conceded to his spouse Gillette Banne by the Governor D'Ailleboust on 7 June 1650.

The marriage of Jacques and Gillette produced six children: Jacques born 1654, Marguerite born 1655, Suzanne born 1657, Elizabeth born 1659, Jeanne born 1660, and Nicolas born 1662. The family's misfortune began on 12 August 1671 when Elizabeth married Julien Latouche, a soldier who had

arrived in Quebec on 17 August 1665 with the Grandfontaine Company of the Carignan Regiment. Julien had an alcohol problem and he mistreated and beat up Elizabeth. Disgusted with the way Julien abused their daughter, Jacques and Gillette decided to kill him. Gillette attempted to poison him by putting an herb, which was used to kill pigs, in Julien's soup. On the following day, an hour after sunset, Jacques and Gillette saw that Julien was still alive, active in his barn. Gillette approached him and hit him on the head with a hoe. Seeing that the blow had not been fatal, they carried his body out of the barn and threw it into the river. Arrested and accused of Julien's murder, the Sovereign Council condemned Jacques and Gillette to hang for their crime. The execution took place at 4 o'clock in the afternoon on 9 June 1672 in the courtyard in front of the parish church at Quebec.

Elizabeth married again 6 November 1673 at Trois Rivières to Noel Laurence who had arrived in Quebec 18 June 1665 as a soldier in the LaFouille Company of the Carignan Regiment. Their union brought forth 6 children: Catherine born 1676, Pierre born 1678, Jean born ca1680, Nicolas born 1682, Noel born 1685 and Marie born 1687. Noel died and was buried on the coast near St Sulpice 4 November 1687. Elizabeth remarried 1 March 1688 at Repentigny to Jean Baptiste Pihan dit Lafortune and they had 5 children: Mathurin born 1691, Ignace born 1693, Pierre born 1695, Marie Anne born 1699 and Marie Genevieve born 1700. I have not been able to find any further information regarding Elizabeth.

Suzanne Bertault married 24 November 1677 at Boucherville to Jacques Brunel, the son of Jean and Anne Maddry from St Remi, Dieppe, Rouen, Normandie (Seine Maritime), France. They had 10 children. Their son Jacques, born 12 November 1680 at Boucherville, married Marie Anne Bernard 7 April 1704.

(Continued on page 15, Bertault)

(Bertault, Continued from page 14)

My lineage to Jacques Bertault is as follows.

Descendancy:

1. Jacques Bertault married Gillette Banne
2. Suzanne Bertault married Jacques Brunel
3. Jacques Brunel married Marie Anne Bernard
4. François Brunel married Angelique Deneau
5. Marguerite Brunelle married Joseph Poulin
6. Ozide Poulin married Theodore Chagnon
7. Exilda Chagnon married Alexis Marion
8. Clara O Marion married Anthime L'Homme
9. Joseph Arthur Emile L'Homme Sr married Diana
10. Joseph Arthur Emile L'Homme Jr. married Ella

References:

Dictionnaire Biographique des Ancêtres Québécois 1608-1700 Tome 1 Lettres A à C, La maison des Ancêtres, Les archives nationales du Québec, 1998, pages 172 and 173-BERTAULT.

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

L'Abbé Cyprien Tanguay, "Dictionnaire Généalogique des familles Canadiennes," reprint edition 1996, Quintin publications. ♦

(Ancestors, Continued from page 11)

<u>ANCESTOR</u>	<u>MEMBERS</u>	<u>CERTIFIED?</u>
Viau, Jacques	Alice Freeman	N
	Carmen Smith	N
Viel, M-Thérèse	Charlie Wright	Y
	Douglas Miller	N
Vignault, Paul	Alice Brown	N
	Peggy Rasche	N
Vigny, Marie		
Villeneuve, Mathurin	Donald Moreau	N ♦

New Address &

Web Site

SFDRSC

PO Box 423

Coram, NY 11727-0423

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

(Morin, Continued from page 13)

friend, Seymour, who had been looking for me. We went to buy our food supplies. I spent \$3 and got a ham and other articles of staple food. At 4:30 PM we left Omaha and headed west. This was on a Saturday before Palm Sunday and at 10 o'clock the next morning, we were in the state of Wyoming. The train was traveling mostly along the Platte River until we got to Sydney. From here there is a train which a person can take to the Black Hills in South Dakota.

At Sydney we made a brief stop then on to Cheyenne where we arrived the next day at 3 PM. Cheyenne is a nice city built on a flat plateau with immense prairies surrounding it, looking like an ocean in whatever direction we looked. The flatness of the land enables us to see the Rockies 300 miles away.

We left that day at 5 PM and the next morning we were in the Great Rockies of North America. We traveled through the mountains with immense rocks on one side seemingly hanging over our heads and deep precipices on the other side.

Three engines were pulling our train as we kept climbing higher and higher. We went through snow sheds time after time. These are built high in the mountains to keep the snow away from the tracks. Among these there are 20 that are a mile long and one tunnel near Sacramento that is 14 miles long. *Continued in next issue.* ♦

Welcome New Members

A=Associate Member

F=Full Member

P=Pending Full Member

A263 Armand Chartier
 A264 Keith Ashley
 F265 Alberta "Polly" Noble
 F266 Marie Woolner
 F267 Bernice Heiter
 A268 Robert Hedstrom
 P269 Rene Rondeau
 P270 Susan Hartfiel
 F271 Gerald Lamoureux
 A272 Neil Brodeur
 A273 George Brodeur
 A274 Robert Brodeur
 F275 Lorraine Henner-Booker
 F276 Theodore St-Amand
 A277 Kenneth Gardner
 F278 Nancy Foster
 A279 Annette Ponto
 A280 George Marchand
 P281 Joanne Darcy
 A282 Craig Donais
 P 283 Donald Marsan
 F284 Helen Thompson
 P285 Robert Favreau
 F286 Renald Guillemette
 P287 Paul Lajoie
 A289 Florine LaPointe
 P290 James A.L. Miller, Jr.

Annual Dues Notice

Dues for 1999 – 2000 are now due. Please remit your check for US\$10.00 payable to La Société des Filles du roi et soldats du Carignan (SFRSC) to:

SFRSC

PO Box 423, Coram, NY 11727-0423

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 who volunteer!

The King's Daughters

Good news for the numerous fans of the book that introduced many of us to the "filles du roi" in English - "The King's Daughters" (1988, Sparta) by Joy Reisinger and Elmer Courteau. Joy Reisinger has told *SENT BY THE KING* that she will be publishing an updated edition of the inspirational collection of biographies of the King's Daughters - those courageous French women sent to Canada during the 1660s and 1670s in order to marry and settle in the young colony.

Ms. Reisinger has provided us with some clues as to some of the new features and revisions in her Second Edition. "This edition makes use of all tools available, and all statements are documented to their source", stated the author. Among the updated issues in this book, she will be challenging some of the conclusions set forth in demographer Yves Landry's tome, "Les Filles du roi au xvi^e sicle" (1992) - which was reviewed in earlier editions of this newsletter - though Ms. Reisinger freely admits her admiration for Landry's work.

Also included will be a chapter on the "filles à marier" - the marriageable women who arrived in New France mostly in the 1650s, prior to the settlement of the filles du roi - and on the families with a connection to the Gulf Coast.

According to the author, her effort will be geared towards dispelling romantic notions about the King's Daughters, and to steering genealogy enthusiasts toward both engaging in original research and finding both reliable published sources of pertinent information on their ancestors as well as useful research tools and techniques.

"There is a tremendous amount of interest among the descendants [of the filles du roi], but most do not know how to research beyond the early settlements", wrote Ms. Reisinger. She intends to enlighten us on the subject in her revised edition, and we look forward to sharing in her wisdom and experience as a professional genealogist.

Although a publication date and other details have not yet been announced, you may send a SASE to Ms. Reisinger in order to receive an informational flyer once the book has been printed. Her mailing address is: Joy Reisinger, 1020 Central Avenue, Sparta WI 54656. ♦

Carignan Salières Regiment - Part 3

Continued from Volume 4, Issue 2. 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> for a complete list of companies, soldiers, and officers.

-R-

Radier, Jean (Du Buisson), (2)
 Rambault, Étienne (Rambaux), (6)
 Ranbeau, Mathurin (Bourjoly), (18),
 same as Renaud
 Randin, Ens. Hugues (24)
 *Regeas, Jean (LaPrade) (22)
 same as Pradez, Jean
 Regnault, Guillaume (9) *aka Renaud
 *Renaud, Mathurin (Boisjoli) (18) aka Renou,
 same as Ranbeau
 Renault, Jean (Montauban), (22), but see Roussel
 (no listing in Jetté)
 Rencontre (21)
 René, Jean (13)
 Renoud, Pierre-André (Locatte), (7)
 Richard, Guillaume (Lafleur), (16)
 *Robert, Charles (Deslauriers) (22)
 Robert, Louis (La Fontaine or La Pommeraye), (17)
 (*not per Jetté)
 Robin, Jean (La Pointe), (24)
 (*not per Jetté; confirmed 1664)
 Rognan, Michel (La Roche), (19) *Rognon
 Ronoset, Pierre (Beaucourt), (18) *same as Rousset
 Roussel, Jean (La Rousselière), (12)
 Roussel, Jean (La Tulipe or Montauban), (9)
 Rousselol, Nicolas (La Prairie), (14) *
 same as Rousselot
 *Rousselot, Nicolas (14)(LaPrairie),
 same as Rousselol
 *Rousset, Pierre (Beaucourt) (18), same as Ronoset
 *Roy, Antoine (Desjardins), (6)
 Roy, Jean (de), (13)
 Roy, Jean (La Pensée), (12) *aka LeRoy
 Roy, Jean (Le Gascon or Petit Jean), (23)
 Roy, Michel (Chastelleraud), (14) *aka Châ-
 tellerault

-S-

Sagean, Jean (HQ)
 Saigneux, Jean (La Framboise), (19)
 Saint-Amand (11), *same as Gerlaise
 Saint-André (24)

Saint-Antoine (22)
 Saint-Denis (9)
 Saint-Germain (11)
 Saint-Jean, Alexandre (14)
 Saint-Laurent (7)
 Saint-Ours d'Eschaillons, Capt. Pierre (de), (22),
 *sieur d'Échaillon
 Sainte-Croix (5)
 Salain, Edme (La Cave), (3)
 *Salois, Claude, (19), same as Salver
 Salle Brune (16)
 Saluart, Claude (or Salois ?), (24)
 *Salvail, Pierre (Salvaye), (24)
 Salver, Claude, (19) aka Salois
 Sansoucy (17)
 Sans Soucy (9)
 Sans Soucy (19)
 *Sauchet, Pierre (Larigueur), (17) aka Chauchet
 Saurel, Capt. Pierre (de), (24), *
 same as Sorel, Pierre
 Sauvageau de Maisonneuve, René (5)
 *Séguin, François (Ladéroute), (22)
 Sire, André (22)
 *Sorel, Capt. Pierre, (24), same as Saurel
 Sorel, René (La Fleur), (19)
 *Soucy, Jean (Lavigne), (7)
 Sueve, Lt. Edmond (de), (22)
 Surpernant (see Suprenant)
 *Surprenant, Jacques (Sans Soucy) *
 (or Sanssoucy), (3)

-T-

*Tarieu, Thomas (sieur de La Nougère or
 Lanaudière) see LaNougère
 Têtu, Jacques (La Rivière), (11)
 Thoery de L'Ormeau, Ens. Roch (5)
 Toupin, *Pierre (Lapierre), (8)
 Tranchemontagne (8)
 Tresny, Sgt. Léonard (15)
 Trollain, François (Saint-Surin), (14)
 Trouillard, Pierre (La Forest), (5)

(Continued on page 18, Regiment)

*(Regiment, Continued from page 17)***-V-**

Vallet, Pierre (La France), (24)
 Vanet, Charles (Le Parisien), (17)
 Verrier, Pierre (La Solaye), (17)
 Vesin, Bernard (Beausoleil), (23)
 Viau, Jacques (L'Espérance), (12)
 *Vignault, Paul (Laverdure), (18)
 same as Pierre Vignault?
 Vignault, Pierre, (18)
 *same as Paul Vignault?
 Villefroy, *Didier (11)
 Villeneuve, Mathurin (19)
 Vincent, Jean (19)
 Volloing, Pierre (L'Espérance), (24)

-X-

Xaintonge (22)
 *according to René Jetté, 1983

Omission: Please add to Volume IV, Issue 2:

Pradez, Jean (LaPrade) (22)
 *same as Regeas, Jean

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. ♦

PERSONAL WEB SITES

- **Roger Hetu** (Hétu, Etu, Estu, Itcheu)
<http://home.ican.net/~rhetu/>
- **Jean-Claude Saint-Denis**
<http://pages.infinit.net/jcstd>
- **Fran Lachance**
<http://www2.ebtech.net/~lachance/index.html>
- **S. Fagan**
<http://members.xoom.com/partout/intro.htm>
- **Greg Bohémier**
<http://cueball.nemonet.com/users/pleiades/default.htm>

WEB SITES

- **The American-French Genealogical Society**
 has moved to it's own domain address:
<http://www.afgs.org>
- **Photopoint Web Site:**
<http://www.photopoint.com>
 Place your photos on-line to share with family and friends. Member Polly Noble has the Bessette Family from 1885 with Joseph & Adeline Bessette in Kansas, down the line to 1974 California (<http://albums.photopoint.com/j/AlbumIndex?u=29617&pw=5219&a=212363>).
- **Project GenWeb du Québec** (French & English)
<http://www.rootsweb.com/~canqc/index.htm>
- **Project GenWeb Lanaudière** (French & English)
<http://rootsweb.com/~qclanaud/index.htm>
 The Lanaudière region formed from the old counties of Berthier, Joliette, Montcalm & L'Assomption.
- **Books of Cyprien Tanguay** (French)
[Http://www2.bibliat.gouv.qc.ca/numtextes/accueil.htm](http://www2.bibliat.gouv.qc.ca/numtextes/accueil.htm)
 You need Acrobat reader, a good internet connection and a fast computer. Once downloaded you can browse and print any page of the book. It helps if you know in advance which volume to look for.
- **FamilyHistory.com**
<http://www.familyhistory.com/societyhall/search.asp>
- **Cemetery-Photos Web Page**
<http://geocities.com/Heartland/Pines/2318/>
 Search for someone to take cemetery photos for you.
- **French exploration of North America**
<http://geocities.com/Heartland/Ranch/6210/E15Christophe.html>
 History of early French exploration of North American coast, prior to, during and after Jacques Cartier's voyages.

The Story of Robert Levesque (1641-1699) & Jeanne Chevalier (1645-1716)

by Guy Dubay

Previously published in "Notes & Souvenirs Levesque 1996"

St. John Valley Times, Madawaska, Maine.

Used with permission from the author.

The founder of the Levesque family in North America, the family which met at a reunion during the 1996 Acadian Festival, is Robert Levesque (1641-1699).

Robert Levesque appears in Quebec when, on 10 Nov 1674, he was granted a lot of land 12 by 30 "arpents" (acres) and a second lot "de trois sur six arpents" (three by six acres).

He married 22 Sept 1679 at L'Ange-Gardien, Québec, the old parish between Ste. Anne de Beaupré and Quebec City.

Silvio Dumas lists Jeanne Chevalier, Robert's spouse, as a "Fille du roi." These "Daughters of the King" were young girls recruited in France to be sent to New France as brides for the colonists there. The shortage of women in New France was met by such recruitment of young girls who were quickly married upon arrival at Quebec.

Jeanne (Le)Chevalier had married Guillaume LeCanteur at Quebec, 19 Oct 1671 (Tanguay, Vol. 1, p.360). That marriage record states that she was the daughter of Jacques Chevalier and Marguerite Scoban of St. Jacques de Dieppe, évêché de Rouen in Normandie, France. This was the port from which Jacques Cartier had left France for his explorations up the St. Lawrence in 1534. Jeanne had three children born to Guillaume LeCanteur between 1672 and 1678. Then she was widowed on 24 Jul 1678.

Young ladies did not remain widows long in New France. Jeanne remarried at L'Ange-Gardien in 1679. Tanguay notes: "Le recensement de 1681 laisse à supposer qu'il était marié en premières

noçes puisqu'il avait deux enfants, Nicholas et Charles lorsqu'il épousa en 1679 Jeanne Chevalier." The census leads us to believe that he had been married previously because he already had two children when he married Jeanne Chevalier in 1679.) What Tanguay did not recognize was that these were Jeanne's children, not Robert's children; although Tanguay had noted their baptisms in his entry (Vol.1, p.360), he read the second marriage record differently. He read the 1671 record with Jeanne being the daughter of Jacques Chevalier and Marguerite Scoban of Dieppe, but he listed her in 1679 as being the daughter of Jean Chevalier and Marguerite Romain of St. Nicholas de Coutances, taking her to be two different women. But it was she who was a widow, not Robert Levesque, a widower. The census of 1681 simply listed the LeCanteur children as Levesque since they lived in the Levesque home at Rivière-Ouelle at that time.

Robert Levesque was a carpenter by trade, which skill was likely the reason for the recruitment by the Seigneur de LaBouteillerie of Robert Levesque to settle at Rivière-Ouelle. That seigneurie had been granted by the Indendant, Jean Talon, to Jean-Baptiste Deschamps, seigneur de LaBouteillerie in 1672.

In 1690 Robert Levesque figures among the "Héros de la Rivière-Ouelle" credited with saving Quebec for New France (Drouin, Vol.3, p.1858). This honor comes from the fact that, when Sir William Phipps came up the St. Lawrence to attack Quebec, he stopped his ship at Rivière-Ouelle to replenish his fresh water supply. Unknown to Phipps was the fact that the residents of Rivière-Ouelle had been

(Continued on page 20, Levesque)

Of the six children born to Robert Levesque and Jeanne Chevalier, three died as infants. Record of their baptisms and burials may be found at Rivière-Ouelle between 1686 and 1690. We also find there

We find record of Jeanne's passing away at Rivière-Ouelle, 24 Nov 1716, where she is given the age of 78, which does not agree with census entries. It is likely an overstatement. At the partition of her estate in 1717, the property is described as being one of the largest estates of its time. No doubt, her third marriage had contributed to that situation. A biography of her husband, LeSieur de LaBouteillerie, may be found in "LeDictionnaire Biographique du Canada," Vol. 2, pp.188-189. ♦

85
Robert
Leveque
L'on Mest l'indient nonante & neuf Ce troisieme Jour de Septembre
de l'annee d'ans le Lynature de cette paroisse Par moy Pierre Souffigne
Curé de cette paroisse & Robert Leveque age Environ de 60 ans Le son zime de l'age
munis de tous les sacrements ont assiste son enterrement guillaumme l'epo
Robert moyn qui a dequar. ne s'ait escrire Ny signer de la Interpeller devant
L'ordonnance

Robert Levesque record of death, 12 Nov 1699

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 your 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/> 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 who 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 annual 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 (dtoupin@juno.com) at PO Box 423, Coram, NY 11727-0423. Who knows, maybe a long lost relative will see it and you'll add to your family tree!



President's Message

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual Meeting of La Société des Filles du roi et soldats du Carignan, Inc. will be held online (electronically) on November 8, 1999. All members may participate but only full members (including pending certification) may vote. Please send your requests to participate to Dave Toupin at dtoupin@juno.com. You may request a proxy form by writing to Dottie Hanussak, 81 Laidlaw Avenue, Jersey City, NJ 07306.

WE NEED YOUR ARTICLES

Please consider sending us your written contributions to our newsletter, be it an article or short subject, illustration or query. It must be original writing, or you must have written permission from the author to publish it in our newsletter. It may be in English or French, relating to FC genealogy, history or culture, or to genealogical research. We welcome articles about your ancestor (please cite the sources used), research tips and war-stories, interesting websites, your favorite French recipe or song, or your recent travel to a historic site or an ancestor's resting place.

HELP

Can you do desktop publishing? Interested in helping in our cause to honor our early ancestors? If so, please consider helping out with the editing and publishing of our newsletter. Please contact Yvonne Weber at ms900@deltanet.com.

WHAT WE MISSED!

The 300th anniversary of the rebuilding of the Maison St-Gabriel was celebrated at the ancient home of Marguerite Bourgeoys in Montreal during the summer of 1998. Our member Sister Marie-Paule Toupin, SASV reports that the festivities included re-enactment of the arrival of the first King's Daughters at the house in 1668, as well as the marriage of a fille du roi and a parade of Carignan soldiers, all performed in period dress. There was even a town crier affecting a 17th century French accent. Too bad there was not any advance publicity outside Quebec – these festivities would have made a wonderful setting for a group trip!

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: _____

E-Mail: _____

Return coupon to:
SFDRSC, PO Box 423, Coram, NY 11727-0423

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>

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

SFRSC
PO Box 423, Coram, NY 11727-0423

ju

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 V, Issue 2

Fall – Winter 1999

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MEMBERSHIP: Membership information and forms are also available on our web site at <http://www.fillesduroi.org>

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.

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PO Box 423, Coram, NY 11727-0423

Web site:

<http://www.fillesduroi.org>

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
jmcote@home.com

2nd Vice President - Bev Sherman, #F128

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

Treasurer & Genealogy Chair -

Dave Toupin, #F003
PO Box 423, Coram, NY 11727-0423
dtoupin@juno.com

Secretary - Dottie Hanussak, #F184

81 Laidlaw Avenue, Jersey City, NJ 07306
dottieh5@netzero.net

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

LORRAINE DESCHENES

From: L. David Toupin <dtoupin@juno.com>
To: <genea@fcgnetworks.net>
Sent: Friday, March 24, 2000 12:55 AM
Subject: Re: newsletter

Hi Lorraine. The back issues that you are seeking are: Vol 1; vol 2 nos 1 and 2; vol 3 nos 1 and 2. The cost is \$4x4=\$16 (Vol 1 is free).

Just mail me your request and check (to SFRSC in US\$) to our PO Box 423 Coram NY 11727-0423. Jane Cote will send them to you (it will take her a few weeks - she's not available at present). Thanks for your interest!

Dave

On Thu, 23 Mar 2000 11:51:52 -0500 "LORRAINE DESCHENES" <genea@fcgnetworks.net> writes:

> Hi! I'm member #F-250 and would like to buy back issues of your
> newsletter. Specifically vol. 1-2-3 issues 1 & 2 of each. Please
> send info and prices. Thank you. Lorraine Deschenes.

LORRAINE DESCHENES

From: L. Daryl Todd in <ldtodd@juno.com>
To: <genes@fcgnetworks.net>
Sent: Friday, March 24, 2000 12:55 AM
Subject: Re: newsletter

Hi Lorraine. The back issues that you are asking are Vol 1, Vol 2 nos 1 and 2, Vol 3 nos 1 and 2. The cost is \$4x4=\$16 (Vol 1 is free).

Just mail me your request and check (to SPKSC in US\$) to our PO Box 423 Coram NY 11727-0423. Jane Cole will send them to you (it will take a few weeks - she's not available at present). Thanks for your interest!

Dave

On Thu, 23 Mar 2000 11:52:15 -0500, LORRAINE DESCHENES <genes@fcgnetworks.net> wrote:
> Hi! I'm member #F-250 and would like to buy back issues of your
> newsletter. Specifically vol. 1-3-8 issues 1 & 2 of each. Please
> send info and prices. Thank you, Lorraine Deschenes.

SENT BY THE KING

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

Volume V, Issue 2 Fall – Winter 1999

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.

Stebbins Family

By Keith Ashley, Member #A264

The Stebbins family arrived in Caanan Land from Bockings, England about 1634, just 14 years after the pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock. I should think that anything our ancestors (French-Canadian or English) found after their arrival, no matter the hardship and dangers, must have been infinitely easier than the months-long voyage under sail from the Old World. Over-crowded leaky ships, putrefied food, and disease, were the currency of passage. God bless their courage and determination.

At any rate, these were times when the Royals in London and Paris could arise one morning and decide that it was a good day to go to war against the other, in order to teach a lesson in power geopolitics. And the respective colonists in Quebec and Boston were expected to gird themselves for battle and make their contribution to the greater glory of their European mother countries. In the interregna, intimate proximity bred incursions and raids of opportunity on the colonial frontier, fueling vengeance and counter-action, ad obitum.

Thus, on March 11, 1704, after the outbreak of the War of the Spanish Succession (Queen Anne's War, in the English colonies), Deerfield, Massachusetts, sitting out on the frontier and already a prior raid victim, was the target of a French-officered Abenaki Indian raid. The settlers who had not been killed were abducted and subjected to a forced march of 300 miles in winter snow and cold to Boucherville in New France.

The Stebbins family of John and Dorothy (Alexander), married in 1680 in Deerfield and five of their six children were among the abductees on that day (the sixth, Ebenezer, had been "pris en guerre" a month earlier, on February 11th). The (somewhat rocky) marital status of their daughter Abigail-Marguerite (b. 1684) with a French-Canadian soldier and coureur de bois, Jacques DeNoyon (m. 1704, Deerfield), may have contributed to the family's survival—or to their abduction, depending on one's interpretation of the events. (Jacques and Abigail's union produced 12 children, all born in Boucherville or environs but the last, who was born in Deerfield).

At any rate, many of the "contrabands" were later redeemed and returned to Massachusetts. John and Dorothy, along with their sons John (born about 1685) and Samuel (born about

1689) were among the returnees. However, others stayed on in Canada to fulfill their biological imperative with the people they had come to know during their captivity.

At least two of the Stebbins children were among the "in-situ's": Louise-Therese ("Thankful", b. 1692) married one Adrien Legrain dit Lavallée on February 4, 1711 in Boucherville, a union resulting in 11 children; and Joseph (born about 1700) wed Marguerite Gems dite Sanssoucy in 1734. (Oddly, my ancestor Jeanne Denot, a fille du roi, also married a Sanssoucy, Jacques Surprenant dit Sanssoucy, a Carignan soldier, after the death of her first husband, my ancestor André Robidou dit L'Espagnol).

My family's ongoing research points to Louise Therese Stebbins as being a probable ancestor of my mother's father, Joseph Touchette. On the other hand, we have established that her brother Joseph Stebbins (Stébenne) fathered a line leading to my father, Edward Ashley (Aslien), through his mother, Sarah Bazile. The Stebbins connection to my grandfather, Joseph Touchette, is still circumstantial, with dates, ages, places wanting only a firm final link to Joseph and his wife Onesime Vien. Assuming the ultimate discovery of the missing evidence, I am my own seventh cousin, once removed, and an eighth cousin to my children.

Only a combined total of 200,000 people were to be found in the two colonies of New England and New France at the beginning of the 18th century. But only 6-7,000 of these were living in French Canada. Yet Canada managed to avoid being subsumed in the English colony for another 60 years, in spite of the overwhelming numerical superiority south of the border. More surprising still, we find unions in marriage of members of these "enemy" nations, such as in the case of the Stebbins children, resulting in bountiful offspring. This situation was to repeat itself in reverse almost two hundred years later as a by-product of the emigration southward of French Canadians to work in the mills of New England. ♦

Travel Vignettes

by Elaine B. Smith, Member #F222

Fort Chambly

Fort Chambly, now a national park, is a truly picturesque spot located on the bend of the Richelieu River, just south of Montreal. It stands near the rapids, which are shallow and not navigable. My ancestor Jean Besset, a soldier of the Carignan-Salières Regiment, helped build the original fort in 1665, and settled near the fort after his military duty.

The original wooden fort has not survived. A stone fort was built in 1709 and has been restored. It is well worth a visit. The fort includes museum exhibits, which offer a view of the soldier's life at the time, and the clothes he wore.

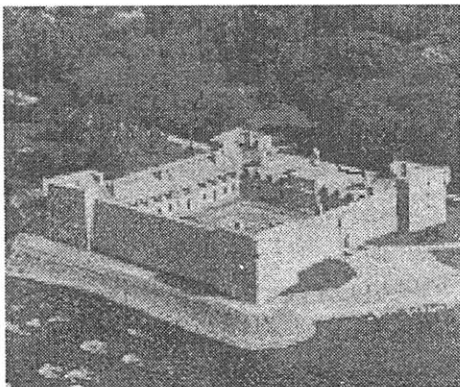
We stopped for directions at the police station in Chambly and were treated with courtesy and given clear directions in English. As we approached the Fort, we saw picnickers and sunbathers dotting the hillside and school children marching across the parade ground. Looking across the river to the left we could see St-Joseph's Church, which we included in our visit. My ancestors had attended the original church at that spot and had been baptized, married and buried there. The combination of the history of this location and my personal connection to these sites resulted in a great experience and a lovely day. ♦

Maskinongé

Maskinongé is a small farming town in Maskinonge County, along the north shore of the St-Lawrence River between Montreal and Trois-Rivières in Québec. We stopped for ice cream at the local dairy, which was excellent. By doing so, we discovered that the name "Maskinongé" originated from the Amerindians' word for "moose".

The town center includes St-Joseph's Church and cemetery, a funeral parlor, and a few stores. Alongside the church is a replica of the second church, which had been demolished in 1916. The first church had burned down in 1784. This replica of the second church was built to a scale of "1 inch equals 1 foot." It also includes the rectory. Both are electrified and furnished, as had been the originals.

The replica church was equipped with bells, which ring at the appropriate times. We were told that the builders spent 6,000 hours in the completion of these replicas. It was a unique and interesting sight. ♦



Fort Chambly (Parcs Canada)

Web Sites:

- Welcome to Fort Chambly National Historic Site
http://parkscanada.pch.gc.ca/parks/quebec/fort_chambly/
- La ville de Chambly
<http://160.79.221.240/lexique/chambly.html>
- Milice de Chambly
http://www.multi-medias.ca/Milice_Chambly/Jeanplam/
- Fort Chambly Historical Reenactment
<http://www.geocities.com/Yosemite/2069/milice.html>

St. Giles et St. Leu Paris, France

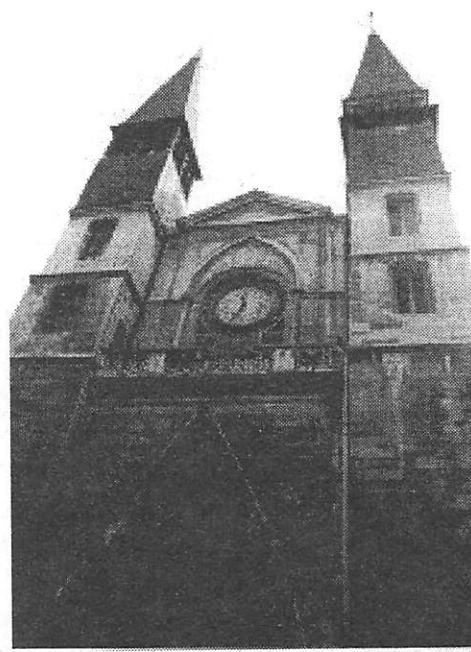
By Gerard Breton, Member #F259

A feeling of exhilaration swept over me when first I saw the church of St. Giles et St. Leu in Paris, France. This had been the church of Jeanne Labbé, who was later to become a fille du roi and an ancestor to me. I walked around it, in it, and gazed everywhere many, many times as I thought that I might be walking in Jeanne's very footsteps.

When inquiring about the history of the church, I found that during the French Revolution the crosses on the spires had been removed and all religious objects destroyed. The building itself became a holding pen for condemned prisoners. Almost in front of the church was the area where the guillotine worked feverishly.

To this day the restoration of the church remains uncompleted and district offices occupy space in it. However, work is still going on to return it to its former beauty. Where an arched entryway had contained relief Hebrew lettering with the word *Jahweh*, which the Nazis had painted over during the Second World War, artists were at work doing restoration in gold-leaf lettering.

Jeanne Labbé was born in about 1641 to parents Charles Labbé and Marie François of the parish of St-Leu-et-St-Gilles, Paris. She arrived in New France in about 1669. Her first marriage to Pierre Mercier was annulled on Oct. 22, 1669 by contract before notary Duquet. She then married Jean Elie dit Breton, from St-Malo, Brittany, on Nov 28, 1669 in Ste-Famille, Ile d'Orleans, after entering into a marriage contract on Nov. 5th with notary Becquet. The couple had 5 children in Ste-Famille: Francois (b. 1672), Jeanne (b. 1674), Pierre (b. 1676), M-Madeleine (b. 1678) and Jacques (b. 1681). Jeanne died and was buried on May 27, 1715 in St-Vallier. ♦



Equipment of the Carignan-Salières Regiment

By Dave Toupin, Member #F003

What was it like to be a soldier over 330 years ago in the primitive conditions in the colony of New France? We can glean some information in this regard from the record left to us by M. Chamot, the regiment's quartermaster (1). He had been ordered to return to France in order to produce an accounting of the supplies and equipment of His Majesty's troops. Apparently, it was suspected that government property was being pilfered. In his report, signed on June 15, 1666 in LaRochelle, he listed the food supplies, clothing, tools and stores of the Regiment, as well as disbursements and expenses.

The presence of the Carignan-Salières Regiment marked a major change in the conduct of colonial affairs by the French. These were the first Royal regular troops on Canadian soil. Previously, private soldiers had been hired by the company responsible for the operation of the colony. Following his ascent to the throne, King Louis XIV, through his Minister Colbert, returned control of New France to the government.

The 1200 French soldiers of the Carignan Regiment arrived in Quebec between June and September 1665 in order to put down the Iroquois' threat to the French colony's continued existence. They included four companies detached from the infantry regiments of Orléans, Chambellé, Poitou and Allier, which had come from the Antilles and were under the command of the Marquis de Tracy, as well as 20 companies that had departed from LaRochelle under the leadership of the Marquis de Salières.

One change of military significance emerging from M. Chamot's records in 1666 is that Carignan infantrymen were issued 200 flintlock muskets with bayonets, instead of the matchlock muskets in standard usage in France. According to author René Chartrand's research (2), the makeup of a typical regiment in France at the time was a combination of two-thirds of troops armed with matchlock muskets and the remaining one-third with pikes. The pike was a long wooden shaft with a pointed head of iron or steel (3), which had been slowly replaced by the bayonet on the musket as the weapon of choice in European infantries.

Chartrand notes that no pikemen were recorded in the Carignan Regiment. Even more notable is the finding of flintlock muskets in the Canadian force. The flintlock had been banned in the army in France. Its predecessor, the standard matchlock musket, consisted of a gunlock in which a slow burning piece of rope (slow match) is placed for igniting the powder (3). On the other

hand, the gunlock in a flintlock musket included a flint, screwed to the cock of the gun, which was struck against the hammer to produce a spark in order to ignite the priming powder in the flashpan. It operated far quicker than the matchlock, was more reliable, and provided a huge advantage on the field of battle.

The flintlock was the latest development in small arms, as author Jack Verney (1) tells us, and represented the best weapon available at the time. So prized was this weapon that Colbert had ordered the Intendant in Canada, Jean Talon, to return the flintlocks to France as soon as Tracy's successful venture against the Iroquois had been completed in 1666. War had broken out in France, and the highly prized, rapid-fire flintlocks were rare and urgently needed to protect the mother country. Apparently Talon insisted on retaining some weapons in Canada for the colony's

s u r - vival.

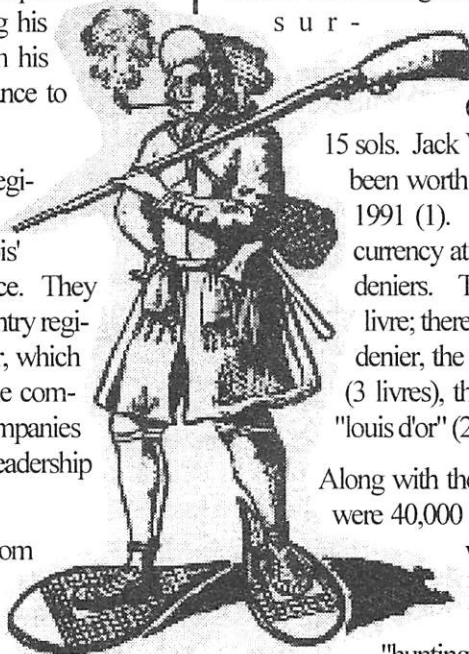
The 200 flintlock muskets in M. Chamot's accounting each cost 13 livres 15 sols. Jack Verney estimated that 1 livre might have been worth approximately \$12 Canadian dollars in 1991 (1). A livre was equal to 20 sols in French currency at the time, and 1 sol was equivalent to 12 deniers. There was no coinage to represent the livre; there were only coins representing the sol, the denier, the liard (3 deniers), the "petit louis" or écu (3 livres), the "gros écu" (6 livres, 12 sols) and the "louis d'or" (24 livres).

Along with the muskets in the stores of the Regiment were 40,000 musket flints, 100 pistols, 200 bayonets with sheaths, 440 foresights for muskets, 800 powder horns, 1,600 livres of fine gunpowder and 2,000 livres of

"hunting size" lead shot (a livre weighed about 454 grams). Also listed in the inventory were clothing and the tools for carpenters, shoemakers, blacksmiths, surgeons, ship repair and cooking (1). It included 20 "tonneaux" of wine (a tonneau held about 160 litres), 100 dozen combs, 500 mess tins, 12 bleeding implements and 2 large ornamented syringes.

The list of food supplies might provide some sense of the staples that were part of the soldier's diet. In addition to the wine and tobacco, there were stores of olive oil, vinegar, fish oil, coarse and milled flour, lard (150,120 livres of it), salt, brandy, butter, prunes and raisins. Also included in the accounting were fishing nets, copper cauldrons (weighing 40 livres each), cooking pots, pastry bowls, moulds, funnels and spatulas.

(Continued on page 5, Equipment)



(Equipment, Continued from page 4)

Also of great interest is the information regarding the clothing and material which was sent to Canada with the Regiment. As René Chartrand points out, the Carignan-Salières troops appear "to be the first recorded regiment of French line infantry to wear a uniform." This was remarkable given that the army in France did not practice this custom at that time. The Carignan soldier wore "brown coats lined with grey or white with cloth buttons", "[b]lack hats, brown breeches and stockings, buff and black ribbons."

The accounting tells us of 2,559 shirts (including better ones for sergeants), 1,200 trimmed hats, 250 outfits consisting of jerkins and breeches, 2,400 cravats and 2,400 pairs of shoes. There were also ample supplies for the fabrication and repair of clothing. There were 50 livres of gray thread and the same of cotton thread, 1,118 aunes of serge for making stockings (1 aune equaled 1.12 meters), 120 gross of leather buttons for jerkins, as well as thimbles, scissors, fustian to make breeches, coarse cloth to line clothing, laces for shoes, and 2,000 needles.

The recitation in this inventory is not only fascinating for its detail, but also revealing as to the importance of such documents in discovering vital historical facts, such as to the use of the flintlock and uniforms, which clearly was not the intended purpose of this

document. It is a good reminder for the amateur genealogist to consult the inventories often made at the death of the head of a family, for the opportunity to view the lifestyle of an ancestor through the things that he or she owned at the time.

References:

1. The Good Regiment, by Jack Verney, 1991, McGill-Queens University Press
2. The French Soldier in Colonial America, by René Chartrand, 1984, Museum Restoration Service
3. Oxford English Dictionary, 1971, Oxford University Press ♦

MEMBERS' ANCESTRY

Additions and Corrections

From Volume V, Issue 1

This is a continuation of the list of members' ancestors who were Carignan soldiers or filles du roi, with the name of the ancestor, the member's name, and whether the member's lineage has been certified to this ancestor.

Prepared by Dave Toupin, Member #F003

<u>ANCESTOR</u>	<u>MEMBER</u>	<u>CERTIFIED?</u>
Dumont, Anne-Julienne	Susan Scheffer	Y
Laspron dit Lacharite, Jean	James Davey	Y
Pilois, Françoise #2 (m.Cassé)	Thomas Schick	
Prévost, Élisabeth	Roy Lampron	Y
Renaud, Anne Michelle	James Davey	Y ♦

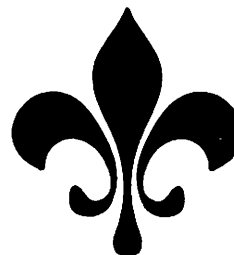
Welcome New Members

A=Associate Member

F=Full Member

P=Pending Full Membership

A291 Marilyn Lotz
 A292 Charlotte LaPrade-Scozzafava
 P293 Jacqueline Battison
 A294 Lee Couturier
 P295 Marsha Wilcox
 A296 Paula Shaffer
 A297 Joan Foster
 A298 Sue Silliman
 A299 Lois Cogovan
 F300 Irene Murray
 A301 Benjamin Tupper
 P302 Lynne Langholz
 A303 Lee Offen
 A304 Marguerite Eckert
 P305 Theresa Kimmes
 A306 Philip Montiminy
 P307 Jacqueline Doty



Minutes of the Annual Meeting November 8, 1999

Opening comments by President Yvonne Weber. Explanation of meeting procedure given. Consideration of using ICQ for a true chat meeting voiced.

Meeting called to order. Noted that a quorum of the membership was participating electronically, and proxies of those not present were received.

Proxies: Bernice Heiter, Mary Jane McKnight, Richard Carignan, Karen S. Dubois Kelly, Maureen Rousseau-Chicoine.

Minutes of the 1998 meeting submitted by Dorothy Hanussak, Secretary. Motion to accept approved.

Mention that the current Directors of La SFRSC are standing for re-election as a slate for the 4 positions of Director: Yvonne Weber, Jane Cote, Bev Sherman, and Dave Toupin.

Motion by LeRoy Valyou, seconded by Dorothy Hanussak, that the following be elected as Directors of La SFRSC, Inc. for the fiscal year 1999-2000: Yvonne Weber, Jane Cote, Bev Sherman and David Toupin.

Motion approved unanimously

Financial Report and Proposed Budget submitted by Dave Toupin, Treasurer, with thanks to Jacques Toupin for his assistance.

Proposed Budget of the Corporation for Fiscal 1999-2000 submitted by Dave Toupin Treasurer.

Motion made by Yvonne Weber, and seconded by Jane Cote, that the Financial Report for Fiscal 1998-1999 and the Proposed Budget for Fiscal 1999-2000 be Accepted by the Membership of the Corporation at its Meeting. Motion approved unanimously.

Mention by Jacques Toupin as to large increase in fee income in 98-99 compared to 97-98 which was the result of efforts by Yvonne Weber and Dottie Hanussak.

Discussion of great need for newsletter articles. Mention by Tom Stevens of future plans for budget excess.

Membership Report submitted by Jane Cote and Dave Toupin. Motion to accept the report made by Yvonne Weber. Motion was seconded by LeRoy Valyou. Motion approved unanimously.

Other Business:

President's message read. Thanks given to those members who are presently assisting the Society.

Move to Adjourn Meeting Made: Motion for approval made by Dave Toupin, seconded by Jane Cote.

Meeting Closed.

Respectfully Submitted by Dorothy Hanussak, Secretary. ♦

Board of Directors Meeting November 13, 1999

Meeting opened November 13, 1999 by President, Yvonne Weber with brief directional summary.

Election of Officers: President, 1st VP, 2d VP, Treasurer, and Secretary (Recording Secretary). Request or new candidates made.

Minutes of November 1998 Meeting read.

Motion to Approve the Minutes by Yvonne Weber, seconded by Dave Toupin.

Newsletter:

Importance of the newsletter "Sent By The King" discussed. Call for new blood to help with newsletter. Serious need for new article sources mentioned. Idea to solicit new volunteer authors, as well as PAID, written submissions from professional writers and researchers, on a limited basis, including occasionally sponsoring research discussed. Suggestions offered by: Gerard (Jerry) Breton, Dave Toupin, Keith Ashley, Dottie Hanussak, Jane Cote, Gary Brodeur.

Directors voted to authorize the Editor to contract with an author for payment from SFRSC funds for an article (or other item) to be included in the newsletter (on the conditions stated earlier).

Membership recruitment; publicity:

Need for ways to broadcast our Society to other people and groups mentioned. Methods to attract members discussed. Suggestions offered by: Cathy Cadd, Dottie Hanussak, Jerry Breton, Jane Cote, Bev Sherman, Tom Stevens, and LeRoy Valyou, Gary Brodeur.

Genealogy Committee certification:

Need for assistance mentioned.

Appointment of chairpersons, operation/organization of SFRSC:

Positions appointed by the Board, and not part of item #1 correspondence secretary, newsletter editor, publicity chairperson, membership chairperson and genealogy chairperson.

The current (98-99) Officers are: President: Yvonne Weber, 1st VP: Jane Cote; 2d VP: Bev Sherman; Treasurer: Dave Toupin; Secretary: Dorothy Hanussak. The other positions: Newsletter Editor: Yvonne Weber; Correspondence Secretary: Cathy Cadd; Publicity: LeRoy Valyou; Membership: Jane Cote; Genealogy: Dave Toupin.

Motion by Yvonne Weber, seconded by Dave Toupin, to adjourn the Directors' meeting, Approved. Meeting Adjourned.

Closing comments by President Yvonne Weber.

Respectfully submitted by Dorothy Hanussak Secretary. ♦

A Sense of Family

By Dorothy Anne Blais Hanussak, Member #F184

Editor's note: A Sense of Family will be a continuing series of articles written by Dorothy Hanussak about what she went through to find her roots and how she felt more of a sense of family the longer she searched.

The Lost Child

I woke up one morning while on a visit to my stepdad's feeling a strong need to connect with my Mom and natural Father. I was thirty-one years old then, my Dad died when I was nine and my Mother when I was twenty-five.

I was the product of a troubled household. My Mother was an alcoholic and my Dad spent most of the years I was alive suffering in some way or other from the ravages of cancer. Yet, I still needed to connect with them. I went into the bedroom and opened my Mother's hope chest, not really looking for anything, yet still hoping to find something. What I found would change my life.

The magical spell started then. I found a prayer book she had owned and opened it up. Out poured obituaries of long forgotten names, Holy Cards with deceased people's names and dates on them. My curiosity was flamed. Who were these people? What did they do? How did they live? Were they good people or did they have troubles like my Mother did? The search started.

I have spent a good fifteen years doing my family tree. I have used genealogists for much of the Canada searches and have expanded on what I could by purchasing the Jette and Tanguay Dictionnaires and other such sources. The time I have spent on the internet searching must be astronomical by now. It has all paid off for me in ways I doubt I could ever explain.

My ancestors were good hard working people who helped found many parts of Canada. I can look back to them and feel great pride in what they did and what they went through to get it done.

I am a direct descendant of the original Tremblay, Gagné, Bertrand-dit-St. Arnault, and even Charlemagne, just to name a few! I can take pride in them, what they did and that I am their descendant.

I AM French Canadian.

I AM

Dorothy Anne Blais Hanussak. ♦

But Now...

By George A. Sopp, Member #F101

The *Sent By The King* newsletter is read with expectation. Starting with the Premier Issue in December 1994 it is a reference for my early French Canadian lines. The most recent Issue, Volume V, Issue 1 (Spring-Summer 1999) was read with mixed emotion. Since 1994, I have sent documentation for thirteen King's Daughters and Carignan Soldiers and eleven have been certified. I am proud of each one because the research took a lot of effort and with each I learned something valuable. I wrote about one of the ladies in Volume II, Issue 1 (Spring/Summer 1995), Marie Catherine de Baillon and in that article I presented many references to trace the family lines in Quebec. The standard Tanguay, Jetté, and PRDH citations were given. In his book, "Miller's Manual", member Douglas Miller tells us how to use these reference books. If this phase of your research is not complete, this book is a necessary first stop in your journey. Next should begin your search for the original parish records to support your discoveries with documentation that is closest in time to the actual event. In other words, you have only just started your paper trail with the Jetté and Tanguay books: **BUT NOW, DOCUMENT!**

The Société has numerous Associate members who have submitted lists of 20 or more King's Daughters or Carignan Soldiers as ancestors. I encourage them to become full members now. I am unable to read French without a dictionary and yet I have been able to document my lineages and I am certain you can do so too! The pattern in Quebec's Baptism, Marriage, and Burial records simplifies their translation.

A great source of original records is the Mormon's Family History Center. The records of Quebec's Catholic parishes have been photographed and can be ordered from your local center. The microfilm includes indices of the records as well as the records themselves. I always photocopy the original French language record and then have a translator prepare both French and English language typed transcriptions of the record, which I attach to the French original. I utilize a translator who is experienced with this type of document, and I arrange to have several translations done at one time, to economize on the cost of the translation. The costs are affordable and I obtain wonderful documentation of my lineages. I have now obtained approximately 2000 transcribed translations for my Quebec families. I encourage you to consider starting your collection today, and to become full members of La Société. It is well worth the effort! ♦

Book Review

Searching the Old Records of New France

By George A. Sopp, Member #F101

"Searching Through The Old Records of New France for all of Those Precious Genealogical Records", translation by Armand H. Demers, Jr. of "À Travers les Registres" by Msgr. Cyprien Tanguay; Quintin Publications, Inc., Pawtucket, Rhode Island, 1998.

All French Canadian genealogists know Cyprien Tanguay and his contributions. The Dictionnaire Genealogique des Familles Canadiennes in seven volumes is about the first source most of us use! He was the author of many works that are important to the genealogist. "Searching..." is another valuable resource by Msgr. Tanguay.

This book is about the people who lived in New France in the 17th and 18th century. It reviews the lifestyle of the time: the quaint old church practices, the tragic death of many unknowns, the blessing of the church bells, the fevers and spreading illnesses, a society of doctors who couldn't even set broken bones, a nation held together by its parish priests, the legal marriage of 12 year olds, the tragic death of Louis Hebert, and much more.

The book contains tables that list the annual population of the colony, beginning in 1608. It provides interesting charts that track the movement of the Catholic population in Quebec by means of an annual summary of marriages, births, deaths and other events. In some instances, a listing of detail by the author, such as the names of the passengers of a ship, would have better served the reader than the general quotes provided. On the other hand, Msgr. Tanguay gives us explanations of peculiar and interesting practices of that era, which allow us some insight into the lives of our ancestors. For example, he tells us of the annulment of the marriage of Jacques Fournier and Marguerite Crevier by means of an "empêchement dirimant." Tanguay notes: "In the eyes of the Church, it simply made one incapable of a valid marriage. The obstacles included: being impotent and therefore not able to consummate the marriage; already being married; both parties not being baptised in the Roman Catholic faith; killing one's own or a particular person's spouse specifically to be able to marry that particular person; and marrying someone such as the mother, sister, or daughter of one's deceased fiancée."

A review of the Canadian population shows that the arrival of the King's Daughters between 1663 and 1673 had a major impact on the growth of New France. Between the years 1651 and 1662, the average number of

marriages in Quebec was between 28 and 29 marriages per year. In 1663 the marriages numbered 67 and it jumped up again in 1669. The number of births reported for the period 1608 through 1662 averaged between 23 and 24 per year. Between the years 1663 through 1670 the average was 221 births per year. The birth rate and population continued to rise dramatically. Births averaged 409 per year from 1671 to 1680, 463 per year from 1681 to 1690, and 689 per year during the 1690's. This book vividly demonstrates the important contribution of our filles du roi ancestors to the success of the colony of New France! ♦

Book Review

Miller's Manual

By David Toupin, Member #F003

The first step in any field of research is education. In genealogy, that means learning the techniques and becoming aware of the resources that are available to aid you in your research effort. An excellent volume for beginners is available in the form of "Miller's Guide: a Research Guide to the Major French-Canadian Genealogical Resources, What They are and How to Use Them", written by member Douglas J. Miller and published by Quintin Publications, 1997.

This book serves as an excellent introduction to the major compilations of genealogical data from Quebec in the first two centuries of the colony of New France, and occasionally into the 19th century. The author examines the "Dictionnaires" of Monseigneur Cyprien Tanguay (1871, 1890) and René Jetté (1983), which present family notices (and individual notices, in Jetté) in alphabetical order, and he also explains the content of the Drouin dictionary (Dictionnaire National des Canadiens Français), the P.R.D.H. (Répertoire des Actes de Baptême, Mariage, Sépulture et des Recensements du Québec Ancien, 1980), Loiselle Index and baptismal, marriage and burial records found in Quebec.

Those who are experienced in French-Canadian genealogical research will find the book to be an interesting review of familiar information. Mr. Miller provides some insights into the origins of the "Dictionnaires" and includes a number of details that you may have missed

(Continued on page 9, Miller)

(Miller, Continued from page 8)

if you began using Tanguay, Drouin, Jetté, etc without reading the introductory notes (which are in French), as many of us undoubtedly did in our excitement at finding such rich sources of information about our ancestors.

However, the Miller Manual is a must for those of you who have yet to conduct your own research and have been intimidated by these research volumes or cannot decipher them due to the French language. The author reproduces the presentation and layout of the information in each manual, with translations of French abbreviations and terminology and explanations of some common usages in French-Canadian genealogy, such as the "dit" names.

Certain sections constitute handy references for all researchers. The author provides a section at the end of his book (entitled "Common Terms and Abbreviations") which translates French words and expressions regularly encountered in our research. This is an extremely useful tool when conducting your research. The chapter on the P.R.D.H. is quite detailed and should be by your side on the library table when scanning this source for information on your ancestors.

Of course, once our appetite is wetted, we naturally want more information. As an experienced researcher, I would like to see Mr. Miller expand his book to encompass a step-by-step explanation of the research usage of these resources, especially the Tanguay. An overview of how to research a particular line in Tanguay or Jetté would be very useful to the novice, including an understanding of finding the next generation using the dit names and following the female lines of your lineage, as well as a look at the related indices at the end of Jetté. Tanguay can be particularly frustrating until one understands that a line can suddenly continue with a completely different surname.

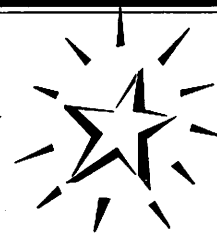
Although explanations are provided in the Jetté section as to why some information is not included and as to many of the sources of data, it would be of benefit to know the sources of some of the other types of information, such as the military and occupational information and the approximations of the dates of death (using the inventories of goods). Also, though all abbreviations shown are translated, we would hope that additional abbreviations found in Jetté could be included in a subsequent edition. Lastly, the difference in the presentation of the material from chapter to chapter could be made uniform, to enhance the ease of use for the beginner.

The Miller Manual is best described as a beginner's guide to the basic resources of French-Canadian genealogy, and not a guide to French-Canadian genealogical research. Thus, reading this book would constitute an

important first step in your effort to conduct your own research. We hope that Mr. Miller will consider adding more features to his excellent book, including a "how-to" description of the use of the compilations (as he did with the P.R.D.H.), so that we can broaden our understanding of these important resources.

If you would like to obtain a copy of Miller's Manual, please contact Quintin Publications at 28 Felsmere Avenue, Pawtucket, RI 02861-2903, or at www.quintinpublications.com or bobquint@aol.com. We invite our readers to suggest a good primer in French-Canadian genealogical research techniques, or to write a review and submit it to us, so that we may include it in our next edition of *Sent By the King*. ♦

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Annual Dues Notice

Dues for 2000 are now due. Please remit your check for US\$10.00 payable to La Société des Filles du roi et soldats du Carignan (SFRSC) to:

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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 who volunteer!

Pouding Chomeur

Written by L.P. Hemond.
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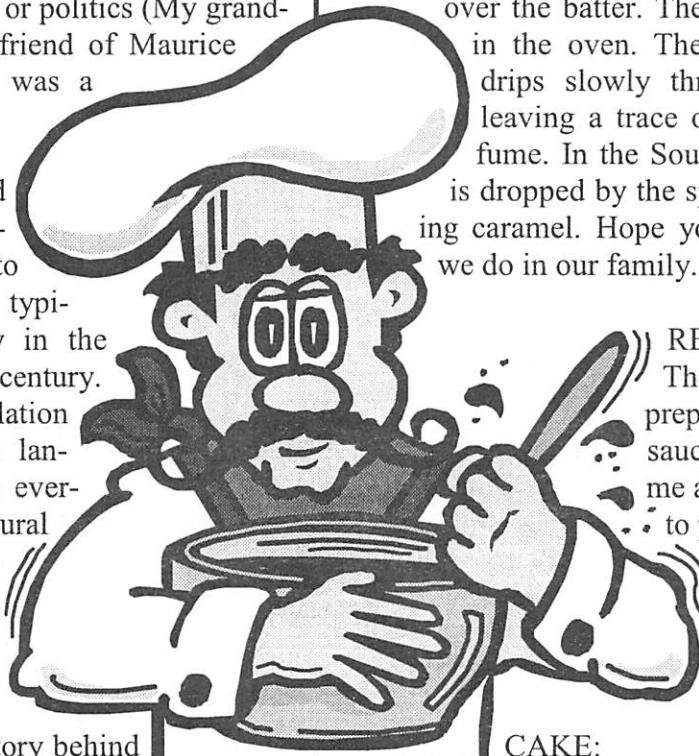
This recipe was given to me by my mother after having been passed along in her family for two or three generations. It is a very common preparation, known to many French-Canadian families such as mine, and is always reminiscent of special occasions, good times, and good food; meals spent with brothers and sisters, discussing sports (Aurèle Joliat or Maurice Richard, mostly), or politics (My grandfather was a "bleu", and a friend of Maurice Duplessis while my father was a "rouge").

My mother was the second child in a family of 17 children, 15 of which made it to adulthood. Her's was a very typical French-Canadian family in the early years of the twentieth century. In the 20's and 30's the population of Quebec, its culture and language surviving despite the ever-increasing economic and cultural domination of the British occupant, had to cope with the hardships of the economic crisis.

That is, in essence, the big story behind this recipe. For while it is a festive dish, it is prepared with very few, mostly inexpensive and readily available ingredients (earlier Canada had established marketing regulations and/or price controls over many basic staples). "Pouding Chomeur", (literally, "the unemployed's pudding", also translates as "economy dessert") was developed during the economic crisis. Some will tell you that, simply because of the sheer number around the table, families had to use their imagination to develop food that would be varied, yet economical.

Friends and guests who regularly come to eat at my house in my adoptive Evanston, IL, do not understand why a cake-based dessert would be described as a "pudding", but there are many versions of this

dessert, achieved by varying the ingredients. Some use maple syrup instead of brown sugar, but all recipes generally fall under these two different versions, which I call "North Shore" and "South Shore" versions (as in, North and South shores of the St-Lawrence river). In the "North Shore version the cake is prepared first, and the caramel poured over the batter. The pouding is then baked in the oven. The caramel seeps in and drips slowly through the rising cake, leaving a trace of its color and its perfume. In the South Shore version, batter is dropped by the spoonful to cook in boiling caramel. Hope you enjoy it as much as we do in our family.



RECIPE:

There are two things to prepare: the cake and the sauce. It takes a clutz like me about 30 to 40 minutes to prepare, and then 45 minutes to bake. Here are the ingredients:

CAKE:

1/4 lb butter (1 stick)
1/2 cup white sugar
1 egg
3/4 cup flour
1/4 cup milk
1 teaspoon baking powder
1 pinch of salt
1 teaspoon of vanilla extract.

SAUCE:

1 cup light brown sugar
1 cup water
1 tablespoon butter.

You may remember the way I described the recipe:

(Continued on page 11, Chomeur)

(Chomeur, Continued from page 10)

it's a cake, over which you pour a caramel concoction. The caramel seeps into the dough, and drips to the bottom of the baking dish, leaving the cake with the taste and color of caramel.

You are going to have to make a decision, here. If you would like to have your pouding with more cake, double the cake recipe. Or if you like your Chomeur soaked with caramel, looking a little like plum pudding, use a single recipe for the cake part.

As I am writing this, I have a Chomeur cooling down in the kitchen.

Hey, I needed to test the recipe, OK? I definitely like the single-cake version.

It looks weird when it comes out of the oven, but mmmmmmm... and with vanilla ice cream, ah!

Fire up the oven at 350 F.

To prepare the cake:

- Cream the butter.
- Mix in the white sugar until creamy.
- Mix in the egg until creamy.
- In a separate bowl, mix the remaining dry ingredients (flour, powder, salt)
- Alternate mixing in the milk, and the remaining dry ingredients, as in: a little milk, a little dry stuff, a little milk, a little dry stuff.
- Mix in the vanilla extract.
- Put the batter in a well greased, oven-safe baking dish such as an oval pyrex a little smaller than 9x9.
- Set aside for a few minutes.

To prepare the sauce:

- Mix the brown sugar and the water in a small non-stick pot. Bring to boil, stir in the butter. It's ready when the butter is totally melted.
- Take the sauce off the stove, pour immediately and VERY DELICATELY on the cake batter.

Put in the oven and bake for 45 minutes.

Enjoy. ♦

My Ancestor

Gilles Couturier

By Lee Couturier, Member #F294

Gilles Couturier dit Labonté (1642 – 23 Mar 1726) was a native of the parish of Toussant, town of Rennes in Bretagne, France. He was born in 1642 of unknown parents and arrived in Canada on 15 Aug 1665 as a soldier in the company of Captain Pierre de Saurel (Sorel). By trade, Gilles was a "cordonnier," a cobbler or shoemaker.

He was confirmed in Quebec on 24 Aug 1665 at the age of 24. In about 1674 (prior to Mar 19 1676) in Sorel, he married 1) Marie Anne Elizabeth Tarragon (? - before 5 Oct 1692), daughter of Loup de Tarragon and Elizabeth de Merlin. Gilles and Anne Elizabeth had three sons: 1) Pierre (1677-1745), 2) Jean-Baptiste (1679-1754), and 3) Gilles (1681 – after 1681 census).

In 1665 Gilles together with Jean-Baptiste Patissier and one other man bought a fur-trading permit for 2000 livres. It is not known how long that partnership lasted.

Gilles married 2) Marie Jeanne Maurelle (Moral), widow of Jacques Maugras, on 9 Dec 1692 in the church of St. François-de-Lac in Yamaska, Quebec. No child was born of this union.

Gilles died and was buried on 23 Mar 1726 in St. François-du-Lac parish, reputedly at the age of 86 years. His wife, Marie Jeanne, had passed away and had been buried on 20 Jan 1714 in the same parish.

Gilles' son, Pierre (my direct ancestor), married Gertrude Maugras, 3 May 1705. Gertrude was the daughter of M. Jeanne Moral, Gilles' second wife. In this way she became not only the stepmother to Pierre but also his mother-in-law!

Pierre and Gertrude went on to have 12 children, all of whom were born in Yamaska, Quebec and baptised in the St. François-du-Lac Church. Pierre's brother Jean-Baptiste married Jeanne Renou on 17 May 1705 and they had at least 8 children.

In addition to the Carignan soldier Gilles Couturier, there were at least three other Couturier settlers in 17th century New France who married and had children, including: Jacques Couturier of Normandy, who married Catherine Anenontha in 1672; François Couturier of LaRochelle, who wed Louise Campeau in 1689; and Pierre Couturier dit Bourguignon of Bourgogne, whose nuptials to Marguerite Payet took place in 1700.

In 1869 Noel Couturier, a descendant of Gilles & Pierre and my great-grandfather, and his brother, Dominic left their 300 acres of land in Trois Rivières, Canada and came to Leelanau County, Michigan. The descendants of Gilles and Anne Elizabeth now number in the thousands. ♦

The Diary of Charles Morin - Part 7

Submitted by Raymond J. Deschenes, Member #F106

Editor's Note: This is a continuation of the Diary of Charles Napoleon Morin. He was born in Deschambault, Quebec, on July 9, 1849, the oldest of fourteen children. He is now on his way to San Francisco. It is the Spring of 1877.

Going up these mountains we see snow on top of the peaks that are so high it is almost unbelievable. The next morning we arrived at Laramie at 6 AM, a city somewhat like Cheyenne in appearance but it is more mountainous here.

That night we were at the summit and stopped at a place called, "Peak of Rocks," with only two or three houses. Then we started to go down and as two engines were left behind, we were then traveling with one engine hauling 50 cars. It had to use full brakes all the time.

By next morning we were still going down these mountains where we could see deer, buffaloes and prairie dogs. As all the emigrants seemed to be carrying revolvers, there was a lot of shooting at these wild animals from the train.

Back in Nebraska and Wyoming there were large ranches with cattle, horses, and sheep grazing along the way. These were attended by men on horseback.

That night and all the next day, we traveled through mountainous country. At 9 o'clock Wednesday of Holy Week, we entered the state of Utah. It would have been boring if it were not for the fact that watching all these emigrants together helped to pass the time away.

There were men, women and children, all intent on the same purpose, starting a new life out there where we were headed. Here we saw men and women sleeping, singing, playing cards or reading. The noise at times was pretty bad. But there was no quarreling as each one seemed to be trying to help another one more unfortunate than himself. There was no law in this wilderness of humans. At the first sign of a quarrel, dozens of revolvers came out so everything went well.

That night we arrived at Ogden on the Great Salt Lake, a city of Mormons situated at the foot of the mountains. There, after meeting winter twice, we suddenly were in summer again. Vendors going through the train were selling oranges, lemons, pears, and all kinds of fruits.

Here also we changed cars but had time to visit the city and to get our supper. This city is a good sized one and rather nice in appearance. When we returned, our cars had been transferred to an express train. From now on we were traveling at about 36 miles per hour.

Next day we arrived in Nevada seeing beautiful mountains and lakes along the way. The sod looks good, not

like in Wyoming, for here we see trees and land being cultivated.

At noon on that day we arrived at Elko. Here we found eight cars full of emigrants waiting for us, to be hooked onto our train. These people had left two days ahead of us from Omaha and evidently we had gained time on them which made them angry at the railroad company because we had traveled in less time than they. Now there were 17 cars of emigrants, a total of 1200 people and the noise was terrific. We stopped every half hour.

We traveled through Battle Mountain arriving at a very nice place called Hot Springs. Here we saw springs of hot water that steam like a kettle on a stove. There is a lot of snow and again we were in winter for another 24 hours. We see railway stations and forts of 25 to 30 houses. Also along the way are Indians and Indian teepees. We see covered wagons with the women and children inside and the men walking alongside their horses. These wagons always have four horses hitched to them. Inside the wagons are their kitchen, their families, and all their clothes and belongings.

That night we arrive at Reno, a town not too bad looking but full of Indians homely and very dirty, the worse I have ever seen in my life. The women with a papoose or Indian baby on their backs surrounded our cars and begged us for money or food. When the baby cries, they feed them by sticking their hands in the baby's mouth and letting them suck on whatever they are holding in their hands. Here we saw a large number of men and sometimes women gambling on big wooden platforms.

After two hours spent in Reno, we left and crossed a chain of mountains. Here the snow was so deep that we had to stop frequently. Here was where we traveled through the fourteen miles of tunnels I have mentioned before. These mountains through which we were traveling are called the Sierra Nevada. These mountains are of a terrific height to look at. It took us twelve hours to cross them and we arrived in Sacramento, California, at 7 o'clock on Holy Saturday morning. Here the farmers were in the fields doing their spring sowing.

This is the end of the road for the emigrant train so we had to take a steamboat the rest of our journey to San Francisco. After spending two hours visiting the beautiful city of Sacramento, we embarked at 9 o'clock P.M. to finish our journey to San Francisco. We could see from the boat the State Capital buildings which are built of stone and bricks. We also saw many beautiful homes

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belonging to the rich class of people.

The Sacramento River which flows to the west is about one half mile to two miles wide and flows through low country. It appeared to me that it must flood its banks in the early spring. After a while we passed through hilly country where we saw large stock farms with green grass growing abundantly. In other places there is no vegetation, only bare rocks and stones.

We arrived at Stockton at 2 A.M. and after a short stop we left again. Stockton is at the foot of the mountains or the foot hills as they are called. I was told that this place is the warmest place in California in summer. It is a small city and a very nice looking one. Before arriving in San Francisco, we passed through beautiful country where they grow wheat and which already was headed out.

This was March 31 and I had left Montreal on March 20, eleven days before. When I left Montreal, it was winter with three feet of snow on the ground. There was no snow in Toronto or Chicago but no navigation as Lake Michigan was partly frozen over. There was snow in Iowa. In Nebraska the farmers were in the fields sowing. After we entered the Rockies, there was a lot of snow. In Utah it was like Canada in the month of July. In Nevada, we were in the middle of winter with snow. Next day it was like Canada at the end of May.

We arrived in San Francisco on the 31st of March at 8 P.M. Here the weather was again summer like the month of May back home. We went at once to the Pacific Hotel where we got a room. There we cleaned up and then went out to eat. We made a tour of part of the city and I also bought myself a hat as the one I had was looking pretty ragged.

We went to our hotel and slept well that night as we were very tired. Next morning it was Easter Sunday and I went to mass. After a good breakfast we started out on foot to visit the city. We were lonely, far from home and feeling rather miserable. After walking for a time we came to a place they call the "Woodward Gardens," with the most beautiful scenery I had ever seen in my life.

On Sunday afternoon we went to a minstrel show with women and men made up like Negroes and singing and dancing. Then on to a museum with many animals and fishes dead and also alive.

With only 29 cents left in my pocket we decided to go back to our hotel. After enjoying our afternoon very much we returned to our hotel room. That evening we went to see a man by the name of Gagnon whose address we had. He met us at his gate and we talked with him but he didn't invite us in. So we left and went back

to our hotel room. We wrote letters home to Canada.

The next day we went to see a man by the name of Frechette, an undertaker. After talking with us a while, he offered us a job as all coffins at that time were hand made. We decided to wait a few days before giving him an answer.

We went to Oakland the following day, but after visiting all the shops, we could find nothing. My companion told me that, if he was alone, he thought he'd have a better chance at finding a job as he was a mason. I told him to go ahead and try his luck as I was not too worried about finding a job by myself.

The next day he left for Sacramento without paying for his room. The following day I received a telegram to send him his clothes and pay for his room promising he would reimburse me after he got a job.

The next day I went to work for Frechette and worked until Saturday noon. That day he asked me if I was a union man. I said no. He told me it would be hard for me to hold a job if I was not a union member. He paid me and told me to go look for another job. He also said the only work he had left was finishing work and that I was not that kind of a carpenter. I defied him to find anyone who could do better work. I picked up my tools and left in anger against him and the union society which refused a man work he could do, if he didn't go along with them.

On Monday I again began to look for a job. I looked everywhere but in vain. I always got the same answer - "Too many workers already." I walked the streets for three weeks and my money was all gone. I was really in a jam. The Canadian I knew told me it would be hard for me to get a job without belonging to the union but I paid no attention to him.

Finally I found work to build a house for two Canadians living in San Francisco. They were nice people but very poor. I worked for them for six weeks and then got work from another man for three days. After this work was over, I got a job remodeling a hotel. People all over the city were without work and I knew it would be hard for me to find more work. This is where I decided to go to British Columbia.

While in San Francisco I had quite a few odd experiences. A few days after my arrival there I was sitting near the door of my hotel when a stranger sat down beside me and started a conversation in English. He asked me how long I had been here and I told him three days. He asked me where I was from and said work was very hard to get here. I told him I was from Montreal and without my asking him, he told me he also was a stranger here from Carson City, Nevada, and was here

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for medical treatments. Without thinking I asked him if he knew a man by the name of Primeau who was residing here in San Francisco. He told me yes and gave me a description of a man who seemed to be the Primeau I knew. This stranger told me he owned a store in Carson City and was here also on business. He asked if I would like to go see this Primeau and that he would like to come along with me. *To be continued.* ♦

Frogs

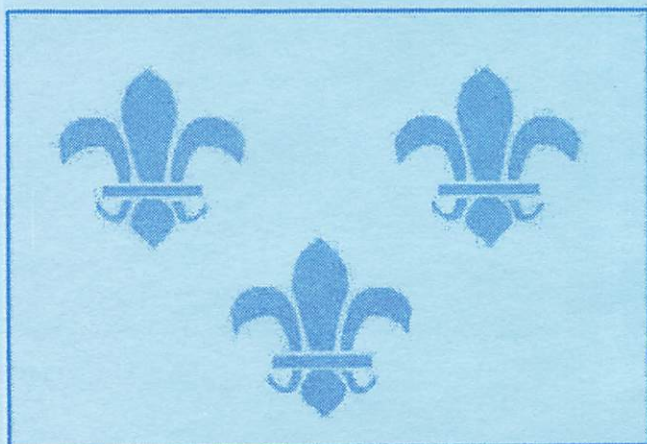
By Gerard Breton, Member #F259

For many generations, the French have been associated with the name Frog. There are many, many, stories about how and why it came to be. Most are stories that appear to have been invented by the storytellers. Few of the explanations make real sense or have any significant connection to time or events that would back up these accounts.

Many other accounts are little passages made up by people trying to make sense of it all. After reading several accounts of the French over a period of time, I found a few interesting statements which seemed plausible. These I organized into a little composition of a likely explanation.

Going way back (haven't found a date), a land battle was being fought between a regiment of English and a regiment of French troops. The British view of the French was somewhat obstructed by the topography but the English decided that was in their favor and kept out of sight of the advancing enemy. They were strung out in a fashion that would allow perfect vision when the French reached a certain point.

A short time before this the French had made changes to their battle-flags, etc., adopting the fleur-de-lis to decorate their standards and shields. As the French approached the danger-line, the first thing to be seen by the



English were the battle-flags emblazoned with many rows of fleur-de-lis. From a safe distance the English lookouts had difficulty figuring out what the art-work was. Not being familiar with the fleur-de-lis, they thought the decorations on the standards were rows of frogs on their haunches. The alarm was given by the lookouts, "The frogs are coming!" ♦

President's Message

By Yvonne Weber, Member #F001

I suppose this space permits me to write some great words of wisdom that will inspire you to get started or continue your search for your French Canadian roots. I don't have any great words of wisdom. I'm speechless right now. (Which members of my family would say is a miracle from heaven!) At the November Annual and Directors' Meetings, a call for help with the newsletter was given. The response was tremendous and I can't sufficiently thank Jerry Breton and family, George Sopp, Dorothy Hanussak, Elaine Smith, Lee Couturier, Keith Ashley, LeRoy Valyou, and Raymond Deschenes for their efforts. They really came to the forefront and have written or obtained articles for us to publish. Susan Brodeur offered her assistance with a logo for the Société and we're thankful for the generous gift of her services. Dave Toupin, who writes many articles, certifies the full membership applications, and keeps track of our money, diligently worked on the index to *Sent By The King*. It was a major undertaking (although he says it wasn't) since he is also a husband, father, and partner in a New York law firm. All of our volunteers have other responsibilities and we do appreciate that they give of themselves to help the organization. Thank you, Thank you, Thank you all! These are the people who should give you the inspiration for continuing your search.

Thanks also go out to Jane Cote, Bev Sherman, Cathy Cadd, Beth Demeo, and Mary Michaud for your assistance throughout the year. Most importantly, I don't want to forget our members, without you, we would not enjoy our success. Thank you for being their to fulfill a dream that was started six years ago. An organization is only as strong as its membership and if this is any indication, we're mighty healthy!

We now have a new home for our website. Check it out at www.fillesduroi.org. It was time to get a permanent home. The old site will provide directions to the new site for a time, but eventually it will be gone. Please make changes to your bookmarks. We welcome your ideas or suggestions for the site are welcomed. It would be nice to have a chat room for our members, so if anyone knows how to accomplish this (on a very small budget) please let us know. ♦

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